

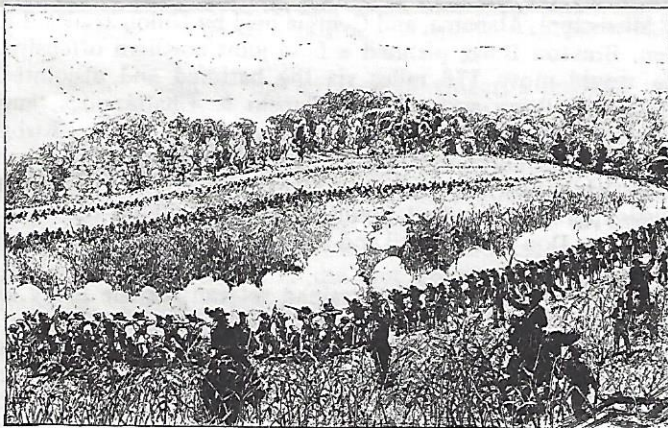
# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XXXIII, Battlefield Tour Number

Chicago, Illinois

September, 1972

## Special Battlefield Tour--The Kentucky Bluegrass September 29 to October 1, 1972



*Battle of Perryville—engagement of Starkweather's brigade on the Union right. (BL)*

Civil War Round Table tour members will be in Kentucky the last weekend in September, maneuvering boldly in a way that Generals Braxton Bragg and Don Carlos Buell could never have imagined! Our fall 1972 special battlefield tour will arrive in Louisville early Friday afternoon following a group photograph taken at Chicago's O'Hare airport and a fast flight to the land south of the Mason-Dixon line. Immediately following arrival we will board buses for a choice luncheon spot and then on to Pleasant Hill. Our luggage will precede us via special truck. Native sons on board our buses will guide us by the white fences and horses.

We will arrive midafternoon at the restored Shaker village near Harrodsburg. Members will register at the Trustee's Office and then wander off to their assigned lodging house in the village where they will find their luggage. Guided tours will follow, covering the village and gift shop. Walking shoes are suggested. Command post that evening will be courtesy of Mr. Jere Beam and Mr. Earl Wallace and will be in the East Family Dwelling House. A memorable dinner, featuring recipes used to feed Morgan's men will follow at the Trustee's Office. A bus will be available (walking is suggested!) for the short trip to the West Family Wash House, site of the evening program. We will meet with members of the Louisville Round Table and a surprise presentation will be made. Dr. Thomas Clark will speak on "Shakertown and the Civil War". The bus will be available following the meeting, for those lodged at the east end of the village.

A buffet breakfast will be served Saturday. Baggage should be packed and available for pickup prior to assembly at the West Family Wash House for an illustrated Kentucky Cam-

paign—Perryville briefing by Louisville Round Table members. Immediately following we will depart for Perryville, passing through some of the Daniel Boone-George Rogers Clark territory around restored Fort Harrod and the Lincoln Marriage Temple in Harrodsburg. Our first stop will be at the Crawford House, Gen. Bragg's Headquarters and at the nearby spring. The rest of the morning will be spent touring old and new portions of the little town, one of the oldest in Kentucky. We will be guests of the Boyle County and Perryville Preservation associations for coffee at this time and we will then proceed to the battlefield. A tour under the guidance of Dr. Hambleton Tapp will be the feature of the day. A brief memorial service will be held at the State Park headquarters and a Kentucky box lunch will be served.

The rest of the afternoon will include another beautiful bluegrass drive and then a bus tour of Lexington. We will pass the John Hunt Morgan home, Transylvania College, the Morgan-Black Bess and Breckinridge statues, the Mary Todd Lincoln Home, the site of Belle Breezings, and then we will stop at the cemetery near the Henry Clay monument for a talk by one of Kentucky's squires, J. Winston Coleman. The graves of Breckinridge, Basil Duke, Morgan, and Gordon Granger are nearby.

We will then proceed to the Holiday Inn East in time for check-in and Command Post, courtesy of the Heaven Hill people. A joint meeting with the Lexington Round Table will

### COST OF TOUR

\$150, per person, two to a room. \$170, single (Please indicate, on enclosed reservation form, name of person with whom you wish to share room. For identification badges, please provide first names of ladies).

INCLUDES: Round trip plane fare, bus ground transportation, hotel rooms, Command Posts, lunches, dinners, breakfast Saturday, September 31, (Sunday buffet breakfast on your own,) group service tips, group admission fees where required, tour literature, and \$10 registration fee to cover promotional and overhead expenses.

FOR VARIATIONS: Portions of tour, joining en route, individual meals, or rooms, write or phone, Registrar Margaret April, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Phone: 312-944-3085.

LOCAL CWRT GROUPS: Please be sure to make reservations with registrar so that proper arrangements can be made for food service, etc.

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chestnut Street,  
Chicago, Illinois 60611  
Phone: Whitehall 4-3085

## OFFICERS

President . . . . . Charles V. Falkenberg, Jr.  
Senior Vice President . . . . . Gordon Whitney  
Vice President . . . . . Charles D. Wesselhoeft  
Vice President . . . . . Ward C. Smidl  
Secretary . . . . . Burton Rovens  
Treasurer . . . . . Donald E. Jensen  
Assistant Secretary . . . . . Terry Carr  
Assistant Treasurer . . . . . Gerald M. Edelstein  
Editor of Newsletter . . . . . Don Russell  
Contributing Editor . . . . . Dick Clark

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES (Executive Committee)

Terms expiring in 1973: Richard Cohen, George Fleming,  
Don Sikorski.

Terms expiring in 1974: Elmer Pendarvis, Edward Johnson,  
Norman Toberman.

Founding Newsletter editor: Gil Twiss, 1954-1968



follow featuring famed Kentuckian Dr. Holman Hamilton speaking on "Kentucky and the Civil War". We hope to arrange for a showing of Lloyd Miller battlefield tour movies following. Sunday breakfast will be on your own, a buffet served in the Holiday Inn. Baggage should be packed and available for pick up, for we will depart shortly for Whitehall, the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay. Gerald McMurty, a close associate of the beloved Bill Townsend will talk at the home. Guided tours of the state park and home will be included.

The next stop will be Eastern Kentucky University, home of educator-historian Dr. Robert Martin, where we will partake of lunch. The battlefield of Richmond will be next, discussed by Dr. Tapp. We will then board the buses for a visit to Farmington, home of Joshua Speed. Following our guided tour, we will return to Louisville and join Delta Airlines for our return flight, a light snack will be served.

## Pleasant Hill

"Shakertown", as it is locally known is a restored settlement of the United Believers in the Second Coming of Christ. The original settlement was begun by three men in August, 1805, and grew to more than 500 people living off more than 4,000 acres of choice Kentucky land overlooking the Kentucky River palisades near Harrodsburg. The Shaker name stems from their physical movements and tremblings during religious ceremonies. The movement grew to a prosperous state, the emphasis placed on self support, although travelers were welcomed. The Shakers fed and lodged many Federal and Confederate troops, including Morgan's men. The present restoration began in 1966 following four decades of neglect and brought the community back to an early 19th century look. Twenty-three buildings have been restored and many are

## Tour Committee

Co-Chairmen—Brooks Davis, Frank Rankin  
Registrar—Margaret April  
Newsletter—Brooks Davis, Frank Rankin, Betsy Davis, Miner Coburn.  
Chief Marshall—Al Meyer  
Book List—E.B. (Pete) Long

open for inspection featuring the well designed furniture, lamps, tools, and weavings of the simple religious folk. The colorful and authentic 19th century main and out buildings have been redone to accomodate travelers comfortably in a 20th century manner. The menus are not only "of the period" but delicious and over-ample. A gourmet treat—with cook-books available.

## Bragg's Kentucky Campaign and the Battle of Perryville

By the late summer of 1862, the Confederate fortunes of war west of the Appalachians had reached a low ebb, with practically the whole of Tennessee and the northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia held by Union armies. Lt. Gen. Braxton Bragg planned a bold joint northern offensive. He would move 776 miles via the battered and disjointed southern railway system from Tupelo to Chattanooga, and then through middle Tennessee into middle Kentucky. Kirby Smith would move up through the eastern portions of those states while Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price would go up the Mississippi valley and all would join somewhere on the Ohio. Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell and Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant would be left far behind!

He sent the 28,000 well trained veterans of the Army of Mississippi on a feint toward Nashville on August 28. Gen. Buell had retreated to the fortified capital with 35,000 troops of the Army of the Ohio and was bewildered by the move. The Confederates reached Kentucky well in advance of Buell and definitely between him and his supply base at Louisville. Bragg delayed, and after detouring to take Munfordville, waited for the Federals to attack. Unfortunately he did not order or request Kirby Smith to join him there so that an attack could be made with the enlarged force, instead veering off to Bardstown to collect supplies. Buell, delighted with the open road, proceeded to Louisville and built his force up to more than 100,000.

The Confederate general then turned to politics and left the Bishop General Polk in command while riding to Frankfort to confer with Smith and install a Confederate government. The Confederate forces at this time added up to about 47,000, recruiting efforts having failed. Buell's army began its move toward the Confederates on October 1, moving in three widely separated columns under Generals Alexander McCook, Thomas Crittenden, and C.G. Gilbert, a water scarcity causing the separation. A diversionary force moved toward Frankfort, disrupting the inauguration of a Confederate state government. Polk slowly retreated toward Harrodsburg, screened by Col. Joseph Wheeler's very able cavalry, disregarding Bragg's orders to move toward Smith. Bragg was fooled by the move toward the east and pulled a division from Polk to aid Smith. He then ordered Polk to strike the supposed enemy movement in the flank but was advised that the main Union force was directed toward the southeast. Gen. Hardee, conducting the infantry rear guard action, halted at Perryville and requested reinforcements from Polk, for Wheeler had advised him on the night of October 7 that the Federal corps were still wide apart and that the lead one, Gilbert's, was far in advance.

Sheridan's division of Gilbert's corps camped on Doctors Creek, a branch of the Chaplin River in the rough country near Perryville and at daylight on the 8th attacked the pickets guarding the poorly defended position and took the bad water. Mitchell and Schoepf also came up and took positions near the

Springfield road. Polk had been ordered to attack at dawn but did not and instead called a council of war and adopted his "Defensive Offensive" plan. Bragg had previously sent additional troops to the Bishop, who finally completed his line about 10 a.m., about 1 mile west of the town. Bragg arrived about that time and set up headquarters at the Crawford house and engaged the Bishop in a heated discussion, then moved Cheatham's division to the far right.

McCook arrived about this time and attempted to link up with Gilbert's left, but couldn't because of the rugged country. Buell's headquarters was two miles to the rear and he was in bad form, having fallen from his horse. About 2 PM the Rebel yell was heard and the left of the Union line quickly collapsed, the recruits under Jackson unnerved and their commander killed. Jackson's third brigade by luck was well back of the line with well-posted artillery and stopped the advance, but Starkweather, its commander was the only brigade commander left living in Jackson's division. Buckner of Hardee's division in the meantime had hit the gap between the two corps, the point just west of Doctors Creek on the Mackville pike at Squire Bottom's house and forced Rousseau of McCook's division to change front while Patton Anderson's division hit his flank. Attack and counter attack followed, Cleburne and Bushrod Johnson were wounded and finally the Union troops retired about a mile to a position at the rear of the Russell house.

Sheridan, holding the advance of Gilbert's position was hard put to fight off just one brigade, Powell of Anderson, but finally aided Rousseau by firing into the flank of the Confederates that had filled the gap between them. Gilbert's other divisions were scarcely used. Crittenden and Thomas (traveling with him) arrived last and late and saw no action. Buell because of the strange wind action did not know of the fighting until 4 PM and did not coordinate the Federal response. Fighting ended as Carlin's brigade of Mitchell relieved Sheridan's right and reached the town before retreating. Gooding's Illinois brigade, also of Mitchell relieved some of the pressure near the Russell house. Bishop Polk was almost captured while touring the lines.

The Union forces lost over 4,000 of the 22,000 engaged out of an available force of 61,000. The attacking Confederates lost about 3,400 out of 16,000 fighting, with 12,000 men not engaged. Bragg, realizing the size of the unused Federal force now in front of him retreated and Buell slowly followed until Bragg had almost left the state. Buell was soon replaced and a commission set up to investigate his conduct. Bragg was called to Richmond, but then was retained in command by President Jefferson Davis in spite of heavy criticism. The great Kentucky campaign failed, partially beaten from the start by the divided Confederate command system, by the failure of Van Dorn and Price to beat Grant, and by Bragg's failure to check his information carefully, his lack of a staff, his poor relations with his commanders (some of whom were not first rank), and his piecemeal attacks.

## TOUR SCHEDULE

(All times local daylight saving)  
(Variations if necessary, will be announced)

### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1972

- 8:30 a.m.— Check in with Registrar Margaret April at Eastern Air Lines terminal, O'Hare International Airport. Coffee and rolls will be served.
- 9:15 a.m.— Pose for group photograph.
- 9:50 a.m.— Depart, E.A.L. flight 263.
- 11:55 a.m.— Arrive Louisville Airport, board buses.
- 1:00 p.m.— Arrive Big Springs Country Club for lunch.
- 2:00 p.m.— Board buses, depart for Pleasant Hill.
- 3:30 p.m.— Arrive, check in. Baggage will be in rooms. Guided tours available all afternoon.
- 6:15 p.m.— Command post at East Family Dwelling House, courtesy James B. Beam Distillery, host Jeremiah Beam.

- 7:15 p.m.— Dinner at Trustee's Office.
- 8:05 p.m.— Board bus or walk to West Family Wash House for program.
- 8:15 p.m.— Joint meeting with Kentucky and Louisville C.W.R.T.'s featuring Dr. Thomas Clark speaking on "The Civil War and Shakertown".
- 9:45 p.m.— Adjournment—those lodging in middle or east end of village board bus or walk to lodgings.

### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

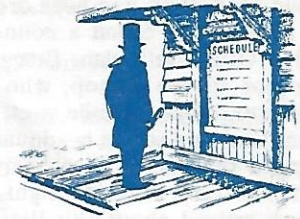
- 7:30-8:15 a.m.— Buffet breakfast at Trustee's Office.
- 8:00 a.m.— Check out of rooms with luggage packed and available for pick up.
- 8:20 a.m.— Board bus or walk to West Family Wash House.
- 8:30 a.m.— Briefing on Kentucky 1862 campaign and the battle of Perryville by members.
- 9:00 a.m.— Board buses and depart for Perryville, passing through Harrodsburg (site of Old Fort Harrod, Morgan Row, and Lincoln Marriage Temple).
- 9:45 a.m.— Arrive Perryville battlefield, 1st stop Crawford House (Bragg's Headquarters). Tour town.
- 10:15 a.m.— Arrive in old Perryville, coffee with members of the Preservation Association, walking tour.
- 10:45 a.m.— Board buses and Tour Battlefield with Dr. Hambleton Tapp.
- 12:30 p.m.— Arrive State Battlefield Park, tour park and museum, box lunch in field.
- 2:00 p.m.— Board buses and depart for Blue Grass tour and Lexington.
- 3:15 p.m.— Arrive Lexington. Bus tour of historic sites including Ashland, Hunt-Morgan and Mary Todd Lincoln homes; Transylvania College; Morgan and Breckinridge statues; site of Belle Breezings; and Lexington Cemetary (graves of Breckinridge, Duke, Morgan, Granger, and Henry Clay).
- 5:00 p.m.— Arrive Holiday Inn, East—check in. Baggage will be in rooms.
- 5:45 p.m.— Command post, banquet room, courtesy Heaven Hill Distillery, hosts Ed and Max Shapira.
- 6:45 p.m.— Joint meeting with Kentucky and Louisville C.W.R.T.'s featuring Dr. Holman Hamilton speaking. Fun night.

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1972

- 7:30-8:30 a.m.— Buffet breakfast on your own.
- 8:30 a.m.— Check out of rooms with baggage packed and available for pick up.
- 9:00 a.m.— Board buses and depart for Whitehall.
- 9:45 a.m.— Arrive—talk by Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry on "Recollections of Judge William Townsend and his Cassius Clay Speech". Guided tours.
- 11:45 a.m.— Board buses and depart for Eastern Kentucky University.
- 12:15 p.m.— Arrive—lunch.
- 1:30 p.m.— Board buses and depart for battlefield of Richmond.
- 1:45 p.m.— Arrive—brief tour and talk by Dr. Tapp.
- 2:15 p.m.— Board buses and depart for Louisville and Farmington, home of Joshua Speed, Lincoln's great friend.
- 3:45 p.m.— Arrive—tour home.
- 4:30 p.m.— Board buses, depart for airport.
- 5:00 p.m.— Arrive Airport, check in at Delta Airlines terminal.
- 5:56 p.m.— Depart D.A.L. flight #674 for O'Hare Airport. Snack enroute.
- 5:50 p.m.— Arrive O'Hare Airport.



## BULLETIN BOARD



BY E. B. (PETE) LONG

Every battlefield tour is enhanced by some armchair traveling ahead of time. This is certainly true of the Civil War in Kentucky. Therefore, here are a few of the more readily available suggested readings on war in the Blue Grass. Most of the general histories of the Civil War such as Catton's *Centennial History* are obvious to all Round Tablers.

Allen, Hall, *Center of Conflict*, covering western Kentucky and Tenn.

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

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

Campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, Vol. VII, *Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts*, several articles on 1862 campaigns.

Cist, Henry M., *The Army of the Cumberland*, Campaigns of the Civil War, including Mill Springs and Perryville.

Civil War Centennial Number, *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, July, 1961, containing Civil War Annals of Kentucky, by Richard H. Collins and edited by Hambleton Tapp.

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

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

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

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

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

Horn, Stanley, *The Army of Tennessee*.

Horn, Stanley, Perryville, *Civil War Times Illustrated*, Feb. 1966.

Johnson, Adam Rankin, *The Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States Army*, cavalry operations in Kentucky and Tennessee.

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

Kincaid, Robert L., *The Wilderness Road*.

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

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

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

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

Speed, Thomas, *The Union Cause in Kentucky*.

Tapp, Hambleton, Battle of Perryville, 1862, *Filson Club History Quarterly*, July 1935.

Townsend, William D., *Lincoln and the Bluegrass*.

Van Horne, Thomas B., *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, Vol. I, covers Kentucky battles including Perryville.

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

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

Williams, Kenneth P., *Lincoln Finds a General*, Vols. III & IV.  
Young, Bennett Henderson, *Confederate Wizards of the Saddle*.

CHECK IN TIME: Friday, September 29, 8:30 a.m. Please check in at O'Hare with Registrar Margaret April at special desk and pick up tickets, identification badges, and special luggage tags. Coffee and sweet rolls will be served, exact place to be announced.

DEPARTURE: 9:50 a.m. Eastern flight #263. Arrive Louisville, Kentucky, 11:55 a.m.

ON THE TOUR: Please be prompt at all stated times because of a very tight schedule. Occupy same bus seats daily and inform Bus Marshal if you leave the tour at any time.

RETURN: Sunday, October 1, 5:56 p.m. Delta flight #674. Arrive O'Hare, 5:50 p.m. A snack will be served.

### LEXINGTON

(From an introduction by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.)

Lexington, the capital of the Bluegrass, occupies a unique position in the War between the States. Many of her sons wore the gray in Dixie, while an equally large number fought under the Stars and Stripes. Nowhere were families more divided, or sentiments so mixed.

Both of the Civil War presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, were Kentuckians, and each had a fond affection for the city. Lincoln, born on Knob Creek, married Mary Todd of Lexington and visited his in-laws here, while Davis spent three years here as a student at Transylvania.

Though Lexington was occupied by Federal forces during most of the War, it was repeatedly threatened by the Confederate forces and fell into their hands no less than three times.

It is the hope of the author that this monograph will present an impartial picture of the War days in Lexington, when Yank and Reb in turn held sway and brother sided against brother in four years of long struggle.

### A MINI QUIZ FOR A MINI TOUR

1. Bragg joined Kirby Smith at Frankfort to inaugurate the Confederate governor of Kentucky on October 4, 1862. Who was he?

2. Of the two Confederate Corps commanders at Perryville one wrote "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics" used by both armies during the war. The other was an Episcopal Bishop. Who were they?

3. Bragg's Army of Mississippi joined Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky. On November 20, 1862 these armies got a new and famous name. What was it?

4. A Union General at Perryville was Thomas L. \_\_\_\_\_. His brother George B. was a Confederate General. Their father was a U.S. Senator from Kentucky. What was their last name?

5. There were two battles in the Civil War where the Union Commander was unable to hear the noise of the battle because of the direction of the wind. One was Iuka, Mississippi. What was the other one?

- The Answers.
1. Richard Hawes
  2. Hardee and Leonidas Polk
  3. Army of Tennessee
  4. Crittenden
  5. Perryville.

## Kentucky People and Places

### The "Other Richmond" and Kirby Smith's Kentucky Campaign

The August 30, 1862 battle at Richmond resulted from the failure of Federal General Mahlon Manson to follow the orders of Gen. William "Bull" Nelson to fall back before the advancing veterans of Confederate Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Generals Smith and Bragg had consulted at Chattanooga on July 31 and determined on a two-pronged attack into Kentucky and possibly beyond. Smith moved out with about 11,000 men and forced the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Patrick Cleburne led the infantry with a small division after that point, followed by Gen. Churchill's division and Gen. Harry Heth with a strong division. A force of cavalry under Col. Scott scouted in advance. The Confederates met Federal pickets about five miles south of Richmond and soon forced them back to the main line. A skirmish of about two hours resulted, the Confederates waiting for their main force to come up.

Gen. Manson, commanding two brigades of recruits, his own and Gen. Charles Cruft's, not realizing the size of the enemy, started a flanking movement to his left, which Gen. Cleburne countered with part of Gen. Preston Smith's brigade, then with the rest. Gen. Cruft's advance then came up as did Kirby Smith with his second division. Smith sent one brigade to turn the Union right. Cleburne pressed the center and the Federals withdrew in disorder. Gen. Cruft's reserve arrived to late. Gen. Cleburne was wounded in the mouth at this time. The Federals reformed about two miles north on two of Cruft's regiments but McCrays' of Churchill's brigade flanked the Union right as Cleburne's division, now under Preston Smith, attached the center. The Federals again withdrew to a point near Richmond, occupying a position selected by Gen. Nelson, now on the field, their flanks protected by woods and the center on high ground. McNair of Churchill's flanked them this time just as the cavalry under Scott arrived in their rear, causing a rout.

The raw recruits lost 4,000 men out of 7,000, plus 10,000 small arms, 9 guns, and all their wagons, sustaining one of the most complete defeats of the war. Cleburne remarked, "His army was broken up, and 'Bull' Nelson sent howling back to Louisville with a bullet through his leg". Smith then moved on to Lexington, sending Heth to threaten Cincinnati and await word from Bragg. Frankfort soon fell, forcing a quick transfer of state government to the already frightened city of Louisville.

---

A native of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Dr. Holman Hamilton has been a member of the Department of History at the University of Kentucky since 1954. He is the author or co-author of seven books and served as President of the Kentucky CWRT.

An address delivered by William H. Townsend before The Civil War Round Table in Chicago in October, 1952, and a suggestion by John A. Diskin, then Kentucky's commissioner of aeronautics, led to the creation of the Kentucky Civil War Round Table. It was formed in Judge Townsend's office, October 28, 1953, by a dozen Kentuckians. Its first dinner meeting was held November 18. Judge Townsend served as President until his death. He was succeeded by Dr. Holman Hamilton, who has served continuously since. It has an average attendance of 275 members and guests.

The Lexington Civil War Round Table met for its first program January 19, 1962, at the Big Spring Country Club, observing the birthday of Robert E. Lee. Meetings had been held previously, but this one has been designated Founding Day and the group traditionally observes the General's birthday. In early 1972 they observed their 100th meeting. They founded the Perryville Battlefield Trek in 1962 and sponsor it each year on the Saturday nearest the anniversary of the battle (October 8, 1862).

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, a native of Mississippi, is not only one of the greatest of Kentucky historians, but also of the South. A graduate of the University of Mississippi and M.A. from University of Kentucky, he is past president of both the Southern Historical Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Earl D. Wallace of Lexington, a native Kentuckian, is a graduate of the University, and in the days of his active business career was vice president of Standard Oil of Ohio and was also an associate of Dillon Read Co. of New York. He has made the development of Shakertown his life work and its great success can be attributed to him.

Dr. G. Hambleton Tapp, educator, historian, and author, has the distinction of being known as the State Historian. Born at Springfield in Washington County, he is a graduate of Centre College. He has been a member of the faculty at the University of Kentucky, director of Waveland Museum, and is now editor of The Register, the Kentucky Historical Society publication. He is the only secretary the Kentucky Civil War Round Table has ever known. He is the authority on Kentucky Richmond and Perryville.

Col. Frank Rankin, is currently serving as President of the Kentucky State Historical Society and was state chairman for the observance of Kentucky's 175th anniversary of statehood. He is a founder of the Louisville C.W.R.T. and is active in many Kentucky Derby and George Rogers Clark affairs. The Colonel is an expert on Gen. John Hunt Morgan and the war in Kentucky as well as all Kentucky history. The preservation and expansion of the Perryville battlefield has been a major interest of our co-chairman.

J. Winston Coleman, Jr., affectionately known as Squire, is a native-born Kentuckian. He gave up a distinguished career as mechanical engineer to farm his ancestral acres. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He possesses and has willed to Transylvania University the finest library of Kentuckiana in existence.

---

### CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY AND WHITEHALL

By Betsy Davis

Cassius Marcellus Clay, Kentucky's great abolitionist in the years before the Civil War, lived through nearly 100 of the most turbulent years of this nation's history (1810-1903). At his birth, at Whitehall, the young Republic was still restlessly settling. When he died, the states had long since been welded into unity by the Civil War and were advancing into the present century as a world power. Embattled advocate of every man's right to be free, Clay fought for the abolishment of slavery with a dedication that constantly placed his life, his family and his fortune in peril. The same love of liberty led him to lead a singularly individual life. He became a colorful, controversial and distinguished personality. He founded a school for all races, Berea College, published a leading anti-slavery newspaper, strongly influenced the 1860 Republican convention in favor of Abraham Lincoln. After the election, Lincoln named Clay minister to Russia. Clay cut a great swath in Russian society and participated most importantly in the purchase of Alaska. The most elegant addition of his home, Whitehall was built at this time.

The magnificent Whitehall, recently restored by the State of Kentucky, is the source of much beauty, tradition, rumor and romance. The dramatically positioned mansion and its grounds dominate the countryside. The nearly completed interior is hardly less breathtaking. The great hall with a sweeping staircase and the public rooms downstairs reflect a more European quality than is usual in this country.

The reconstruction of Whitehall reflects the dramatic vigor of "The Lion of Whitehall". Cassius Marcellus Clay comes remarkably and rousing to life in his old haunt.