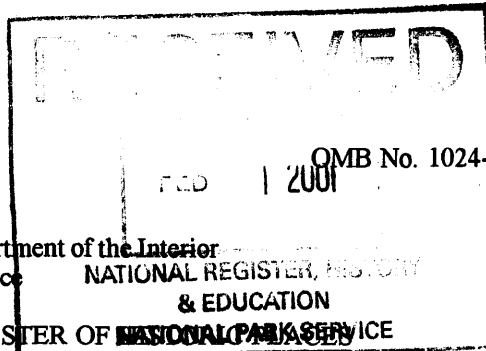
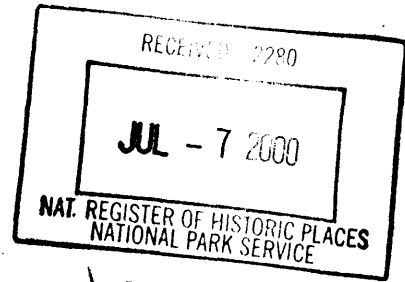


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SERVICE
REGISTRATION FORM

Resub 861

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Nelson

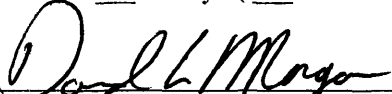
other names/site number: Office of State Archaeology site numbers 15Js78, 96, 97, 112, 113, 130 and Kentucky Heritage Council structure number Js56 and Js187

2. Location

street & number U.S. 27 not for publication
city or town Nicholasville, KY vicinity
state KY code KY county Jessamine code 113 zip code 40356

=====
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, Executive Director and SHPO
Signature of certifying official

6-5-2000

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

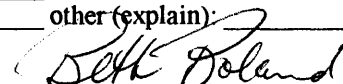
Date

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): _____



Signature of Keeper

3/15/01

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local (Jessamine County Fiscal Court)
 public-State (Kentucky Transportation Cabinet)
 public-Federal (Camp Nelson National Cemetery)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>31</u>	buildings (1 office, 1 church, 5 houses, 24 barn/stable/shed/garage)
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>18</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>24</u>	<u>31</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2 (Fort Bramlette, Camp Nelson National Cemetery)

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defensive Sub: military facility, fortification,
Other Civil War, African-American refugee camp

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: museum
Agriculture/Subsistence agricultural field, animal facility (barns)
Domestic single dwelling, secondary structure (sheds, etc.)
Religious religious facility
Funerary cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
(Oliver Perry House) Mid-19th Century-Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
roof asphalt shingle
walls frame, weatherboard
other brick chimney

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

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. (Camp Nelson National Cemetery, and Hall 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-Civil War
Archaeology:Historic-Non-aboriginal
Ethnic Heritage-Black

Period of Significance June, 1863 - June, 1866

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation African-American, Union Civil War

Architect/Builder U.S. Army of the Ohio Engineer Corps, Simpson, Lt. Col. J. H.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 (Fort Bramlette)
- 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 (KY Transportation Cabinet)
- Federal agency (National Archives)
- Local government (Jessamine County)
- University (University of Kentucky Special Collections and William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology/Office of State Archaeology, Berea College Library)
- Other

Name of repository: Camp Nelson Preservation and Restoration Foundation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 900

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

all Zone 16

	easting	northing
A	710731.9175	4186077.967
B	712031.7319	4186080.453
C	712196.1978	4186044.959
D	712304.4216	4185984.083

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr .W. Stephen McBride
organization _____ date March 15, 2000
street & number 1632 Courtney Avenue telephone 606-233-4690
city or town Lexington, Ky
state KY zip code 40505

Property Owner

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

see attachment sheet, multiple owners

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completed (Official Records, Series 1, Vol. 39, Part III:772-774). Only Forts Nelson, Jackson, and Taylor were armed with artillery. Each has six 12 pounder Napoleons and one 30 pounder Parrot Rifle. The Hickman Creek forts, Studdiford and Stone, were both smaller batteries. Fort Bramlette was also a redoubt with a powder magazine, bomb proof and cistern. It was by far the largest single fortification, being 350 ft long and 200 ft wide.

Within the camp, over 300 buildings were constructed which were associated with the functions of a quartermaster depot, recruitment center, and hospital (Figures 2 and 3). These buildings included dozens of warehouses to store rations, clothing, and equipment; stables, cribs, and sheds to house horses and mules and their feed; blacksmith shops; a harness shop, a wagon shop; offices; mess halls; the recruiting rendezvous (later U.S.C.T. barracks) and barracks. The warehouses were placed in a sunken area in the center of the camp so they would not be visible from the road or other observation points outside the camp (Hall 1865). Other buildings and structures included the ornate camp headquarters (Photo 16), the large quartermaster offices, the bakery (which baked 10,000 rations of bread daily) (Photo 17), the saw mill, the Adam's Express Post Office, the woodworking machine shop, ordnance warehouses, the magazines, and a prison with its provost office (Photo 18).

The Nelson Hospital consisted of ten large hospital wards (Figure 3), a laundry, offices, nurses quarters, dead houses, and a convalescent camp of tents. The hospital received running water from a 500,000 gallon reservoir located on the hill west of the hospital. Water was pumped up to the reservoir from the large pump house on the Kentucky River 470 feet below. Water from the reservoir was also pumped down to the warehouses and sheds, for fire prevention, and to the U.S. Sanitary Commission run Soldiers' Home. The Soldier's Home was used "for the accommodation of soldiers temporarily sojourning the Camp en route to join their Regiments at the front" (Hall 1865). The camp employed over 1,000 civilians, white and free African Americans, in the occupations of laborers, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers, teamsters, and clerks, among others. Many of these civilians lived in barracks or tents in the camp (National Archives, RG 92, Box 720). Over 1,000 enslaved African Americans were also impressed into labor service for the Army at Camp Nelson and primarily worked on building fortifications, and improving roads within and south of camp.

Period photographs indicate that most Camp Nelson buildings were of board and batten construction, had wooden shingle roofs, and were up on wooden piers (Photo 19). The camp headquarters was a more substantial building with horizontal weather boarding. The photographs and the map entitled "Camp Nelson and its Defenses" also illustrate numerous tents over the camp which were likely used for storage and housing (Figure 2). The photographs and maps indicate that the interior camp ground surface was in grass or dirt, with few trees left.

A number of domestic structures within the camp were commandeered and used by the army.

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1) African-American Recruitment and Training Center.

Camp Nelson has an especially important place in the history of U. S. Colored Troops in Kentucky, being the largest recruitment and training center. Kentucky's particular situation during the war helped shape this history. As a non-seceding state, Kentucky was not affected by the Emancipation Proclamation. Any issues touching on slavery were sensitive ones during the war years, and many white Union leaders in the state were against recruitment and emancipation of slaves, although some slaves were pressed into service and Adj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas did authorize some recruitment in western Kentucky in 1863. However, Lincoln and the Federal government were hesitant to push recruitment of slaves in Kentucky in 1863, after it had begun elsewhere, because they still feared secession. Finally, in February-March 1864, with lessened fear of secession and resistance and the need to reach enlistment quotas, the Federal government passed acts which allowed the enlistment of African Americans within the borders of Kentucky. Kentucky slaves and freedmen were being enlisted in large number by late spring, 1864. Loyal slaveowners were supposed to be compensated, and all able bodied slaves and free African Americans were eligible. By the end of 1865, nearly 25,000 African Americans had enlisted in the state (Howard 1983; Lucas 1992; Mulligan 1997).

These changes had major impacts upon Camp Nelson. During the Spring and Summer, 1864, a flood of ex-slaves began arriving at Camp Nelson. By August, 1864, 2,000 African American enrolles were at the camp (Lucas 1989:442). By the end of 1865, about 10,000 men, or forty percent of Kentucky's U. S. Colored Troops, had passed through Camp Nelson, making it the most important recruitment center for U. S. Colored Troops in Kentucky (Lucas 1989:441). Enslaved men continued to be enlisted at Camp Nelson as a means of emancipating them until December, 1865, when the 13th Amendment was ratified (Lucas 1989). The U. S. Colored Troops soldiers were housed in barracks and in tents. Later, as the camp was being downsized, they were housed in the Recruiting Rendezvous (Photo 21), in the Soldiers' Home, and even in the hospital wards (Hall 1865; Resticaux 1865). U. S. Colored Troops regiments formed at Camp Nelson included the 114th, 116th, 119th, and 124th U.S. Colored Infantry; the 5th and 6th U.S. Colored Cavalry; and the 12th and 13th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery Regiments (Dyer 1959:1720-40). The 115th, 117th and 123rd U.S. Colored Infantry was also stationed at Camp Nelson for a time (Dyer 1959).

The U. S. Colored Troops primarily performed garrison duty at Camp Nelson; at other camps or forts in Kentucky such as at Paducah, Smithland, and Camp Burnside; and at fortifications (primarily railroad) in Tennessee. This duty was critical in holding Union territory, protecting supply lines, and freeing other regiments from these duties so that they could be sent to the front lines. A number of these regiments did see action, however. The 5th and part of the 6th U.S. Colored Cavalry regiments were involved in both battles of Saltville, Virginia (October and

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December, 1864). In fact, these regiments took the highest casualties at the first Battle of Saltville and over 45 of their wounded and captured soldiers were murdered by Confederate Tennessee soldiers after the battle (Davis 1971). The 6th U.S. Colored Cavalry was also involved in the Battle of Marion, Virginia.

Two Camp Nelson infantry regiments, the 114th and 116th U.S. Colored Infantry, were transferred to Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler's Army of the James in October to December, 1864. The 114th was placed in the all African American 25th Corps, while the 116th was placed in the 10th Corps and then in the 25th Corps (Dyer 1959; Longacre 1981). Both regiments performed siege and fatigue duty at Bermuda Hundred and at Petersburg, and the 116th saw action in Richmond. Both regiments were with the Army of the James in its pursuit of Lee to Appomattox Courthouse in March-April, 1865.

Camp Nelson U.S.C .T. regiments were also involved in a number of skirmishes within Kentucky. The 12th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery fought off raids at Big Springs and Fort Jones on the L & N Railroad. The 119th U.S. Colored Infantry was involved in skirmishes at Glasgow and Taylorsville and the 5th or 6th U.S. Colored Cavalries participated in skirmishes at Harrodsburg, Simpsonville, and Smithfield.

2) African-American Refugee Camp.

The U. S. C. T. recruits not only brought themselves to Camp Nelson, they often brought their families as well. Families were brought for many reasons, including fear of retaliation from angry slaveholders and anticipation of better opportunities or even emancipation for the entire family. Questions about the safety of the families of the new recruits were prominent at all recruitment centers, but were finally resolved with the events at Camp Nelson (Lucas 1989; Sears 1986b). At Camp Nelson, these "refugees," as they were called, initially lived in hastily constructed shacks and were cared for by missionaries, most notably John G. Fee of the American Missionary Association (Lucas 1989; Sears 1986b, 1987). The presence of these women and children in the camp posed difficult problems for army officials. No clear policy existed in the U.S. Army for the treatment of refugees in non-seceding states, and it was not even clear whether the families should be allowed to stay within the camp. In July, 1864, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas finally ordered Camp commanders to eject the refugees (Lucas 1989; Sears 1986b, 1987). This order was quickly rescinded, however, when irate reports reached Washington (Berlin 1982:195-196). The situation was once again ambiguous, and each commander had to set his own policy.

In the summer and fall of 1864, Brig. Gen. Speed S. Fry, the commander of Camp Nelson, began harassing and expelling refugees from the camp and cooperating with slaveowners to return their slaves (Lucas 1989:445-446). New refugees kept arriving, however, and previous ones kept

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returning. Finally in November, 1864, Fry decided to expel all the refugees and, to prevent their return, destroy their shanties. Hundreds of refugees died of exposure or disease in the cold November weather or soon after as a result of this action (Sears 1986b:13; 1987:40). Fry was severely criticized by the northern press, the U.S. Sanitary Commission, and congressional investigators and by the missionary to the refugees, John G. Fee (Sears 1986b; U.S. Senate Serial Documents). Fry's actions also enraged the U. S. Colored Troops at Camp Nelson and undermined the recruitment of U. S. C. T. (Berlin 1982:196). Because of the complaints and reactions, Washington directed Adj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas and Fry to establish a camp for the refugees within Camp Nelson in December 1864 (Figure 3). A direct result of Fry's actions at Camp Nelson and the uproar which followed was the passage into law in March, 1865, of the Joint Act of Congress which freed the wives and children of the ex-slave enlistees (Lucas 1992).

Assistant Quartermaster Captain Theron E. Hall was appointed superintendent for the refugees and immediately built barracks to house them in the southwestern part of Camp Nelson (Lucas 1989:448; Sears 1986b:15). The camp eventually grew in size and complexity (see above under Historic Condition), similar to other contraband camps in the Western Theater, such as Cairo, Illinois and Corinth, Mississippi (Nicholson 1924; Walker 1974).

Missionaries from the American Missionary Association assisted the army in caring for the refugee families. They provided teachers for the school, ran church services, provided clothing and other supplies, and generally helped administer the camp. The U. S. C. T. soldiers also attended the school and church services at the refugee camp. Some U. S. C. T. soldiers, most notably Gabriel Burdett from Garrard County, also helped teach in the school. The earliest and longest-term missionary to the refugee camp was the Rev. John G. Fee, the founder of Berea College. After the war ended, Fee split his time between Camp Nelson, where he founded Ariel Academy, and Berea, Kentucky, where he founded and ran Berea College, the first integrated school in the South (Sears 1986b). Fee also encouraged the educated U. S. C. T. soldiers and family members from Camp Nelson to move to Berea and attend the college.

Other missionaries to the refugee camp were Abisha Scofield and Leonard Williams. All missionaries and paid teachers in the camp were white except for Belle Mitchell, who was an African-American teacher brought in by Fee. Ms. Mitchell only stayed a short while, however, and was dismissed when Fee was away from the Camp in Berea (Sears 1986b).

Following the June 1866 closure of Camp Nelson, the refugee camp school and other administrative buildings were purchased by the Freedman's Bureau and administered by Abisha Scofield, John G. Fee, and Gabriel Burdett of the American Missionary Association and the cottages continued to be lived in by the African-American families. John G. Fee later (1868) bought 130 acres, including the refugee camp land, which is part of the nominated district, plus additional farmland and sold or leased lots back to the residents. Through his actions Fee began

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the American Missionary Association's policy of purchasing land and selling it back to freedman (McPherson 1964). The refugee camp became the community of Ariel, now named Hall.

3) Fortified Military Supply Depot and Garrison.

Camp Nelson is also significant as a supply depot for Union troops operating in central and eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama, and Southwestern Virginia, and was especially significant as the supply center for three important Union invasions in 1863 and 1864. The supply and shipping functions of Camp Nelson are reflected in its 20 warehouses (Photo 22) to store two million rations, clothing, and equipment; its stables, cribs, barns, sheds, and corrals to house thousands of horses and mules and their feed; and its six industrial-sized workshops, which were established to manufacture wagons, traces, harnesses and horse/mule shoes for the transportation of these supplies (Photo 23). Union supplies were shipped to Nicholasville via railroad from Cincinnati and then brought to Camp Nelson by wagon. Supplies were stored in the various warehouses and sheds at Camp Nelson until needed by the Union Army operating in central Kentucky or further south, primarily in eastern Tennessee, southeastern Kentucky, northern Alabama, and southwestern Virginia. These goods would be carried overland by wagon. Most of these wagons were actually constructed or repaired at shops located within Camp Nelson (Hall 1865). Supplies were sent out to smaller depots, such as Crab Orchard and Camp Burnside, and to regiments doing garrison and guard duty in this region.

Union troops supplied by Camp Nelson, including those stationed at the camp, performed important defensive duty against Confederate raiders and guerrillas which helped secure the resources and transportation routes of Kentucky and eastern Tennessee for the Union. The camp itself was the major defensive establishment for central and eastern Kentucky. The fortifications and troops of Camp Nelson protected the quartermaster and commissary stores and discouraged raids into central Kentucky. Unlike the army warehouses and sheds at surrounding centers, such as Lexington and Mt. Sterling, those at Camp Nelson were never destroyed. The importance of Camp Nelson is exemplified in the statement of Assistant Adjutant General Bates Dickson during Morgan's raid of June, 1864 to "protect Camp Nelson at all hazards" (O.R. Series 1 Vol. 39 Pt. 2:101).

4) Supply Center For Three Important Military Campaigns.

Camp Nelson was critical in providing supplies and soldiers for Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside's Knoxville campaign of August-December, 1863; Maj. Gen. Stephen Burbridge's southwestern Virginia campaign of September-October 1864; and Maj. Gen. George Stoneman's Southwestern Virginia campaign of December, 1864 (O.R. Series 1 Vol. 30 Pt. 2:566, 573; Pt. 3:473, 556, 591, 719; Vol. 45 Pt. 1:931, 980-982).

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Burnside's invasion was successful in capturing and defending the Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and much of Pro-Union eastern Tennessee. The loss of Knoxville destroyed the Confederacy's rail connection to the Tennessee River and opened the resources and manpower of Pro-Union eastern Tennessee to the Union (Seymour 1963). The success at Knoxville also had political consequences, as it fulfilled a promise made by President Lincoln to the people of eastern Tennessee. Burnside's invasion was also important because it drew General Longstreet's Confederate Corps away from Chattanooga, which greatly helped Union Generals Grant and Sherman defeat the Confederate Army of Tennessee and secure this city and its railroads for the Union. The supply line for this campaign began at Camp Nelson and stretched to subsidiary depots at Crab Orchard, Kentucky to Camp Burnside at the mouth of the South Fork of the Cumberland River and then either to the Cumberland Gap or down the South Fork River into Tennessee. This supply line covered rough territory and was difficult to traverse, but important supplies, including rations, ammunition, horses, and digging tools did reach Knoxville. Camp Nelson was referred to as "the outfit post of all [wagon] trains" going to Knoxville or the Gap (O.R. Series 1 Vol. 30 Pt. 2:573).

The second Union campaign to be supplied from Camp Nelson was Maj. Gen. Stephen Burnside's September-October 1864 Southwestern Virginia Campaign. The objective of this campaign was to destroy the King Salt Works at Saltville, Virginia, the Confederacy's primary source of salt (Davis 1971; Mays 1991; Walker 1985). Many of the regiments participating in this campaign began their march from Camp Nelson. This included the 5th and 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry regiments, which were organized at Camp Nelson. This campaign culminated in the Battle of Saltville on October 2, 1864, when Burbridge's forces engaged and were defeated by Confederates under Maj. Gen. John C. Breckenridge. This battle is most significant for the heavy engagement and later massacre of soldiers from the 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry. The 5th and 6th anchored the left wing of the Union assault and took heavy casualties (Davis 1971; Mays 1991). Before Breckenridge stopped the massacre, at least 45 African American soldiers had been murdered (Davis 1971; Mays 1991).

The third Union campaign which was supplied by and partly initiated from Camp Nelson was Maj. Gen. George Stoneman's December 1864 Southwestern Virginia campaign. Union forces in this campaign included soldiers who marched out of Knoxville under Maj. Gen. Stoneman and those who marched out of Kentucky under Maj. Gen. Burbridge. Many of Burbridge's forces left from Camp Nelson and included the 5th and 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry, the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, and Battery E 1st Kentucky Light Artillery, all Camp Nelson organized units. As the Union troops prepared to move out of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. Burbridge ordered "Let all move, night and day, and have them armed and equipped and supplied with ammunition; draw from Camp Nelson" (O.R. Series 1 Vol. 45 Pt. 1:980). This campaign resulted in Union victories in the Battles of Kingsport and Bristol, Tennessee, and Marion, Abingdon, and Saltville, Virginia;

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the destruction of the saltworks at Saltville, Virginia; the destruction of the lead mines and smelter at Austinville, Virginia; the destruction of numerous iron furnaces and foundries in the region, and severe damage to the Virginia and East Tennessee R. R. (O.R. Series 1 Vol. 45 Pt. 1:816-818; Walker 1985). Both the Saltville saltworks and the Austinville lead mines were the largest such operations in the Confederacy and their destruction was a major blow. The lead mines did not reach full operating capacity again until late March 1865 and the saltworks never fully recovered from this raid (Walker 1985).

5) Recruitment center for Central and Eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee troops.

From its establishment, one of the missions of Camp Nelson was to recruit and train soldiers. Men primarily from Central and Eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee came to Camp Nelson to become soldiers. The Tennessee recruits were Unionists from the eastern mountains who came to Kentucky on their own to escape the Confederate occupation. Early regiments or companies organized at Camp Nelson include the Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantries, Battery E of the First Kentucky Light Artillery, Companies E-K of the Eight Tennessee Infantry, the Eight Tennessee Cavalry (originally the Fifth and Tenth East Tennessee cavalries), Companies B and C of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, Companies A-D of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, and Batteries B and E of the First Tennessee Light Artillery.

These units performed a variety of duties throughout the war, including garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee, protecting railroad bridges in Kentucky and Tennessee, and participating in a number of skirmishes, battles, and campaigns. Some of these battles and campaigns include Burnside's 1863 Knoxville campaign and the siege of Knoxville, the September 1863 capture of the Cumberland Gap, the June 1864 battle of Cynthiana, Sherman's Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and the December 1864 battles of Marion and Saltville, Virginia.

6. Hospital.

The Nelson General Hospital was built at the southwestern side of the camp (Figure 3). This was the primary hospital of the Army of the Ohio and consisted of 10 large hospital wards, surgeon's and nurse's quarters, numerous support buildings, and a convalescent camp of tents. Thousands of wounded and sick soldiers from the front lines and from garrisons, including Camp Nelson, were sent to the Camp Nelson hospital to receive treatment. Many of those soldiers died at this hospital and were buried in Camp Nelson Cemetery #2, now the National Cemetery.

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Issues relating to Criterion D Significance and Integrity

Camp Nelson is not only a significant place because of its association with and major role in the American Civil War, but also because of the data it still contains in its archaeological deposits, within the entire nominated area. The establishment and operation of Camp Nelson involved excavation by the Union Army to establish buildings, fortifications, and features such as privies and trash pits. The occupation of the camp led to the loss/ discard of many artifacts and food processing residue into the ground. While almost all of the above-ground buildings from the Camp were dismantled and taken away in 1866 or soon after, the below-ground resources have remained, and are an important source of information about the history of Camp Nelson, and Civil War camp life in general. They give Camp Nelson great significance under Criterion D.

Previous archaeological survey and excavation has established the integrity and research potential of the archaeological deposits at Camp Nelson. This research began with preliminary planning for the expansion of U.S. 27 as early as 1976 (Bartnik 1976), followed by archaeological reconnaissance in 1987 (Janzen 1987). Limited archaeological testing (Schock 1987) led to the conclusion that the deposits at Camp Nelson were eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. This assessment set the stage for larger excavations in the highway right-of-way. Meanwhile, test excavations along the highway easement for placement of a fiber-optics line led to more extensive archaeological testing, and the identification of features such as trash pits and building remains, along with significant quantities of Civil War artifacts at the sites of the camp headquarters (15Js96), the Owens House/post office (15Js97), and the hospital/convalescent camp (15Js112) (McBride and Sharp 1991). This work reinforced the awareness of Camp Nelson as an important archaeological site. Since the hospital/convalescent camp (15JS112) was little impacted by the AT & T line and not impacted by the later U.S. 27 realignment project, this site still remains intact.

In 1994 and 1995, as final preparations were underway for the U.S. 27 realignment, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet sponsored extensive archaeological excavations at Camp Nelson as part of their Section 106 responsibilities. These excavations focused on four main site areas: 15Js96, Headquarters; 15Js97, Owen's House/Post Office; 15Js113, Machine Shop; and 15Js130, Northwestern Barracks. Many features, including post molds, refuse pits, refuse ditches, privies and cellars, building walls, piers and chimneys, and activity areas for blacksmithing and other tasks were excavated (Photos 24 and 25). The excavations revealed that the Army maps, as detailed as they are, do not include all of the buildings established at the camp. The front yard or eastern edge was the only portion of the Northwestern Barracks (15Js130) site impacted by the U.S. 27 realignment, and thus most of this site is still preserved.

The U.S. 27 realignment excavations have resulted in the collection of a large volume of artifacts for future study. Research on these materials has focused on determining functions of

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bartnik, George P.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References Continued, all zone 16

	Easting	Northing
A	710731.9175	4186077.967
B	712031.7319	4186080.453
C	712196.1978	4186044.959
D	712304.4216	4185984.083
E	712399.1174	4185916.443
F	712488.6182	4185829.316
G	712534.3972	4185510.604
H	712570.3131	4185163.654
I	712507.3412	4185006.687
J	712246.9277	4184840.969
K	712138.7039	4184766.565
L	711952.6943	4184698.925
M	711853.2135	4184619.022
N	711759.7467	4184446.767
O	711583.9228	4184183.315
P	711034.2839	4183717.947
Q	710861.8584	4183555.822
R	710736.7165	4183496.473
S	710657.3909	4183538.902
T	710624.7642	4183617.503
U	710707.705	4184147.416
V	710869.1222	4184137.731
W	710923.197	4184240.231
X	711264.5945	4184147.416
Y	711288.8071	4184225.704
Z	710831.1892	4184366.944
AA	710802.9411	4184278.164

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Points H and I below Fort Jones. The boundary then follows the 740 ft contour line to a steep slope below Battery Studdiford (Point O) where it moves up and begins following the 840 ft contour line to the end of the ridge (Points Q to T) and then turns to the north to Point U, east to Point V and north to the south side of Christopher Drive which extends from the old turnpike (Point W). From here the boundary follows the south side of Christopher Drive and a row of modern houses and loops north of the houses and extends to the west until it meets the northern side of the drive which it follows to the turnpike (Point BB). The boundary continues to the south until it crosses U.S. 27 to Point CC. West of the highway right-of-way the boundary turns to the northwest and extends 1500 ft to Point DD before it turns to the northwest and extends 1000 ft. to just west of the Fee Presbyterian Church (Point EE). From this point the boundary turns to the northeast and follows the east side of Ison road until it passes the house at the corner (Point GG) and then encircles the Ison street houses and crosses Church Street (Point II). From here the boundary turns to the northwest and parallels Church Street until it extends past the Hall cemetery (Point LL) where it turns to the northeast and extends to the Kentucky River (Point MM). The boundary then follows the bank of the river for 55 ft to Point OO and then turns southeast and extends up the drainage 2300 ft to the south side of the Hall Road (Point RR) where it turns to the east and follows the Hall Road to U.S. 27 (Point UU) and turns to the northeast on the eastern edge of the U.S. 27 right-of-way. The boundary parallels the eastern side of U.S. 27 to just past the National Cemetery entrance, where it extends to the east side of the old turnpike. It then follows the east side of this road 1900 ft, to Point VV and then bends to the northeast to bypass a cluster of modern houses, until it meets a gravel road (Point XX). The boundary then turns to the west and continues along this line across the turnpike and U.S. 27 (Point YY) and then turns to the southwest. It extends to the southwest 1200 ft to Point ZZ, bends around to the north (points AAA and BBB) and extends 2750 ft to the beginning.

Fort Bramlette: For this site the 1975 National Register boundary is utilized. This boundary is shown on the National Register nomination form as a circle surrounding Fort Bramlette that has a diameter of 430 ft.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries drawn around the main encampment area and the refugee home encircle much of the occupied extent of these two areas as shown on the 1864 and 1865 Camp Nelson maps and photographs. The encampment area boundary is drawn to include the northern line of fortifications, and the engineer's camp, and then bend around to include Battery Studdiford and the tent concentration shown in 1864 below the Old Headquarters. The boundary then loops to the east to exclude a cluster of six modern houses and their outbuildings. The boundary then encloses the hospital facility and convalescent camp area, on the west side of U.S. 27 and extends westward to the original refugee camp. The boundary lines for the refugee camp are drawn to enclose the area illustrated in the 1865 map plus the slope to the northeast where a historic

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photograph shows refugee tents and shacks and the base of the bluff where the waterworks was located. The southern boundary includes only that part of the Hall community which follows the northwest to southeast orientation of the original refugee camp. From the Hall Road the boundary recrosses U.S. 27 to its east side and extends northward to exclude a cluster of five modern houses and again recrosses U.S. 27 (to its west side) to include the sites of the quartermaster stables, the barracks, and Forts Hatch and Nelson. This recrossing of U. S. 27 excludes the commercial area west of U. S. 27, which visual and archaeological examination indicated was disturbed (McBride and Sharp 1991).

The Fort Bramlette boundary is that used in the 1975 National Register nomination. This boundary includes Fort Bramlette and an area surrounding it which might include tents.

11. Property owners

1. PVA map 38, lot 1, ? acres; Norton, Simon Art Foundation, 411 W. Colorado Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91105.
2. PVA map 38, lot 2, 39.59 acres; West, Eugene M., 868 Della Drive, Lexington, KY 40504.
3. PVA map, 38, lot 3, .01 acres, C. N. Community Cemetery, Hall Road, Nicholasville, KY 40356
4. PVA map 38, lot 4, 30.27 acres; Payne Bros, Wm J. Payne, 106 Evergreen Court, Nicholasville, Ky 40356 and Nature Conservancy, 642 W. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40508.
5. PVA map 38, lot 5, 133.47 acres; Carson, Paul C., 305 Belle Chase, Nicholasville, KY 40356
6. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 1, 2.44 acres; Payne, Ambrose Jr., 301 Beulah Drive, Nicholasville, KY 40356
7. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 2, 3.96 acres; Ison, Jeff estate, Rt. 3, Nicholasville, KY 40356
8. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 3, .44 acres; Railey, Willie D., 303 E. Chestnut St., Nicholasville, KY 40356
9. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 4, ? acres; Mulligan, Lewis, 1420 Hall Road, Nicholasville, KY 40356
10. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 6, 1.58 acres; Stewart, Helen Booker, 1425 Hall Road, Nicholasville, KY 40356

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11. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 7, 2.53 acres; Spillman, Carrie Estate, 1320 Hall Road, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 12. PVA mpa 38-4, block 1, lot 9, 1.95 acres; Gates, Antonia D and William T., PSC 1, Box 3621, APO, AE 09009.
 13. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 10, 6.65 acres; Robertson, John W., 1598 Kirk St, Lexington, Ky 40511
 14. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 12, ? acres; Frye, James H., 960 Evanston Road, Aurora, CO 80011.
 15. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 13, 3.84 acres; Payne Estate, Church Street, Poortown, Nicholasville, Ky 40356.
 16. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 15, 7.08 acres, Jessamine County Fiscal Court, 101 N. Main St., Nicholasville, KY 40356.
 17. PVA map 38-4, block 1, lot 16, Clay, Robert E, 2613 W. Madison St, Louisville, KY 40211.
 18. PVA map 38-4, block 2, lot 1, Ison, Jeff estate, Rt. 3, Nicholasville, KY 40356.
 19. PVA map 38-4, block 2, lot 2, .44 acres; Overstreet, Daniel Sr., 6307 Sherlock Way, Louisville, KY 40228.
 20. PVA map 38-4, block 3, lot 2, Frye, Joseph J and Freda, 4300 Clemens Drive, Lexington, KY 40514
 21. PVA map 38-4, block 3, lot 3, .38 acres; Payne, William J. and Thelma F., 106 Evergreen Ct, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 22. PVA map 50, lot 1, 72.9 acres; Corman, Carl Jr. and Ruby M., 6454 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 23. PVA map 50, lot 2, 65.15 acres; Rhincheimer, Mary, 6531 Danville Rd., Nicholasville, KY 40356
 24. PVA map 50, lot 3, 5.7 acres; Simpson, Larry R. and Patricia J., 6601 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356

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25. PVA map 50, lot 5, 192.68 acres; Jessamine County Fiscal Court, 101 N. Main St., Nicholasville, KY 40356
 26. PVA map 50, lot 6, 5.14 acres; Black, Betty Jo, 218 Edgewood Drive, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 27. PVA map 50, lot 9, 10.29 acres; Morguelan, Marty, 6681 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 28. PVA map 50, lot 10, 19.78 acres; Glass, Charles Wilton and Betty, 6700 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 29. PVA map 50, lot 11, 15.76 acres; Adams, Benjamin F. and Barbara, 6707 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 30. PVA map 50, lot 12, 31.77 acres; Glass, Charles Wilton and Betty, 6700 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 31. PVA map 50, lot 13, 1.84 acres; Glass, Dan C. and Thelma, 6724 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 32. PVA map 50, lot 14, 50.17 acres; Glass, Margaret, 6692 Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY 40356
 33. PVA map 50, lot 16, 139.13 acres; Jessamine County Fiscal Court, 101 N. Main St., Nicholasville, KY 40356
 34. PVA map 50, lot 17, 79.99 acres; Stoll, Walt, 267 Yorkshire Ct, Gurnee, IL 60031.
 35. PVA map 50, lot 18, 32.32 acres; United States of America (Camp Nelson National Cemetery), 6980 Danville Road, Nicholasville, KY 40356 (on National Register already).
 36. PVA map 50, lot 20.0, 223.05 acres; Scott, Hugh L. Estate, 596 Medina Dr, Augusta, GA 30907-9446.
 37. PVA map 50, lot 20.01, Scott, Hugh L. Estate, 596 Medina Dr, Augusta, GA 30907-9446.
 38. PVA map 50, lot 21.01, Scott, Hugh L. Estate, 596 Medina Dr, Augusta, GA 30907-9446.

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39. PVA map 50, lot 21, 4 acres; Anderson, Gerald and Catherine, 7112 Old Danville Rd,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

40. PVA map 50, lot 23, 5.03 acres; Peel, Gordon E. and Charlotte A., 210 Simpson Rd,
Lancaster, KY 40444

41. PVA map 50, lot 26, 100.66 acres; Christopher, Ruth Trust, 7210 Old Danville Rd,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

42. PVA map 50, lot 27, 37.61 acres; Cosby, Tex and Jo Ann, 7264 Old Danville Rd,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

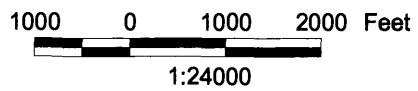
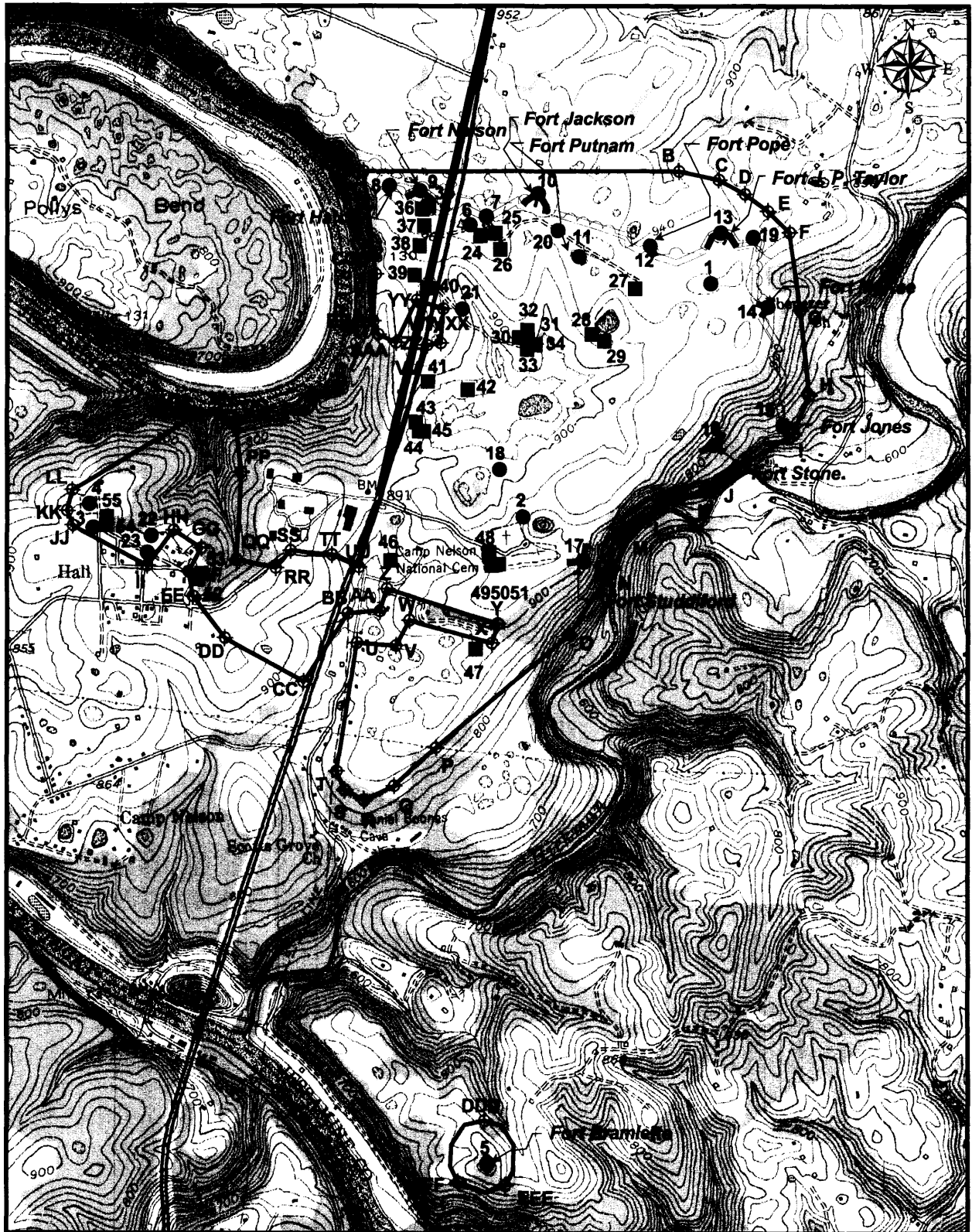
43. PVA map 50, lot 30, 67.5 acres; Royalty, Bobby G. and Virginia, 2298 Sugar Creek Rd,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

44. PVA map 50, lot 33, 60.97 acres; Jessamine County Fiscal Court, 101 N. Main St.,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

45. PVA map 51, lot 1, ? acres; Switzer, Jeffrey K and Susan K, 3210 Lexington Road,
Nicholasville, KY 40356

46. PVA map 51, lot 2, 13.5 acres; Kindred, Mary L., 7376 Old Danville Rd, Nicholasville, KY
40356

47. PVA map 51, lot 23, 301.97 acres; Graham, Marshall and Moon Whang, 611 Sussex Lane,
Nicholasville, KY 40356 (Fort Bramlette, already on National Register)



- Contributing Factors
- Non-Contributing Structures
- ⊕ Boundary Property Coordinates
- Proposed National Register Boundary
- New US 27 Alignment

Figure 1.
Camp Nelson
District

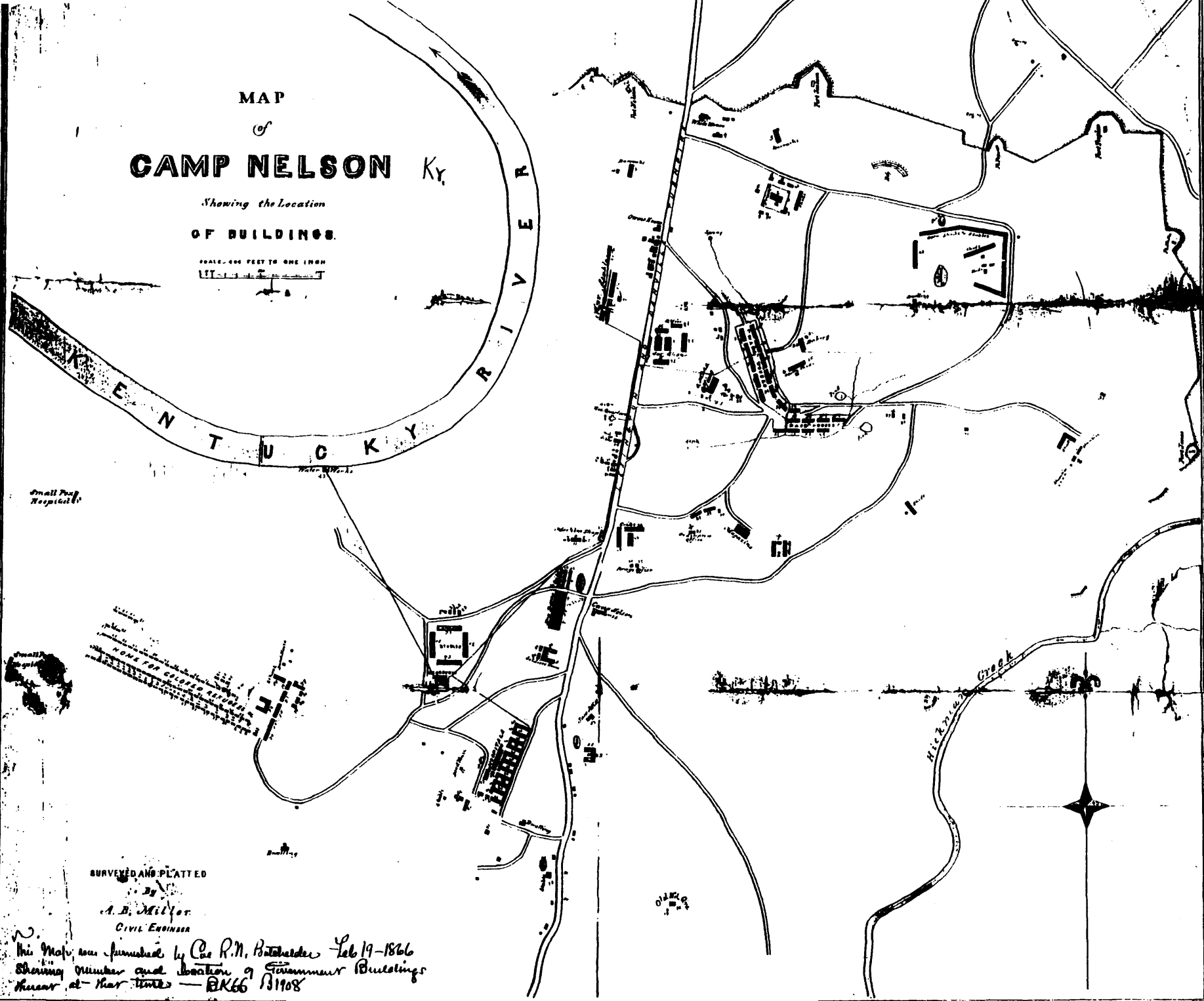


Figure 3. Map of Camp Nelson, Ky (Miller 1866, National Archives).

Camp Nelson National Cemetery

Established 1863, designated a National Cemetery in 1866.

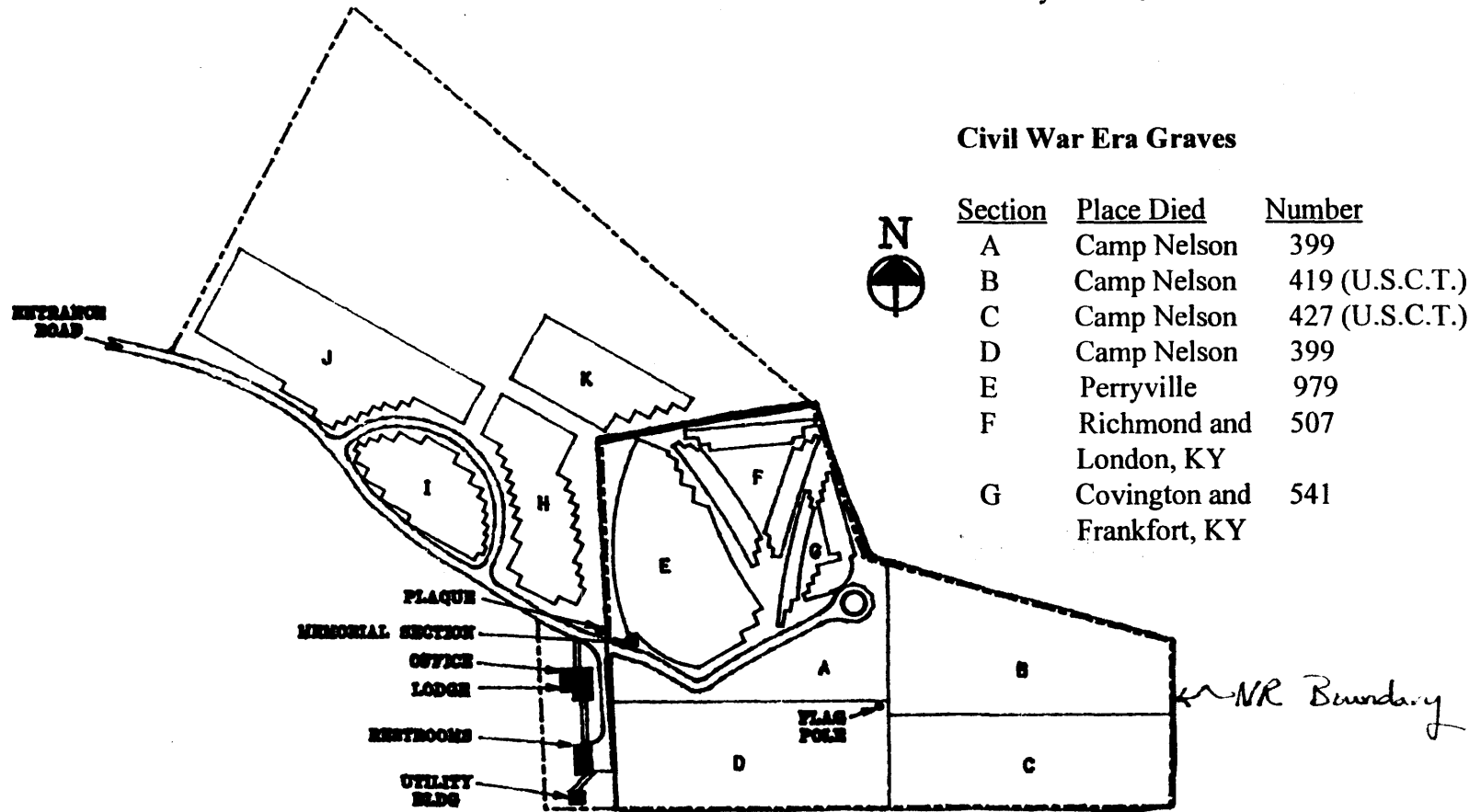
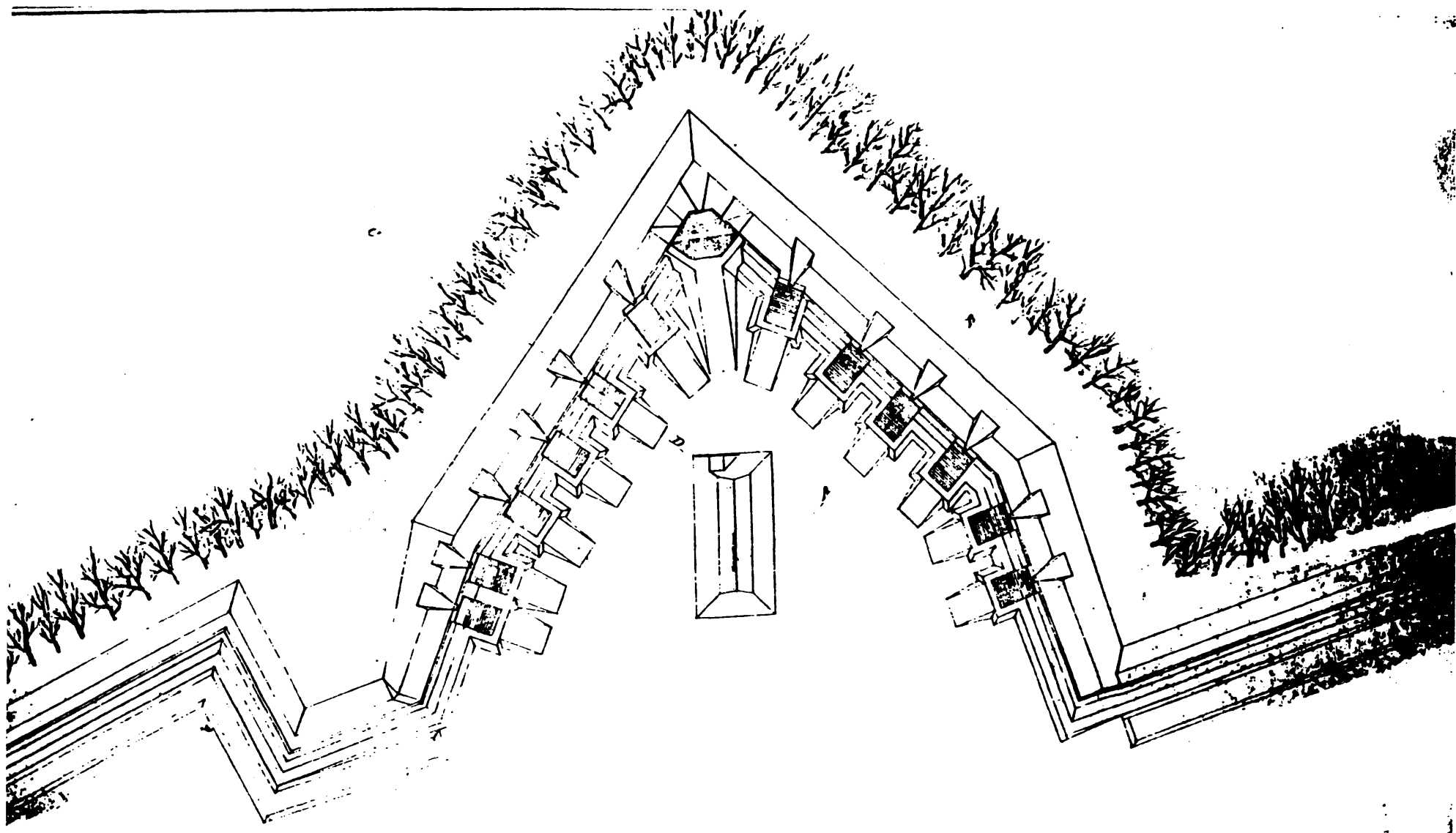


Figure 4. Camp Nelson National Cemetery.



FORT JACKSON

Defences of Camp Nelson Ky,

In Plan, Scale 40 Ft = 1 Inch

In Section ... 20

Section on CD

Section on AB

**Office U.S. Engineers
Cincinnati O.**

Official:

*J. H. Simpson
Lieut. Colonel*

Figure 5. Fort Jackson Plan (National Archives).

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Figures to accompany nomination:

- Figure 1. Camp Nelson District
- Figure 2. Camp Nelson and its Defenses (Simpson map, 1864, from National Archives)
- Figure 3. Map of Camp Nelson, KY (Miller map, 1866, from National Archives)
- Figure 4. Camp Nelson National Cemetery
- Figure 5. Fort Jackson plan (National Archives)

Photographs to accompany nomination:

photo #s 1, 4-15, 25-29 were taken by W. Stephen McBride or J. David McBride, negatives in possession of W. Stephen McBride, will be curated by Jessamine County and Camp Nelson Restoration and Preservation Foundation.

photo #s 2, 3, 16-24 are historic photographs, photographer unknown, negatives at National Archives

Description/Resource	Orientation (Looking <u> </u>)
1. Present condition of Camp Nelson (shows Resource 1)	north
2. Camp Nelson, ca. 1865	north
3. The White House, ca. 1865	northeast
4. The White House, 2000	northeast
5. Fort Jones (Resource 15)	south
6. Fort McKee (Resource 7)	southeast
7. Infantry Entrenchment (Resource 7)	southeast
8. Barns and Garages (Resources 24, 25, 26)	northeast
9. Barns and sheds (Resources 43, 44, 45)	southeast
10. Fanny Glass House (Resource 40)	northwest
11. Simpson House (Resource 34)	northwest
12. Camp Nelson National Cemetery Office (Resource 48)	south
13. Hall cemetery (Resource 4)	west
14. John G. Fec Presbyterian Church (Resource 52)	southeast
15. Overstreet House (Resource 54)	southeast
16. Headquarters, ca. 1865	west
17. Bakery, ca. 1876	east
18. Prison, ca. 1865	north
19. Carpenter's shop, ca. 1865	north
20. Refugee Camp, Street Scene, ca. 1865	northwest
21. Refugee camp, students and teachers, ca. 1865	east
22. U.S.C.T. barracks, ca. 1865	north
23. Warehouses, ca. 1865	east
24. Government shops, ca. 1865	north
25. Excavation, Feature 10, 15Js96	northeast
26. Excavation, Feature 109, 15Js97	west
27. Excavation, prison stockade trench	northeast
28. Excavation, Fort Taylor powder magazine (Resource 13)	west
29. Excavation, Fort Putnum revetment postmolds (Resource 11)	west
end	