

**Defending the Jackson Purchase:
The History of Camp Beauregard, Kentucky
by
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From a rounded hilltop overlooking the small hamlet of Water Valley, Kentucky, there stands a lone monolith amid a field of graves. Inscribed upon its stone surface are the words:

*In memory of the loyal men who died here
September 1861 to March 1862 for the
Confederate States of America, and were thus
denied the glory of heroic service in Battle.*

Beneath and adjacent to this memorial is the mass burial site of Confederate soldiers who suffered and died of disease during the harsh winter of 1861 and 1862. Among the surrounding hills was Camp Beauregard, a winter encampment and outpost between the Confederate bastion at Columbus, Kentucky, and the forts along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The series of events that led to the creation of Camp Beauregard was initiated on September 3, 1861, as Confederate forces under Brigadier General Gideon Pillow entered Kentucky from Tennessee to secure the riverport cities of Hickman and Columbus.¹ In response, Union forces under Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant crossed the Ohio River and seized Paducah on September 6. The following day Confederate Major General Leonidas Polk issued orders to organize troops into field brigades in preparation for a Union advance upon Columbus.² For the next two weeks both sides began to build earthworks and position artillery to fortify their strongholds.³ By the end of September both received reinforcements, extended their lines of defense and set up forward outposts. Camp Beauregard would be one of the most important of those garrisons securing General Polk's right flank at Columbus and anchoring the center of the Confederate line between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers.

By the end of September the commanding officer at Paducah, Brigadier General Charles F. Smith, sent a regiment of infantry to capture railroad cars believed to be in Mayfield on the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad that ran between Paducah and Fulton, Kentucky.⁴ The regiment's efforts were stifled, however, when Confederate troops destroyed a bridge crossing north of the town and fell back toward Feliciana. Not to be deterred, Union troops began to rebuild the bridge and press onward to

Mayfield. General Polk, having received reports of the bridge's reconstruction, immediately issued orders to Colonel DeWitt C. Bonham at Union City, Tennessee, to counter the Federal advance on September 27. Bonham was instructed to assemble two regiments and march to the depot at Fulton, five miles south of Feliciana.⁵

On September 30, Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston called upon Lieutenant Joseph Dixon of the Engineer Corps to survey the region between Columbus and Fort Henry to place an "advanced position for an entrenched camp."⁶ Johnston had intentions of placing the camp near Milburn or Mayfield, but seasonably dry conditions left insufficient water reserves to supply a division of soldiers. He recommended to Dixon that the proposed encampment be located farther south, somewhere along the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad line where there was a plentiful supply of water and enough wood for fuel.⁷ He located a suitable site a mile and a quarter north of Feliciana and a mile and a half northwest of a minor railroad depot known as Morse Station, presently the town of Water Valley.⁸ The encampment was to be situated upon a wooded ridge referred to by the locals as "Mobley's old campground."⁹ The location was conveniently close to the natural springs of the Bayou de Chien River and strategically overlooking the surrounding countryside. It was also close to the town of Feliciana, a regional trade center and a major supply line to the Confederacy.

As Lieutenant Dixon finalized his plans to set up an outpost, delays in communication and preparation stalled Colonel Bonham at Union City. It was not until the night of October 1 that Bonham finally set his command marching toward Fulton. After a nightlong march, his approximately 1500 infantrymen from the Twenty-second Mississippi and the Tenth Arkansas infantry regiments reached Fulton early next day.¹⁰ The two regiments would remain in Fulton until October 6, when they were sent to Feliciana to prepare winter quarters.¹¹ Roughly around the same time, Colonel John Stevens Bowen set out for Feliciana from Columbus with about 1800 men from the First Missouri Infantry, the First Mississippi Valley Infantry (later known as the Twenty-fifth Mississippi Infantry), Hudson's Artillery Battery (later known as the Pettus Flying Artillery Battery), the newly organized Kentucky Battalion and a squadron of cavalry. Bowen's command joined Colonel Bonham's by the second week of October.¹² Before the month concluded, there would be an estimated 3340 officers and enlisted men camped on the hills northeast of Morse Station.¹³ The troops would name their winter encampment "Camp Beauregard" in honor of General Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard, renowned for his early military successes at Charleston Harbor and Manassas.

Once the troops consolidated at Camp Beauregard, General Polk issued Special Order No. 142 that prohibited the trade of grain in Western

Kentucky "for the use of the Army."¹⁴ In short, the order gave the commander at Camp Beauregard control over the gristmills and warehouses in the region surrounding the outpost. This control included the storage facilities and mills located along the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad at Mayfield and Fulton, towns that were imperative to the outpost's survival.

The construction of winter quarters and the building of defenses surrounding the camp were begun without delay. At first, the encampment was a series of tents organized in rows by company and regiment with patrols roaming the perimeter of the camp. Later the regimental camps evolved into log pens with tents serving as roofs and old barrels as chimneys.¹⁵ The outpost's defenses were gradually enhanced with the cutting of timber, the addition of guardhouses and the strategic placement of rifle pits dug into the surrounding hillsides.¹⁶ Eventually the small pens were expanded into larger log cabins and the trenches maintained on all approaches to the camp.¹⁷ An article in the *Memphis Daily Appeal* described the camp as follows:

These cabins are erected with reference to each other like the tents of a company and regiment as prescribed by Hardee. There are about fourteen rooms for the privates of each company, and about one hundred and seventy-five for a whole regiment, officers, men, guardhouses, hospitals, etc. The rooms are ten by twelve, tightly daubed up, and are capacious enough to comfortably hold eight men.¹⁸

The regiments that arrived at Camp Beauregard were ill equipped for active duty, as many Confederate units were during the first year of the war. Most of the men were armed with outdated flintlock muskets, pistols and shotguns furnished by state arsenals and local armories in the South.¹⁹ Some soldiers were issued guns by the Confederate government while they were at Columbus, but these arms were later found to be dangerously inoperative. A cavalry battalion under Colonel Bowen was outfitted with Hall's carbines before being assigned to Camp Beauregard. Frequent in-camp misfires, some resulting in injuries, impelled Bowen to forbid the use of these guns. He sent a requisition to the quartermaster at Columbus to replace the defective carbines, but the recall and replacement of these guns were denied. Frustrated with the reply, Bowen issued one round of ammunition for each soldier carrying a Hall's carbine, directing each to

fire his weapon and then discard it while out on patrol. The men gladly followed his orders and threw away the carbines.²⁰ The difficulties with acquiring weapons and providing ammunition for the various types of muskets and rifles would become a logistic nightmare in the months to come.

As more units filtered into the outpost, a power struggle arose between Colonels Bowen and Bonham over who was to command the troops. Bowen, a thirty-one-year-old native of Savannah, Georgia, a graduate of West Point Military Academy and an officer in the Federal Army prior to the war, was convinced he should command the outpost.²¹ Bonham, a forty-three-year-old cotton planter from Issaquena, Mississippi, who attended West Point for three years but did not graduate, felt his age and experience were quite sufficient to supervise the activities of a military camp.²² The spirited rivalry caused great confusion among the ranks and a rift between the two officers.²³ The standoff would last until October 24, when Bowen was assigned to command the Fourth Division of the Western Department. The Fourth Division consisted of the two brigades stationed at Camp Beauregard: the first, led by Colonel John D. Martin of the First Mississippi Valley, and the other, by the disappointed Colonel Bonham.²⁴ Though the controversy over command had ceased, the friction between the two continued throughout the duration of their stay at Camp Beauregard.



Prior to Colonel Bowen's promotion, on the afternoon of October 22 news reached the camp that Mayfield had been sacked and set aflame by "Lincolnites."²⁵ Similar rumors about Federal soldiers in Mayfield had proved to be false in the past, but these reports of Lincolnites seemed more urgent.²⁶ The troops at Camp Beauregard relied heavily upon the warehouses and gristmills at Mayfield--so much so, that a locomotive along with an escort of guards had been sent from Morse Station to retrieve flour almost daily since the establishment of the camp. General Smith in Paducah, who had become aware of these regular visits, sent two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry to surprise the guard and capture the locomotive.

Union troops reached Viola, five miles north of Mayfield, the night before and prepared to enter Mayfield the next day. At dawn some 300 cavalry soldiers galloped into Mayfield to await the locomotive's arrival. The Union commander promptly placed sentries on the major roads out of

town and sent pickets out to warn of the trains coming. He also ordered the arrest of prominent secessionists and other subversives who might cause distractions or communicate his whereabouts to the enemy.²⁷ Witnesses to the apprehension and detainment of Southern sympathizers would testify:

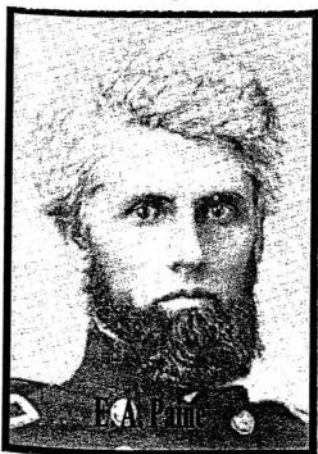
About daybreak...the quiet citizens [of Mayfield] were aroused from their slumbers by an unearthly noise in the street, which proceeded from mounted horsemen galloping at a furious rate down the thoroughfares. Of course the timid were much frightened, and, indeed, all felt some alarm, for they knew not whether these men came to pillage and burn or not. They appeared to have accurate information in relation to the political sentiment of all the men and women in the place--for they immediately arrested and held all who opposed the war and were friendly to the South. This comprised every man in the town, with three or four exceptions.²⁸

There was one major flaw in the Union commander's ploy to suppress the town's residents. He neglected to cut the telegraph lines. This inexplicable error uncloaked his location to the Confederate forces at Columbus and Camp Beauregard.²⁹

The news that Federal soldiers were at Mayfield reached Colonel Bowen late that afternoon. He relayed the reports to Colonel Bonham, who was at the Fulton depot with the locomotive and a company of the Twenty-second Mississippi, retrieving supplies. Bonham was directed to return with the train to Morse Station at once. He arrived early the next morning, boarded the remainder of the Twenty-second Mississippi onto boxcars and rushed to Mayfield. They reached the outskirts that afternoon, where Bonham halted the train and deployed his entire regiment into a line of battle. The soldiers with their weapons loaded and primed advanced toward Mayfield. Before the soldiers reached the town's limits, citizens came forth under flags of truce and told of the enemy's departure the afternoon before. Apparently, the Union commander realized that the raid had failed and ordered his men to return to Viola. Bonham entered Mayfield at dusk, set up a line of defense and sent scouts north of town. The remaining troops camped for the night in buildings surrounding the town square, where the inhabitants told stories of atrocities committed by drunken Yankee soldiers.³⁰

Bonham remained in Mayfield until the afternoon of October 27, when he and his men were ordered back to Camp Beauregard. Before their departure, Bonham informed the people of Mayfield that the train would return the next day for supplies.³¹ When the sun rose on the morning of October 28, scouts left behind by Bonham returned with reports of a strong enemy presence a mile and a half north of Mayfield. The train, which had left Morse's Station hours earlier with two companies of the First Mississippi Valley, continued its scheduled journey unaware of the reports of Federal emplacements. When the train came within hearing distance, concerned citizens rushed down the tracks waving handkerchiefs and screaming words of warning. Captain Daniel R. Hundley, who was riding the locomotive up front with the engineer, spotted the frantic townspeople and quickly stopped the train. After hearing the report that five thousand Union troops were closing in upon the town, he promptly instructed the engineer to reverse the locomotive. As the train slowly backed down the tracks, he shouted orders to his men to fix bayonets and prepare to disembark. Once the train had reached an area where it was safe from view, Hundley dispatched skirmishers and sent the train's conductor into town to ascertain the opposition's location and strength. The conductor returned some time later with news that there were no enemy soldiers in the town and that the reports may have been over-exaggerated. Relieved, Hundley recalled his men and proceeded to the depot, from which he organized pickets to guard the town while he loaded supplies.³² The train departed uneventfully for Camp Beauregard before the day's end.

Trips to Mayfield by troop train continued, as well as the threat of Federal cavalry raids. A soldier of the Twenty-second Mississippi recalled,



"Both sides captured and evacuated Mayfield regularly once a week, the garrison in possession invariably retreating before the enemy appeared."³³ This game of cat and mouse would last throughout the fall and into winter.

On the morning of November 10, three days after General Grant's ill-fated attack at Belmont, Missouri, Colonel Bowen received orders to intercept a diversionary force of 2000 men that were spotted east of Columbus near the village of Milburn. This force, under the command of Union General E.A. Paine, had set out from Paducah on the afternoon of November 6 to distract the

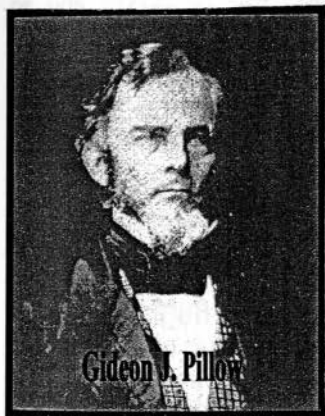
defending armies at Columbus while Grant advanced upon Belmont. To prevent Paine's being flanked, General Smith detached 1000 men from Paducah to Viola the following day. Delayed by the inabilities of unseasoned recruits, Paine did not reach Milburn until the night of the November 7. The next morning messengers brought news of Grant's defeat. Realizing it was futile to continue the mission, Paine retreated to Paducah, and the detachment from Viola was called back. His worn-out troops staggered into Paducah on the night of November 9.³⁴

Unaware of General Paine's retreat, Bowen assigned Colonel Bonham to lead an expeditionary force to cut off Paine's troops before they could return to Paducah. Bonham's force, consisting of the Twenty-second Mississippi, the Kentucky Battalion, and four companies of the First Mississippi Valley, the First Missouri, Hudson's Artillery Battery and a company of cavalry, departed camp on the afternoon of the tenth. The Twenty-second Mississippi was sent immediately to Mayfield by train while the rest of the expedition marched the dusty dirt roads. Bonham and the Twenty-second Mississippi reached the town at dusk to find that enemy had departed from Viola the day prior. He posted pickets and sent scouts to locate the enemy while the remainder of his troops filtered into Mayfield later that evening.³⁵

With the whereabouts of the enemy uncertain, the troops settled in for a restless night. At midnight, a sentinel dashed into town warning of an advance of Yankee soldiers. A call to arms was raised, and the Confederate force rapidly deployed into a line of battle. On the edge of town, Bonham peered out into the darkness, anticipating an attack. For hours they awaited the assault, but it never came. The observations of the scouting party proved only to be an overactive imagination of an inexperienced private. When the sun rose the next morning, reports from reliable scouts and citizens confirmed that Paine had avoided the trap and was on his way to Paducah. With rations running low and an enemy safely en route to Paducah, Bonham chose to return to camp rather than pursue. He boarded the train to Camp Beauregard on the afternoon of November 12. His weary and disheartened troops soon followed. Bonham arrived that night at Morse Station only to be greeted with rumors of Mayfield's recapture by the Union.³⁶

On November 14, General Pillow received intelligence at Columbus that Federal troops were planning to strike at Camp Beauregard in the next few days. Pillow ordered Colonel Bowen to destroy the locomotive and burn the railroad cars. He also informed Bowen that he was sending reinforcements to assist in the outpost's defense.³⁷ Bowen acknowledged Pillow's concerns but opted not to torch the train or its cars for his sources and scouts reported Federal troop movements in the direction of Columbus, not Camp Beauregard. Bowen communicated this information

via a dispatch the next day. Pillow confirmed the reports and advised Bowen to advance and attack if the enemy laid siege to Columbus.³⁸ The movement of Union troops proved to be a harmless foraging expedition to the small village of Lovelaceville, fifteen miles southwest of Paducah.³⁹



Fearing that his army at Columbus was outnumbered and would then be outflanked if not reinforced, General Pillow called upon the governments of Southern states to supply reinforcements of desperately needed troops. In a message to the State of Alabama on November 20, he specifically emphasized the need to strengthen Camp Beauregard to insure railroad communications would not be lost to invaders from the North.⁴⁰ Shortly afterward articles began to appear in Southern newspapers explaining the urgent need for more armed men at Camp Beauregard, now critical to protecting the

supply line to Columbus.⁴¹ As he anxiously awaited more troops, Pillow sent the Ninth Arkansas Infantry along with a cavalry battalion and two artillery units to bolster Bowen's division. Upon their arrival on November 26, they were added to the brigades of Colonels Martin and Bonham.⁴² Martin's brigade now consisted of the Tenth Arkansas, First Mississippi Valley, First Missouri, Hudson's artillery battery and cavalry battalion. Bonham was in command of the Ninth Arkansas, Twenty-second Mississippi, King's Kentucky battalion, Watson's artillery battery and Williams' artillery battery.

The weather took a sudden change for the worse in late November. An unusually warm fall gave way to an unseasonably cold winter. Overcast skies and freezing rain struck the region during the last week of November.⁴³ On the last day of the month, three inches of snow fell, making roads impassable and disrupting communications.⁴⁴ These climatic changes would take their toll upon the lives of the men stationed at Camp Beauregard as frigid temperatures swelled the numbers of sick in the camp.

The first signs of disease were documented in September when the regiments were being organized at Memphis, Columbus and Union City. The first deaths were recorded as early as October while the troops were encamped at Fulton and Columbus.⁴⁵ The dark shadow of disease and death followed the men to Camp Beauregard, where it struck indiscriminately through the ranks: "There are a good many men discharged on account of sickness," remarked a soldier of the First Missouri in a letter to his wife. He wrote further that "our regiment is reduced [to] around 500 effective men (half the total number the regiment had the month before), and I feel

that we will have to discharge many more."⁴⁶ By the end of November disease had evolved into a full-scale epidemic. Of the 4260 officers and men listed on Colonel Bowen's "returns" for November 30, only 3361 were fit for duty.⁴⁷ The extent of the disease was so severe and so widespread that in Paducah Union General Smith had received reports of the devastating epidemic.⁴⁸ Assistant Surgeon George C. Phillips of the Twenty-second Mississippi would best describe the outbreak in a letter following the war:

The weather became cold and rainy, then sleet and snow. The drilling and picket duty to most of the men was very hard, and the diet was not what they were accustomed to. It was mostly fresh beef and flour, no vegetables, with plenty of coffee, tea, tobacco and whiskey. Soon typhoid fever and pneumonia broke out among the men. There were 75 cases of typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia in my hospital tent during one month. I speak only of our regiment. It was as bad or worse than other regiments. Then the most terrible disease, cerebrospinal meningitis broke out, killing nearly every case attacked, and frequently in a few hours.⁴⁹

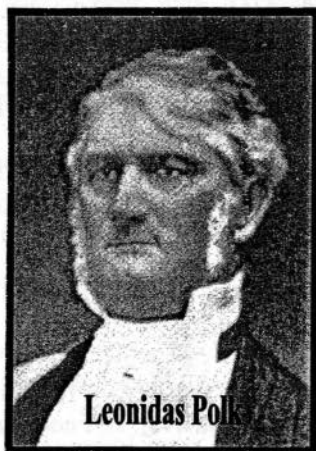
Union threats to attack Camp Beauregard and encircle Columbus became more pronounced in the month of December. On the fifth the *Cairo City Weekly Gazette* reported plans for 15,000 men to be organized and supplied to capture the railroad station at Union City. The article offered details and explained the Union Army's objective to cut off Columbus from the rest of the Confederacy and attack this citadel from all points east of the Mississippi River.⁵⁰ General Pillow reacted by sending to Camp Beauregard the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment from Union City and four companies of the First Tennessee Cavalry Battalion (later the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry Regiment) from Camp DeShaw near Moscow.⁵¹

The addition of reinforcements did not ease the numerous reports of enemy troops advancing from Paducah nor the outpost's being on constant alert.⁵² The effects of bad weather, endless guard duty and sickness took their toll upon men, leading some to desert their posts. On December 20, three such men were convicted and punished for the crime. A soldier present describes what occurred:

On last Friday all the troops at this station were assembled together and formed into a square for the purpose of witnessing the punishment of three men, belonging to the First Missouri regiment convicted of desertion....They were branded on the left hip with the letter 'D,' which was done with a hot iron made in the shape of that letter, their heads were closely shaved, and finally they were each hit fifty lashes upon the back, in the presence of all their comrades, and drummed out of the service to the tune of the "Rogue's March."⁵³

Those who chose not to desert coped with the depressing conditions by drinking. Before the war Feliciana had been known for its home-brewed bourbon whiskey, and it was not long after the first troops arrived that soldiers ventured into town for a few swigs. On their return to camp, it was not uncommon that a dozen or so adventurous men would wind up in the regimental guardhouse for consuming more than their share of the local spirits.⁵⁴ In some cases their intoxication was so extreme that soldiers would be confined several days until they had properly "rested themselves."⁵⁵ Alcohol also brought out the evil side in a few of the men. On one late evening three drunk soldiers returning from Feliciana "robbed and otherwise mistreated" an old woman and her two daughters. The women identified the men the next day. The three were proven guilty, court marshaled and severely punished for their crime. A month later the criminals were whipped before the brigade and escorted out of camp.⁵⁶

As Colonel Bowen fought to keep up morale, General Johnston faced a foreboding Union force under Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell in Central Kentucky. On December 17, Buell crossed the Green River and pressed southward. Johnston attempted to push these forces back across the river, but his efforts failed.⁵⁷ Outnumbered and concerned about his base of operations at Bowling Green in protecting Nashville, Johnston requested reinforcements from General Polk at Columbus. Polk responded



on December 18, stating that since the enemy "was threatening to attack me in the next four days," the troops in Columbus must remain. Johnston rescinded the order the next day.⁵⁸ When five days passed without incident, Johnston again ordered Polk to send reinforcements. Polk agreed reluctantly on Christmas Eve, sending Bowen's entire division of infantry and the artillery batteries of Williams and Hudson to join Johnston at Bowling Green. Polk retained King's Kentucky Battalion, Watson's Artillery Battery and a regiment of cavalry to defend his flank temporarily.⁵⁹

Colonel Bowen would receive the order directly from Johnston's headquarters on Christmas Eve.⁶⁰ At midnight on Christmas day, 4800 men packed their belongings and began the eighteen-mile march to State Line, Kentucky, located on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.⁶¹ They left behind rows of vacant log cabins, abandoned trenches and mounds of dirt where their comrades lay buried. The troops arrived at State Line at 10 p.m. and camped for the night. The next morning they boarded the train to Bowling Green, and after a fatiguing trip that lasted four days, they arrived on December 30. Colonel Bonham, sadly, would not make the trip to Bowling Green. The disease that he had valiantly tried to prevent among his men had infected him only days earlier. At half past three on the day of his brigade's departure, DeWitt C. Bonham died of typhoid pneumonia.⁶² His body was placed upon a wagon and brought to State Line, where it was despatched upon a railroad car back to his plantation in Mississippi.

To fill the void left by Bowen's men, Polk ordered three regiments of infantry and a small battalion of cavalry under Brigadier General James Lusk Alcorn from Columbus to Camp Beauregard on December 26. Alcorn, a former state legislator from Mississippi and a lukewarm secessionist, led a force of 2300 untrained and ill-equipped men to defend the vulnerable right flank.⁶³ His command consisted of sixty-day troops that had been organized only ten days before at Grenada, Mississippi.⁶⁴ Armed with double-barreled shotguns and little ammunition, the First, Second and Third Mississippi Infantry Militia regiments disembarked their train at Morse Station on December 28.⁶⁵ Upon arrival at Camp Beauregard, Alcorn reported

Colonel Bowen's command, which evacuated Beauregard for Bowling Green on the day of our arrival, left comfortable quarters which have been constructed by the industry of his troops; these we found just finished and ready for occupation. Here I again revived my gun shops and

recommenced the work of preparing cartridges. My supply of ammunition was still small; men unacquainted with the labor, my progress was by no means as I could have wished. I was placed in command of the remaining Confederate forces at this post, consisting of Brewer's and King's Battalion and Watson's Battery of artillery.⁶⁶

Concerning defenses of the outpost, Alcorn was far from impressed and remarked: "I have been somewhat disappointed in the supposed fortifications at this place. A few rifle pits, full of water, which I am having leveled down, and a lot of fallen timber, compose the defenses."⁶⁷

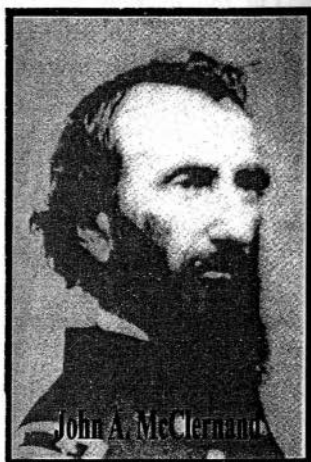
On the evening of December 29, scouts from King's Kentucky Battalion reported an advance party of 300 Union cavalry six miles north of camp, possibly followed by an undetermined number of infantry. Alcorn quickly sent forward his cavalry to delay the enemy as he telegraphed Columbus that he would attempt to defend Camp Beauregard.⁶⁸ After receiving Alcorn's communiqué, Polk relayed orders to Lieutenant Colonel John H. Miller at Camp Desha to move his entire command of cavalry to Mayfield in an effort to distract the Union forces advancing upon Camp Beauregard.⁶⁹ Polk also sent Colonel Daniel R. Russell's Twelfth Tennessee Infantry Regiment by rail from Columbus to Moscow with instructions to aid Alcorn's command.⁷⁰ The lead companies of Miller's cavalry came into contact with the withdrawing enemy on the afternoon of December 30 at Viola. The Union cavalry, under the command of Brigadier General Lew Wallace, left Paducah with 200 men on the night of December 28 to confirm reports of Camp Beauregard's abandonment.⁷¹ By the morning of the last day of 1861 Miller had determined that Wallace's detachment was engaged in reconnaissance and conveyed his observations via couriers to Columbus and Camp Beauregard.

Meanwhile on New Year's Eve, a "reliable" citizen furnished Alcorn information that a "large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery would camp the night within ten miles" of the outpost.⁷² Colonel Russell's brigade entered Camp Beauregard on New Year's Day, 1862, to find the Mississippi Militia in "mortal terror" of an anticipated assault.⁷³ Tensions calmed the next morning when returning scouts told of the enemy's retreat back to Paducah.⁷⁴ With the threat of incursion quelled, the "fatigued and footsore" Twelfth Tennessee was ordered to return to Columbus later that morning.⁷⁵

General Polk, who initially had serious reservations about placing volunteer militiamen in a forward position, finally resolved to break up the camp and remove the sixty-day troops to Union City. In its place he

assigned a sizable cavalry force, consisting of the First Mississippi, First Kentucky (previously the Kentucky Infantry Battalion), Sixth Tennessee and an unassigned battalion of Alabama and Mississippi cavalry under Major Richard H. Brewer, to patrol the Kentucky-Tennessee border south of Columbus to the Tennessee River.⁷⁶ On January 2, 1862, a reluctant General Alcorn ordered his men to march to Union City. They entered the town late that evening.⁷⁷ Within days of their arrival, an outbreak of measles ravaged Alcorn's command, leaving one-fifth of his troops unfit for duty. Murmurs of discontent arose among the troops, and a concerned General Alcorn requested permission from Polk to disband the militia. Polk denied the request and ordered Alcorn and his men to Columbus. By the time Alcorn received the order on the sixteenth, half his command had been either discharged because of illness or had deserted.⁷⁸

On January 8, General Grant received orders from Major General Henry W. Halleck to march upon Mayfield and threaten Camp Beauregard in an effort to deceive Confederate forces about an advance upon Nashville.⁷⁹ Weather conditions and bad roads delayed the Federal march until the tenth, when over 5000 Illinois volunteers under the command of Brigadier General John A. McClernand left Fort Holt on the road to Columbus.⁸⁰ McClernand's conspicuous advance southeastward received the immediate attention of General Polk in Columbus, who sent the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry



Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Logwood from Camp Desha to reinforce Camp Beauregard. Logwood left on the morning of January 11. Riding through rain and sleet, they reached the camp that afternoon, but the enemy was nowhere near the outpost. Weary and covered with mud, the Sixth Tennessee returned to Camp Desha the same night.⁸¹ Despite the slow and passive movement of McClernand's troops, Polk sent a desperate message to General Johnston on the twelfth, pleading for forces to protect his right flank. He expressed his belief that Alcorn's deteriorating command and a thousand cavalymen at Camp Beauregard were all that prevented the Union army from encircling Columbus.⁸² Johnston continued to have problems as Federal gunboats were descending the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. He chose to hold his troops at Bowling Green.

On the morning of January 14, panic struck the men at Camp Beauregard as scouts reported 6000 enemy soldiers at Mayfield. Major

Brewer, presently the commander at Camp Beauregard, contemplated removing the outpost's stores and retreating, but the roads were in bad condition and the locomotive at Fulton was broken beyond repair.⁸³ Certain that his command was going to be encircled and attacked, Polk ordered the men at Camp Beauregard and Camp Desha to Columbus on the sixteenth to patrol the perimeter of the city's defenses.⁸⁴ The very next day, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry under Captain Mindrat Wemple entered Mayfield to inquire about the fortifications at Camp Beauregard. Wemple returned on the eighteenth to inform McClelland that reliable sources had stated the outpost had been abandoned. Rather than pressing on to Camp Beauregard and exposing his supply line, McClelland recoiled toward Lovelaceville.⁸⁵ Believing the object of the expedition had been accomplished, General Grant ordered McClelland to withdraw his command to Fort Jefferson, where they embarked upon steamships to Cairo on January 20.⁸⁶

With McClelland's forces back in Illinois, Polk ordered his cavalry to return to their outposts at Camps Desha and Beauregard. Lieutenant Colonel Miller entered Camp Beauregard on January 21 with a "distressingly small" force of "sickened men and unshod horses."⁸⁷ He would not remain long for on the next day he marched his men to Murray, Kentucky. That town was occupied by Union troops under General Charles Smith. Miller, with a command of over a thousand cavalrymen reached Murray after daybreak on the twenty-third. They found the town vacant as Smith had departed for Paducah the day before. Miller half-heartedly pursued Smith's men to the outskirts of Benton, Kentucky, where Miller decided to break off pursuit and return to Murray. Miller and his men reached Camp Beauregard on the twenty-sixth.⁸⁸

Rumors circulated in Paducah that Camp Beauregard had been destroyed on January 25 by retreating Confederate cavalry. Contrary to rumor, the outpost was still operating under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Miller from the final week of December to the first week of February. Captain R.A. Pinson of the First Mississippi assumed command of the post in early February with his cavalry battalion and a portion of the First Kentucky. His assignment was to defend the post and guard the baggage and commissary stores of Miller's patrolling cavalry units.⁸⁹ Camp Beauregard's days became numbered, though, when on February 6 Fort Henry surrendered to a Union flotilla under Andrew Foote. Ten days later Fort Donelson capitulated to a sizable force under General Grant. With the fall of both forts, Grant's Union Army now stood between Columbus and the Confederacy to the east.

Acknowledging the vulnerability of Columbus, President Jefferson Davis relayed orders to General Polk to evacuate that city on February 10.⁹⁰ Polk sent a dispatch to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Logwood at

Camp Desha that afternoon to destroy the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad along with any provisions and stores that might be useful to the enemy. Heavy rains made it difficult to burn trestles and bridges, but Logwood would report that he "destroyed the railroads as well as possible from within 5 miles south of Mayfield back to Fulton Station."⁹¹ Logwood's mission also included removing the commissary stores at Camp Beauregard and Fulton and to set the outpost aflame. He did so on February 21. A member of the Logwood command wrote of the camp's ruination:

Knowing from my own experience the severe labor by which the cabins at Beauregard were built, aside from the mortification which accompanies an evacuation, I felt an indefinable sadness in witnessing their destruction. As the flames consumed the labors of the brave boys who had built and occupied those cabins, I could not but think of them as roofless wanderers, exposed to every inclemency of weather, yet contented with a hasty bivouac, and finding their reward in the service of their country.⁹²

Upon reaching Fulton, Logwood destroyed the locomotive and some of the cars but chose not to burn the depot buildings, which were "full of overflow with provisions."⁹³ These supplies were eventually brought by Confederate wagon to Union City.

The news of Camp Beauregard's destruction reached Paducah on February 25, when men escaping impressment into the Confederate Army reached Union lines. The refugees told stories of the exploded locomotive at Fulton and the smouldering embers of log pens and private homes near Feliciana.⁹⁴ On March 2, the last of Polk's army pulled out of Columbus. The next day Union troops entered the "Gibraltar of the West," grateful that they did not have to take the place by force. Lieutenant Colonel Logwood and the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry battalion remained at Camp Desha until after the fourth of March, but his command retired southward as Union cavalry pursued Polk's army.⁹⁵ With Logwood's departure the final permanent Confederate outpost in the Jackson Purchase dissipated to re-form across the border in Tennessee. However, a menacing Confederate presence in the region would last for the duration of the war.

In July of 1863, Camp Beauregard would serve again as a bivouac site, this time for Union troops retreating from raiding cavalry under the command of Colonel J.B. Biddle. Colonel Biddle and 800 cavalry soldiers

entered northwest Tennessee in early July with the intention of disrupting Confederate communications and recruiting men. Biffle captured Union City on July 10 and then assaulted Jackson, Tennessee, on the thirteenth. Only a stubborn Union defense prevented its capture.⁹⁶ The next day Biffle slowly retreated toward Dresden, where he set up camp on July 20. Word of Biffle's whereabouts reached Union Brigadier General Alexander Asboth in Columbus on July 21.⁹⁷ The next morning he ordered Colonel George E. Waring to pursue and capture Biffle's cavalry before they could cross the Tennessee River.⁹⁸

Two days later Waring with a brigade of about 3000 men set out from Columbus. Marching southeast he reached the small village of Jackson Pond, Tennessee, on the evening of July 27. While preparing for the next day's advance to Fort Heiman, Waring received a dispatch to retreat immediately to Feliciana. Reports had reached Columbus that Biffle and Forrest had joined forces and were moving to cut off Waring.⁹⁹ During the night, Waring broke camp and retraced his steps back to Kentucky. His brigade made it safely to Feliciana on the thirteenth where they camped near Morris Station on the grounds of Camp Beauregard.¹⁰⁰ Waring would remain there until August 4, when a dispatch arrived that indicated Confederate troops were moving farther south and that he should therefore march his brigade to Union City.¹⁰¹



For the remainder of the war, journeys of both Union and Confederate troops led them beside the charred remains of Camp Beauregard and the town of Feliciana. The most notable of these instances was General Forrest's expedition into the Jackson Purchase in March and Brigadier General Abraham Buford's raid in April of 1864. After an assault on Paducah on March 25, Forrest's command marched alongside Camp Beauregard en route to Dresden, which he reached two days later.¹⁰² Less than three weeks later General Buford's command traveled the same southerly route following their capture of Union horses and other

supplies at Paducah on April 14.

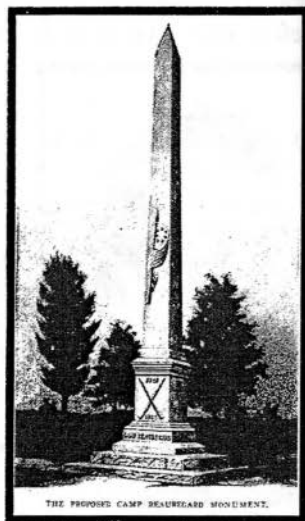
With the departure of Forrest's and Buford's troops, a pseudo-war broke out among guerrilla bands that terrorized the region.¹⁰³ Small Confederate cavalry battalions continued to roam the Kentucky-Tennessee borderlands until January of 1865; yet, their impact on the region had diminished significantly. Detachments from Union forces at Columbus and Paducah patrolled the area attempting to stem the lawlessness of guerrillas,

but their efforts were for the most part unsuccessful. The looting and pillaging of the Jackson Purchase would persist until the end of the war.¹⁰⁴

For the next thirty years Camp Beauregard and its place in Kentucky's history were forgotten. The forest reclaimed the hilltops of the old encampment, and the graves were overcome by undergrowth. It was not until the 1890s that an effort was made by Confederate veterans in Mayfield to have the grounds recognized as a burial site of Southern soldiers lost in the war. A committee was organized to investigate the feasibility of such a move, but the initiative lost momentum as the years passed and membership declined.¹⁰⁵ The initiative was rekindled in 1909 when the neglected condition of the graves was brought to the attention of the Kentucky Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at their annual convention at Hopkinsville on October 14.¹⁰⁶ At that convention a committee was appointed to raise funds for the erection of a monument to commemorate those soldiers who lost their lives. The committee, called the Camp Beauregard Monument Committee, was chaired by Lizzie Lowe Fuller of Mayfield. Other members were ladies from Fulton and Hickman. The first meeting of their committee was held on November 9, 1909, in Mayfield, where a strong base of support was organized to construct a memorial.¹⁰⁷

The funds for building the monument trickled in slowly at first but picked up as the campaign spread beyond Mayfield and the Jackson Purchase. On April 23, 1911, over fifty U.D.C. chapter members from Paducah, Hickman, Fulton and Mayfield met at Water Valley to view the site of the monument. One member of the visiting group remarked, "It was not only the most suitable, but the most elevated grounds on which to erect a monument in the county of Graves."¹⁰⁸ In 1913, the committee chose a design submitted by the McNeal Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia. The design called for a shaft rising fifteen to twenty feet. The estimated cost was \$2500.¹⁰⁹

The Kentucky Division of the U.D.C. met in Fulton the next year, acknowledging the committee's work and encouraging division members to contribute.¹¹⁰ By January of 1916, the committee had received \$518.57 in donations. A history of Camp Beauregard and a sketch of the proposed monument were placed in *Confederate Veteran* magazine later the same year.¹¹¹ The committee was optimistic about starting construction soon, but the war in Europe radically changed those plans.



As the United States entered the First World War, the country's attention shifted to supporting the war effort. The campaign to raise funds for the monument was suspended until the close of the war. At the 1919 annual meeting of the Kentucky Division of the U.D.C., a renewed effort was set in motion to construct the monument. During the conference, the U.D.C. instructed the Camp Beauregard Monument Committee to start building the monument with the available funds in the collection. The committee was far short of its campaign goal of \$2500, having raised only \$820. On July 29, 1920, a wealthy member of the New Orleans-based Beauregard Monument Association contributed \$457.50 to assist in the monument's purchase. Using its close to \$1300, the committee signed a contract with McNeal Marble Company. This Georgia firm chiseled into a sizable boulder both an inscription and appropriate adornments.¹¹²

The carved boulder arrived at the Water Valley railroad station in late summer of that year, but problems arose when the monument was removed from the train. The boulder was so massive that a team of ten horses could not drag the monument to the memorial site. After the volunteer crew consulted with local railroad workers, a uniquely designed winch was devised whereby mules, ropes and nearby trees could be used to move the boulder. The tedious job of dragging the stone inch by inch up the dirt road to the monument site would consume several weeks.¹¹³

The long-awaited dedication of the monument occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, October 20, 1920. On this warm autumn day, a large crowd from across the Jackson Purchase assembled to view the massive monument and honor the Confederate dead. The longtime chairperson of the Monument Committee, the devoted and persistent Lizzie Fuller, led dedication exercises that included speeches from veterans, historians and other members of the U.D.C. The ceremony lasted most of the afternoon and concluded with music furnished by a quartet from Fulton and original poems read by a young lady from Mayfield.¹¹⁴ After more than a decade of promoting awareness of the site's historical importance and campaigning for funds to construct a permanent marker, the monument had finally become a reality.

Six years later, the first memorial service at Camp Beauregard was held on June 20, 1926. The service not only paid tribute to the fallen soldiers but also recognized the completion of a foundation that raised the monument an additional three feet.¹¹⁵ Three decades later a movement emerged to place a marker on the national



highway that ran through Water Valley. Through the efforts of State Representative Lon Carter Barton, a historical marker was erected on October 15, 1960, by the Kentucky State Department of Highways along U.S. Route 45 about one mile west of the monument.¹¹⁶ The marker reads:

On the hill one mile east of this point stood Camp Beauregard Training Base for Confederate troops from six states 1861-1865. Severe epidemics caused a heavy mortality rate here. To this day remembrances and memorial services are held at Camp Beauregard.

Much has changed since Colonel Bonham and his men first set up camp outside of Morris Station. The town of Feliciana, once a prosperous and thriving community slowly diminished as businesses relocated closer to the railroad. Morris Station, absorbing the migrating businesses from Feliciana, was renamed Water Valley in 1872 after the involvement of the village's namesake in a scandalous affair became well known.¹¹⁷

Ownership of the railroad changed numerous times in the decades that followed the Civil War. By the 1970s the railroad had run into financial problems. The last owners, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Company, decided to abandon the track and remove the rails. During the past decade a four-lane highway was completed west of Water Valley, and Highway 45, the last major thoroughfare through town, was reduced to something of a quiet country road. The community of Water Valley, much like Feliciana over a century before, has become detached from the major trade routes and is struggling to maintain a declining population.

What has not changed are the wooded hills that drew the attention of Lieutenant Dixon close to 140 years ago. Presently, a single lane road winds along the hillsides where Confederate troops once encamped and stood guard. From atop the ridge one can see miles of farmhouses and silos among fields of soybeans, corn and tobacco. Though many modern structures dot the landscape, the old railroad grade of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad can still be seen meandering northward and into the horizon. Overlooking this panoramic view is the Camp Beauregard Monument, a lone testament to the many forgotten and nameless heroes who perished defending the Jackson Purchase.

¹ *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. 128 volumes (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1902), Series I, volume 3, 694, hereafter cited as *Official Records*.

² *Ibid.*, 699.

³ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 4, 257.

⁴ *Ibid.*, volume 3, 510.

⁵ *Ibid.*, volume 4, 430-431.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 432-433

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Rennick, Robert M., *Kentucky Place Names*. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984), 310-311.

⁹ *A History of Camp Beauregard: Graves County, Kentucky*. (Mayfield, KY: Sons of Confederate Veterans, 1988), 14. The published letter of W.G. Pirtle written in 1910 states that Mobley's old campground was two and a half miles north of Feliciana and two miles northeast of present day Water Valley (Morse's Station). There are, however, some inaccuracies in this statement for it would place Camp Beauregard more than a mile north and west of where most maps of the time period would place it. The most accurate map of Graves County of the time period, published in 1880 by D.J. Lake & Co., suggests that the encampment was about a mile and a quarter north of Feliciana and roughly a mile and quarter northwest of Water Valley.

¹⁰ Hirsh, Isaac E. *Life Story of Isaac E. Hirsh: Co. G 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.* (Published by author, n.d.), 36; and Rowland, Dunbar. *Military History of Mississippi 1803-1898*. (Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1978), 244. See also *Official Records*, Series I, volume 4, 494 for aggregate strength of the 10th Arkansas and 22nd Mississippi in October of 1861.

¹¹ *Ibid.* In his memoirs Isaac Hirsh would list October 16 as the day the 22nd Mississippi left for Camp Beauregard, but that may be an error in transcription (pages 36 and 68). The *Military History of Mississippi*, which was taken directly from the *Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi*, cites the date as October 6 (page 244). Colonel H.J. Reid of Company G of the 22nd Mississippi stated that the regiment was at Fulton on October 14 and at Camp Beauregard on November 1, but the *Official Records* and other correspondence seem to prove otherwise. See *Sketch of the Black Hawk Rifles* (Jackson, Miss: Mississippi Department of Archives & History, n.d.), 3. The exact date of their arrival at Camp Beauregard is somewhat inconclusive, yet the earlier date chronologically appears to fit.

¹² The *Official Records* do not mention specific orders being issued to Colonel Bowen to relocate to Camp Beauregard; however, Captain George W. Dawson wrote from Camp Beauregard on October 19 and mentioned being at the camp on the 17th (see *Missouri Historical Review*, LXXIII, no. 1 (January, 1979), 171-173. George C. Phillips of the 22nd Mississippi states in a letter written after the war that after his regiment went into winter quarters, "soon other troops came in, the 1st Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee regiments, in all some six or seven thousand troops to protect Gen. Polk's left wing" (see *History of Camp Beauregard*, 23). Captain Joseph Boyce of the 1st Missouri also wrote after the war, "Early in October, the regiment was ordered to a point near Mayfield...and went into camp at a place we called Camp Beauregard..." (see *History of Camp Beauregard*, 26). See *Official Records*, Series I, volume 4, 494 for aggregate strength of 1st Missouri, 1st Mississippi Valley and Hudson's Artillery Battery.

¹³ *Official Records*, Series I volume 3, 730 and Series I, volume 4, 494.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, volume 52, part 2, 190.

¹⁵ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 23.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. III. The existence of extensive trenches, redoubts and other defensive fortifications is not evident in the correspondence of the period or in the recollections of

those who wrote in the years following the war. George C. Phillips of the 22nd Mississippi wrote in 1915, "I do not think any fortifications were built" (see *History of Camp Beauregard*, 23). Nonetheless, one does have to consider that Camp Beauregard was defined in the orders of Lieutenant Dixon as an "entrenched camp" and that some defensive measures were taken in case of an assault.

¹⁷ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, December 31, 1861.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, December 27, 1861.

¹⁹ Hirsh, *op. cit.*, 119. Private Hirsh of the 22nd Mississippi recalled in his memoirs carrying a flint musket when he was on patrol between Camp Beauregard and Mayfield.

²⁰ "Unveiling Confederate Monument at Montgomery, Alabama," *Southern Historical Society Papers* XXVI (1898): 219-229. Presentation made by Major Jefferson Manly Falkner during the unveiling of the Confederate Cavalry monument in Montgomery, Alabama.

²¹ Warner, Ezra J., *Generals in Grey: Lives of Confederate Commanders* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964), 29-30.

²² 1850 *United States Census: Issaquena County, Mississippi* (Wichita: S-K Publications, n.d.), 299 and *History of Camp Beauregard*, 23. Bonham was originally from York, Pennsylvania. He attended West Point from 1835 to 1838 and was only a year away from graduation before resigning. No reason was given for his resignation; however, he was suspended and later placed on probation for failing grades after his freshman year.

²³ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 23.

²⁴ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 3, 723.

²⁵ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, October 26, 1861.

²⁶ Bock, H. Riley, ed., "One Year at War: Letters of Captain Geo. W. Dawson, C.S.A.," *Missouri Historical Review* LXXIII, No. 2 (January, 1979): 172. Correspondence written on October 19, 1861, from Camp Beauregard notes that "some difficulty there this morning" and two companies were sent to Mayfield to investigate.

²⁷ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, November 2, 1861.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, November 6, 1861.

²⁹ *Ibid.* The news of Mayfield's capture and burning had reached Colonel Bowen at Camp Beauregard that day, and Colonel Bonham received the order to bring the train north from Fulton Station that evening. The word spread like wildfire soon afterward with Paris, Tennessee, hearing the news of the raid that night. It would reach Nashville by October 23 and made the Memphis papers on the 24th. Natchez and New Orleans printed the story on the following day. See Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, October 25, 1861; New Orleans [Louisiana] *Daily Picayune*, October 25, 1861, and Natchez [Mississippi] *Daily Courier*, October 25, 1861.

³⁰ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, November 2, 1861, and November 6, 1861.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Hirsh, *op. cit.*, 117.

³⁴ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 3, 299-304.

³⁵ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, November 19, 1861, and Bock, "One Year of War," 178-179.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 4, 552.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 557.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 494-495 and Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, November 27, 1861.

⁴⁰ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 684.

⁴¹ Memphis [Tennessee] *Daily Appeal*, November 30, 1861.

⁴² William James Howard journal, 1860-1930, University Archives, Auburn University. Howard's journal, though misdated in the transcripts, states the Ninth Arkansas arrived at Camp Beauregard on November 26 after a twenty-eight-mile march.

- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 790, Rowland, *Military History of Mississippi*, 482 and Sifakis, Stewart, *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Louisiana*. (New York: Facts on File, 1992), 43.
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Series I, volume 52, part 2, 243.
- ⁶¹ *Supplement of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Pub. Co., 1994-1997), Part II, volume 33, serial no. 45, 658-669. Hereafter cited as *Supplement to the Official Records*. See *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 814 for aggregate strength present and absent.
- ⁶² *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, December 31, 1861, and *History of Camp Beauregard*, 15.
- ⁶³ Wakelyn, Jon L., *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977), 69-70 and *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 512.
- ⁶⁴ Rowland, 368-369.
- ⁶⁵ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 771 and *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁶⁶ *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁶⁷ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 803. Those same rifle pits and earthworks mentioned by General Alcorn were evident sixty-five years later during the first memorial service in 1926. See Mayfield [Kentucky] *Messenger*, June 21, 1926.
- ⁶⁸ *Ibid.* and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 803.
- ⁶⁹ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 808-809.
- ⁷⁰ Lindsley, John Berrien, *The Military Annals of Tennessee: Confederate* (Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Co., 1974). 307.
- ⁷¹ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 66-68 and 517.
- ⁷² *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁷³ Lindsley, *op. cit.*
- ⁷⁴ *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 514.
- ⁷⁵ Fielder, Alfred Tyler, *The Civil War Diaries of Capt. Alfred Tyler Fielder: 12th Tennessee Regiment Infantry, Company B, 1861-1865* (Louisville: A.Y. Franklin, 1996), 27 and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 52, part 2, 261. The date given in the *Official Records* is incorrect and should be January 2, 1862, rather than January 27, 1862.
- ⁷⁶ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 808.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 816-817.
- ⁷⁸ Jackson [Mississippi] *The Weekly Mississippian*, February 26, 1862.
- ⁷⁹ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 533-534 and 537-538.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 68-72.
- ⁸¹ *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 24, 1862.
- ⁸² *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 829.
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, 831.
- ⁸⁴ *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 24, 1862 and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 836.
- ⁸⁵ *Official Records*, Series I volume 7, 68-72.
- ⁸⁶ *Ibid.* and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 560.
- ⁸⁷ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 841.
- ⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 74-75 and *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 30, 1862.
- ⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, volume 52, part 2, 269 and Rowland, *Military History of Mississippi*, 377-378.
- ⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, volume 7, 893-894.
- ⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 897-898.
- ⁹² *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, February 27, 1862.
- ⁹³ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 897-898.
- ⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 665.
- ⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 920.
- ⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, volume 24, part 2, 673-678.

- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 790, Rowland, *Military History of Mississippi*, 482 and Sifakis, Stewart, *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Louisiana*. (New York: Facts on File, 1992), 43.
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Series I, volume 52, part 2, 243.
- ⁶¹ *Supplement of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Pub. Co., 1994-1997), Part II, volume 33, serial no. 45, 658-669. Hereafter cited as *Supplement to the Official Records*. See *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 814 for aggregate strength present and absent.
- ⁶² *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, December 31, 1861, and *History of Camp Beauregard*, 15.
- ⁶³ Wakelyn, Jon L., *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977), 69-70 and *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 512.
- ⁶⁴ Rowland, 368-369.
- ⁶⁵ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 771 and *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁶⁶ *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁶⁷ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 803. Those same rifle pits and earthworks mentioned by General Alcorn were evident sixty-five years later during the first memorial service in 1926. See Mayfield [Kentucky] *Messenger*, June 21, 1926.
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- ⁷¹ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 66-68 and 517.
- ⁷² *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 513.
- ⁷³ Lindsley, *op. cit.*
- ⁷⁴ *Supplement to the Official Records*, Part I, Serial No. 1, volume 1, 514.
- ⁷⁵ Fielder, Alfred Tyler, *The Civil War Diaries of Capt. Alfred Tyler Fielder: 12th Tennessee Regiment Infantry, Company B, 1861-1865* (Louisville: A.Y. Franklin, 1996), 27 and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 52, part 2, 261. The date given in the *Official Records* is incorrect and should be January 2, 1862, rather than January 27, 1862.
- ⁷⁶ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 808.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 816-817.
- ⁷⁸ Jackson [Mississippi] *The Weekly Mississippian*, February 26, 1862.
- ⁷⁹ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 533-534 and 537-538.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 68-72.
- ⁸¹ *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 24, 1862.
- ⁸² *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 829.
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, 831.
- ⁸⁴ *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 24, 1862 and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 836.
- ⁸⁵ *Official Records*, Series I volume 7, 68-72.
- ⁸⁶ *Ibid.* and *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 560.
- ⁸⁷ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 841.
- ⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 74-75 and *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, January 30, 1862.
- ⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, volume 52, part 2, 269 and Rowland, *Military History of Mississippi*, 377-378.
- ⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, volume 7, 893-894.
- ⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 897-898.
- ⁹² *Memphis [Tennessee] Daily Appeal*, February 27, 1862.
- ⁹³ *Official Records*, Series I, volume 7, 897-898.
- ⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 665.
- ⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 920.
- ⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, volume 24, part 2, 673-678.

- ⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, volume 23, part 2, 546-547.
- ⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 549-550.
- ⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 561. Waring brigade consisted of the 31st and 34th Wisconsin Infantry, ten companies of 4th Missouri Cavalry, Company L of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry, company C of the 15th Kentucky Cavalry and the 9th Indiana Battery. See *Official Records*, Series I, volume 24, part 3, 255. The 25th and 27th Wisconsin Infantry were reassigned prior to Waring's expedition.
- ¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, part 1, 827.
- ¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, part 2, 590-591.
- ¹⁰² *Ibid.*, volume 32, part 1, 547 and 607-608. Forrest arrived in Dresden on March 27 taking the road south from Mayfield through Feliciana to Dresden. It would become a popular route for General Buford in coming months.
- ¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 549-550.
- ¹⁰⁴ Whitesell, Hunter B. "Military Operations in the Jackson Purchase Area of Kentucky, 1862-1865," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* LXIII, No. 4 (1965): 323-348.
- ¹⁰⁵ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 19. Letter from Stephen Elmore to Mrs. George T. Fuller, September 24, 1913.
- ¹⁰⁶ Hopkinsville [Kentucky] *Daily Kentucky New Era*, October 15, 1909.
- ¹⁰⁷ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 38. Minutes of the meeting held November 9, 1909.
- ¹⁰⁸ Mayfield [Kentucky] *Daily Messenger*, April 26, 1911.
- ¹⁰⁹ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 42.
- ¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 31.
- ¹¹¹ Fuller, Mrs. George T. "Camp Beauregard," *Confederate Veteran* XXIV (1916): 183.
- ¹¹² *History of Camp Beauregard*, 42 and *Confederate Veteran* XXVII (1919): 435.
- ¹¹³ Pollard, Oleen, Z.W. Pique and Richard D. McClure, *Water Valley Good Old Days* (Water Valley, KY: Water Valley Volunteer Fire Department, 1997), 25. Mr. Z.W. Pique was only eight years old when he saw the spectacle of the monument being inched through the streets of Water Valley in the summer of 1920.
- ¹¹⁴ *History of Camp Beauregard*, 43 and *Confederate Veteran* XXIX (1921): 314.
- ¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 44 and Mayfield [Kentucky] *Messenger*, June 21, 1926.
- ¹¹⁶ Paducah [Kentucky] *Sun*, October 16, 1960.
- ¹¹⁷ Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names*, 310-311.

