



Battle Of Leatherwood

Cornettsville, KY 41731

OCTOBER 24, 25, 26, 2008

Schedule:

- Oct. 24-Friday**
- 9-1 Education Day
- Oct. 25-Saturday**
- 10 Camps Open
- 11 Meet Presidents & Generals
- 12 Ladies Tea
- 1 Concert
- 2 Battle
- 7-11 Ball
- Oct. 26-Sunday**
- 10 Church Service
- 11 Concert
- 11:30 Dedication
- 1 Meet Presidents & Generals
- 2 Battle
- 3 Closing

Full Schedule posted on www.battleofleatherwood.com

Welcome!

Once again, the Battle of Leatherwood Reenactment Committee is pleased to sponsor The Battle of Leatherwood Reenactment. This event commemorates the original battle of October 19, 1862. This year's reenactment will be held October 24, 25 and 26, 2008 on the original site at Cornettsville, Kentucky, graciously made available by Dr. Marion Miniard and family.

5th KY Vol. Infantry in battle



It is the intent of the Committee and the residents of the city of Hazard and Perry County to make everyone feel welcome. There is no fee for participants or spectators.

In addition to battles on Saturday and Sunday, we host School Days Living History on Friday (for children only), a Ladies Tea, a Grand Military Ball held on the historic Calvary College Campus, and a Sunday Morning church service on the battlefield.

HUNLEY EXHIBIT

Please mark your calendars to attend our event in 2009. The Battle of Leatherwood will host an exhibit of the life size representation of the *Hunley* submarine. On the night of February 17, 1864, the *H.L. Hunley* became the first submarine ever to sink an enemy ship.



Raising the Hunley

Restoring Brashearville

Brashearville is shown as one of the few villages in Eastern Kentucky on an 1834 map.

Robert S. Brashear came to the future Perry County in 1814 at the age of 21. He established a store, a farm, a post office, and the Brashear salt works.

The original village is long gone, but we are reconstruction an old-time village to show how the pioneers lived.

We currently have a smoke-house, one room log house with cupola, barn, and are constructing a general store.



Log building with cupola and bell

We have a location for a molasses stir-off, and plan a blacksmith shop.

We plan to make this a living history area, with gardens, animals, and a cane patch.

If you can donate a building, time, or money, please contact Gary Begley, PO Box 453, Cornettsville, KY 41731, call him at (606) 476-8338, or email him at garynbegley@yahoo.com

The Battle of Leatherwood



Sign commemorating the battle

Lt. Clabe Jones stated, "We had a hot time for awhile."

On October 19, 1862 Union Major Blankenship encamped his Harlan Battalion at the Lewis farm on Poor Fork. He ordered forty of his soldiers to the salt works to meet a group

of home guards that wanted to join his outfit in that area. (Lt. Clabe Jones states in his autobiography that the purpose was to drive the Confederates from Perry County.

Three sons of Robert S. Brashear had joined the Confederacy. One son, Captain Samuel Ray Brashear, was the officer in charge of Company H, stationed at the Leatherwood salt works. He was ordered into Whitesburg for training, and Captain David J.

Caudill (Colonel Ben Caudill's brother) moved Company B from Whitesburg to Camp Leatherwood to serve as vanguards over the much sought-after salt.

The battle began when the Confederates were discovered procuring late season watermelons (supposedly from a deaf and dumb man's patch). Taken by surprise, Captain David J. Caudill's men found themselves on one side of the Leatherwood Creek with approximately 40 of Major Blankenship's men exacting "severe" fire in both directions. The smoke from 140 guns created a rolling mist and the smell of black powder saturated the air. Lt. Clabe Jones stated, "We had a hot time for awhile." The battle see-sawed back and forth until Captain David J. Caudill received a severe wound in the hind-quarters, rendering him unable to continue his lead-

ership role or stay in the saddle. Captain George Hogg quickly consulted his fellow officers and decided to evacuate the area.

Casualty estimates ranged from 1 dead on each side to 5 Confederates and 1 Union soldier dead. With the sustained firepower of 140 men, one must summate that several were wounded during the battle. The Harlan County Battalion confiscated all the food, including according to Lt. Clabe Jones, the "Biggest pone of cornbread I ever saw. It would have weighed more than fifty pounds!" The watermelons also became the spoils of the war. But two days later, Colonel Ben Caudill led five hundred of his 13th Kentucky Cavalry on a raid of the main Harlan County camp and rescued most of the items borrowed by the Union boys.

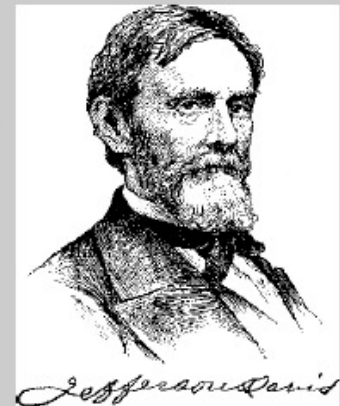
Presidents



Abraham Lincoln



Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States when several states seceded to form the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederacy. After a horrific war, the states were reunited.



Jefferson Davis

The Brashearville Saltworks

The salt works at Brashearville, now known as Cornettsville, were established in 1835. The owners were Hugh White and Robert S. Brashear.

Mr. Brashear migrated from Sullivan County, North Carolina in 1814 at the age of 21. In 1822, Mr. Brashear served as magistrate, and as a trustee in establishing the town of Hazard. He was elected sheriff in 1825, established a post office in 1829, was a state representative in 1837, and probate judge 1851. He also operated a general store and had 15 slaves working his farm.

Salt water was cooked in large kettles.

The works produced approximately 250 bushels of salt a week, and was strategically important to both armies. Salt was the major method used to preserve meat. The works employed eleven workers. The price of salt was a dollar a bushel in the earlier days of business.



From the very start of the war, both armies recognized the importance of the salt works. Almost immediately, the 13th Kentucky Cavalry (known at that time as the 10th Kentucky) was assigned to defend it and use that area as one of their bases of operation in the fall of 1862. Of the ten companies that comprised Colonel Caudill's Army, most, if not all were stationed at, or around that base camp area.

An original salt kettle

Come see the reenactment!



The Hunley Confederate Submarine

History was made and warfare changed forever, on the cold, quiet night of February 17, 1864. On that fateful night, the CSS Hunley made its way across Charleston Harbor toward the Union warship USS Husatonic.

The lookouts aboard the USS Husatonic saw the approach of this strange vehicle and opened fire on it with rifles and pistols. The range was so close that they were unable to depress their cannon enough to fire at the sub. The CSS Hunley struck the USS Husatonic toward the ships stern. The crew of the sub then quickly backed away from the ship, the 150 foot long detonating cord playing out behind them. When the cord ran out the charge detonated. The USS Husatonic sank quickly with a loss of 5 men.



The CSS Hunley displayed the agreed upon signal of a blue lantern to indicate that their mission had been successful to watchers on the shore. However enthusiasm turned to sorrow as the CSS Hunley never returned to her berth.

On August 8, 2000 the CSS Hunley finally returned home thanks to the efforts of author Clive Cussler and the many other dedicated individuals who both searched and researched the final resting place of this Historic vessel.

The CSS Hunley now rests in a 55,000 gallon treatment tank at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center where she is being carefully studied and preserved

In **October of 2009** the Battle of Leatherwood Reenactment has the rare opportunity to welcome a full scale replica of this historic sub to our event. The Battle of Leatherwood Reenactment Committee and the Private Ezekiel Brashear Camp #2139 SCV are sponsoring the event. An honor guard for the sub will be provided by the 5th KY CSA co's D, E and F.

Please come out and see this rare exhibit of the only submarine in Kentucky!



WORD SEARCH

The words below are hidden in the random letters. Can you find them all?

S	G	Q	W	J	L	M	G	C	T	F	A
C	D	U	E	O	D	E	P	O	T	G	R
A	B	O	L	I	T	I	O	N	I	S	T
S	R	W	M	F	U	L	E	S	R	R	I
U	I	R	R	Q	A	M	P	C	C	X	L
A	G	T	A	R	T	Q	U	R	T	W	L
L	A	D	E	S	E	R	T	I	O	N	E
T	D	D	I	V	Q	E	X	P	W	E	R
Y	E	L	H	J	J	I	D	T	D	B	Y
F	N	I	C	A	M	P	A	I	G	N	I
E	E	D	I	V	I	S	I	O	N	E	K
P	O	C	A	I	S	S	O	N	X	Y	B

abolitionist artillery brigade caisson campaign casualty conscription
depot desertion division enlistment Federal