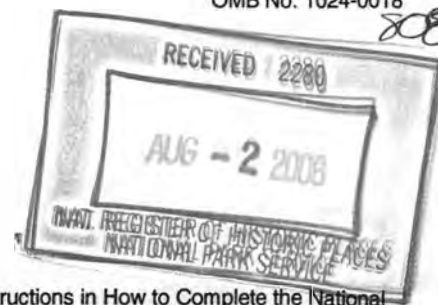


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number 15LL332 (Hazel Patch Skirmish), 15LL131 (Camp Wildcat Battlefield & Encampment)

2. Location

street & number Junction of Old Wilderness Rd and Winding Blade Road, Hazel Patch Road not for publication

city or town East Bernstadt vicinity 13.4 mi north of London

state Kentucky code 021 county Laurel code 125 zip code 40729

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 7-20-06  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. Vize Date of Action 12/29/06

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase) \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

Laurel County, Kentucky \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
	<u>1</u>	sites
	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: battle site

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: landscape park Sub: natural feature  
agriculture/ subsistence county park  
animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

no contributing buildings or structures

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A  
roof N/A  
walls N/A  
other N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

This form relates the proposed boundary expansion to the Wildcat Mountain Battlefield, originally listed on the National Register in 1979. The new boundaries encompass approximately 568 acres, mostly of dense-growth forest land, within two discontinuous areas in and around the Rockcastle Hills. The first locale, called Hazel Patch, has not been previously listed and its period of significance is October 20 and 21, 1861. The second section, called Wildcat Mountain, was a long-term encampment site for Union army. Troops at this location were attacked and engaged in battle by the Confederate army on October 21, 1861. The original National Register site boundaries were found to be insufficient in light of recent archaeological and archival research. These new site limits more fully take into account various troop positions and strategic maneuvers. The discontinuous nature of the expanded boundaries owes to the exclusion of troop movements; that is, the retreat of Union troops from the skirmish site at Hazel Patch and the advance of the Confederates. These non-tactical movements of the forces were deemed ineligible for inclusion in the National Register.

### I. Hazel Patch

On the evening of October 20, 1861, Confederate forces under General Zollicoffer made their way up the Wilderness Road, headed for the Union stronghold in the Rockcastle Hills. As the lead elements arrived at the Little Rockcastle River crossing, they found the bridge destroyed and felled trees impeding their way through the alternate route following the course of the river northwards. A small detachment crossed on foot, and immediately came under fire. Accounts vary regarding the severity and duration of the Hazel Patch, but the Union scouts were certainly driven back into the hills, towards Camp Wildcat.

The site was a cornfield in the Hazel Patch Valley, near Moses Kemper's house and barn. Today, the house has vanished and a modern barn has been constructed in roughly the same location as the earlier. The non-contributing barn is a three-bay timber frame building, with large entrance doors on three sides. The front of the barn is shaded by a shed-roofed porte-cochere and a shed-roofed full-width addition stands to the rear. The crescent-shaped parcel is bounded on the western side by the Little Rockcastle River, by Hazel Patch Creek to the south, and the northeastern edge abuts Hazel Patch Road and the CSX Railroad tracks. Records show that some Confederates camped on the west bank of the river, so a small tract on that side has been included. A small rural community still lives along Hazel Patch Road in this vicinity, but outside these boundaries, and the skirmish and encampment site remains open, fallow fields. The site is now used for community events, including annual Civil War reenactments. The preservation of open space and heritage in this area is already underway, helping the site retain its integrity of location, setting, association and feeling. The road that once crossed this river is now just a small driveway off the main road, fading into just a small ridge towards the river, and the bridge is also gone. Portions of the Daniel Boone National Forest now bound the northern

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

half of the encampment area, through which the Wilderness Road winds northward, toward the second battlefield.

Archaeological investigations conducted in 2000 revealed artifactual evidence of two possible skirmish lines and an encampment (designated site 15LL332) at this location. No other major ground disturbances are apparent at the site, with the exception of a small ridge, approximately five feet in height that may in fact be the remnants of the Wilderness Road's Little Rockcastle River crossing. This ridge follows the curve of the river on the northwest and west sides of the site, and then rejoins at the Wilderness Road where Mr. Kemper's house once stood. (McBride, 2000)

### II. Wildcat Mountain

While the core area of the Battle of Wildcat Mountain site has been previously recorded in the National Register of Historic Places, this boundary expansion will encompass several other important strategic locations not included in the previous listing. The northern boundary of approximately 2700 feet will be a line running northeast, just beyond the intersection of the Old Wilderness Road and Winding Blade Road (now called Wildcat Road). This edge then cuts down diagonally to meet an eastern boundary that follows the Shetland Creek southward. This line continues to follow the creek bed, for about 5000 feet, until the creek crosses the Wilderness Road near Begley Hollow, forming the southern tip of the boundary. The line then moves in a northwesterly direction for roughly 4500 feet, past the tip of Begley Hollow, and bends to the north to encompass Begley Hollow Heights, the westernmost troop placements for both sides in this engagement. The boundary rejoins the northern line just west of Hospital Rock. This demarcation encompasses an area of around 665 acres, including the previously listed sector.

The area is situated within the Cumberland Plateau physiographic province which is a maturely dissected plateau consisting of steep ridges and deeply entrenched valleys. Maximum elevation for the area is 1343 feet above sea level and the minimum elevation is approximately 900 feet. Geologic outcrops consist mainly of Pennsylvania sandstones, which have weathered to form steep stone faced cliffs and numerous ledges and overhangs or rock shelters. Several streams and rivers, i.e. Ohlon Branch, Shetland Creek, and Rockcastle River, along with their numerous seasonal tributaries, comprise the drainage system of the area.

The area was originally covered with a mixed mesophytic forest. Factors of slope, altitude, soil depth and type, and micro-climatic factors, as well as farming and lumbering operations have contributed to the formation of various forest associations within the area. Prominent species include beech, tulip tree, basswood, sugar maple, buckeye, and a variety of oak and hickory, hemlock, pine, sycamore and birch.

The area within this boundary remains today much like it was in the fall of 1861. Some logging has occurred and the Wilderness Road has been upgraded to a gravel roadbed. The area

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

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around Hoosier Knob, however, has been altered to form a heritage trail. Just south of the memorial at the junction of the Wilderness and Winding Blade Roads and west of Infantry Ridge, a gravel parking lot was constructed, as well as a toilet facility and a large gazebo that serves as the starting point of the trail and contains several interpretive signs. The trail itself runs southeast and then loops around Hoosier Knob, culminating at the ridge, where the Union earthworks are still clearly visible. Along this trail, too, interpretive signage has been erected, with more trails and markers planned for the future. The heritage trail and facilities, however, do not seriously detract from the site's integrity, and in fact provides a contemporary usefulness that can only encourage the area's continued preservation, inasmuch as it is already owned and maintained by the US Forest Service and the Camp Wildcat Preservation Foundation/ Laurel County.

Though the Wilderness Road and Winding Blade Road have been upgraded through gravel paving within the last ten years, they both maintain excellent integrity. They are still one lane wide, with no metal guard rails within this boundary. The roads' since of time and place are unchanged, as they mostly wind through dense forest and overlook steep cliffs.

The balance of the site area remains nearly as inaccessible today as it was in 1861. Topography and thick vegetation combine to provide both natural fortification and limited functionality to the land here. Happy Hollow, through which Zollicoffer led his troops, is currently in use as a small livestock farming operation, containing a non-contributing barn and a possibly-contributing small dwelling. A dwelling appears on Hafendorfer's maps in this approximate location, but further research is needed to determine the construction date of the contemporary house. This house is a one-and-a-half story, five-bay building, of timber construction with a dry-laid stone foundation. The shed-roof porch appears to be modern, and two historic ells stand to the rear of the house. Two of the three façade windows appear to have the original wood sashes, while the third has been replaced. Both of the front doors are also modern. The one story gable-roofed barn has one gable-end entrance on the south façade. A shed-roof addition has been built on the east side of the mid-twentieth century barn.

Also included in this expanded boundary are the two rock shelters called Hospital Rock #1 and #2, wherein Union soldiers were treated for wounds and illnesses, and possibly set up temporary bivouacs. The shelters are made up of natural gaps in the rocky faces of cliffs. Hospital Rock #1 is the smaller of the two, and is part of the geologic formation now known as Hoosier Knob. Hospital Rock #2 is located west of Infantry Ridge and Camp Wildcat, set back on the south side of Wilderness Road. Also on Wilderness Road, to the east of Hospital Rock #2 is a small, non-contributing Begley family cemetery. The yard contains about twelve marked graves, dating from the early to late twentieth century.

In addition, sites included in the previous nomination and retaining sufficient integrity to contribute to this boundary expansion are the Union earthworks in and around Infantry Ridge,

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

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those already mentioned atop Hoosier Knob, Union cannon emplacements, the Federal Camp Wildcat and a small cemetery containing now-empty graves of two Union soldiers. New positions within the boundary, to be added with this expansion, include the guard location along Winding Blade Road, the southern base of Hoosier Knob, a Confederate artillery emplacement in the Shetland Creek bottom, Confederate troop movement locations through Begley Hollow, and the opposing troop positions in the Begley Hollow Heights. John's Hollow, which runs along the western side of Hoosier Knob and ends in Happy Hollow to the south, was Zollicoffer's primary and intended siege route to Camp Wildcat and is now fully included within the boundary.

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Name of Property

Laurel County, Kentucky  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or a grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

military

**Period of Significance**

1861-1865

**Significant Dates**

October 20-21, 1861

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky

The Wildcat Battlefield Site was listed in the National Register on June 29, 1979, meeting Criteria A and D. The proposed boundary expansion to that site justifies significance under Criterion A within the context of the Civil War in Kentucky. Archeological field survey was conducted and yielded information in the course of this project, but eligibility under Criterion D for the boundary increase is not being justified within this submission. The selection of Criterion D on this submission's cover form refers to that criterion's selection during the original listing.

The Battle of Wildcat Mountain was a result of Confederate offensive from Tennessee and Union defense of the state of Kentucky. By the time General Felix Zollicoffer arrived at Camp Buckner (Pineville) the Confederates had a defensive line across Kentucky that stretched from Cumberland Gap, through Bowling Green all the way west to Columbus on the Mississippi River (Fig.1). Kentucky declared itself neutral at the outset of the Civil War, and the state was seen by both the North and South as an area of great strategic importance. The Wilderness Road that passed through the eastern portion of the state was the main route between Cumberland Gap and the rich Bluegrass Region in the center of the state. Whoever controlled this road would have a decided advantage in this theater of the war. To gain control of the Wilderness Road was one reason that Gen. Zollicoffer was sent from Tennessee. If Zollicoffer could push past London, Kentucky, he could head straight for Camp Dick Robinson, which was the main organizational camp for the Union in Kentucky, and the inner Bluegrass Region including Lexington. Zollicoffer told the Kentucky Governor Beriah Magoffin that his reason for invading the state was to insure its neutrality. He bargained that he would remove his troops when the Union removed theirs (Dunn 1997). By the time Zollicoffer made his statement to Magoffin, Kentucky's neutrality had ended. On September 6, 1861 Confederate General Leonidas Polk marched north from Tennessee and seized Columbus, two days later Union General U. S. Grant captured Paducah (Harrison 1975:12).

Colonel Theophilus Garrard had been ordered to Camp Wildcat where he was in command until General Albin Schoepf reached the camp just prior to the battle. The soldiers under Garrard's command traveled down the Wilderness Road from Camp Dick Robinson, which was the main concentration of Union troops in the area. When the Union soldiers reached Rockcastle Hills, an area full of natural ridges and valleys about seven miles north of London, Kentucky in Laurel County, they began reinforcing this natural fortification that became known as Camp Wildcat. However, Col. Garrard feared that with only the small number of soldiers that he had (975), he would be overrun by Zollicoffer's army. The colonel believed that Zollicoffer's force was at least 6,000. To make matters worse, sickness at Camp Wildcat, poor ammunition, and many untrained soldiers, left Garrard with only had about 600 men that would be able to fight. Col. Garrard's concern about reinforcements turned into something resembling panic. In a message he sent his commanding general, George H. Thomas, he wrote: "...if I do not receive more troops (I intend) to abandon this place...I have no idea of having my men butchered up here where they have a force of six to one...I would like to hear from you immediately" (O.R.

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## National Register of Historic Places

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky



Fig. 1

310). Thomas believed that Camp Wildcat could be defended by a small number of men simply because of the natural defensive structure of the area; however, defending required that the areas chosen to defend were the ones that Zollicoffer would attack. At this time, Zollicoffer had been informed that the amount of troops in the area was simply one regiment from Ohio.

As Lt. Albert Roberts of the 20<sup>th</sup> Tennessee noted “We were to attack an Ohio Regiment somewhere beyond the little town of London...” (Hafendorfer 2003) However, Zollicoffer did not know that reinforcements were on the way, not from Camp Dick Robinson, but from the surrounding areas of Camp Wildcat. As Zollicoffer moved even closer, Col. Garrard still heard no response from the Camp Dick Robinson; however, members of the Laurel County Home Guard and local Union militia in the area of London chose to reinforce Camp Wildcat on their own. Finally, on October nineteenth Schoepf arrived with reinforcements consisting of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry under Colonel John Coburn and the 17<sup>th</sup> Ohio under Colonel John Connell. Also on their way to Camp Wildcat were the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> East Tennessee regiments (numbering about 1,800) and the 38<sup>th</sup> Ohio regiment. These new men greatly improved the Union situation at Camp Wildcat. With the arrival of the reinforcements, the number of able troops more than tripled the number they had started out with (Daniel Boone National Forest pamphlet).

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky

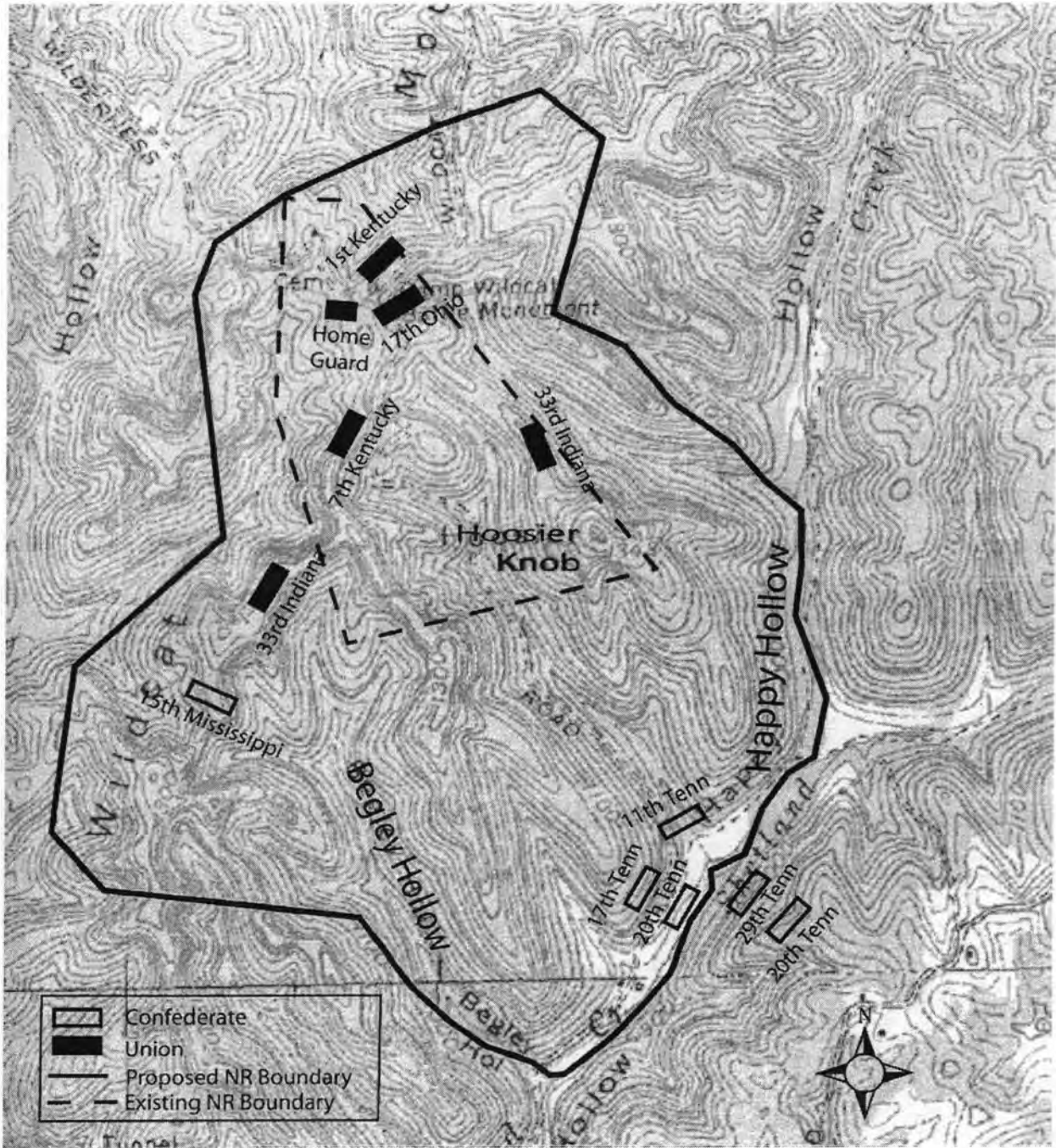


Fig. 2 Based on Hafendorfer. Quads Livingston & Bernstadt 1969

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## National Register of Historic Places

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky

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Early in the evening on October 20, 1861, the lead elements of Zollicoffer's Confederate troops, en route to the Union encampment at Wildcat Mountain encountered Union skirmishers who opened fire. The Confederate troops (1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and Co. A, 20<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry) were crossing the Little Rockcastle River in an area now known as Hazel Patch. Union soldiers had destroyed the bridge across the river as well as created many other obstacles such as fallen trees and "timber breastwork" to impede the Confederate movement. As Zollicoffer's troops waded through the river, they were attacked by a skirmish line located north of a barn near a small cornfield. The 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry under the direction of Captain John Smith were guarding the small open field and were surprised by the Confederate troops. The Confederates charged across the river and returned fire, causing the Union troops to quickly retreat, probably north along the Wilderness Road back to Wildcat Mountain. Lt. William DeMoss, Co. A, 20<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry described the skirmish in this way:

"[The] whole battalion plunged into the river and onward into the field where they were met by the enemy and welcomed by a heavy volley of [sic] and Sharps rifles. A heavy firing was kept up for almost an hour though McNairy succeeded in chasing them from the field and chasing them to the mountains which was so steep that horses could not ascend... At this stage of the game we were ordered to take charge of the top of the mountain which we did standing up in line of battle the whole night in wet boots and pants without anything to eat..." (Quoted in McBride 2001:6)

After spending a miserable night waiting for future attacks and experiencing none, the Confederate troops began moving toward Wildcat Mountain in the early morning of October 21, 1861. Based on archaeological research, there were at least two skirmish lines north of the barn, one very discontinuous skirmish line on the east side of the Little Rockcastle River which was the Confederate line and possibly two skirmish lines (about 400 feet long) that were much more organized and belonged to the Union troops (McBride 2001) (Fig. 4). The skirmish probably lasted about an hour.

According to local tradition, there were two areas in rockshelters in the area that were used as hospitals. These spots became known as Hospital Rock #1 and Hospital Rock #2. Hospital Rock #1 exists northwest of Wildcat Mountain on a small road branching off of the Wilderness Road. This provided an area to treat the wounded that was far enough from the battlefield to be safe and it was also on the way back to Camp Dick Robinson. Hospital Rock #2 was stationed much closer to Hoosier Knob south of the crossroads of Wilderness Road and Winding Blade Road. Perhaps this rockshelter would have been utilized for more immediate medical concerns. There is graffiti in both areas that easily dates back to the Civil War period.

Gen. Zollicoffer began deploying companies of soldiers before daybreak on the 21<sup>st</sup>; having some men follow Begley's Hollow to the west of Camp Wildcat and others up Happy Hollow to the

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## National Register of Historic Places

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Laurel County, Kentucky

south of the camp. By the time Zollicoffer began deploying his command it was probably too late for him to succeed in his mission. Zollicoffer was operating on intelligence that led him to believe that the Union soldiers had not been reinforced. Unfortunately for the Tennessee editor turned general, reinforcements had arrived very late the October 19, 1861, bringing the total number of Union soldiers at Camp Wildcat 7,000 (McBride 1998: 7). On October 20th Zollicoffer had had a numerical advantage (5,400) (Zollicoffer O.R.: 425), by the morning of the 21st; he no longer carried that advantage. In fact, he was outnumbered and the Union army held the high ground. Around nine o'clock in the morning, the Confederate troops opened fire on the soldiers holding Hoosier Knob (The Union troops on top of the ridge were comprised mainly of soldiers from the 33<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry) (Fig. 2). A description of the battle from Hoosier Knob was written by Sergeant Eastham Tarrant of the 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry:

“Looking down a narrow valley below us [Happy Hollow], the whole bottom field, which our pickets had left only a short time before, seemed to be swarming with live Rebels, on the march to attack our position... The enemy soon formed their lines in the shape of a semi-circle around the lower part of the point of the mountain on which we stood awaiting their attack. We were ordered to hold this point at all hazards, as it was the key of the position... The position of the First Kentucky Cavalry and the thirty-third Indiana Infantry, seemed to be the principal point of attack. After the battle had continued for some time, a detachment of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry re-enforced us, and our men cheered heartily, but the Confederates had become crestfallen and failed to respond. Three times during the action they assailed our point, but each time with weakening force.” (Tarrant 1997:71-72)

Perhaps the turning point in the battle came when Federal artillery under Captain William Standart fired on the attacking Confederates driving them Confederates slowly down the hill. Zollicoffer had not known there was any artillery to speak of at Camp Wildcat and this created a major setback for his troops. Also contributing to the outcome was the participation of the soldiers of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Ohio regiments. The 14<sup>th</sup> Ohio was placed along the northern edge of the ravine where they would be able to repel any attacks that came from Winding Blade Road. The 17<sup>th</sup> Ohio was placed along the western edge of Hoosier Knob in order to further protect against attack from the Wilderness Road (Hafendorfer 2003). At some point during the afternoon, Confederate Colonel Tazwell Newman of the 17<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry Regiment (about 600 men) ordered some of his troops to move farther up the Wilderness Road in an attempt to flank the troops on Hoosier Knob, but the Tennesseans were quickly repelled. Col. Newman wrote of the unsuccessful attack that “Not receiving any support and being nearly destitute of cartridges, I ordered my command to fall back” (Hafendorfer 2003:214). At this point, Zollicoffer devised a new strategy for an attack on the Federal forces. He divided some of his forces into three “divisions,” one each to attack Hoosier Knob, the South Rim, and up John’s Hollow. However, Garrard had already stationed troops in these areas and even further reinforced them with the Ohio regiments (Fig. 3). All of Zollicoffer’s attacks were repulsed in quick order. In the late afternoon, Zollicoffer finally ordered his troops

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### Continuation Sheet

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Section Number 8 Page 10 Laurel County, Kentucky

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back to their camp on the Little Rockcastle River. Sgt. Tarrant continued his account in the afternoon:

“Sometime in the afternoon the enemy ceased making demonstrations, and it was supposed that they were re-enforcing and preparing for a grand assault. Picks and spades were now sent to our point and distributed to the men, and we commenced digging in the hard, gravelly ground, and throwing up breastworks, so that by 10 o’clock at night our position was well fortified....After waiting for them some time in the morning, scouts were sent out, and it was found that the enemy had retreated” (Tarrant 1997:74).

Zollicoffer had quietly moved his troops out of the area in the middle of night, realizing that any further attacks on Camp Wildcat would be fruitless. He would blame the loss of the battle on the natural defense of the area and the fact that he had been deceived about the number of Federal troops and say that

“I reached the enemy’s entrenched camp on Rockcastle Hills, a natural fortification, almost inaccessible. Having reconnoitered in force under heavy fire for several hours from heights on the right, left, and in front, I became satisfied that it could not be carried otherwise than by immense exposure, if at all. The enemy received large re-enforcements” (O.R. p. 210).

Zollicoffer retreated back down to the Cumberland Gap in order to prevent the Union forces from entering into Tennessee. Casualties were extremely limited compared to the enormous losses sustained by both sides later in the war. After the battle, Gen. Schoepf reported that 4 Union soldiers were killed and 20 were wounded, while Zollicoffer reported 11 killed or missing and 42 wounded (O.R. p. 205 and 210).

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# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

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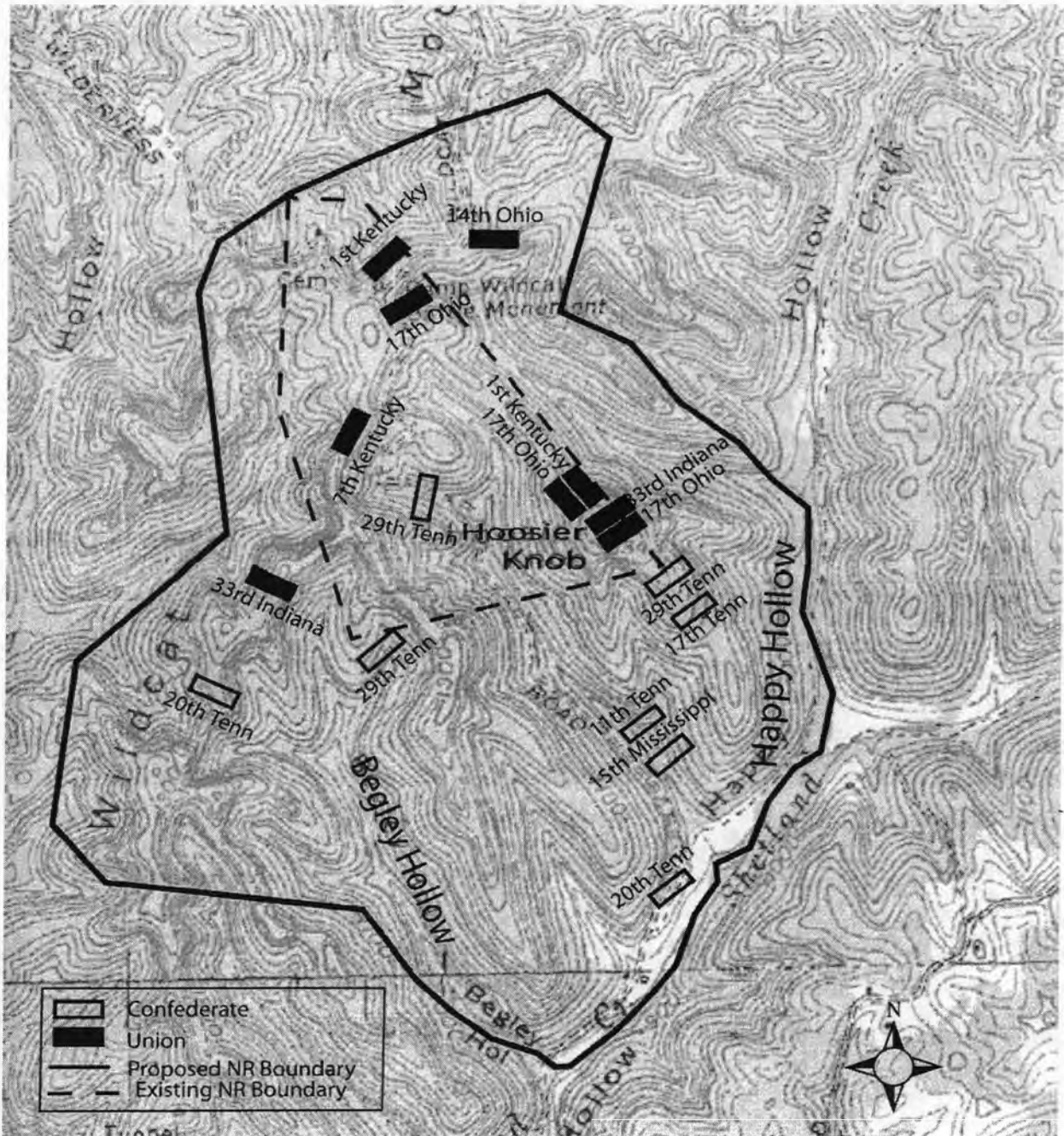


Fig. 3 Based on Hafendorfer. Quads Livingston & Bernstadt 1969

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## Continuation Sheet

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

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Laurel County, Kentucky



Fig. 4

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Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky

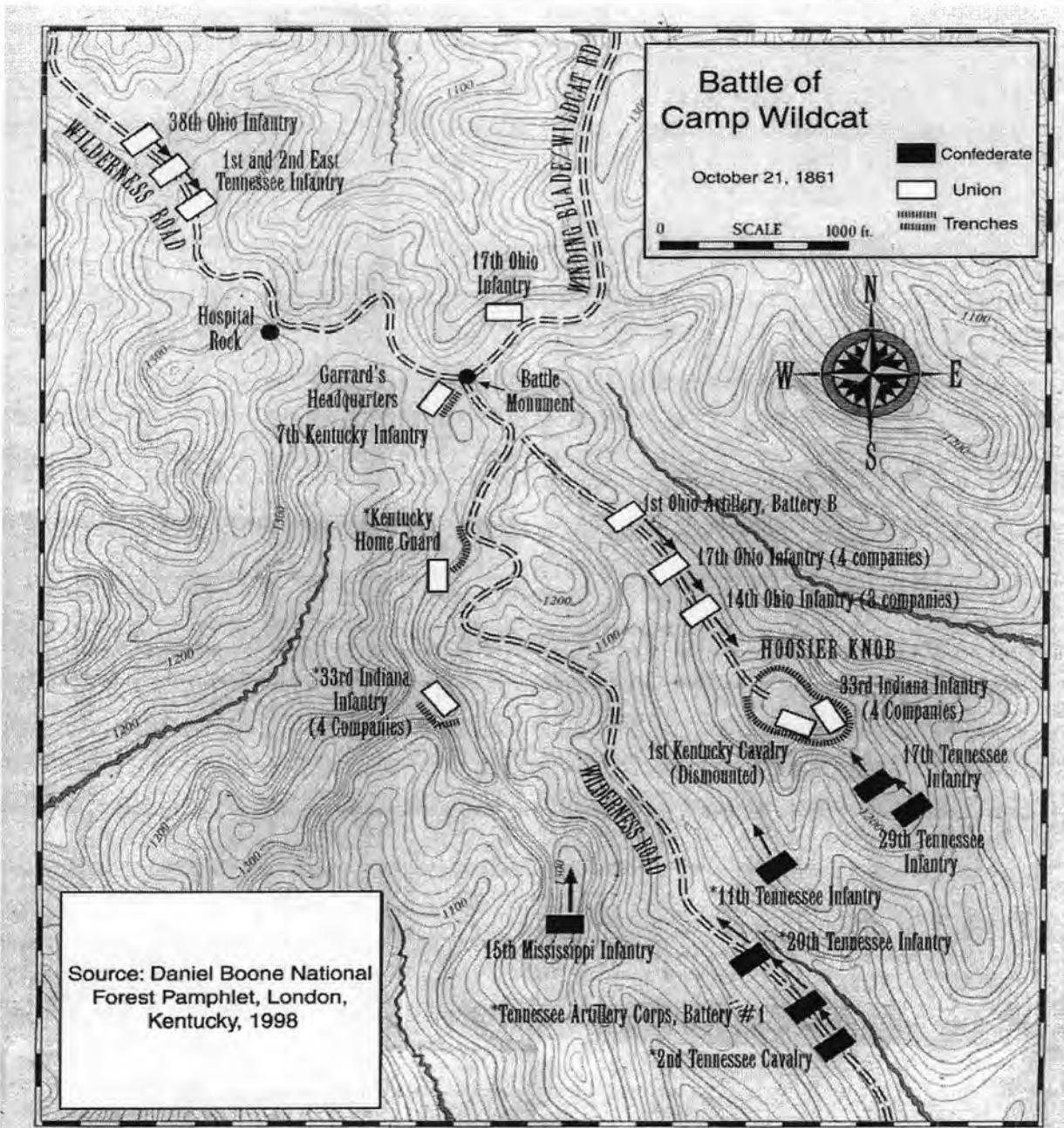


Fig. 5

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 1

Wildcat Battlefield  
Laurel County, Kentucky

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### Bibliography

- Daniel Boone National Forest. "The Battle of Camp Wildcat." U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Region, 1998.
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- Hafendorfer, Kenneth A. *The Battle of Wild Cat Mountain*. Louisville, KY: KH Press, 2003.
- Harrison, Lowell H. *The Civil War in Kentucky*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1975.
- Johnson, William G. and Jason Fenwick. "Battle of Wildcat Mountain." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: National Park Service, Washington, D.C., Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY, 1978.
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- McBride, W. Stephen. "Report of Archaeological Survey and Testing at Camp Wildcat, 15L1131, Laurel County, Kentucky." Lexington, KY: Report submitted to Camp Wildcat Preservation Foundation, Inc., 1998.
- Official Records (OR). "The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." Government Printing Office, Washington, 1882.
- Tarrant, E. *The Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry*. reprint edition. West Jefferson, Ohio. Genesis Publishing Co., 1997.

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
Name of Property

Laurel County, Kentucky  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approx. 568 acres, which includes the 129 acres listed in 1979

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 16 747900 4127850  
2 16 748340 4128180

Zone Easting Northing  
3 16 748560 4128200  
4 16 748700 4128060  
X See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Amber Courselle and Anne Moore

organization Center for Historic Architecture and Preservation date January 10, 2006

street & number 117 Pence Hall, University of Kentucky telephone 859-257-4442

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40502

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets - SEE ATTACHED**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name MULTIPLE PROPERTY OWNERS - SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

### UTM References (continued)

Zone Easting Northing

5 16 748660 4127890

6 16 748600 4127890

7 16 748850 4127460

8 16 749100 4127350

9 16 749130 4127260

10 16 749180 4127240

11 16 749190 4126940

12 16 749230 4126600

13 16 749000 4126310

14 16 748600 4125820

15 16 748390 4125950

16 16 748120 4126180

17 16 747550 4126260

18 16 747420 4126380

19 16 747400 4126780

20 16 747700 4127040

21 16 747760 4127740

Hazel Patch Skirmish Site

Zone Easting Northing

22 16 748340 4124220

23 16 748540 4124450

24 16 748580 4124430

25 16 748610 4124190

26 16 748840 4124120

27 16 748600 4124020

28 16 748460 4124090

29 16 748460 4123980

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the proposed expansion and addition is shown on two attached USGS topographic quad maps. Major boundary marker points are indicated on the map as points 1-21. Those numbers appear in this Boundary Description as numbers in parentheses, as follows. For the Wildcat Mountain portion, a line begins (1) on the 1200 foot contour line, south of the Wilderness Road, and west of Hospital Rock #2. The line extends northeast to a point (2) just west of Wildcat/ Winding Blade Road, making a small bend and continuing to a point (3) east of that road. The line then travels southeast for approximately 600 feet to a point (4), and then proceeds south-southwest towards the unnamed creek bottom (6). The boundary then travels southeast, with minor bends within, to Shetland Creek (10). The line follows this creek to a point (14) south of Wilderness Road, at the mouth of Begley Hollow. The line extends up through the hollow in a northwesterly direction, bending once (15), and continuing west across the southern end of the Begley Hollow Heights (16). The boundary moves northwest (17) and then north (18) to encompass the Heights, turning northeasterly (19), and ending near an unnamed creek bottom at the western edge of the Heights. The line then heads almost due north (20), to join with the point of origin. The previous boundary is completely contained within these limits, but is not included in the total acreage approximation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 2

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)  
LAUREL COUNTY, Kentucky

---

The Hazel Patch skirmish and encampment site lies approximately 5000 feet south of the southernmost point of the Camp Wildcat expanded boundary. A line begins at the point (22) of an old crossing of the Little Rockcastle River on Hazel Patch Road (not extant at that point). The line follows the river in a northeasterly direction, turning towards the railroad tracks at a tree line (23). The line then mirrors the curve of the tracks and Hazel Patch Road, in a general southeast direction, to the point (26) where the road crosses the Hazel Patch Creek. The boundary follows Hazel Patch Creek southwesterly, to a point (29) marked by an intersection with electrical transmission lines. The border then moves northwest, following the transmission lines until the intersection with Hazel Patch Road on the southwest bank of the Little Rockcastle River. The boundary follows this road back to the point of origin, at the river crossing (22).

### Boundary Justification

The proposed expanded boundaries were chosen to include the key sites leading up to and important during the battle of Wildcat Mountain. New information gleaned from *The Battle of Wildcat Mountain*, by Kenneth Hafendorfer, and from two recent archaeological investigations conducted by W. Stephen McBride, Ph.D. support this boundary expansion. Key areas that defines the battle, such as troop positions and strategic actions, were omitted from the original listing area, as were the Confederate encampment and skirmish site at Hazel Patch on the banks of the Little Rockcastle River. The strategic importance of artillery emplacements for both sides also was taken into consideration in selecting the new boundaries.

The Wildcat Mountain Battlefield area originally listed in the National Register contained the acreage in which the assault up the southeast side of the mountain occurred. The proposed increase of the Battlefield includes areas of combat that were excluded from the original nomination. The fighting on Wildcat Mountain was not done by a full-sized army on a clearly defined front, as would be the case in later Civil War battles. Instead, fighting was undertaken by individual regiments engaging their opponents in ongoing smaller-scale fighting. Union regiments were sent forward to meet and check advances made by Confederate regiments, who reached nearly as far north as the Winding Blade Road. The encounters ranged from skirmishes to full-scale engagements. The Union regiments fanned out both east and west of the Wilderness Road. The new boundary is based on both offensive and defensive troop movements that had a clear role in defining the nature of this battle.

The area proposed for the increase contains the acreage where the 17<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry was positioned on the north side of the battlefield, as well as the 38<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry on the opposite side. These forces and their fortifications had an important presence in the battle. These Union positions defined the battle area; they forced the fighting into the constricted area in which the battle took place. The boundary also includes Hospital Rock #2, as Union forces used this natural feature during the battle for treating wounded soldiers, as well as land west of Hoosier Knob, where Union troops maintained a defensive position, forcing Confederate troops to retreat because they were unable to flank the knob.

## Photo Log

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Location: Laurel County, Kentucky

Photographers: Amber Courselle and Anne Moore

Date: 10/20/05

Negatives housed at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

Photo 1: Possible log house  
Facing west

Photo 2: Cemetery on Wildcat Road near Hospital Rock #1  
Facing west

Photo 3: Happy Hollow  
Facing south

Photo 4: Non-contributing barn/skirmish line  
Facing south

Photo 5: Facing away from barn  
Facing east

Photo 6: Toward skirmish line  
Facing northwest

Photo 7: Rise where house used to stand  
Facing west

Photo 8: Hospital Rock #2  
Facing southeast

Photo 9: Confederate artillery position  
Facing south

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Laurel

DATE RECEIVED: 8/02/06      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 08/25/06  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/09/06      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 09/15/06

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000808

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Return. Please see attached comments.*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202)354-2252

DATE 9/15/06

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**The United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (boundary increase)  
Laurel County, Kentucky

Reference Number: 06000808

Reason for Return:

This nomination is being returned because of questions concerning the boundaries selected for, and the significance of, the nominated property as well as an apparent failure to comply with the requirements of Section 60.6(y) of the National Register regulations (36 CFR 60).

Based on the information provided, it is unclear if all the land included in the proposed boundary increase meets Criterion A. While the skirmish at Hazel Patch and the ensuing Confederate assault on Wildcat Mountain were significant military actions, it is not clear that the battle covered all of the areas included in the boundary increase. In fact, it appears that the actual fighting was limited to a relatively small area; the main assault on the Union positions appears to have been confined to a narrow corridor on the southeast side of the mountain, mainly along Wilderness Road. This begs the question of whether the areas to the northeast, the northwest, and the southwest of the currently-listed property should be included in the boundary increase. Did the Union troops stationed in these areas participate in the battle, or were they essentially bystanders? Did fighting take place in these areas? Did the troops who occupied fortifications in these areas feel as though they were part of the battle? We recommend that these questions be considered and, if appropriate, that the property be reevaluated. If it is believed that the entire boundary increase is significant under Criterion A, we recommend that the nomination be revised to provide a strong justification for the significance of the property and the boundary selected.

In addition, because the nominated property includes land under the jurisdiction of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, the nomination must meet the requirements of 60.6(y). This section of the

regulations requires that the appropriate Federal Preservation Officer be given an opportunity to review and comment on the nomination. We recommend that the revised version of the nomination be sent to the Forest Service FPO for review and comment prior to resubmitting it to our office. The Forest Service FPO is:

Michael J. Kaczor  
USDA Forest Service  
Recreation & Heritage Resources  
Mail Stop 1125  
201 14th. Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20250-1124

Our review also found what appears to be several erroneous references in the verbal boundary description under Section 10 of the registration form. In particular, the first full paragraph that appears on page 2 of Section 10 appears to include several parenthetical numerical references, each of which is marked with a question mark, and one directional reference in brackets that is also followed by a question mark. Are these perhaps artifacts from a early draft that were never put in final form? We recommend that the verbal boundary description be thoroughly reviewed before resubmission to ensure the accuracy of all information provided.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. You may reach me at (202) 354-2252 or by email at <Dan\_Vivian@nps.gov>. We look forward to receiving a revised nomination.

Daniel Vivian, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places

September 15, 2006

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

NAME: Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY (Laurel County)

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 01/05/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000808

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase) meets Criterion A as the site of an important battle during the American Civil War. It adds approximately 439 acres to the boundary of the Wildcat Mountain Battlefield, which was listed in the National Register on June 28, 1979. The boundary increase includes the Hazel Patch area, where Confederate and Union forces first clashed on the evening of October 20, 1861, and additional parts of Wildcat Mountain where Union forces maintained an encampment, occupied defensive positions, and repelled a Confederate attack on October 21, 1861. The importance of these areas has only recently been documented through new archival research and archaeological reconnaissance surveys. The boundary increase thus adds portions of the battlefield that were not included in the 1979 listing because of the limited information available at the time. Today, the boundary increase reflects history of the Civil War in south-central Kentucky and retains integrity from its period of significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA Criterion A - Accept  
REVIEWER Daniel Vivan DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252 DATE 12/29/06

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.











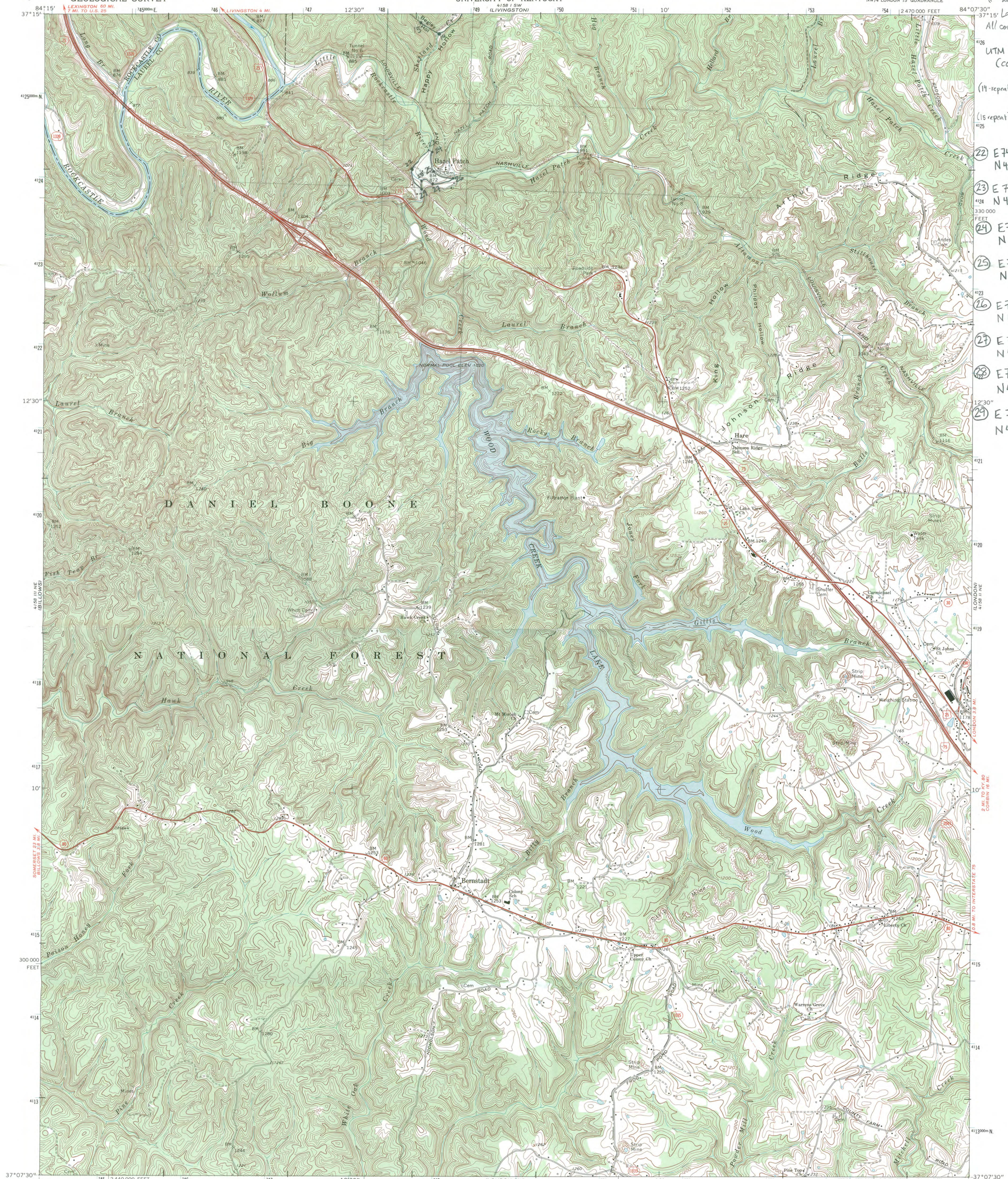






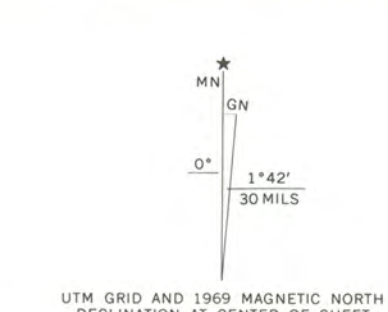


wildcat Mountain  
Battle Field (Bom-  
ber Increase)  
Laurel Co., Ky  
All coordinates in Zone 16



- UTM References  
(continued)
- (14 repeat) E 748600  
N 4125820
  - (15 repeat) E 748390  
N 4125950
  - (22) E 748340  
N 4124220
  - (23) E 748540  
N 4124450
  - (24) E 748580  
N 4124430
  - (25) E 748610  
N 4124190
  - (26) E 748840  
N 4124120
  - (27) E 748600  
N 4124020
  - (28) E 748460  
N 4124090
  - (29) E 748460  
N 4123980

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and U. S. Forest Service  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1951. Field checked 1952. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1969  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
National forest boundaries represent proclamation lines  
and do not necessarily imply Federal jurisdiction  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
move the projection lines 5 meters south and  
7 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



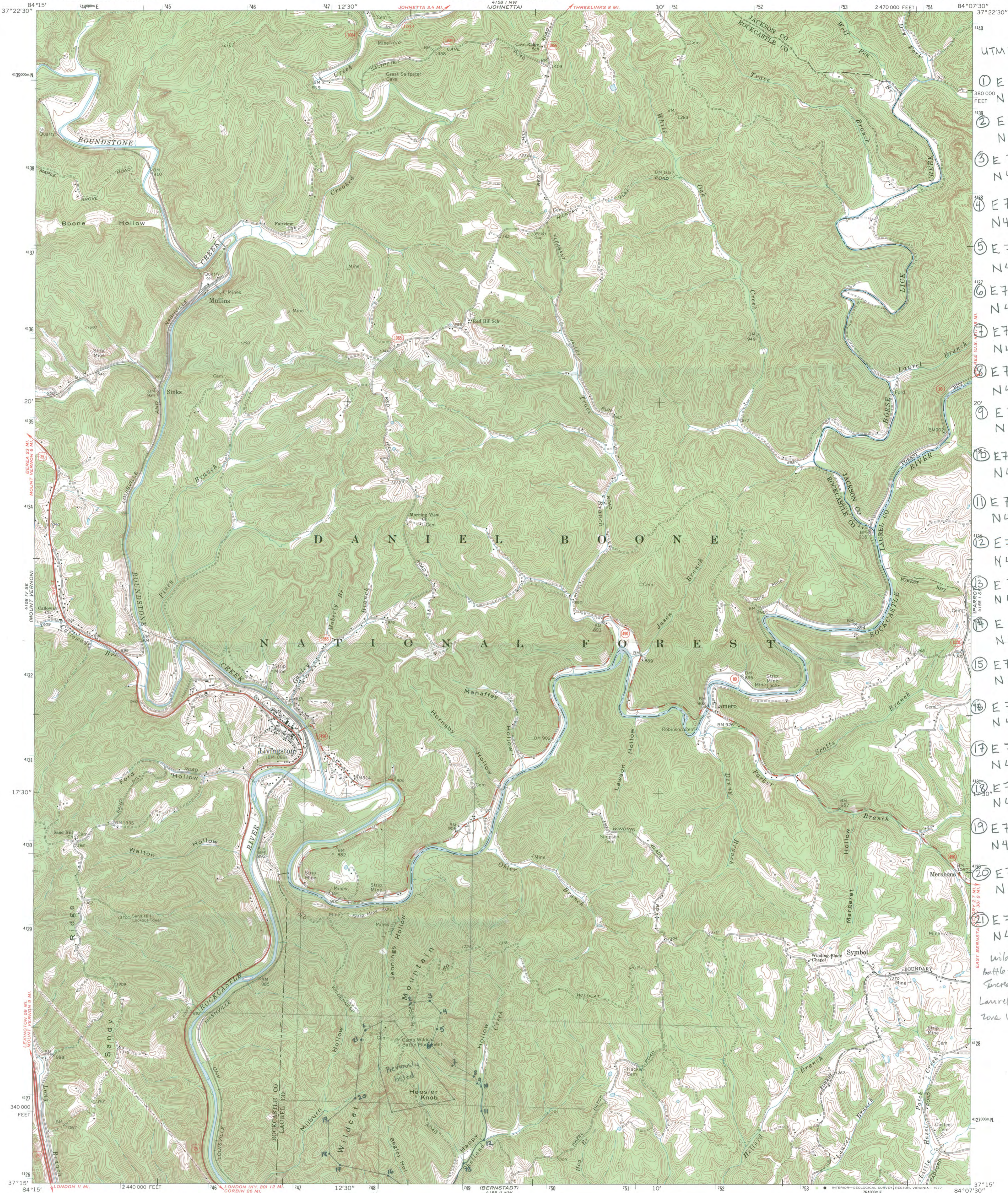
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

BERNSTADT, KY.  
NW 1/4 LONDON 15' QUADRANGLE  
37084-B2-1F-024  
1969  
DMA 4158 II NW-SERIES V853

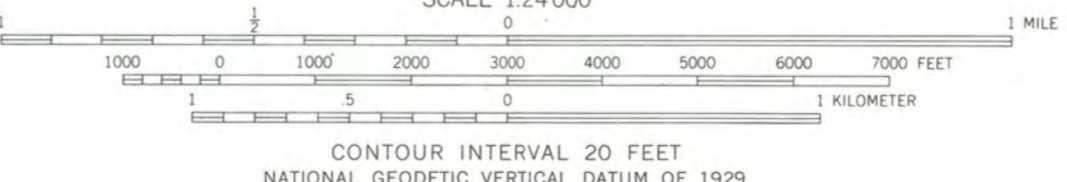
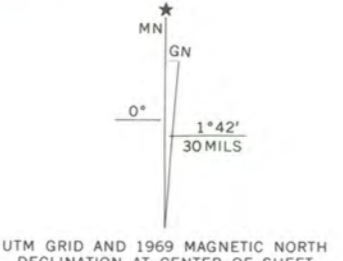


UTM References

- ① E 747900  
N 4127850
- ② E 748340  
N 4128180
- ③ E 748560  
N 4128200
- ④ E 748700  
N 4128060
- ⑤ E 748660  
N 4127890
- ⑥ E 748600  
N 4127680
- ⑦ E 748850  
N 4127460
- ⑧ E 749100  
N 4127350
- ⑨ E 749130  
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- ⑮ E 748390  
N 4125950
- ⑯ E 748120  
N 4126180
- ⑰ E 747550  
N 4126260
- ⑱ E 747420  
N 4126380
- ⑲ E 747400  
N 4126780
- ⑳ E 747700  
N 4127040
- ㉑ E 747760  
N 4127740

Wildcat Mountain  
Battle Field (Boundary  
Increase)  
Laurel County, KY  
zone 16 - all coordinates

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1950. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1969.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16,  
shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface  
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface  
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface  
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather  
○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

LIVINGSTON, KY.  
SW/4 LIVINGSTON 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3715—W8407.5/7.5  
1969  
AMS 4158 I SW—SERIES V853

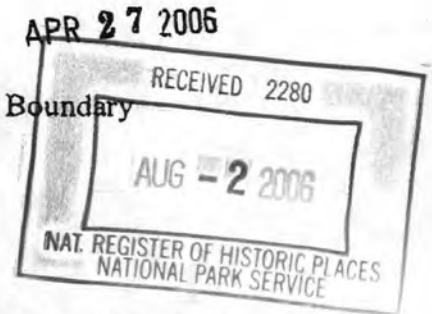
File Code: 2360

Date:

Route To:

Subject: Wildcat Mountain Battlefield - Expanded National Register Boundary


To: Regional Forester, R-8



Enclosed for your review and/or submission to the WO for approval is a National Register nomination revision for the Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Civil War) located on the London District of the Daniel Boone National Forest. The Wildcat Mountain Battlefield is currently listed on the National Register, however a statewide study of Civil War battlefields undertaken by the Kentucky Heritage Council indicated that the boundaries of this particular National Register site needed to be expanded significantly to incorporate additional features. The National Register nomination revision was prepared for the Kentucky Heritage Council by the Center for Historic Architecture and Preservation at the University of Kentucky. The Forest Service is just one of many landowners involved with this boundary expansion (see map on last page of nomination form). London District Ranger John Strojan has been working very closely with the Wildcat Mountain Preservation Foundation, Inc. and strongly supports the boundary expansion. We do not believe that the small amount Forest Service land involved will have much of an impact on the Forest Service.

Again, as we are just one of many landowners involved with this boundary expansion, I believe that all we need is a letter from either you or the WO approving our participation to provide to the Kentucky Heritage Council who will submit the nomination revision through their channels.

If you have any questions, please contact either Forest Archaeologist Melissa Twaroski at (859) 745-3138 or London District Ranger John Strojan at (606) 864-4163 ext. 107.

  
GEORGE M. BAIN  
Acting Forest Supervisor

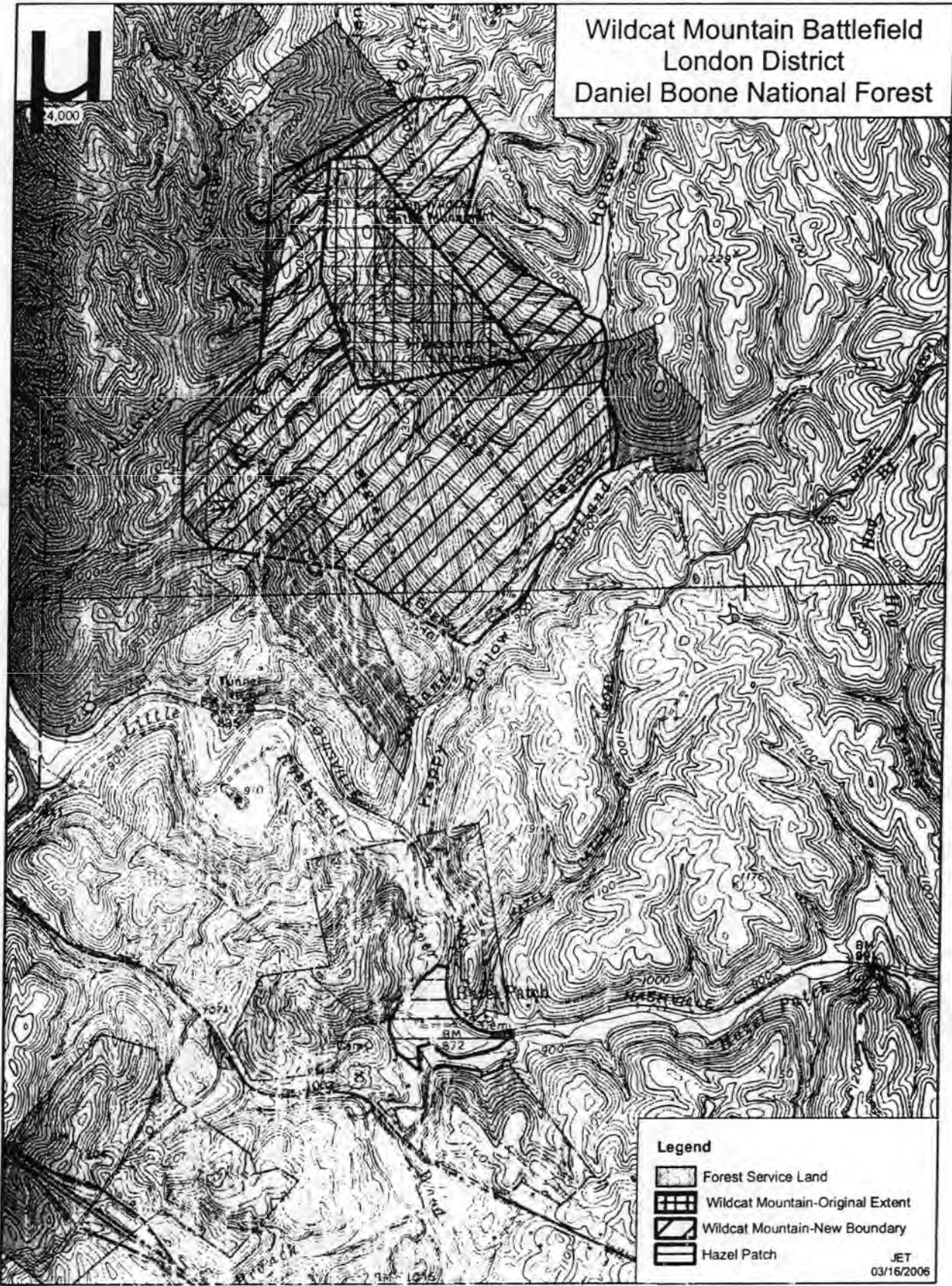
enclosure



**National Register Nomination Historic District 2006  
Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
Laurel County  
Property Owners**

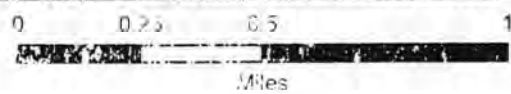
	Property Owner	C/O	Address	City	State	Zip	Additional # of Properties
1	Floyd & Donna Overbay		4285 Winding Blade Rd.	East Bernstadt	KY	40729	
2	U.S.Forest Service	1700 Bypass Rd	100 Vaught Rd.	Winchester	KY	40391	1
3	Wildcat Battleground Cemetery			London	KY	40741	
4	The Honorable Lawrence Kuhl	Laurel County Judge Executive	101 S. Main St.	London	KY	10741	11
5	Walter Robinson		119 N. Milton St.	Pershing	IN	47370	
6	Virgil & Jason McWhorter		4960 Hwy. 490	East Bernstadt	KY	40729	
7	Dan & Janice Begley		Hazel Patch Rd.	East Bernstadt	KY	40729	
8	Ralph Eldridge		9024 N. Hwy. 25	East Bernstadt	KY	40729	
9	James Dillard & Brenda Kirby		309 Home Ave.	Lockland	OH	45215	
10	Jonas R. & Joann Fortney		8444 N. US Hwy. 25	East Bernstadt	KY	40729	1
11	J.H. Fortney Heirs	c/o James B. Hargett	6119 Blackberry Court	Hamilton	OH	45011	
12	Fortney Cemetery			London	KY	40741	
13	J.L. Fortney Heirs	c/o Mrs. J.L. Fortney	2310 Eva Jean Dr.	Maryville	TN	37804	
14	Robert & Verdun Eversole	Returned - Not deliverable	101 Willard Ave.	Carlisle	OH	45005	
15	CSX Railroad		500 Water St.	Jacksonville	FL	32202	
16	Norma Welch		592 Coal Rd.	London	KY	40741	
17	Jack & Wilma Sizemore		471 River Bend Rd.	London	KY	40741	

Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
London District  
Daniel Boone National Forest



- Legend**
- Forest Service Land
  - Wildcat Mountain-Original Extent
  - Wildcat Mountain-New Boundary
  - Hazel Patch

JET  
03/16/2006





COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL



Ernie Fletcher  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov  
May 1, 2006

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
George Ward  
Secretary

David L. Morgan  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: **Wildcat Mountain Battlefield  
Old Wilderness and Winding Blade Roads  
East Bernstadt, Laurel County, Kentucky**

Dear Property Owner:

We are pleased to inform you that the district named above, which include your property as shown on the attached map, will be considered by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. You are invited to attend the Review Board Meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, June 14, at 10:30 a.m., in the Letcher County Tourism building (the former Whitesburg Post Office), at 229 Main Street, Whitesburg. Attached is an information sheet describing the results of National Register listing.

You are invited to comment in writing on whether your property should be nominated to the National Register. If you support the nomination, a written response is not required. Should you wish to object to the nomination, you must submit a **notarized** letter of objection. Please read the attached information sheet for information to aid your decision of support for or objection to the nomination.

Comments must be received before the State Review Board considers this nomination on June 14, 2006. A copy of the nomination and the criteria under which properties are evaluated are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office and will be made available upon request according to 36 CFR 60.6.

If you have any questions, please contact Marty Perry, National Register Coordinator, at 502-564-7005 extension 132.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan, Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DLM:MP/mja  
Attachments



**COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

**Ernie Fletcher**  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

**George Ward**  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Secretary

**David L. Morgan**  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

July 6, 2006

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005



Dear Dr. Matthews:

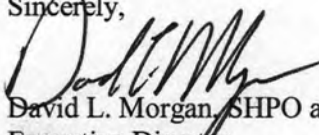
Enclosed are nominations for Kentucky property approved at the 6/14/06 Review Board meeting:

- Mockingbird Valley Historic District**, Jefferson County, KY
- Portland Proper**, Jefferson County, KY
- Whitesburg Commercial District**, Letcher County, KY
- Tate Building**, Madison County, KY
- Martin County Courthouse**, Martin County, KY
- Wooldridge-Rose House**, Oldham County, KY
- Modern Automotive District**, Warren County, KY

The Board approved two forms proposing boundary increases to properties already listed:  
**Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)**, Laurel County, KY  
**Battle of Tebbs Bend (Boundary Increase)**, Taylor County, KY

We appreciate your assistance with these nominations.

Sincerely,

  
David L. Morgan, SHPO and  
Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council



COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

George Ward  
Secretary

November 7, 2006



Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

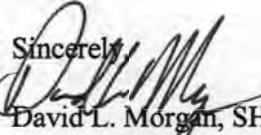
Enclosed are nominations for 8 Kentucky properties approved at the 9/28/06 Review Board meeting:

**Trimble House**, Ballard County, KY  
**West Millersburg Rural Historic District**, Bourbon County, KY  
**Hood-Tucker House**, Clark County, KY  
**Whitesell, Jesse, Farm (Name Change, Boundary Enlargement)**, Fulton County, KY  
and Obion County, TN  
**Lyles, Pete, House**, Graves County, KY  
**Bannon, Martin Jeff (M.J.), House**, Jefferson County, KY  
**Campbellsville High School, Stadium, & Athletic Field**, Taylor County, KY  
**Smiths Grove Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Warren County, KY

Please note the Jesse Whitesell Farm is a property in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The documentation includes a 2-page comment from the Tennessee SHPO on the property's eligibility.

Enclosed is documentation on two other properties. The first requests a change in the status of two buildings within a listed property, the **Thomson Neighborhood District**, Clark County, Kentucky (91001925). Those two buildings, currently considered a single non-contributing building, are proposed to be reassigned to the status of two contributing buildings. Second is additional documentation to clarify questions raised by Dan Vivian on the recently submitted form, the **Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)**, Laurel County, Kentucky.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,  
  
David L. Morgan, SHPO and  
Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council



"Perry, Marty \ (Heritage Council)"  
 <Marty.Perry@ky.gov>  
 12/21/2006 08:35 AM  
 EST

To: "Dan Vivian \ (E-mail)" <Dan\_Vivian@nps.gov>  
 cc:  
 Subject: Resubmission: Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase), Laurel County, KY

Dan:

The following 2 paragraphs were synthesized from three sources: my 12/11 phone conversation with you, Anne Moore (the nomination author), and Joe Brent (KY's Civil War guru and the supervisor of Anne's work on this project). Would the following text satisfy you, i.e., serve as a viable Boundary Justification, and thus give legitimacy to the boundary increase?

*Really?  
 is it the  
 mtn. pp?*

The Wildcat Mountain Battlefield area originally listed in the National Register contained the acreage in which the assault up the southeast side of the mountain occurred. The proposed increase of the Battlefield includes areas of combat that were excluded from the original nomination. The fighting on Wildcat Mountain was not done by a full-sized army on a clearly defined front, as would be the case in later Civil War battles. Instead, fighting was undertaken by individual regiments engaging their opponents in ongoing smaller-scale fighting. Union regiments were sent forward to meet and check advances made by Confederate regiments, who reached nearly as far north as the Winding Blade Road. The encounters ranged from skirmishes to full-scale engagements. The Union regiments fanned out both east and west of the Wilderness Road. The new boundary is based on both offensive and defensive troop movements that had a clear role in defining the nature of this battle.

The area proposed for the increase contains the acreage where the 17<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry was positioned on the north side of the battlefield, as well as the 38<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry on the opposite side. These forces and their fortifications had an important presence in the battle. These Union positions defined the battle area; they forced the fighting into the constricted area in which the battle took place. The boundary also includes Hospital Rock #2, as Union forces used this natural feature during the battle for treating wounded soldiers, as well as land west of Hoosier Knob, where Union troops maintained a defensive position, forcing Confederate troops to retreat because they were unable to flank the knob.

Thanks for considering it and for any feedback you can give that clarifies how it needs to change.

Marty Perry

National Register Coordinator

Kentucky Heritage Council

mail: 300 Washington Street, Frankfort KY 40601

phone: 502-564-7005 ext. 132 (fax: 502-564-5820)

e-mail: marty.perry@ky.gov

website: www.heritage.ky.gov



NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Use this form for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number 15LL332 (Hazel Patch Ski Mish), 15LL131 (Camp Wildcat Battlefield & Encampment)

2. Location

street & number Junction of Old Wilderness Rd and Winding Blade Road, Hazel Patch Road not for publication

city or town East Bernstadt vicinity 13.4 mi n of London

state Kentucky code 021 county laurel code 125 zip code 40729

Federal Agency Certification

I, as the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*David L. Morgan* 7-20-06  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Melissa Tsavoshi* 11-2-2006  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

USDA Forest Service, Southern Region  
State or Federal agency and bureau

National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
 entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_