Round Table
Civil War
The Louisville
The Round Table Round Table

CSA
Tennessee
The Army of
USA and
Confederate
Army of the

The Honor The

Kentucky Highways 125 and 433
near U. S. Highways 68 and 150.
Bardstown State Park in Pope County
Both trails end at the Perryville

Trek Pike Canteen Trail
*

Perryville
*

Dry Road March

The Perryville

The Round Table

Post Office Box 1861
Louisville, Kentucky

APPLICATION

Group discounts to those who hike the Perryville Puckeage Trek should
Camping and Driving

The rules for camping are:
1. No camping allowed in the parking lot.
2. All campers must register at the Camp Office.
3. All campers must clean up after themselves.
4. No loud music or noise allowed after 10 PM.
5. No pets allowed.

Driving Rules:
1. All vehicles must be parked in designated areas.
2. No parking in the campgrounds.
3. No overnight parking.
4. All vehicles must be registered at the Camp Office.
5. All vehicles must have valid insurance.

General Rules:
1. All campers must follow the rules for camping and driving.
2. All campers must respect the environment.
3. All campers must follow the speed limit.
4. All campers must be respectful to other campers.
5. All campers must obey all laws.

The Trails
The trails are:
1. The Blue Trail
2. The Red Trail
3. The Green Trail
4. The Yellow Trail

Requirements:
1. All campers must have a valid camping permit.
2. All campers must have a valid driver's license.
3. All campers must have a valid vehicle registration.
4. All campers must have a valid insurance policy.
5. All campers must have a valid health card.

Date and Time

The Battle of Pergamum

A battle of two great armies, the Macedonians and the Pergamenes.

The Macedonians were led by Philip II, while the Pergamenes were led by Eumenes II.

The battle took place near the city of Pergamum in 197 BC.

The Macedonians were victorious, and this marked the end of the Pergamene kingdom.
EARLY IN THE SUMMER of 1862 the Confederate high command planned an all-out invasion of the Bluegrass State to bring Kentucky into the Confederacy and gain great quantities of valuable supplies and horses. It was freely predicted that upon the entrance into the state of a southern army thousands of Kentuckians would rush to the Confederate standard, rise up and suppress the Union government, expel the northern soldiers and deliver the people from "a tyrannical yoke."

The long-awaited Confederate invasion came when Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army of 12,000 veterans in grey, headed northward through Cumberland Gap in southeastern Kentucky. On August 29-30, Smith's soldiers met and defeated the raw and unseasoned Federal forces at Richmond under Maj. Gen. William Nelson. Central and southern Kentucky were virtually under Confederate control, while Louisville and Cincinnati were in the throes of a panic. Gen. Braxton Bragg, with an army of 28,000 near Chattanooga, began moving northward to support Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign.


After a Confederate victory at Munfordville, Bragg waited four days inside the forts and breastworks for the Union army to come up and attack. Buell, on September 19, by-passed the city and, joined by General Thomas and his corps, hastened towards Louisville as rapidly as the dry weather and dusty roads would permit. Unsuccessful to lure Buell into a trap, Bragg moved on towards Bardstown.

On October 1, General Buell decided to fight Bragg and set out for Nelson County. Two days later pickets on the Bardstown road towards Louisville reported the approach of a large Federal army. Confederate Gen. Leonidas Polk insisted on a retreat in order to concentrate with Smith's forces near Harrodsburg. The route was by way of Springfield and Perryville, in Boyle County.

Weather conditions impeded the march of both armies and the entire state was in the midst of an unprece-
dented drought; dust lay two inches deep on the roads and water was at a premium.

Late in the afternoon of October 7, Bragg ordered his cavalry to form and the divisions of Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson to march to Perryville, and there attack vigorously. A serious engagement had taken place that afternoon on the Springfield Pike when thirsty Union troops fought for several pools of water in the dry bed of Doctor's Creek. Buell expected a general engagement in the morning and ordered Generals McCook and Thomas to move up at 3 a.m., and be ready for battle.

Early on the morning of October 8, 1862, the battle of Perryville began with brisk skirmishes between the pickets on both sides. The Confederates adopted a "defensive-offensive" attitude and awaited the movements of the Federals. The Confederate line of battle extended a distance of three and one-half miles, from the Lebanon to the New Mackville Pike. Heavy firing broke out in mid-morning and continued until well into the afternoon. At 2 p.m., the Confederates right wing launched a savage charge with Wharton's cavalry which hurled the Union left flank back a full mile with the loss of 200-250 men killed or captured.

In the first onslaught, Union Gen. James S. Jackson, a Kentuckian, was killed among the guns of a battery he was directing against Cheatham. Soon the fighting became general along the whole line with both sides making charges and counter-charges. The battle raged furiously all that dry and hot autumn afternoon with varied success on either side. The last charge of the day was made by Confederate Gen. St. John R. Liddell, who rushed forward from behind the left of Cheatham's line to attack General McCook's broken contingents. In the confusion that followed, many Federal soldiers, with their arms, colors and baggage, even the papers and baggage of Gen. McCook, were captured.

As darkness came on the firing gradually ceased. Both armies remained on the field. Sentries were posted and everything indicated that the Confederate attack would be resumed at daylight. Bragg, however, realizing that Buell would be on hand with a fresh army in the morning, decided to fall back and unite with Kirby Smith who had not yet reached Perryville. The withdrawal began at midnight. Next morning Buell made no attempt to attack Bragg as the Confederate army slowly retreated out of the state by way of Crab Orchard, London, Bardbourville and Cumberland Gap. This was the Confederates last serious attempt to gain control of Kentucky.

The battle of Perryville was considered a draw; neither side could claim a decisive victory. In number of men engaged and the proportionate number of losses, the advantage at the close of the battle was in Bragg's favor. The number of Confederates engaged was 16,000. Of this total, 3,396 casualties were sustained: 510 killed, 2,635 wounded and 251 missing. The Federals, who had used only 22,000 of their approximate 61,000, had sustained a loss of 4,241—845 killed, 2,851 wounded and 515 captured or missing.

Bragg was bitterly assailed in the South for his failure to hold Kentucky. Likewise, Buell received wholesale abuse in the North, and was relieved of his
command. He was accused of permitting the Confederate army's safe withdrawal from Kentucky.

Gen. Alexander M. McCook, of the Federal army, a participant in the battle of Perryville, described it as "the bloodiest battle of modern times for the number of men engaged," and General Bragg, the Confederate commander, in his Memoirs, called it "for the time engaged the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge."

After the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, as it is sometimes called, Kentucky was solidly in the Union column, and the war here was ended except for a few sporadic hit-and-run raids by John Hunt Morgan's cavalry.

![Monument at Perryville and obelisk at Union soldiers killed at Perryville.]

This monument at Perryville honors the Confederate troops who died in battle. This obelisk was erected in memory of Union soldiers killed at Perryville.

Reprinted Courtesy of the RURAL KENTUCKIAN

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**A PARTIAL LIST OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE**

Daniel W. Adam  
J. Patton Anderson  
Braxton Bragg  
John C. Brown  
Simon Bolivar Buckner  
Benjamin F. Cheatham  
Patrick R. Cleburne  
Daniel S. Donelson  
William J. Hardee  
Bushrod R. Johnson  
S. A. M. Jones  
Thomas Jones  
John F. Lay  
St. John R. Liddell  
George Maney  
Leonidas Polk  
Samuel Powell  
Alexander P. Stewart  
John A. Wharton  
Joseph Wheeler

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**A PARTIAL LIST OF UNION GENERAL OFFICERS WHO Fought AT PERRYVILLE**

Don Carlos Buell  
William P. Carlin  
Thomas J. Crittenden  
Charles C. Gilbert  
Michael Gooding  
James S. Jackson  
Alexander McD. McCook  
Robert B. Mitchell  
Albin Schoef  
Phillip H. Sheridan  
John C. Starkweather  
James B. Steadman  
William R. Terrill  
George Thomas

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**100th Anniversary Ceremonies**

**SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m. to</td>
<td>Camping for hikers of the Perryville</td>
<td>Mercer County Fair Grounds, Harrodsburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon Sunday</td>
<td>Pilgrimage Trek.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hikers must clear Check</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 a.m. to</td>
<td>Point No. 1 prior to noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Perryville Pilgrimage Trek.</td>
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**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Parade in Danville</td>
<td>Dug Road March: Mercer Co. Fair Grounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Parade in Perryville</td>
<td>Fair Grounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Demonstration by Civil War Squads</td>
<td>Dug Road March: Mercer Co. Fair Grounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Civil War Musical Program</td>
<td>Dug Road March: Mercer Co. Fair Grounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>100th Anniversary Ceremonies</td>
<td>Downtown Danville, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Re-enactment of Church Services by General</td>
<td>Downtown Perryville</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Polk (Bishop General of the Confederacy)</td>
<td>Downtown Perryville</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Camp Fire Ceremonies</td>
<td>Downtown Perryville</td>
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**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>Display of &quot;The General&quot; — Famous Civil</td>
<td>Harrodsburg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>War Locomotive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Civil War Musical Program</td>
<td>Springhill Cemetery, Harrodsburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Dedication of Confederate Graves</td>
<td>Springhill Cemetery, Harrodsburg</td>
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