

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 Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number WN-2, WN-24, WN-73, and PU-131

2. Location

street & number 4 discontinuous areas: two along State Route 235 and two along the Cumberland River  
city or town Nancy and Mill Springs vicinity X not for publication NA  
state Kentucky code KY county Pulaski & Wayne code 199/231 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Dennen 10/21/09  
Signature of certifying official Mark Dennen, Acting 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:

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): \_\_\_\_\_

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

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Name of Property

Pulsaki & Wayne, KY  
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	
2	73	buildings
6	2	sites
1		structures
	2	objects
9	77	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

NA

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

4

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: Battle Site  
Fortification

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Agriculture Sub: Agricultural Field, Agricultural Building  
Funerary Cemetery  
Landscape Park, Forest  
Industry Extractive Facility

**7. Description**

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

Federal

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
 roof metal  
 walls brick  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1 Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

The Mill Springs Battlefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 2/18/93 (NRIS 93000858), and designated a National Historic Landmark on 4/19/94. Since the original nomination was completed, a great deal of additional historic and archaeological research has been conducted in connection with this battlefield designation. This research supported an increase in the battlefield's National Register boundaries. The new boundary will add an additional discontinuous area to the district, Timmy's Branch, where the battle began, as well as several hundred acres associated with the three sites originally listed. To summarize the acreage changes proposed:

Site	1993 Acreage	Additional acres proposed in 2008	Total Acres
Battlefield	320	344	664
Beech Grove	320	339	659
Confederate Base	7.5	176.5	184
Timmy Branch	NA	22	22
<b>Total Area listed</b>	<b>647.5</b>	<b>881.5</b>	<b>1529 acres</b>

The original Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas was comprised of three sites in both Pulaski and Wayne counties: the Battlefield (PU-131) near Nancy, Kentucky; the Fortified Encampment at Beech Grove (WN-73) on the north side of Lake Cumberland and the Confederate Base of Operations south of the River (now the lake) in Mill Springs, on the opposite bank. The amended nomination adds 881.5 acres that have excellent integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. The new discontinuous site, Timmy's Branch, is well documented as the location where the opening shots of the battle were fired. It is interpreted as such by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association and, like the original sites, it retains good integrity (see Map 1).

The total area includes 77 noncontributing resources. These resources are for the most part agricultural in nature and do not pose a problem to the battlefield's integrity. *National Register Bulletin 40* specifically refers to this issue:

"If the type of noncontributing property reflects a continuing later development of traditional land use, then the impact of these properties may not be as great as that of modern properties that do not reflect the historic use of the land. For example, in battlefields located in rural or agricultural areas, the presence of farm related buildings dating from outside of the Period of Significance generally will not destroy the battlefield's integrity. It is important that the land retain its rural or agricultural identity in order for it to convey its Period of Significance."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Patrick W. Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC. 1992, 11.

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The Battle of Mill Springs was fought on January 19, 1862. Confederate soldiers left their encampment at Beech Grove in Wayne County around midnight and marched approximately eight miles to the site where the Mill Springs Road crossed Timmy's Branch. It was at this point that the first shots of the battle were exchanged. The Confederate infantry proceeded north about a mile to a semi-wooded area south of present day Nancy, Kentucky. Here, on the morning of January 19, the first battle for Kentucky was fought. Several hours later a beaten Confederate Army retreated back to the fortifications at Beech Grove, leaving Gen. Felix Zollicoffer and over 100 others dead on the field. The Federal forces pursued the Confederates. The Union Army harassed the Confederates in the fortifications with an artillery barrage. During the night, tired, hungry Confederate troops were ferried across the Cumberland River to Mill Springs, abandoning all of their livestock, artillery, wagons, and even their wounded.

### I. Timmy's Branch

Timmy's Branch is a tributary of Clifty Creek. The area associated with the battle is where the Mill Springs Road (State Route 235) crosses the creek approximately 1.5 miles south of present day Zollicoffer Park. The modern road crosses the creek over a small bridge. It is not known if the original crossing was bridged or was simply a shallow ford. Regardless of the type of crossing, this site was an impediment to traffic along the road. It would have required a pause; it is probably for this reason that Gen. George H. Thomas placed "strong pickets" along the Mill Springs Road at or near the crossing.<sup>2</sup>

The approximately 22-acre site consists of the original stream crossing and rolling terrain that is either open pasture and/or used for row crops. A remnant of the old road is located just south of the present-day stream crossing. There are five structures within the boundary, all postdate the battle and all are noncontributing. This locus is on either side of State Route 235 (SR 235) and extends to a slight ridge just south of Timmy's Branch. The nominated area is gently rolling land that slopes generally northward from the creek (Map 2).

It was in this area around dawn on January 19 that elements of Bledsoe's and Sanders' Confederate cavalry encountered Union cavalry vedettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (US). The two sides exchanged fire, initiating the Battle of Mill Springs. The exchange of fire between the horsemen set the Confederate infantry in motion. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer ordered his infantry to close ranks and

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<sup>2</sup> *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I Volume VII, hereafter cited as OR*, Washington, DC, 1880-1901), 79 and Eastham Tarrant, *Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry*, reprint edition, Genesis Publishing Company, West Jefferson, Ohio, 1997, 89.

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move forward. Soon two regiments of Confederate infantry were pushed forward. The exchange alerted the Union soldiers to the Confederate presence on the battlefield. Union infantry also moved forward and engaged the Confederates.

### II. The Battlefield

In January 1862 the battlefield area was heavily wooded, the wood lots broken up in places by cleared fields. For the most part, the fighting took place in the open areas, except for the engagement on the west side of the Mill Springs Road. This fighting and fighting associated with the final retreat was fought in wooded areas (Map 3).

The Battle of Mill Springs was fought in three distinct locations within the overall boundary of the battlefield (Map 2). The first two areas of fighting were on either side of the Mill Springs Road (SR 235). The fighting went back and forth until the Union army finally gained the upper hand and forced the Confederates to retreat. The final phase of the conflict in the battlefield area began at this point. With the bulk of the Confederate Army rushing toward Beech Grove, the Confederate reserve formed a line in the area of present-day Fairview Cemetery. These rear guard actions held the Union Army at bay long enough for the Confederate army to reach Beech Grove unmolested.

Archaeological investigations undertaken over the last fourteen years shows that the boundary of the battlefield should be extended. The investigations found evidence of a line of battle extending further to the west along present-day SR 761 than was previously thought. The archaeology also clearly demonstrates that the fighting moved up and down the undulating terrain east of SR 235. In fact, it shows that it pushed even further to the east along two broad ridge noses southeast of Zollicoffer Park (Map 4). Metal detecting surveys by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association clearly show that heavy fighting occurred in two locations, one approximately 1,500 feet southeast of BM 1092 and the other approximately 1,500 feet east of an unnamed two-track road 100 feet south of BM 1092. The results of the archaeological survey and information recovered from additional historical research suggested establishing the battlefield boundary further east and south in this location, as well as extending the boundary further west.<sup>3</sup>

The original nomination places the end of the fight at the area known as "Last Stand Hill." Additional historical research demonstrates that the fight pushed at least another 1,000 feet further south to the area known as the Confederate Hospital site (see Map 3). Both Union and Confederate accounts state that Union infantry pushed south and that Federal artillery fired at Confederate

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<sup>3</sup> Map provided by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association showing artifacts recovered during annual archaeological investigation beginning in 1995.

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cavalry drawn up in the road near the hospital. Given this information, the boundary has been expanded further south. The expanded boundary will add approximately 344 acres in the battlefield area for a total of some 664 acres.<sup>4</sup>

The land on the battlefield today is much more open than it was in 1862. The area was, and for the most part remains, rural. Until the 1980s, farming was the primary land use in this area. The lay of the land within the battlefield has not changed. The road has shifted slightly to the west, however, the defining feature of the battlefield - the ravine just east of Zollicoffer Park created by Clifty Creek - remains. The rolling terrain bisected by the streams is still very evident. County Road 761 (CR 761) was built along part of the ridgeline where Union soldiers deployed to attack the Confederates on the west side of the Mill Springs Road. It follows the contour and is a small two-lane route. The land on either side, although now open fields, remains for the most part as it was in 1862.

The archaeology that has been undertaken on the battlefield is far from a 100% survey. Much more archaeological investigation can and should be done. The land associated with the Mill Springs Battlefield only saw one action. The available research indicates that when the Union army left following the battle no other army took its place. Therefore, the archaeological footprint on the battlefield will be that of the January 19, 1862 battle. Archaeology undertaken on this site could answer a number of battlefield-specific research questions.

Today, there are no extant structures from the Civil War within the boundary of the nomination. There are 44 noncontributing resources within the 664-acre battlefield. Many of these resources are agricultural in nature and they do not seriously compromise the battlefield's integrity of setting, feeling or location. Nancy, Kentucky, remains a farming community. Most of the noncontributing structures are farmhouses, barns and silos. Part of the battlefield is a commercial orchard; other parts are in pasture, corn and tobacco. There is one active cemetery.

Interpretive signage and a pedestrian trail have been placed on preserved battlefield land. The Mill Springs Battlefield Association has placed split-rail fencing near Zollicoffer Park to set the area apart as a park. From a historic cultural landscape perspective, some of the fences may have been placed inappropriately. However, they do not seriously detract from the overall feel of the battlefield landscape.

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<sup>4</sup> Kenneth A. Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs: Campaign and Battle of Mill Springs*, K H Press, Louisville, Kentucky, 2001, 418.

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Nancy, Kentucky, and the nominated land are in every sense a rural farming community, as they were in 1862. SR 235 follows the route of the historic Mill Springs Road, with some of the curves taken out. Kinney's Ferry Road, now Roberts Port Road, which forks off to the west of SR 235, still follows its historic path.

SR 761, which forks off of SR 235 just North of Zollicoffer Park, did not exist at the time of the battle. It runs down the ridge that the Union Army would have occupied during the second phase of the battle. The road is an intrusion, yet the roadbed generally follows the natural ridge. Consequently, the historic landscape is basically intact and the battlefield's integrity is not adversely compromised.

### III. The Fortified Encampment

The final offensive action of the Battle of Mill Springs occurred at Beech Grove, approximately nine miles from the battlefield. The area between the battlefield and the encampment is not included in the nomination because neither the Confederate advance nor retreat was contested. *National Register Bulletin 40* addresses this issue: "Generally boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there was no encounters."<sup>5</sup> The area known as Beech Grove is a peninsula formed by a bend in the Cumberland River and White Oak Creek. In the fall and winter of 1861, Confederate troops crossed the Cumberland River and fortified a narrow neck of land between White Oak Creek and the Cumberland River. Standard operating procedure was to clear the ground around the fortifications within the range of the cannon, thus offering no protection to would-be attackers. Consequently, the Beech Grove area in 1862 would probably have been much less wooded than it is today. Trees would have been cleared for the military encampment within the earthworks as well. We know that numerous cabins were constructed for winter quarters and trees would have been felled for fuel.<sup>6</sup>

Following the battle, the Confederate troops returned to the relatively safe confines of the fortifications. Gen. George Thomas's Union Army, after a brief respite, followed the retreating Confederate Army and deployed its artillery on Moulden's Hill and fired upon the Southerners. The original nomination described Moulden's Hill as "a narrow ridge approximately 600 yards north of benchmark 895."

Ongoing research and archaeology has determined that Moulden's Hill was much further north. Moulden's Hill is a knoll approximately one mile north of BM 895. This knoll has a clear line of

<sup>5</sup> Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40*, 12.

<sup>6</sup> Dennis H. Mahan, *A Treatise on Field Fortifications*, John Wiley, New York, 1863, 17.

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sight to Lake Cumberland, what would have been the Cumberland River in 1862, and the area south of the river/lake, Mill Springs. From this rise Union artillery bombarded the Confederate defensive position. A metal detecting survey undertaken by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association has located evidence of a Civil War-era encampment in the level area southwest of the knoll. This area may well be where Union soldiers spent the night of January 19, prior to capturing the Confederate works. Research has also determined that there was a brief engagement in the area on the afternoon of January 19, 1862. The area adds some 339 acres to the boundary in this area of the battlefield, making a total of some 659 acres (Map 5).<sup>7</sup>

The archaeology conducted in the Beech Grove Fortified Encampment area is far from exhaustive. The Mill Springs Battlefield Association has conducted limited metal detecting survey in a limited area near Moulden's Hill and Dr. Orloff Miller conducted two excavations within the old NHL/National Register boundary in the 1990s. Miller's work concentrated on both the earthworks and a limited excavation on cabin sites within the encampment area. Miller confirmed the location of the earthworks east of the road as well as confirming that cabins were constructed. Continued archaeological investigations will provide additional information regarding the encampment and the Confederate occupation of the area. Archaeology could answer many questions regarding early war Confederate encampments and the overall state of the army at this place.<sup>8</sup>

Within the 659-acre boundary are twenty noncontributing resources. These structures are a combination of single family houses and agricultural buildings that reflect the land usage in Beech Grove. The older structures are generally agricultural or houses that are part of farmsteads, which was the original use of the land. The remaining houses are either single family homes within the nominated area or vacation houses, which is the more current land usage. These buildings do not compromise the integrity of the feeling and association (Map 8).

#### IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River

In the fall of 1861, Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston ordered Zollicoffer to move his army from Cumberland Ford (present day Pineville, Kentucky) to Mill Springs "in order to observe

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<sup>7</sup> Samuel Powhatan Carter, *A Sketch of the Military Services of Sam. P. Carter, Brig. Gen. & Brevt. Maj. Genl. Of U. S. Vols. During the Rebellion of the Southern States, 1861-65*. Library of Congress of Congress Manuscript Division, Washington, DC, 29 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 439-441.

<sup>8</sup> See Orloff Miller and Christopher Baltz, *Archaeological Investigations at the Entrenchments at Beech Grove*, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Somerset, Kentucky, 1995 and Orloff Miller, *Bottles, Buttons and Buckshot: The Archaeological Investigations of the Confederate Encampment at Beech Grove*, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1998.

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the enemy." Mill Springs was chosen as the initial base of Confederate operations because it was an agriculturally rich area and close to the Cumberland River. The Mill Springs Road, a prominent feature in the other two locales, terminated at the Cumberland River. A ferry, which docked below the mill, transported people and goods to Mill Springs.

Zollicoffer arrived in Mill Springs on November 29, 1861. Upon his arrival, he established his headquarters at the home of A. R. West (West-Metcalf House WN-2). Mill Springs gave Zollicoffer access to supplies; the area was fertile and the gristmill near the river provided food for his men. Other supplies came via a circuitous route that included river transportation and a wagon road. The supplies from Nashville were transported on the Cumberland River as far as Carthage, Tennessee, where they were off loaded then sent via road to Mill Springs. During high water, supplies could come directly from Nashville via the Cumberland River to Mill Springs.<sup>9</sup>

Various maps and official correspondence indicate that the fortifications south of the river were extensive. The Confederate base of operations included the use of the A. R. West residence as a quartermaster and commissary depot. By December 10, 1861, Zollicoffer had crossed the Cumberland and begun to fortify Beech Grove. He left at least two regiments in Mill Springs to protect the supplies stored there.<sup>10</sup>

The original nomination listed 7.5 acres. This nomination will increase the area to 184 acres, which includes the West-Metcalf House and the land between the house and mill (Map 5). The added property includes the viewshed between the river/lake and the West-Metcalf House. The additional acreage clearly shows the fertile farmland that influenced the Confederates in their decision to locate their base of operations at Mill Springs.

The village of Mill Springs has changed little since the Civil War. It is a small hamlet that includes the mill, a general store and a scattering of houses. Only the Brown-Lanier House (WN-24) and the West-Metcalf House (WN-2) date to the Civil War-era. The general store, 1870s mill and a scattering of houses along CR 1275 are what remain of the once thriving village. The area between the mill and the West-Metcalf House is, for the most part, in agriculture.

The 184-acre nominated area includes 19 noncontributing resources, including the mill and associated buildings, a turn-of-the-century general store building and the Gap in the Ridge Road, as well as farmsteads and a handful of single family houses. None of the noncontributing structures

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<sup>9</sup> James E. Brown and Margaret Brown Altendahl, *Relatives of the Browns of Mill Springs, Kentucky*, Gateway Books, Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, 16.

<sup>10</sup> *OR Series I vol. VII*, 735 and 773 and Brown and Altendahl, *Browns of Mill Springs*, 17.

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greatly detract from the overall integrity of the site. The site retains excellent integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. A portion of the old ferry landing road is still quite visible to the east of the mill site and the Brown-Lanier House still stands west of the mill. Although the mill does not contribute to the nomination, it is built near the site of a mill that was there at the time of the battle and subsequent retreat. The historic character of the area as a mill/ferry landing site remains and is interpreted by the Corps of Engineers as such.

1993	Contributing	Noncontributing	2008	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	1	44	1	53	
sites	3	1	2	0	
structures	1	6	1	0	
objects	0	2	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	

### List of Contributing elements

Map 6. Timmy's Branch

A) 22-acre Timmy's Branch site

Map 7. Battlefield

B) 664-acre Battlefield site

Map 8. Fortified Encampment

C) The 659-acre site

D) The extant earthworks

Map 9. Confederate Base of Operation South of the River

E) 184-acre site

F) West-Metcalf House

G) West Cemetery

### List of Non-contributing elements

Numbers correspond to parcel numbers on Pulaski and Wayne county tax maps. The non-contributing elements are located in those parcels.

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### Map 6. Timmy's Branch

- 1) 030-6-0-39 – Farmstead consisting of a frame late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century house, two frame outbuildings, and a log house/outbuilding (four total)
- 2) 030-6-0-41 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house
- 3) 030-6-0-42 – 1930s frame school building

### Map 7. Battlefield (*Resources in italics were included in original National Register boundary*)

- 4) 029-6-0-14 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house, garage and barn (3 total)
- 5) 029-6-0-24 – *barn*
- 6) 029-6-0-27 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and three metal pole barns (4 total)
- 7) 030-0-0-05 – *early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 8) 030-0-0-12 – *early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 9) 030-0-0-13 – *late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house*
- 10) 030-0-0-16 – barn
- 11) 030-0-0-17 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house
- 12) 030-0-0-18 – 21<sup>st</sup> century two-story frame house; 21<sup>st</sup> century 1.5-story frame house (two total)
- 13) 030-0-0-19 – barn
- 14) 030-0-0-20 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-story frame house
- 15) 030-0-0-21 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story brick house
- 16) 030-0-0-22 – 21<sup>st</sup> century 1.5-story frame house
- 17) 030-0-0-55 – barn
- 18) 030-0-0-58 – *mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house*
- 19) 030-0-0-59 – late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house and barn (two total)\*
- 20) 030-0-0-61 – *barn*
- 21) 030-0-0-64 – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and metal pole barn*
- 22) 030-0-0-65 – *two post-war monuments*
- 23) 030-0-0-66 – *20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 24) 030-0-0-67 – *mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and four agricultural outbuildings (five total)*
- 25) 030-5-0-01 – barn
- 26) 030-5-0-02.1 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house
- 27) 030-5-0-03 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and mobile home (two total)
- 28) 030-5-0-04 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house and barn (two total)
- 29) 030-5-0-05 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and barn (two total)
- 30) 030-5-0-06 – mobile home
- 31) 030-5-0-07 – barn

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32) 030-5-0-08 – two mobile homes

\* A portion of this property was previously listed. The noncontributing resources are in the expanded boundary.

Map 8. Fortified Encampment (*Resources in italics were included in original National Register boundary*)

33) *cemetery*

34) 023-0-0-50 – two mobile homes

35) 023-0-0-51 – barn

36) 023-0-0-55 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century log house

37) 023-0-0-70 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and three barns (four total)

38) 076-0-0-006 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house

39) E-07-004.00 – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-story frame house and late 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house (two total)*

40) E-06-012.00 ETC – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

41) G-01-006.00 ETC – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

42) E-04-001.00 ETC – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

43) E-04-005.00 – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

44) 076-00-00-0011 – *barn and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house*

45) E-02-001.00 ETC – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

46) 076-00-00-007 – *barn*

Map 9. Confederate Base of Operation South of the River

(*Resources in italics were included in original National Register boundary*)

47) 076-90-02-003.00 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century frame buildings

48) 076-90-02-005 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house, garage and barn (three total)

49) 077-00-00-21.01 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house

50) 077-00-00-022 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house

51) 077-00-00-025 – late 19<sup>th</sup> century frame house, four barns and a silo (six total)

52) 077-00-00-020 – barn and silo (two total)

53) 076-90-02-001 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house

54) 076-90-02-002 – *restroom facilities, mill, gift shop and shed (four total)*

**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**

December 1861 - January 1862  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

January 19, 1862  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

George H. Thomas  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Name of Property

Pulsaki & Wayne, KY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1,529 total acres (original listing: 647.5 acres; this proposed increase: 881.5 acres)

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

**Coordinates in Battlefield Portion of District (Delmer Quad)**

Zone Easting Northing  
1 16 700080 4103870  
2 16 700690 4104510

Zone Easting Northing  
3 16 701000 4104600  
4 16 701460 4104490  
X See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Joseph E. Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date January 19, 2008

street & number 129 Walnut Street telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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 See attached

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.

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The Battle of Mill Springs was originally nominated under National Register criteria A and B. Since the original nomination several archaeological research projects have uncovered significant intact deposits, consequently, criterion D was added to the criteria under which the battlefield was nominated. The Battle of Mill Springs has national significance and is eligible under National Register criteria A, B and D under the context of the American Civil War. The original Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas nomination was a discontinuous district. This boundary expansion proposes to add one additional area to the district, more accurately reflecting the way the battle unfolded, was fought, and its aftermath.

Mill Springs Battlefield is nationally significant in meeting criteria A as an event, "that [has] made a significant contribution to, and [is] identified with or that outstandingly represent[s], the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained." The Mill Springs Battlefield meets criteria B because it is, "associated importantly with the life of [a person] nationally significant in the history of the United States," in this case, Gen. George H. Thomas. Finally, it is eligible under criterion D as an archaeological site. The battlefield and associated encampment and fortification area has a single military occupation and is likely to "yield or may be likely to yield information . . . by shedding light upon periods of occupation of large areas of the United States." And/or "which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree."<sup>1</sup>

The Mill Springs Battlefield is a priority I class B battlefield, as identified by the congressionally mandated Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey. Prior to its listing as a National Historic Landmark, the Battle of Mill Springs was listed by the National Park Service as one of the twenty-five most endangered and significant battlefields in the United States. The original nomination was written in the flurry of activity that was the birth of the modern battlefield preservation movement in America and more historical and archaeological information has since been obtained.<sup>2</sup>

The Battle of Mill Springs is a part of the *Breaking the Confederate Barrier in the West Campaign*. This battle meets criterion A because it is an important early victory by Union forces, which helped secure Kentucky for the Union. This winter 1862 campaign includes four major battles, two of them in Kentucky. Middle Creek, which was designated a National Historic

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1999, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields: Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1993, 36.

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Landmark in the early 1990s, Mill Springs and the battles at forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee.<sup>3</sup> This campaign resulted in a watershed victory for the Union; the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and all of Kentucky were in Union control. By March, Nashville had fallen to Union forces. These losses forced the Confederate army to retreat from Kentucky south to Corinth, Mississippi. The staggering loss of territory and the major population and industrial centers of Nashville and Memphis was a blow from which the Confederacy never fully recovered.

The Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas is also eligible under criterion B for the participation of Union Gen. George H. Thomas. At the Battle of Mill Springs Confederate forces under the command of Gen. George B. Crittenden (who assumed command upon his arrival at Mill Springs) were defeated by Federal troops led by Gen. George H. Thomas. The significance of this battle is derived both from its timing and from its strategic consequences. It was the first major Union victory of the war following the debacle at Bull Run on July 21, 1861, where the Confederate Army humiliated a Federal Army near Manassas Junction, Virginia. The rout left morale low on the northern side. Other Union setbacks of the summer and fall included the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10, 1861, the siege and subsequent surrender of Lexington, Missouri, on September 20, 1861, and the Battle of Ball's Bluff fought October 21, 1861 near Leesburg, Virginia. All of these defeats dispirited the nation.<sup>4</sup>

The Confederate defeat at Mill Springs led to the total collapse of the eastern portion of the Confederate defense line in Kentucky. This setback forced Confederate authorities to alter their western strategy completely, which had been based upon defending a line stretching from Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River to Cumberland Gap. Mill Springs was one of a string of Confederate setbacks, preceded by Middle Creek and followed by the battles at forts Henry and Donelson, that eventually culminated in the Battle of Shiloh in April of 1862 and resulted in Union control of Kentucky and nearly half of Tennessee.

The Battle of Mill Springs was the springboard for the Civil War career of Gen. George H. Thomas. This was the first battle in which Thomas was the general, in charge of planning and the execution of those plans as part of a combat operation. The second and last was the 1864 Battle of Nashville. Thomas was steadfast, loyal, and one of the foremost general officers in the Union army. Thomas spent most of the Civil War as a subordinate officer. He participated in the Siege of Corinth and the battles of Perryville, Stone's River and Chickamauga. He earned the *nom-de-guerre* Rock of

<sup>3</sup> Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields: Technical Volume I: Appendices*, Revised Edition, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1999, 177.

<sup>4</sup> James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1988, 367.

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Chickamauga for holding the Union left flank on Snodgrass Hill at Chickamauga, thus saving the Army of the Cumberland from destruction. Ezra Warner in *Generals in Blue* wrote, "his performance in these battles was not surpassed by any subordinate commander in this nation's history."<sup>5</sup> Mill Springs was Thomas' first major test. The victory gave Thomas confidence in his ability to command and proved to his fellow officers that a Virginian could and would successfully command a Union field army.

Since 1994 a great deal of archaeological work has been done at various locations within and outside of the current boundary. This work has determined that the archaeological resources of both the battle and the Confederate encampment in Beech Grove remain. Consequently, it was determined that the battlefield was eligible under National Register criterion D. These resources are intact and are for the most part, archaeologically a single episode. Since 1862, the encampment area has been either farmed or reforested. The battlefield has mostly been farmed. Consequently, the archaeological resources are intact and have the potential to answer research questions regarding both an important early war battle and an early Confederate encampment.<sup>6</sup>

### I. BACKGROUND

The adjournment of the Kentucky state legislature in February of 1861 coincided with the formation of the Confederate government in Montgomery, Alabama. The Kentucky lawmakers refused to entertain Governor Beriah Magoffin's call for a secession convention and instead sent delegates to the ill-fated Peace Conference in Washington. By the time the legislature reconvened on March 20, 1861, the nation was divided yet the Commonwealth of Kentucky vowed to take no part in a Civil War. Just over three weeks later, the Confederacy brought on a war with the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 14, 1861. The next day, as President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion, Kentucky declared neutrality.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Ezra Warner, *Generals in Blue*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1964, 501.

<sup>6</sup> Two professional archaeological research projects have been conducted that have generated reports. (Orloff Miller, *Archaeological Investigations at the Entrenchments at Beech Grove, Mill Springs Battlefield Park, Wayne County, Kentucky*, Gray & Pape, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1995; Orloff Miller, *Bottles, Buttons and Buckshot: The Archaeology of the Confederate Encampment at Beech Grove, Wayne County, Kentucky*, Gray & Pape, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1998.

In addition the Mill Springs Battlefield Association has undertaken extensive metal detecting survey on the battlefield. All of the work conducted by the MSBA has been painstakingly mapped. The map is included in this document and the artifact recovery information can be made available.

<sup>7</sup> Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War In Kentucky*, University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1975, 8-10. John S. Bowman, *The Civil War Almanac*, World Almanac Publications, New York, 1983, 51.

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After months of waiting, the Confederacy became the first to move troops into Kentucky. On September 4, 1861, Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow marched north from Tennessee and occupied Columbus, Kentucky. Subsequently, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved south from Illinois, crossed the Ohio River and seized Paducah, Kentucky. These actions forced the state to make a stand; Kentucky chose to remain in the Union. Dissatisfied with their state's choice, Southern sympathizers from 68 counties, gathered in Russellville in Logan County. The Russellville Convention declared a new Confederate state government and seceded from the Union on November 18, 1861. In December 1861, the Russellville government was recognized by the Confederacy and Kentucky "officially" became a Confederate state. This convention was neither sanctioned by nor recognized by any official government body within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.<sup>8</sup>

With a Confederate state government in place and Albert Sidney Johnston installed as the commander of the Confederate forces in Kentucky, a defensive perimeter stretching from Columbus on the Mississippi River, through Bowling Green to Pound and Cumberland Gaps in the east was established. Johnston hoped to hold Kentucky and protect the Confederacy's northern borders. Unfortunately for Johnston and the Confederacy, he had too few troops and too much area to secure.<sup>9</sup>

### II. THE CAMPAIGN

To protect the eastern end of the Confederate defense line and to guard eastern Tennessee from invasion, two columns of Southern troops were sent into the mountainous region of Kentucky. One, under the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, marched from Abington, Virginia, through Pound Gap and down the Big Sandy Valley towards Paintsville and Prestonsburg. A second larger force, under Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, marched from Knoxville, Tennessee, and entered Kentucky through Cumberland Gap.

Felix Kirk Zollicoffer, a Tennessean of Swiss extraction, had been a newspaper editor and politician prior to the war. Politically, Zollicoffer was a Whig, serving three consecutive terms in Congress from 1853-1859. He supported Constitutional Union candidate, John Bell, in the 1860 election and opposed secession but went with his state when it left the Union during the summer of 1861. His only military experience had been his service during the Seminole War.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter, *A New History of Kentucky*, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1997, 191-193.

<sup>9</sup> Harrison, *Civil War*, 11-12 and 20-23.

<sup>10</sup> Henry P. Scalf, *Kentucky's Last Frontier*, Pikeville College Press, Prestonsburg, Kentucky, 1966, 295; Thomas

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In the late fall of 1861, Zollicoffer led his army through the Gap into Kentucky. His mission was to relieve the pressure on Johnston's right flank by keeping Gen. George H. Thomas's army (then being assembled at Camp Dick Robinson located in Garrard County in the southern Bluegrass) occupied.

Gen. George Henry Thomas, a Virginian, opted to stay in the United States Army after his native state left the Union. He was a career officer, graduating from West Point in 1840, and he fought in the Seminole and Mexican Wars. He was to achieve a well deserved reputation during the Civil War and was one of only thirteen officers to receive the "Thanks of Congress."<sup>11</sup>

Thomas' army was larger and better equipped than Zollicoffer's. Zollicoffer had between 5,000 and 6,500 troops (depending upon the account), and approximately 1,500 were unarmed. Of those under Zollicoffer's command at the Battle of Mill Springs, only two regiments carried percussion cap muskets. The remainder had an assortment of flintlocks and shotguns, weapons that were makeshift at best and totally undependable in wet conditions. Inadequate weapons and the supply logistics faced by Zollicoffer were typical of the Confederate armies in the west during the early stages of the war. The western part of the Confederacy did not enjoy the concern the Davis Government gave to the armies in front of Richmond.<sup>12</sup>

In September 1861, Zollicoffer moved his forces into Kentucky. He secured and fortified Cumberland Gap. He sent detachments of troops to break up Union recruiting camps at Barbourville and Laurel Bridge. His plan was to continue to move toward the Bluegrass region along the Wilderness Road. In October that plan changed. A well-fortified Union army under Gen. Albin Schoepf blocked the road at Camp Wildcat, near Livingston in Laurel County. Schoepf's well dug-in force occupied the high ground surrounding the Wilderness Road as it wound through the Rockcastle Hills.

Zollicoffer made several unsuccessful attacks against the Union lines. After determining that his force was inadequate to carry the Federal works, he withdrew to Camp Buckner at Cumberland Ford (near present day Pineville, Kentucky). The problem of provisioning an army in the barren country of east Kentucky became all to clear. If Zollicoffer had stayed at his base at Cumberland

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Lawrence Connelly, *Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1967, 86-88; Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History*, Reprint Edition, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1993, 66-67, Gerald R. McMurtry, "Zollicoffer and the Battle of Mill Springs," *The Filson Club History Quarterly* Vol. 29 Number 4, 304-305.

<sup>11</sup> Stewart Sifakis, *Who Was Who in the Civil War*, Facts on File Publications, New York, 1988, 650.

<sup>12</sup> McMurtry, "Zollicoffer", 312, Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 92-93 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 175.

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Ford he would have lost the advantages of surprise and choice of ground for a fight. He was in a very pro-Union area. The Union Army would have grown larger, marching to attack him. Finally, in November, under orders from Johnston "to observe the enemy," Zollicoffer moved his army to Mill Springs on the north bank of the Cumberland River in Wayne County. This also put Zollicoffer's army 75 miles closer to Johnston's army at Bowling Green.<sup>13</sup>

Zollicoffer fortified the south bank of the river in late 1861 and made his headquarters in Mill Springs. At least two standing structures in Mill Springs are said to have been Zollicoffer's headquarters, the Brown-Lanier House on the banks adjacent to the site of the old mill and West-Metcalf House (WN-2 listed in the National Register) about a mile east of Mill Springs.

It is quite possible that the general occupied both of these houses at least briefly while the main body of his army camped in the Wayne County hamlet. The information on the Brown-Lanier House is more antidotal, though there is at least one documented source. However, the West-Metcalf House is well documented as a headquarters for both Zollicoffer and Crittenden and as a supply depot and hospital.<sup>14</sup>

The choice of Mill Springs as a base of operations for the Confederate Army was no accident. Wayne County had the advantage of being on the Cumberland River where supplies could be brought in and in having fertile farmland that produced an abundance of corn and hogs. With the river as a buffer and a reliable source of supplies, Zollicoffer was in a good position to defend the Confederate eastern flank.<sup>15</sup>

### III. THE PREPARATION

In the winter of 1861 Zollicoffer's troops settled in at Mill Springs and fortified the south bank of the Cumberland River. Zollicoffer had hoped that by positioning himself on the Cumberland he could be supplied more readily by river from Nashville, rather than having to rely on the overland route from Knoxville. The *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Atlas* (Map 10) shows breastworks on the heights above the mill and the ferry landing below the town. To the east, a smaller gun emplacement is shown. The fortifications

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<sup>13</sup> McMurtry, "Zollicoffer", 304-305; Horn, *The Army of Tennessee*, 67 and Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 88.

<sup>14</sup> *Wayne County Outlook*, July 17, 1930; Augusta Phillips Johnson, *A Century of Wayne County 1800-1900*, The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1939, 227 and 250; Brown and Altendahl, *Relatives of the Browns of Mill Springs, Kentucky*, 16-17 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 134.

<sup>15</sup> Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky Volume II*, Reprint Edition. Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1966, 753-754.

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face the river that would have been perhaps 100 feet below the works. Today, only a small remnant of a trench remains visible on the south bank, within the boundaries of the Corps of Engineers recreational area at Mill Springs. To date, the exact location of additional fortifications has not been determined. The position of these defenses would have allowed Zollicoffer to watch the river and keep an eye on any offensive movements via the south bank.<sup>16</sup>

The general from Tennessee had larger plans than to merely watch the Yankees to the north, in Pulaski County. Zollicoffer crossed the Cumberland with most of his army and fortified a narrow strip of land between White Oak Creek and a bend in the Cumberland near a small hamlet known as Beech Grove. This maneuver positioned his army where its line of retreat was blocked by the river. Zollicoffer's apparent tactical error was actually calculated, because Zollicoffer saw his primary goal as protecting Johnston from Thomas. If the Confederate Army remained on the south bank it could only watch the Union forces, running the risk of Thomas' army slipping past him somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Mill Springs. If he crossed the river and put his force on the northern shore, Zollicoffer reasoned, he had an opportunity to strike Thomas before the latter could concentrate his forces.<sup>17</sup>

The logistical and political problems of the Confederate forces in the west caught up with the troops in and around Mill Springs in the winter of 1861/62. Confederate President Jefferson Davis appointed Gen. George B. Crittenden, a Kentuckian, overall commander of the district. Davis hoped to send Crittenden into Kentucky with ten regiments to free the Bluegrass State from the yoke of Yankee aggression. However, Davis had no troops to send with the Kentuckian, or to reinforce Zollicoffer, who had been awaiting additional troops since his arrival in south central Kentucky in November of 1861. Upon assuming command, Crittenden ordered Zollicoffer to move his army back to the south shore of the Cumberland. Zollicoffer chose to ignore Crittenden. He stayed put, awaiting Crittenden's from the northern shore of the Cumberland River.<sup>18</sup>

#### IV. THE BATTLE

George Bibb Crittenden was the son of U.S. Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. He was a graduate of West Point, Class of 1832. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate

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<sup>16</sup> *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Atlas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, Dc, 1882, plate 6 number 3 and Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 89-90.

<sup>17</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 90-91.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 96-97.

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Army. Upon his promotion to major general he was given command of the Department of East Tennessee, which included parts of East Kentucky.<sup>19</sup>

Crittenden arrived at Mill Springs on January 2, 1862. He found his army distributed on both sides of the river. Occupying the entrenchments below Mill Springs, on the south bank of the Cumberland, were the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiments, the First Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, two companies of the Third Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and four pieces of artillery. Across the river at Beech Grove the Confederates had assembled the Fifteenth Mississippi, Sixteenth Alabama, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Tennessee regiments, two battalions of Tennessee cavalry, two independent cavalry companies and twelve pieces of artillery, a force of roughly 5,000 men.<sup>20</sup>

Gen. George H. Thomas' Union Army left Lebanon, Kentucky, on December 31, 1861. They had marched to within ten miles of the Confederates at Beech Grove upon their arrival at Logan's Crossroads (present day Nancy, Kentucky) on January 17, 1862. His effectives there consisted of the Fourth and Tenth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana, Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Wolford's First Kentucky Cavalry, two batteries of the First Ohio artillery and the Ninth Ohio battery. Three regiments from Schoepf's column, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second Tennessee, were added to his force bringing the total to approximately 8,000 troops. Unlike the Confederate troops, the Union army was well armed. Thomas and Schoepf had not brought all of their troops together at Logan's Crossroads. Most of Schoepf's column had crossed Fishing Creek south of Somerset. The Federal forces stood ready to remove the Confederate threat from the area and to open up an invasion route to east Tennessee. This is exactly what Zollicoffer had hoped to prevent when he moved his army across the river.<sup>21</sup>

While the Federal troops had made no threatening movements toward the Confederate forces south of them, Crittenden believed that it would be only a matter of time before Thomas took the initiative. Crittenden decided that the only chance to defeat Thomas was to strike him at once. Unaware that a portion of Schoepf's force had already joined Thomas at Logan's Crossroads, Crittenden convened a council of war on January 18 and ordered his army to move north at

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<sup>19</sup> Sifakis, *Who Was Who*, 151-152.

<sup>20</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 97. McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 315, Gen. Clement A. Evans, editor, *Confederate Military History, Volume IX*, Secaucus, NY, n.d. Reprint Edition, 54.

<sup>21</sup> Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*, Reprint Edition, The Fairfax Press, n.d., 223-224.

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midnight. The march of some nine miles was hindered by cold, wet conditions that turned the roads into quagmires, dampening the spirits and the gunpowder of the Confederate troops.<sup>22</sup>

Crittenden's troops were deployed in two brigades with a small reserve. Zollicoffer commanded the first brigade which had a cavalry screen led by Capt. Quincy C. Sanders and Capt. Willis Scott Bledsoe's independent units, followed by the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, the Nineteenth, the Twentieth, and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee regiments and four guns of Rutledge's battery. Gen. William H. Carroll commanded the second brigade consisting of the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Tennessee regiments plus two guns of McClung's battery. The Sixteenth Alabama and two cavalry battalions made up the reserve.<sup>23</sup>

In the cold and no doubt foggy morning Zollicoffer's brigade ran into Union pickets from the First Kentucky Cavalry at the point where the Mill Springs Road crossed Timmy's Branch (Map 11). The Union troopers challenged the advancing soldiers. When they failed to stop, the Kentuckians fired. Once they realized they were fighting a large force, the cavalymen mounted up and retreated. Zollicoffer deployed his army as best he could in the heavily wooded area and pushed on. Eventually, the Confederates encountered the Fourth Kentucky, portions of the Tenth Indiana, and Wolford's First Kentucky Cavalry "near where the roads fork leading to Somerset."<sup>24</sup>

The first Union regiment in line was the Tenth Indiana. This regiment joined two companies already engaged with the Confederates along a ridgeline along and east of present-day CR 761. Zollicoffer's brigade split at this point. The Fifteenth Mississippi initially pushed the Union pickets back then moved east of the roads, trying to flank the new Union threat. The Nineteenth Tennessee pushed west across the road and moved north toward the main Union line. This action broke the battle into two areas on either side of the north-south Mill Springs Road.<sup>25</sup>

The Twentieth Tennessee followed the Fifteenth Mississippi east of the road and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee was directed to the west. At approximately 7 a.m., the Confederates west of the road charged through a cornfield, pushing the Tenth Indiana back before them until Thomas brought up reinforcements (Map 12).<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 308.

<sup>23</sup> OR, 106 and 79-89 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 664-665 and 675.

<sup>24</sup> Tarrent, *Wild Riders*, 89 and OR, 106.

<sup>25</sup> Myers, *Zollie Tree*, 94 and O.R., 107.

<sup>26</sup> OR, 71, Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 196-197 and William J. McMurray, *History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.*, The Publication Committee, Nashville, Tennessee, 1904, 200.

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During the confusion of the battle General Zollicoffer rode up to the Nineteenth Tennessee and ordered it to cease fire as he was convinced that they were firing upon Southern soldiers. The general then advanced toward the troops the Tennessee regiment was firing at and ordered these troops also to cease firing. Zollicoffer was mistaken; his troops had been firing at the Fourth Kentucky, a Union regiment. During the confusion the Confederate general was killed by federal troops. Zollicoffer's death caused a panic among some of the Tennessee troops and the Confederate line fell back.<sup>27</sup>

Crittenden rallied his troops and ordered a counterattack, with the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee supported by the Twenty-eighth Tennessee. Thomas reinforced both sides of his line sending the Ninth Ohio to the right and Second Minnesota to the left. Gen. Samuel P. Carter's First and Second Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky formed on the far left of the Minnesotans and raked the Confederates with an enfilading fire. The infusion of these troops halted the Confederate advance and the gray line slowly began to give ground. This was perhaps the hottest part of the battle. Both lines were raked with heavy fire and hand-to-hand fighting broke out along a fence line at the top of a ridge just north of present-day Zollicoffer Park (Map 13).<sup>28</sup>

The tide of the battle turned when the Ninth Ohio executed one of the few successful bayonet charges of the Civil War. Col. Robert L. McCook ordered his men to "empty their guns and fix bayonets" and charge into the Confederate line. McCook reported that only a handful of the Confederates made a stand, the rest retreating in a disorganized rout. McCook's action pushed the Confederate left across the road. His command followed in hot pursuit.<sup>29</sup>

West of the road the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Twentieth Tennessee charged the Union line at a split rail fence on the ridge west of the ravine. The charge was beaten back with the help of Carter's Tennessee brigade and the fierce fighting of the Second Minnesota and the Fourth Kentucky, who held the fence line. The Mississippians were shattered but the Twentieth Tennessee managed to retreat in fairly good order. The Twelfth Kentucky, which was attached to Carter's Tennessee Brigade, pursued the retreating Confederates. Numerous Confederates were taken prisoners in this

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<sup>27</sup> OR, 80 and 106-107 and William Johnson Worsham, *The Old Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.*, Press of the Paragon Printing Company, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1902, 182.

<sup>28</sup> OR, 107, 80 and 97, McMurry, "Zollicoffer," 311 and Carter, *Military Services of S. P. Carter*, 29.

<sup>29</sup> OR, 74, McMurray, *History of the Twentieth Tennessee*, 200 and Tarrent, *Wild Riders*, 91 and Diary of Lt. Spencer B. Talley. Tennessee Division Sons of Confederate Veterans.  
<http://www.tennessee-scv.org/talley.html>.

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area including Lt. Col. Moscow Carter of the Twentieth Tennessee. The fight now broke down into organized pockets of Confederate resistance trying to fight their way back to Beech Grove.<sup>30</sup>

Archaeology has demonstrated that the fighting continued south of the ravine and east of Zollicoffer Park. Two distinct artifact clusters have been identified, one on a flat ridge southeast of the ravine and a second southeast of that cluster. The latter may well be where some of the Confederates were captured as the artifact trail ends there (Map 4).

The Sixteenth Alabama and at least some of the Twenty-ninth Tennessee provided the largest organized resistance. This was the fighting in the area known locally as "Last Stand Hill," a rise east of Fairview Cemetery and approximately 1,500 feet south of Zollicoffer Park. The Confederates held the Federals long enough for the rest of the Confederate army, which was in headlong retreat, to get away. This rearguard action kept Thomas from rounding up Crittenden's army (Map 14).<sup>31</sup>

Accounts of the events regarding the Confederates retreat and its pursuit by the Union army vary. The Ninth Ohio reports pursuing the Confederates to the Confederate field hospital, over a mile from where they began the battle. Other sources mention that the Tenth Indiana was the first Union regiment to reach the hospital. Most sources agree that Kenny's Battery unlimbered and fired at Confederate cavalry that was in the road near the hospital. The fighting in the area of the battlefield stopped in the general vicinity of the hospital. Either by order or simply from fatigue the Union momentum stopped at the hospital. Thomas then ordered his men "to reform and refill their cartridge-boxes" before he continued the pursuit.<sup>32</sup>

### V. CONCLUSION

The initial battle lasted less than four hours and pursuit of the beaten Confederates was not prompt. After a respite to replenish ammunition, Thomas followed the Confederates. His army arrived opposite the fortifications about four o'clock. A single regiment of Confederate soldiers was sent to

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<sup>30</sup> Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 354-356 and *OR*, 97.

<sup>31</sup> Col. James Edmonds Saunders, *Early Settlers of Alabama Part I*, N. P., New Orleans, 1899, 188, Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 403-412 and Orloff Miller and Rita Walsh, Preservation Plan for the Mill Springs Battlefield Wayne and Pulaski Counties, Kentucky, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Somerset, Kentucky, 1994, 32.

<sup>32</sup> *OR*, 80 (Thomas referred to Standdart's Battery) and 75 *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* January 24, 1862 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 416-418 (Hafendorfer sites numerous sources).

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contest Thomas' advance. After a brief skirmish, Union artillery fired upon the Confederates and they retreated back to their works.<sup>33</sup>

Thomas then deployed his troops in line of battle at Moulden's Hill, a rise commanding Beech Grove, and ordered his artillery to shell the enemy positions (Map 15). The bombardment continued until dark. During the night the Confederates retreated across the swollen river, abandoning their wounded and their supplies, artillery and mules. Crittenden's losses in battle had been less than 500 but the retreat cost him his army. Thomas lost less than 300 men and destroyed Crittenden's army and, consequently, Albert Sidney Johnston's right flank.<sup>34</sup>

The Battle of Mill Springs not only caused the destruction of the Confederate Army at Logan's Crossroads but also left the Confederate forces at Bowling Green open to attack. Strategically their flank had been turned. While Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's forces still sat on the railroad in Bowling Green, the Union Army held the Cumberland River, at least east of Nashville. On February 6, 1862, Confederate Ft. Henry on the Tennessee River surrendered followed by Ft. Donelson on February 16. Confederate setbacks at Middle Creek and Mill Springs and the capitulation of forts Henry and Donelson forced the Confederate commanders to withdraw their troops from Columbus and Bowling Green. The withdrawal of Confederate forces abandoned both Kentucky and most of west Tennessee to Union forces. Apart from victories at those river forts in western Tennessee, the outcome at Mill Springs opened up an avenue of invasion for Federal troops in eastern Tennessee even to Nashville if they chose.

Besides the military advantage gained at Mill Springs, the Federal forces achieved a significant morale boost for the nation. This was the first major battle that the Union armies had won since the disaster at Bull Run the previous summer. This was a total and clear-cut victory. Zollicoffer was dead and Crittenden's army was in disarray and full retreat. There was no way for the South to put a good face on the outcome. The northern press, flush with the news of Garfield's triumph at Middle Creek fought nine days earlier, played the victory for all it was worth. Thomas and Mill Springs grabbed the headlines and a Southern Army was on the run. Thomas' first independent battlefield command was a huge success, proving that he could and would command Union troops in battle against Confederates, that he was both loyal and a good field commander.

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<sup>33</sup> Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 439-440.

<sup>34</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 99, McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 311.

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### ORDER OF BATTLE<sup>35</sup>

#### Union

Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding

Second Brigade, Col. Mahlon D. Manson

Tenth Indiana, Lt.-Col. William C. Kise

Fourth Kentucky, Col. Speed S. Fry

Tenth Kentucky, Col. John M. Harlan

Fourteenth Ohio, Col. James B. Steedman

Third Brigade, Col. Robert L. McCook

Second Minnesota, Col. Horatio P. Van Cleave

Ninth Ohio, Maj. Gustave Kammerling

Twelfth Brigade, Acting Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter

Twelfth Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins

First Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd

Second Tennessee, Col. J. P. T. Carter

First Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Frank Wolford

#### Artillery:

Battery B, First Ohio, Capt. William E. Standart

Battery C, First Ohio, Capt. Dennis Kenney, Jr.

Ninth Ohio Battery, Capt. Henry S. Wetmore

#### Camp Guard:

Michigan Engineers and Mechanics; Co. D, F, and K; Lt. Col. K. A. Hunton

Thirty-eighth Ohio, Co. A, Capt. Charles Greenwood

#### Confederate

Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden, commanding

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer

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<sup>35</sup> Kelly, R. M., "Holding Kentucky for the Union," *Volume I, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, (Secaucus, New Jersey: 1990), 392.

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Fifteenth Mississippi, Lt. Col. E. C. Walthall  
Nineteenth Tennessee, Col. D. H. Cummings  
Twentieth Tennessee, Col. Joel A. Battle  
Twenty fifth Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton  
Tennessee Battery, Capt. A. M. Rutledge  
Independent Co. Tenn. Cavalry, Capt. W. S. Bledsoe  
Independent Co. Tenn. Cavalry, Capt. T. C. Sanders

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. William H. Carroll  
Sixteenth Alabama, Col. William B. Wood  
Seventeenth Tennessee, Lt. Col. T. C. H. Miller  
Twenty eighth Tennessee, Col. J. P. Murray  
Twenty ninth Tennessee, Col. Samuel Powell  
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung  
Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Lt. Col. B. M. Branner

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### UTM References: Battlefield

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	701500	4104040
6	16	702000	4102780
7	16	701440	4102380
8	16	701490	4102100
9	16	700860	4102400
10	16	700760	4102240
11	16	700590	4102340
12	16	700660	4102690
13	16	700610	4102740
14	16	700520	4102710
15	16	700240	4103190
16	16	700420	4103340
17	16	700280	4103640
18	16	700160	4103690

### UTM References: Timmy's Branch

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	701460	4101080
2	16	701700	4100920
3	16	701620	4100820
4	16	701340	4100900

### UTM References: Beech Grove/Fortified Encampment

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	697530	4093790
2	16	697800	4093950
3	16	698660	4093860
4	16	698610	4093000

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5	16	698120	4092300
6	16	697800	4091110
7	16	697550	4091020
8	16	697520	4090740
9	16	697230	4090590
10	16	697200	4090360
11	16	697000	4090490
12	16	697120	4090610
13	16	697180	4090840
14	16	696920	4090900
15	16	696760	4091380
16	16	697260	4092500
17	16	697580	4092430

### UTM References: Mill Springs/Confederate Base of Operations South of the River

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	697720	4089940
2	16	697920	4089900
3	16	697880	4089480
4	16	697790	4089100
5	16	698000	4089110
6	16	698000	4087720
7	16	697520	4087740
8	16	697480	4089320
9	16	697610	4089360
10	16	697730	4089480
11	16	697620	4089610

### Verbal Boundary Description:

**I. Timmy's Branch** (see Map 2 – USGS Delmer Quad, 7.5 minute topographic)

The northwest corner of boundary begins on SR 235 approximately 300 feet south of BM 963. From here the boundary proceeds generally east northeast for approximately 500 feet before turning southeast. The boundary follows a southeasterly path for approximately 700 feet at which point it turns due south. The boundary crosses Timmy Branch and proceeds up a slight

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ridge for about 500 feet from where the southerly turn was made. The boundary turns west for 500 feet where it intersects SR 235. The boundary crosses SR 235 one hundred feet south of Timmy's Branch and, paralleling Timmy's Branch, proceeds some 500 feet west. The boundary turns north, crossing Timmy's Branch and proceeding north another 100 feet. From this point, the boundary turns east, paralleling the watercourse to the intersection of SR 235. The boundary turns north, following SR 235 700 feet, meeting the first point and closing the boundary.

### **II. The Battlefield** (see Map 2 – USGS Delmer Quad, 7.5 minute topographic map)

The northern boundary of the battlefield segment of the Mill Springs Battlefield begins just south of Nancy, Kentucky on the Roberts Port Road, approximately 300 feet west of where it is crossed by a high line. The boundary follows Roberts Port Road east approximately 1,200 feet where it intersects SR 235. SR 235 becomes the boundary for approximately 800 feet to a point approximately 400 feet south of the intersection of SR 235 and SR 80. At this point the boundary turns east and runs northeasterly approximately 1,000 feet. It then turns north 300 feet where it intersects SR 80. SR 80 becomes the boundary, proceeding in a generally southeasterly direction some 1,500 feet. Here, the boundary turns due south 200 feet and intersects with a tributary of Clifty Creek. The stream bed becomes the boundary proceeding in a mostly southerly direction some 3,300 feet to a point where a second seasonal stream branches to the west. From that point the boundary trends generally southeast for approximately 2,200 feet, at which point it turns in a generally southwesterly direction some 2,500 feet to where it intersects SR 235. Here, it turns south 500 feet, following SR 235 to a point where it turns northwest. From this point the boundary proceeds 2,000 feet northwest to a seasonal streambed. The boundary turns southwest and follows the streambed some 700 feet. At this point the boundary turns northwest some 700 feet and then turns northeast. The boundary runs northeast some 1,000 feet and then jogs northwest 300 feet, then west 300 feet. At this point the boundary turns northwest and proceeds 1,800 feet, crossing SR 761 and intersecting a seasonal stream. The boundary follows the stream northeast for approximately 700 feet before turning generally north for some 2,000 feet where it intersects Roberts Port Road and closes the boundary.

### **III. The Fortified Encampment** (see Map 5 – USGS Mill Springs Quad, 7.5 minute topographic map)

The boundary begins at a point on the Old Mill Springs Road approximately 600 feet northeast of the Pulaski/Wayne county line. From this point, it proceeds east-southeast 3,000 feet at which point it turns south. The boundary runs south approximately 2,500 feet where it intersects Lake Cumberland. The boundary follows the bluff line above the lake south for approximately 7,600

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feet. It then proceeds generally west southwest about 1,000 feet and then turns generally south for 900 feet. At that point the boundary proceeds southwest 1,000 feet where it turns south southwest and proceeds to the bank of Lake Cumberland. The boundary follows the lake shore approximately 800 feet, then turning northwest 500 feet, east northeast 300 feet, 700 feet north northwest, 1,000 feet generally northwest and then generally north northwest 1,500 feet to the bank of White Oak Creek. The boundary then follows the east bank of the creek in a generally northeast direction 5,700 feet. At that point the boundary turns east, running approximately 800 feet to its intersection with the Old Mill Springs Road. The boundary then follows the Old Mill Springs Road in a generally northerly route 5,500 feet back to the point of origin.

#### **IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River** (see Map 5 – USGS Mill Springs Quad, 7.5-minute topographic map)

Beginning at a point at the northern most point of the finger of land jutting into Lake Cumberland (which comprises a portion of Mill Springs State Park), the boundary follows the lakeshore approximately 1,500 feet. There it turns generally south for 1,000 feet, to the intersection with CR 1275. The boundary follows CR 1275 approximately 300 feet to the intersection with an unnamed road. It then turns southwest, following the unnamed road approximately 500 feet to its intersection with the Mill Springs/Gap in the Ridge Road. The boundary follows the Mill Springs/Gap in the Ridge Road some 800 feet due south. At this point the boundary turns east for 700 feet. It then turns south for approximately 5,000 feet and then turns west. It continues west for 1,500 feet and then turns due north. The boundary runs north approximately 5,300 feet, at which point it turns generally east. The boundary proceeds east some 300 feet, then northeast 800 feet, then northwest 300 feet, then west 200 feet, then north 200 feet where it meets Lake Cumberland. The boundary then follows the lake shore east 300 feet and north 800 feet to the point of origin, completing the boundary.

#### **Boundary Justification:**

##### **I. Timmy's Branch**

The point where Timmy's Branch crosses the Mill Springs Road is where the Battle of Mill Springs began. It is where the first shots of the battle were fired. The 22-acres encompassed by the boundary is based on primary and secondary accounts of the battle and represents the best preserved portion of the area where the battle began. The boundary on the east side of SR 235 is drawn close to the road because the area to the west lacks integrity not because it is historically insignificant.

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The boundary includes the 22-acre site, the stream crossing and a portion of the old road. The site is mostly rolling farmland and contains one noncontributing farmstead and one 20<sup>th</sup> century frame school, a total of four noncontributing structures. This fourth discontinuous site is important to understanding the battle. It falls within the guidelines of *Bulletin 40* as “. . . where a march of one enemy force encounters an opposite picket line . . . .”<sup>1</sup>

### II. The Battlefield

The boundary of this nominated property is based on the depiction of the battlefield in historical maps and the after action reports found in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and other sources as well as archaeological evidence provided by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association.

The battle was fought in three discrete locations within an area of approximately 664 acres (This figure includes the 344 acres added in this boundary expansion). The battlefield includes 44 noncontributing features and the 664-acre battlefield site. The nominated area represents the best preserved portion of the battlefield. It includes numerous defining features including the Old Mill Springs Road, the ravine, Clifty Creek and the Confederate hospital site as well as other unnamed terrain features that defined the area in which the battle took place.

### III. The Fortified Encampment

The Fortified Encampment is a 659-acre area that includes the Confederate defense line and encampment area, the site of the skirmish on the afternoon of January 18, 1862, and Moulden's Hill. The area nominated is either forested or under cultivation. The fortified encampment is the key to understanding the Battle of Mill Springs. This area is a peninsula formed by a bend in the Cumberland River and White Oak Creek, which flows into the Cumberland. The area sometimes called “Zollicoffer's Den” was fortified and occupied by the Confederate troops during the winter of 1861/62 and it is essential to understanding why and how the battle occurred. The nominated area adds 339 acres to the northern end of the boundary, which increases the number of acres within the National Register boundary to 659. The nominated area includes twenty noncontributing elements as well as the 659-acre site and a line of extant earthworks. The land within the boundary is the best preserved of the land in Beech Grove and it retains excellent integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. The land west of the Mill Springs Road, as

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<sup>1</sup> Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40*, 13.

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well as the extreme southern end of the peninsula has been or is in the process of being developed as lakefront or lake access housing.

### IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River

This 184-acre area includes the Brown-Lanier House, the West-Metcalf House and West Cemetery as well as approximately 170 acres of agricultural land and viewshed. This site should be included in the nominated area because it was the area where the Confederate Army initially set up camp. The Confederates chose this area as a base of operations because it had ample forage for animals and was capable of providing a steady supply of food for the soldiers, something that was unavailable in the mountains of East Kentucky. This area was fortified; indeed, a portion of the fortification is extant on the Corps of Engineers park property. It was also the place to which the Confederate Army retreated following its defeat at the battle in Pulaski County. A portion of the old ferry landing road is still quite visible to the east of the mill site and the Brown-Lanier House still stands west of the mill. The mill, the restrooms, and the gift shop do not contribute to the nomination. However, the mill is built near the site of a mill that was there at the time of the battle and subsequent retreat. The historic character of the area as a mill/ferry landing site remains and is interpreted by the Corps of Engineers as such.

The acreage added to the nomination illustrates the reasons the Confederates chose this area as their base of operations. The land between the ferry landing and mill site and the West-Metcalf House is rolling farmland. This farmland, the mill and the access to the Cumberland River drew the Confederate army to this location. The Mill Springs area is as much the key to the battle as Beech Grove. While most of the Confederate army did in fact cross the river to Beech Grove, a portion remained in Mill Springs and it was to here that the retreating army returned. Crittenden's army did not retreat under fire but it did successfully retreat to this area in the face of a much larger force.

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### Photographs

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00001  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 1 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00002  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 2 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00003  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 3 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00004  
Dunagen's Store noncontributing site looking west (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00005  
Noncontributing property west of Gap of the Ridge/Mill Springs Road looking west (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00006  
The West-Metcalf House looking south (see Map 15). Note roof over structure is temporary will be removed when restoration is complete.

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00007  
The West-Metcalf House looking north (see Map 15). Note roof over structure is temporary will be removed when restoration is complete.

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00008  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 1 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00009  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 2 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00010  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 3 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00011  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 4 of 4 (see Map 15).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 12 Page 42 Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

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KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00012  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 1 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00013  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 2 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00014  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 3 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00015  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 4 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00016  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 5 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00017  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 1 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00018  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 2 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00019  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 3 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00020  
Noncontributing resources west of SR 235 just west of images 17-19 (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00021  
View from Timmys Branch looking north 1930s school (noncontributing) in background (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00022  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00023  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00024  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00025  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 1 of 4. (see Map 15).

United States Department of the Interior  
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 12 Page 43 Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

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KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00026  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 2 of 4. (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00027  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 3 of 4. (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00028  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 4 of 4. (see Map 15).

Recommendation: SLR Return

Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: KY County Name Pulaski-Wayne Resource Name Battle of Mill Springs (BT)

Reference No. 1121 Multiple Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:**

*\* This is an NHL \**

PB

**Problem:** - National sig.  
- Incorrect NRIS # on Sec 7 P 1 - should be 93000001  
- In NRIS -> used 4 or 5 UTM's for each boundary area as there were too many to enter

**Resolution:**

SLR: Yes No

Database Change:

# RETURN

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase)  
Pulaski County, Kentucky  
NR # 08001121

Review and Comment  
Erika Martin Seibert  
Archeologist  
12/05/08  
[erika\\_seibert@nps.gov](mailto:erika_seibert@nps.gov)  
(202) 354-2217



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The nomination for the Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas Boundary Increase is being returned because of several technical and regulatory issues that need to be addressed before the documentation can be processed and because the maps and UTMs need to be redone per our guidance on boundary increases. Detailed comments are below. Additionally, please be aware that if this documentation is accepted, it will not automatically update the NHL documentation. Updating an NHL nomination is a separate process. If you are interested in updating the NHL, please contact the National Park Service's NHL Program Manager for the Southeast Region, Jody Cook, at (404) 562-3117, ext. 515, or at [jody\\_cook@nps.gov](mailto:jody_cook@nps.gov). As always, please do not hesitate to contact me with questions or concerns at the phone number or e-mail address above.

### *Owner Objections*

The nomination package includes six owner objection letters, however, there is no indication of how many total owners there are. The nomination form notes that there is an "attached list," but our nomination package did not include a list. Because a boundary increase is treated as a new nomination, please specify how many total public and private owners there are *in the area being added*, and how many of those owners object so we know if we should process the documentation as a nomination or a determination of eligibility.

### *Maps and UTMs*

Because this is treated as a new nomination and per our guidance on amendments and boundary increases, USGS maps and UTM coordinates *should reflect only the area being added*. The USGS maps and UTMs provided to us include the entire area (old and new). Please redo these maps and UTMs when you resubmit the nomination. Please ensure that the UTMs provided encompass the entire new area nominated. A polygon created by connecting the points provided in the current documentation leaves areas outside the UTM boundaries. See, for example, Timmy's Branch. Straight lines drawn between points 1, 2, and 3 would not encompass the entire area nominated.

### *Technical Issues*

- 1) "Archeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal," should be added to the Areas of Significance.

- 2) Please edit the document for spelling and grammatical errors (see, for instance, page 8.16, paragraph 3, line 3, “antidote”?).
- 3) Please specify in the property name and in the documentation that this is both a Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation as this nomination adds Criterion D and Archeology as an Area of Significance.
- 4) The NRIS number on page 7.1, first paragraph, should be 93000001.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET



REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 10/24/08      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/10/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/08      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/07/08  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001121

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: Y    NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

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

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A, B, D  
REVIEWER Subert      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE 12/5/08

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 NPS.

# RETURN

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase)  
Pulaski County, Kentucky  
NR # 08001121

Review and Comment  
Erika Martin Seibert  
Archeologist  
12/05/08  
[erika\\_seibert@nps.gov](mailto:erika_seibert@nps.gov)  
(202) 354-2217

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The nomination for the Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas Boundary Increase is being returned because of several technical and regulatory issues that need to be addressed before the documentation can be processed and because the maps and UTMs need to be redone per our guidance on boundary increases. Detailed comments are below. Additionally, please be aware that if this documentation is accepted, it will not automatically update the NHL documentation. Updating an NHL nomination is a separate process. If you are interested in updating the NHL, please contact the National Park Service's NHL Program Manager for the Southeast Region, Jody Cook, at (404) 562-3117, ext. 515, or at [jody\\_cook@nps.gov](mailto:jody_cook@nps.gov). As always, please do not hesitate to contact me with questions or concerns at the phone number or e-mail address above.

## *Owner Objections*

The nomination package includes six owner objection letters, however, there is no indication of how many total owners there are. The nomination form notes that there is an "attached list," but our nomination package did not include a list. Because a boundary increase is treated as a new nomination, please specify how many total public and private owners there are *in the area being added*, and how many of those owners object so we know if we should process the documentation as a nomination or a determination of eligibility.

## *Maps and UTMs*

Because this is treated as a new nomination and per our guidance on amendments and boundary increases, USGS maps and UTM coordinates *should reflect only the area being added*. The USGS maps and UTMs provided to us include the entire area (old and new). Please redo these maps and UTMs when you resubmit the nomination. Please ensure that the UTMs provided encompass the entire new area nominated. A polygon created by connecting the points provided in the current documentation leaves areas outside the UTM boundaries. See, for example, Timmy's Branch. Straight lines drawn between points 1, 2, and 3 would not encompass the entire area nominated.

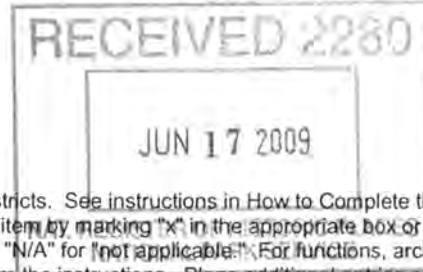
## *Technical Issues*

- 1) "Archeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal," should be added to the Areas of Significance.

- 2) Please edit the document for spelling and grammatical errors (see, for instance, page 8.16, paragraph 3, line 3, "antidote"?).
- 3) Please specify in the property name and in the documentation that this is both a Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation as this nomination adds Criterion D and Archeology as an Area of Significance.
- 4) The NRIS number on page 7.1, first paragraph, should be 93000001.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

2800121



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 Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

other names/site number WN-2, WN-24, WN-73, and PU-131

2. Location

street & number Four discontinuous areas, two along State Route 235 and two along the Cumberland River

city or town Nancy and Mill Springs vicinity X not for publication NA

state Kentucky code KY county Pulaski & Wayne code 199/231 zip code NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally      statewide      locally. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Dennen Signature of certifying official Mark Dennen, SHPO Date 6/9/09

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 Gerik K. Martin Subert Date of Action 6/29/09

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(boundary increase and additional documentation)

Pulsaki & Wayne, KY

Name of Property

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	
2	58	buildings
6		sites
1	2	structures
		objects
9	60	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

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: Battle Site

Fortification

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Agriculture Sub: Agricultural Field, Agricultural Building

Funerary Cemetery

Landscape Park, Forest

Industry Extractive Facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

roof metal

walls brick

\_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 1

The Mill Springs Battlefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 2/18/93 (NRIS 93000001), and designated a National Historic Landmark on 4/19/94. Since the original nomination was completed, a great deal of additional historic and archaeological research has been conducted in connection with this battlefield designation. This research supported an increase in the battlefield's National Register boundaries. The new boundary will add an additional discontinuous area to the district, Timmy's Branch, where the battle began, as well as several hundred acres associated with the three sites originally listed. To summarize the acreage changes proposed:

Site	1993 Acreage	Additional acres proposed in 2008	Total Acres
Battlefield	320	344	664
Beech Grove	320	339	659
Confederate Base	7.5	176.5	184
Timmy Branch	NA	22	22
<b>Total Area listed</b>	<b>647.5</b>	<b>881.5</b>	<b>1529 acres</b>

The original Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas was comprised of three sites in both Pulaski and Wayne counties: the Battlefield (PU-131) near Nancy, Kentucky; the Fortified Encampment at Beech Grove (WN-73) on the north side of Lake Cumberland and the Confederate Base of Operations south of the River (now the lake) in Mill Springs, on the opposite bank. The amended nomination adds 881.5 acres that have excellent integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. The new discontinuous site, Timmy's Branch, is well documented as the location where the opening shots of the battle were fired. It is interpreted as such by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association and, like the original sites, it retains good integrity (see Map 1).

The total area, after adding the expanded acreage, includes 77 noncontributing resources. The noncontributing resources are for the most part agricultural in nature and do not pose a problem to the battlefield's integrity. *National Register Bulletin 40* specifically refers to this issue:

"If the type of noncontributing property reflects a continuing later development of traditional land use, then the impact of these properties may not be as great as that of modern properties that do not reflect the historic use of the land. For example, in battlefields located in rural or agricultural areas, the presence of farm related buildings dating from outside of the Period of Significance generally will not destroy the battlefield's integrity. It is important that the land retain its rural or agricultural identity in order for it to convey its Period of Significance."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Patrick W. Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 2

The Battle of Mill Springs was fought on January 19, 1862. Confederate soldiers left their encampment at Beech Grove in Wayne County around midnight and marched approximately eight miles to the site where the Mill Springs Road crossed Timmy's Branch. It was at this point that the first shots of the battle were exchanged. The Confederate infantry proceeded north about a mile to a semi-wooded area south of present day Nancy, Kentucky. Here, on the morning of January 19, the first battle for Kentucky was fought. Several hours later a beaten Confederate Army retreated back to the fortifications at Beech Grove, leaving Gen. Felix Zollicoffer and over 100 others dead on the field. The Federal forces pursued the Confederates. The Union Army harassed the Confederates in the fortifications with an artillery barrage. During the night, tired, hungry Confederate troops were ferried across the Cumberland River to Mill Springs, abandoning all of their livestock, artillery, wagons, and even their wounded.

### I. Timmy's Branch

Timmy's Branch is a tributary of Clifty Creek. The area associated with the battle is where the Mill Springs Road (State Route 235) crosses the creek approximately 1.5 miles south of present day Zollicoffer Park. The modern road crosses the creek over a small bridge. It is not known if the original crossing was bridged or was simply a shallow ford. Regardless of the type of crossing, this site was an impediment to traffic along the road. It would have required a pause; it is probably for this reason that Gen. George H. Thomas placed "strong pickets" along the Mill Springs Road at or near the crossing.<sup>2</sup>

The approximately 22-acre site consists of the original stream crossing and rolling terrain that is either open pasture and/or used for row crops. A remnant of the old road is located just south of the present-day stream crossing. There are six structures within the boundary, all postdate the battle and all are noncontributing. This locus is on either side of State Route 235 (SR 235) and extends to a slight ridge just south of Timmy's Branch. The nominated area is gently rolling land that slopes generally northward from the creek (Maps 2 and 6).

It was in this area around dawn on January 19 that elements of Bledsoe's and Sanders' Confederate cavalry encountered Union cavalry vedettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (US). The two sides

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*America's Historic Battlefields*, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1992, 11.

<sup>2</sup> *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I Volume VII*, hereafter cited as *OR*, Washington, DC, 1880-1901), 79 and Eastham Tarrant, *Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry*, reprint edition, Genesis Publishing Company, West Jefferson, Ohio, 1997, 89.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 3

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exchanged fire, initiating the Battle of Mill Springs. The exchange of fire between the horsemen set the Confederate infantry in motion. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer ordered his infantry to close ranks and move forward. Soon two regiments of Confederate infantry were pushed forward. The exchange alerted the Union soldiers to the Confederate presence on the battlefield. Union infantry also moved forward and engaged the Confederates.

### II. The Battlefield

In January 1862 the battlefield area was heavily wooded, the wood lots broken up in places by cleared fields. For the most part, the fighting took place in the open areas, except for the engagement on the west side of the Mill Springs Road. This fighting and fighting associated with the final retreat was fought in wooded areas (Map 3).

The Battle of Mill Springs was fought in three distinct locations within the overall boundary of the battlefield (Map 2). The first two areas of fighting were on either side of the Mill Springs Road (SR 235). The fighting went back and forth until the Union army finally gained the upper hand and forced the Confederates to retreat. The final phase of the conflict in the battlefield area began at this point. With the bulk of the Confederate Army rushing toward Beech Grove, the Confederate reserve formed a line in the area of present-day Fairview Cemetery. These rear guard actions held the Union Army at bay long enough for the Confederate army to reach Beech Grove unmolested.

Archaeological investigations undertaken over the last fourteen years shows that the boundary of the battlefield should be extended. The investigations found evidence of a line of battle extending further to the west along present-day SR 761 than was previously thought. The archaeology also clearly demonstrates that the fighting moved up and down the undulating terrain east of SR 235. In fact, it shows that it pushed even further to the east along two broad ridge noses southeast of Zollicoffer Park (Map 4). Metal detecting surveys by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association clearly show that heavy fighting occurred in two locations, one approximately 1,500 feet southeast of BM 1092 and the other approximately 1,500 feet east of an unnamed two-track road 100 feet south of BM 1092. The results of the archaeological survey and information recovered from additional historical research suggested establishing the battlefield boundary further east and south in this location, as well as extending the boundary further west.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Map provided by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association showing artifacts recovered during annual archaeological investigation beginning in 1995.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 4

The original nomination places the end of the fight at the area known as "Last Stand Hill." Additional historical research demonstrates that the fight pushed at least another 1,000 feet further south to the area known as the Confederate Hospital site (see Map 3). Both Union and Confederate accounts state that Union infantry pushed south and that Federal artillery fired at Confederate cavalry drawn up in the road near the hospital. Given this information, the boundary has been expanded further south. The expanded boundary will add approximately 344 acres in the battlefield area for a total of some 664 acres.<sup>4</sup>

The land on the battlefield today is much more open than it was in 1862. The area was, and for the most part remains, rural. Until the 1980s, farming was the primary land use in this area. The lay of the land within the battlefield has not changed. The road has shifted slightly to the west, however, the defining feature of the battlefield - the ravine just east of Zollicoffer Park created by Clifty Creek - remains. The rolling terrain bisected by the streams is still very evident. County Road 761 (CR 761) was built along part of the ridgeline where Union soldiers deployed to attack the Confederates on the west side of the Mill Springs Road. It follows the contour and is a small two-lane route. The land on either side of the road, although now open fields, remains for the most part as it was in 1862.

The archaeology that has been undertaken on the battlefield is far from a 100% survey. Much more archaeological investigation can and should be done. The land associated with the Mill Springs Battlefield only saw one action. The available research indicates that when the Union army left following the battle no other army took its place. Therefore, the archaeological footprint on the battlefield will be that of the January 19, 1862 battle. Archaeology undertaken on this site could answer a number of battlefield-specific research questions.

Today, there are no extant structures from the Civil War within the boundary of the nomination. There are 30 noncontributing resources within the 664-acre battlefield. Many of these resources are agricultural in nature and they do not seriously compromise the battlefield's integrity of setting, feeling or location. Nancy, Kentucky, remains a farming community. Most of the noncontributing structures are farmhouses, barns and silos. Part of the battlefield is a commercial orchard; other parts are in pasture, corn and other row crops. There is one active cemetery (Map 7).

Interpretive signage and a pedestrian trail have been placed on preserved battlefield land. The Mill Springs Battlefield Association has placed split-rail fencing near Zollicoffer Park to set the area

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<sup>4</sup> Kenneth A. Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs: Campaign and Battle of Mill Springs*, K H Press, Louisville, Kentucky, 2001, 418.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 5

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apart as a park. From a historic cultural landscape perspective, some of the fences may have been placed inappropriately. However, they do not seriously detract from the overall feel of the battlefield landscape.

Nancy, Kentucky, and the nominated land are in every sense a rural farming community, as they were in 1862. SR 235 follows the route of the historic Mill Springs Road, with some of the curves taken out. Kinney's Ferry Road, now Roberts Port Road, which forks off to the west of SR 235, still follows its historic path.

SR 761, which forks off of SR 235 just north of Zollicoffer Park, did not exist at the time of the battle. It runs down the ridge that the Union Army would have occupied during the second phase of the battle. The road is an intrusion, yet the roadbed generally follows the natural ridge. Consequently, the historic landscape is basically intact and the battlefield's integrity is not adversely compromised.

### III. The Fortified Encampment

The final offensive action of the Battle of Mill Springs occurred at Beech Grove, approximately nine miles from the battlefield. The area between the battlefield and the encampment is not included in the nomination because neither the Confederate advance nor retreat was contested. *National Register Bulletin 40* addresses this issue: "Generally boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters."<sup>5</sup> The area known as Beech Grove is a peninsula formed by a bend in the Cumberland River and White Oak Creek. In the fall and winter of 1861, Confederate troops crossed the Cumberland River and fortified a narrow neck of land between White Oak Creek and the Cumberland River. Standard operating procedure was to clear the ground around the fortifications within the range of the cannon, thus offering no protection to would-be attackers. Consequently, the Beech Grove area in 1862 would probably have been much less wooded than it is today. Trees would have been cleared for the military encampment within the earthworks as well. We know that numerous cabins were constructed for winter quarters and trees would have been felled for fuel.<sup>6</sup>

Following the battle, the Confederate troops returned to the relatively safe confines of the fortifications. Gen. George Thomas's Union Army, after a brief respite, followed the retreating Confederate Army and deployed its artillery on Moulden's Hill and fired upon the Southerners. The

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<sup>5</sup> Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40*, 12.

<sup>6</sup> Dennis H. Mahan, *A Treatise on Field Fortifications*, John Wiley, New York, 1863, 17.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)  
Pulaski & Wayne Counties, Kentucky

Section Number 7 Page 6

original nomination described Moulden's Hill as "a narrow ridge approximately 600 yards north of benchmark 895."

Ongoing research and archaeology has determined that Moulden's Hill was much further north. Moulden's Hill is a knoll approximately one mile north of BM 895. This knoll has a clear line of sight to Lake Cumberland, what would have been the Cumberland River in 1862, and the area south of the river/lake, Mill Springs. From this rise Union artillery bombarded the Confederate defensive position. A metal detecting survey undertaken by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association has located evidence of a Civil War-era encampment in the level area southwest of the knoll. This area may well be where Union soldiers spent the night of January 19, prior to capturing the Confederate works. Research has also determined that there was a brief engagement in the area on the afternoon of January 19, 1862. The area adds some 339 acres to the boundary in this area of the battlefield, making a total of some 659 acres (Map 5).<sup>7</sup>

The archaeology conducted in the Beech Grove Fortified Encampment area is far from exhaustive. The Mill Springs Battlefield Association has conducted limited metal detecting survey in a limited area near Moulden's Hill and Dr. Orloff Miller conducted two excavations within the old NHL/National Register boundary in the 1990s. Miller's work concentrated on both the earthworks and a limited excavation on cabin sites within the encampment area. Miller confirmed the location of the earthworks east of the road as well as confirming that cabins were constructed. Continued archaeological investigations will provide additional information regarding the encampment and the Confederate occupation of the area. Archaeology could answer many questions regarding early war Confederate encampments and the overall state of the army at this place.<sup>8</sup>

Within the 659-acre boundary are nine noncontributing resources. These structures are a combination of single family houses and agricultural buildings that reflect the land usage in Beech Grove. The older structures are generally agricultural or houses that are part of farmsteads, which was the original use of the land. The remaining houses are either single family homes within the nominated area or vacation houses, which is the more current land usage. These buildings do not compromise the integrity of the feeling and association (Map 8).

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Powhatan Carter, *A Sketch of the Military Services of Sam. P. Carter, Brig. Gen. & Brevt. Maj. Genl. Of U. S. Vols. During the Rebellion of the Southern States, 1861-65*. Library of Congress of Congress Manuscript Division, Washington, DC, 29 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 439-441.

<sup>8</sup> See Orloff Miller and Christopher Baltz, *Archaeological Investigations at the Entrenchments at Beech Grove*, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Somerset, Kentucky, 1995 and Orloff Miller, *Bottles, Buttons and Buckshot: The Archaeological Investigations of the Confederate Encampment at Beech Grove*, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1998.

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### IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River

In the fall of 1861, Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston ordered Zollicoffer to move his army from Cumberland Ford (present day Pineville, Kentucky) to Mill Springs “in order to observe the enemy.” Mill Springs was chosen as the initial base of Confederate operations because it was an agriculturally rich area and close to the Cumberland River. The Mill Springs Road, a prominent feature in the other two locales, terminated at the Cumberland River, a ferry, which docked below the mill, transported people and goods to Mill Springs.

Zollicoffer arrived in Mill Springs on November 29, 1861. Upon his arrival, he established his headquarters at the home of A. R. West (West-Metcalf House WN-2). Mill Springs gave Zollicoffer access to supplies; the area was fertile and the gristmill near the river provided food for his men. Other supplies came via a circuitous route that included river transportation and a wagon road. The supplies from Nashville were transported on the Cumberland River as far as Carthage, Tennessee, where they were off loaded then sent via road to Mill Springs. During high water, supplies could come directly from Nashville via the Cumberland River to Mill Springs.<sup>9</sup>

Various maps and official correspondence indicate that the fortifications south of the river were extensive. The Confederate base of operations included the use of the A. R. West residence as a quartermaster and commissary depot. By December 10, 1861, Zollicoffer had crossed the Cumberland and begun to fortify Beech Grove. He left at least two regiments in Mill Springs to protect the supplies stored there.<sup>10</sup>

The original nomination listed 7.5 acres. This nomination will increase the area to 184 acres, which includes the West-Metcalf House and the land between the house and mill (Map 5). The added property includes the viewshed between the river/lake and the West-Metcalf House. The additional acreage clearly shows the fertile farmland that influenced the Confederates in their decision to locate their base of operations at Mill Springs.

The village of Mill Springs has changed little since the Civil War. It is a small hamlet that includes the mill, a general store and a scattering of houses. Only the Brown-Lanier House (WN-24) and the West-Metcalf House (WN-2) date to the Civil War-era. The general store, 1870s

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<sup>9</sup> James E. Brown and Margaret Brown Altendahl, *Relatives of the Browns of Mill Springs, Kentucky*, Gateway Books, Baltimore, Maryland, 1992, 16.

<sup>10</sup> *OR Series I vol. VII*, 735 and 773 and Brown and Altendahl, *Browns of Mill Springs*, 17.

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mill and a scattering of houses along CR 1275 are what remain of the once thriving village. The area between the mill and the West-Metcalf House is, for the most part, in agriculture.

The 184-acre nominated area includes 15 noncontributing resources, including the mill and associated buildings, a turn-of-the-century general store building and the Gap in the Ridge Road, as well as farmsteads and a handful of single family houses. None of the noncontributing structures greatly detract from the overall integrity of the site (Map 9). The site retains excellent integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. A portion of the old ferry landing road is still quite visible to the east of the mill site and the Brown-Lanier House still stands west of the mill. Although the mill does not contribute to the nomination, it is built near the site of a mill that was there at the time of the battle and subsequent retreat. The historic character of the area as a mill/ferry landing site remains and is interpreted by the Corps of Engineers as such.

1993	Contributing	Noncontributing	2008 Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	1	44	1	53
sites	3	1	2	0
structures	1	6	1	0
objects	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>

### List of Contributing elements

Map 6. Timmy's Branch

A) 22-acre Timmy's Branch site

Map 7. Battlefield

B) 664-acre Battlefield site

Map 8. Fortified Encampment

C) The 659-acre site

D) The extant earthworks

Map 9. Confederate Base of Operation South of the River

E) 184-acre site

F) West-Metcalf House

G) West Cemetery

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### List of Non-contributing elements

Numbers correspond to parcel numbers on Pulaski and Wayne county tax maps. The non-contributing elements are located in those parcels.

#### Map 6. Timmy's Branch

- 1) 030-6-0-39 – Farmstead consisting of a frame late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century house, two frame outbuildings, and a log house/outbuilding (4)
- 2) 030-6-0-41 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)
- 3) 030-6-0-42 – 1930s frame school building (1)

#### Six Total noncontributing in the area previously unlisted in the Register

#### Map 7. Battlefield (*Resources in italics were included in original National Register boundary*)

- 4) 029-6-0-14 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house, garage and barn (3)
- 5) 029-6-0-24 -- *barn*
- 6) 029-6-0-27 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and three metal pole barns (4)
- 7) 030-0-0-05 – *early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 8) 030-0-0-12 -- *early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 9) 030-0-0-13 – *late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house*
- 10) 030-0-0-16 – barn (1)
- 11) 030-0-0-17 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)
- 12) 030-0-0-18 – 21<sup>st</sup> century two-story frame house; 21<sup>st</sup> century 1.5 story frame house (2)
- 13) 030-0-0-19 – barn (1)
- 14) 030-0-0-20 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-story frame house (1)
- 15) 030-0-0-21 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story brick house (1)
- 16) 030-0-0-22 – 21<sup>st</sup> century 1.5-story frame house (1)
- 17) 030-0-0-55 – barn (1)
- 18) 030-0-0-58 – *mid-20<sup>th</sup> century brick house*
- 19) 030-0-0-59 – late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house and barn (2)\*
- 20) 030-0-0-61 -- *barn*
- 21) 030-0-0-64 – *late-20<sup>th</sup>-century brick house and metal pole barn*
- 22) 030-0-0-65 – *two post-war monuments*
- 23) 030-0-0-66 – *20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*
- 24) 030-0-0-67 – *mid-20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and four agricultural outbuildings (five total)*
- 25) 030-5-0-01 – barn (1)
- 26) 030-5-0-02.1 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)
- 27) 030-5-0-03 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and mobile home (2)

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28) 030-5-0-04 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house and barn (2)

29) 030-5-0-05 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and barn (2)

30) 030-5-0-06 – mobile home (1)

31) 030-5-0-07 – barn (1)

32) 030-5-0-08 – two mobile homes (2)

**30 total noncontributing in the area previously unlisted in the Register**

\*A portion of property previously listed. The noncontributing resources are in the expanded boundary.

### Map 8. Fortified Encampment

33) *cemetery*

34) 023-0-0-50 – two mobile homes (2)

35) 023-0-0-51 – barn (1)

36) 023-0-0-55 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century log house (1)

37) 023-0-0-70 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house and three barns (4)

38) 076-0-0-006 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)

39) E-07-004.00 – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century 2-story frame house and late 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house (two total)*

40) E-06-012.00 ETC – *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

41) G-01-006.00 ETC -- *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

42) E-04-001.00 ETC -- *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

43) E-04-005.00 -- *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

44) 076-00-00-0011 – *barn and mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house*

45) E-02-001.00 ETC -- *late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house*

46) 076-00-00-007 -- *barn*

**Nine total noncontributing in the area previously unlisted in the Register**

### Map 9. Confederate Base of Operation South of the River

47) 076-90-02-003.00 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century frame buildings (1)

48) 076-90-02-005 – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick house, garage and barn (3)

49) 077-00-00-21.01 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)

50) 077-00-00-022 – late 20<sup>th</sup> century frame house (1)

51) 077-00-00-025 – late 19<sup>th</sup> century frame house, four barns and a silo (6)

52) 077-00-00-020 – barn and silo (2)

53) 076-90-02-001 – early 20<sup>th</sup> century 1.5-story frame house (1)

54) 076-90-02-002 -- *Restroom facilities, mill, gift shop, and shed (4 total)*

**Fifteen total noncontributing in the area previously unlisted in the Register**

**Sixty total noncontributing resources in the boundary expansion.**

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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

Archeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal

**Period of Significance**

December 1861 -January 1862

**Significant Dates**

January 19, 1862

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Thomas, George H.

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) (See attached 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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The Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas was nominated in 1993 to the National Register under criterion A. The National Historic Landmark nomination added criterion B. Also, since the original nomination, several archaeological research projects have uncovered significant intact deposits. Thus, this additional documentation adds both Criterion B and D to the criteria under which the battlefield is nominated. The Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas has national significance and is eligible under National Register criteria A, B and D. The original Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas nomination was a discontinuous district. This boundary expansion proposes the addition of one new area to the district to depict more accurately the way the battle unfolded, was fought, and its aftermath.

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas is nationally significant in meeting criteria A as an event, "that [has] made a significant contribution to, and [is] identified with or that outstandingly represent[s], the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained." The Mill Springs Battlefield meets criterion B because it is, "associated importantly with the life of [a person] nationally significant in the history of the United States," in this case, Gen. George H. Thomas. Finally, it is eligible under criterion D as an archaeological site. The battlefield and associated encampment and fortification area has a single military occupation and is likely to "yield or may be likely to yield information . . . by shedding light upon periods of occupation of large areas of the United States." And/or "which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree."<sup>1</sup>

The Mill Springs Battlefield is a priority I class B battlefield, as identified by the congressionally mandated Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey. Prior to its listing as a National Historic Landmark, the Battle of Mill Springs was listed by the National Park Service as one of the twenty-five most endangered and significant battlefields in the United States. The original nomination was written in the flurry of activity that was the birth of the modern battlefield preservation movement in America and more historical and archaeological information has since been obtained.<sup>2</sup>

The Battle of Mill Springs is a part of the *Breaking the Confederate Barrier in the West Campaign*. This battle meets criterion A because it is an important early victory by Union forces, which helped secure Kentucky for the Union. This winter 1862 campaign includes four major

<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1999, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields: Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1993, 36.

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battles, two of them in Kentucky. Middle Creek, which was designated a National Historic Landmark in the early 1990s, Mill Springs and the battles at forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee.<sup>3</sup> This campaign resulted in a watershed victory for the Union; the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and all of Kentucky was in Union control. By March, Nashville had fallen to Union forces. These losses forced the Confederate army to retreat from Kentucky south to Corinth, Mississippi. The staggering loss of territory and the major population and industrial centers of Nashville and Memphis was a blow from which the Confederacy never fully recovered.

The Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas is also eligible under criterion B for the participation of Union Gen. George H. Thomas. At the Battle of Mill Springs Confederate forces under the command of Gen. George B. Crittenden (who assumed command upon his arrival at Mill Springs) were defeated by Federal troops led by Gen. George H. Thomas. The significance of this battle is derived both from its timing and from its strategic consequences. It was the first major Union victory of the war following the debacle at Bull Run on July 21, 1861, where the Confederate Army humiliated a Federal Army near Manassas Junction, Virginia. The rout left morale low on the northern side. Other Union setbacks of the summer and fall included the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10, 1861, the siege and subsequent surrender of Lexington, Missouri, on September 20, 1861, and the Battle of Ball's Bluff fought October 21, 1861 near Leesburg, Virginia. All of these defeats dispirited the nation.<sup>4</sup>

The Confederate defeat at Mill Springs led to the total collapse of the eastern portion of the Confederate defense line in Kentucky. This setback forced Confederate authorities to alter their western strategy completely, which had been based upon defending a line stretching from Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River to Cumberland Gap. Mill Springs was one of a string of Confederate setbacks, preceded by Middle Creek and followed by the battles at forts Henry and Donelson that eventually culminated in the Battle of Shiloh in April of 1862 and resulted in Union control of Kentucky and nearly half of Tennessee.

The Battle of Mill Springs was the springboard for the Civil War career of Gen. George H. Thomas. This was the first battle in which Thomas was the general, in charge of planning and the execution of those plans as part of a combat operation. The second and last was the 1864 Battle of Nashville. Thomas was steadfast, loyal, and one of the foremost general officers in the Union army. Thomas spent most of the Civil War as a subordinate officer. He participated in the Siege of Corinth and the

<sup>3</sup> Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields: Technical Volume I: Appendices*, Revised Edition, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1999, 177.

<sup>4</sup> James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1988, 367.

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battles of Perryville, Stone's River and Chickamauga. He earned the *nom-de-guerre* Rock of Chickamauga for holding the Union left flank on Snodgrass Hill at Chickamauga, thus saving the Army of the Cumberland from destruction. Ezra Warner in *Generals in Blue* wrote, "his performance in these battles was not surpassed by any subordinate commander in this nation's history."<sup>5</sup> Mill Springs was Thomas' first major test. The victory gave Thomas confidence in his ability to command and proved to his fellow officers that a Virginian could and would successfully command a Union field army.

Since 1994 a great deal of archaeological work has been done at various locations within and outside of the current boundary. This work has determined that the archaeological resources of both the battle and the Confederate encampment in Beech Grove remain. Consequently, it was determined that the battlefield was eligible under National Register criterion D. These resources are intact and are for the most part, archaeologically a single episode. Since 1862, the encampment area has been either farmed or reforested. The battlefield has mostly been farmed. Consequently, the archaeological resources are intact and have the potential to answer research questions regarding both an important early war battle and an early Confederate encampment.<sup>6</sup>

### I. BACKGROUND

The adjournment of the Kentucky state legislature in February of 1861 coincided with the formation of the Confederate government in Montgomery, Alabama. The Kentucky lawmakers refused to entertain Governor Beriah Magoffin's call for a secession convention and instead sent delegates to the ill-fated Peace Conference in Washington. By the time the legislature reconvened on March 20, 1861, the nation was divided yet the Commonwealth of Kentucky vowed to take no part in a Civil War. Just over three weeks later, the Confederacy brought on a war with the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 14, 1861. The next day, as President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion, Kentucky declared neutrality.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ezra Warner, *Generals in Blue*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1964, 501.

<sup>6</sup> Two professional archaeological research projects have been conducted that have generated reports. (Orloff Miller, *Archaeological Investigations at the Entrenchments at Beech Grove, Mill Springs Battlefield Park, Wayne County, Kentucky*, Gray & Pape, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1995; Orloff Miller, *Bottles, Buttons and Buckshot: The Archaeology of the Confederate Encampment at Beech Grove, Wayne County, Kentucky*. Gray & Pape, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1998.

In addition the Mill Springs Battlefield Association has undertaken extensive metal detecting survey on the battlefield. All of the work conducted by the MSBA has been painstakingly mapped. The map is included in this document and the artifact recovery information can be made available.

<sup>7</sup> Lowell H. Harrison, *The Civil War In Kentucky*, University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1975, 8-10, John S. Bowman, *The Civil War Almanac*, World Almanac Publications, New York, 1983, 51.

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After months of waiting, the Confederacy became the first to move troops into Kentucky. On September 4, 1861, Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow marched north from Tennessee and occupied Columbus, Kentucky. Subsequently, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved south from Illinois, crossed the Ohio River and seized Paducah, Kentucky. These actions forced the state to make a stand; Kentucky chose to remain in the Union. Many felt dissatisfied with their state's choice. Southern sympathizers from 68 counties gathered in Russellville (Logan County) to secede from the Union. The Russellville Convention declared a new Confederate state government and seceded from the Union on November 18, 1861. In December 1861, the Russellville government was recognized by the Confederacy and Kentucky "officially" became a Confederate state. This convention was neither sanctioned by nor recognized by any official government body within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.<sup>8</sup>

With a Confederate state government in place and Albert Sidney Johnston installed as the commander of the Confederate forces in Kentucky, a defensive perimeter stretching from Columbus on the Mississippi River, through Bowling Green to Pound and Cumberland Gaps in the east was established. Johnston hoped to hold Kentucky and protect the Confederacy's northern borders. Unfortunately for Johnston and the Confederacy, he had too few troops and too much area to secure.<sup>9</sup>

### II. THE CAMPAIGN

To protect the eastern end of the Confederate defense line and to guard eastern Tennessee from invasion, two columns of Southern troops were sent into the mountainous region of Kentucky. One, under the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, marched from Abington, Virginia, through Pound Gap and down the Big Sandy Valley towards Paintsville and Prestonsburg. A second larger force, under Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, marched from Knoxville, Tennessee, and entered Kentucky through Cumberland Gap.

Felix Kirk Zollicoffer, a Tennessean of Swiss extraction, had been a newspaper editor and politician prior to the war. Politically, Zollicoffer was a Whig, serving three consecutive terms in Congress from 1853-1859. He supported Constitutional Union candidate, John Bell, in the 1860 election and opposed secession but went with his state when it left the Union during the summer of 1861. His only military experience had been his service during the Seminole War.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter, *A New History of Kentucky*, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1997, 191-193.

<sup>9</sup> Harrison, *Civil War*, 11-12 and 20-23.

<sup>10</sup> Henry P. Scalf, *Kentucky's Last Frontier*, Pikeville College Press, Prestonsburg, Kentucky, 1966, 295; Thomas

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In the late fall of 1861, Zollicoffer led his army through the Gap into Kentucky. His mission was to relieve the pressure on Johnston's right flank by keeping Gen. George H. Thomas's army (then being assembled at Camp Dick Robinson located in Garrard County in the southern Bluegrass) occupied.

Gen. George Henry Thomas, a Virginian, opted to stay in the United States Army after his native state left the Union. He was a career officer, graduating from West Point in 1840, and he fought in the Seminole and Mexican Wars. He was to achieve a well deserved reputation during the Civil War and was one of only thirteen officers to receive the "Thanks of Congress."<sup>11</sup>

Thomas' army was larger and better equipped than Zollicoffer's. Zollicoffer had between 5,000 and 6,500 troops (depending upon the account), and approximately 1,500 were unarmed. Of those under Zollicoffer's command at the Battle of Mill Springs, only two regiments carried percussion cap muskets. The remainder had an assortment of flintlocks and shotguns, weapons that were makeshift at best and totally undependable in wet conditions. Inadequate weapons and the supply logistics faced by Zollicoffer were typical of the Confederate armies in the west during the early stages of the war. The western part of the Confederacy did not enjoy the concern the Davis Government gave to the armies in front of Richmond.<sup>12</sup>

In September 1861, Zollicoffer moved his forces into Kentucky. He secured and fortified Cumberland Gap. He sent detachments of troops to break up Union recruiting camps at Barbourville and Laurel Bridge. His plan was to continue to move toward the Bluegrass region along the Wilderness Road. In October that plan changed. A well- fortified Union army under Gen. Albin Schoepf blocked the road at Camp Wildcat, near Livingston in Laurel County. Schoepf's well dug-in force occupied the high ground surrounding the Wilderness Road as it wound through the Rockcastle Hills.

Zollicoffer made several unsuccessful attacks against the Union lines. After determining that his force was inadequate to carry the Federal works, he withdrew to Camp Buckner at Cumberland Ford (near present day Pineville, Kentucky). The problem of provisioning an army in the barren

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Lawrence Connelly, *Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1967, 86-88; Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History*, Reprint Edition, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1993, 66-67, Gerald R. McMurtry, "Zollicoffer and the Battle of Mill Springs," *The Filson Club History Quarterly* Vol. 29 Number 4, 304-305.

<sup>11</sup> Stewart Sifakis, *Who Was Who in the Civil War*, Facts on File Publications, New York, 1988, 650.

<sup>12</sup> McMurtry, "Zollicoffer", 312, Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 92-93 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 175.

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country of east Kentucky became all to clear. If Zollicoffer had stayed at his base at Cumberland Ford he would have lost the advantages of surprise and choice of ground for a fight. He was in a very pro-Union area. The Union Army would have grown larger, marching to attack him. Finally, in November, under orders from Johnston "to observe the enemy," Zollicoffer moved his army to Mill Springs on the north bank of the Cumberland River in Wayne County. This also put Zollicoffer's army 75 miles closer to Johnston's army at Bowling Green.<sup>13</sup>

Zollicoffer fortified the south bank of the river in late 1861 and made his headquarters in Mill Springs. At least two standing structures in Mill Springs are said to have been Zollicoffer's headquarters, the Brown-Lanier House on the banks adjacent to the site of the old mill and West-Metcalf House (WN-2 listed in the National Register) about a mile east of Mill Springs.

It is quite possible that the general occupied both of these houses at least briefly while the main body of his army camped in the Wayne County hamlet. The information on the Brown-Lanier House is more anecdotal, though there is at least one documented source. However, the West-Metcalf House is well documented as a headquarters for both Zollicoffer and Crittenden and as a supply depot and hospital.<sup>14</sup>

The choice of Mill Springs as a base of operations for the Confederate Army was no accident. Wayne County had the advantage of being on the Cumberland River where supplies could be brought in and in having fertile farmland that produced an abundance of corn and hogs. With the river as a buffer and a reliable source of supplies, Zollicoffer was in a good position to defend the Confederate eastern flank.<sup>15</sup>

### III. THE PREPARATION

In the winter of 1861 Zollicoffer's troops settled in at Mill Springs and fortified the south bank of the Cumberland River. Zollicoffer had hoped that by positioning himself on the Cumberland he could be supplied more readily by river from Nashville, rather than having to rely on the overland route from Knoxville. The *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Atlas* (Map 10) shows breastworks on the heights above the mill and the

<sup>13</sup> McMurtry, "Zollicoffer", 304-305; Horn, *The Army of Tennessee*, 67 and Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 88.

<sup>14</sup> *Wayne County Outlook*, July 17, 1930; Augusta Phillips Johnson, *A Century of Wayne County 1800-1900*, The Standard Printing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1939, 227 and 250; Brown and Altendahl, *Relatives of the Browns of Mill Springs, Kentucky*, 16-17 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 134.

<sup>15</sup> Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky Volume II*, Reprint Edition. Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1966, 753-754.

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ferry landing below the town. To the east, a smaller gun emplacement is shown. The fortifications face the river that would have been perhaps 100 feet below the works. Today, only a small remnant of a trench remains visible on the south bank, within the boundaries of the Corps of Engineers recreational area at Mill Springs. To date, the exact location of additional fortifications has not been determined. The position of these defenses would have allowed Zollicoffer to watch the river and keep an eye on any offensive movements via the south bank.<sup>16</sup>

The general from Tennessee had larger plans than to merely watch the Yankees to the north, in Pulaski County. Zollicoffer crossed the Cumberland with most of his army and fortified a narrow strip of land between White Oak Creek and a bend in the Cumberland near a small hamlet known as Beech Grove. This maneuver positioned his army where its line of retreat was blocked by the river. Zollicoffer's apparent tactical error was actually calculated, because Zollicoffer saw his primary goal as protecting Johnston from Thomas. If the Confederate Army remained on the south bank it could only watch the Union forces, running the risk of Thomas' army slipping past him somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Mill Springs. If he crossed the river and put his force on the northern shore, Zollicoffer reasoned, he had an opportunity to strike Thomas before the latter could concentrate his forces.<sup>17</sup>

The logistical and political problems of the Confederate forces in the west caught up with the troops in and around Mill Springs in the winter of 1861/62. Confederate President Jefferson Davis appointed Gen. George B. Crittenden, a Kentuckian, overall commander of the district. Davis hoped to send Crittenden into Kentucky with ten regiments to free the Bluegrass State from the yoke of Yankee aggression. However, Davis had no troops to send with the Kentuckian, or to reinforce Zollicoffer, who had been awaiting additional troops since his arrival in south central Kentucky in November of 1861. Upon assuming command, Crittenden ordered Zollicoffer to move his army back to the south shore of the Cumberland. Zollicoffer chose to ignore Crittenden. He stayed put, awaiting Crittenden's from the northern shore of the Cumberland River.<sup>18</sup>

#### IV. THE BATTLE

<sup>16</sup> *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Atlas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, Dc, 1882, plate 6 number 3 and Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 89-90.

<sup>17</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 90-91.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 96-97.

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George Bibb Crittenden was the son of U.S. Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. He was a graduate of West Point, Class of 1832. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. Upon his promotion to major general he was given command of the Department of East Tennessee, which included parts of East Kentucky.<sup>19</sup>

Crittenden arrived at Mill Springs on January 2, 1862. He found his army distributed on both sides of the river. Occupying the entrenchments below Mill Springs, on the south bank of the Cumberland, were the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiments, the First Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, two companies of the Third Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and four pieces of artillery. Across the river at Beech Grove the Confederates had assembled the Fifteenth Mississippi, Sixteenth Alabama, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Tennessee regiments, two battalions of Tennessee cavalry, two independent cavalry companies and twelve pieces of artillery, a force of roughly 5,000 men.<sup>20</sup>

Gen. George H. Thomas' Union Army left Lebanon, Kentucky, on December 31, 1861. They had marched to within ten miles of the Confederates at Beech Grove upon their arrival at Logan's Crossroads (present day Nancy, Kentucky) on January 17, 1862. His effectives there consisted of the Fourth and Tenth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana, Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Wolford's First Kentucky Cavalry, two batteries of the First Ohio artillery and the Ninth Ohio battery. Three regiments from Schoepf's column, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second Tennessee were added to his force bringing the total to approximately 8,000 troops. Unlike the Confederate troops, the Union army was well armed. Thomas and Schoepf had not brought all of their troops together at Logan's Crossroads. Most of Schoepf's column had crossed Fishing Creek south of Somerset. The Federal forces stood ready to remove the Confederate threat from the area and to open up an invasion route to east Tennessee. This is exactly what Zollicoffer had hoped to prevent when he moved his army across the river.<sup>21</sup>

While the Federal troops had made no threatening movements toward the Confederate forces south of them, Crittenden believed that it would be only a matter of time before Thomas took the initiative. Crittenden decided that the only chance to defeat Thomas was to strike him at once. Unaware that a portion of Schoepf's force had already joined Thomas at Logan's Crossroads, Crittenden convened a council of war on January 18 and ordered his army to move north at

<sup>19</sup> Sifakis, *Who Was Who*, 151-152.

<sup>20</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 97, McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 315, Gen. Clement A. Evans, editor, *Confederate Military History, Volume IX*, Secaucus, NY, n.d. Reprint Edition, 54.

<sup>21</sup> Alferd H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*, Reprint Edition, The Fairfax Press, n.d., 223-224.

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midnight. The march of some nine miles was hindered by cold, wet conditions that turned the roads into quagmires, dampening the spirits and the gunpowder of the Confederate troops.<sup>22</sup>

Crittenden's troops were deployed in two brigades with a small reserve. Zollicoffer commanded the first brigade which had a cavalry screen led by Capt. Quincy C. Sanders and Capt. Willis Scott Bledsoe's independent units, followed by the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, the Nineteenth, the Twentieth, and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee regiments and four guns of Rutledge's battery. Gen. William H. Carroll commanded the second brigade consisting of the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Tennessee regiments plus two guns of McClung's battery. The Sixteenth Alabama and two cavalry battalions made up the reserve.<sup>23</sup>

In the cold and no doubt foggy morning Zollicoffer's brigade ran into Union pickets from the First Kentucky Cavalry at the point where the Mill Springs Road crossed Timmy's Branch (Map 11). The Union troopers challenged the advancing soldiers. When they failed to stop, the Kentuckians fired. Once they realized they were fighting a large force, the cavalrymen mounted up and retreated. Zollicoffer deployed his army as best he could in the heavily wooded area and pushed on. Eventually, the Confederates encountered the Fourth Kentucky, portions of the Tenth Indiana, and Wolford's First Kentucky Cavalry "near where the roads fork leading to Somerset."<sup>24</sup>

The first Union regiment in line was the Tenth Indiana. This regiment joined two companies already engaged with the Confederates along a ridgeline along and east of present-day CR 761. Zollicoffer's brigade split at this point. The Fifteenth Mississippi initially pushed the Union pickets back then moved east of the roads, trying to flank the new Union threat. The Nineteenth Tennessee pushed west across the road and moved north toward the main Union line. This action broke the battle into two areas on either side of the north-south Mill Springs Road.<sup>25</sup>

The Twentieth Tennessee followed the Fifteenth Mississippi east of the road and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee was directed to the west. At approximately 7 a.m., the Confederates west of the road charged through a cornfield, pushing the Tenth Indiana back before them until Thomas brought up reinforcements (Map 12).<sup>26</sup>

<sup>22</sup> McMurry, "Zollicoffer," 308.

<sup>23</sup> OR, 106 and 79-89 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 664-665 and 675.

<sup>24</sup> Tarrent, *Wild Riders*, 89 and OR, 106.

<sup>25</sup> Myers, *Zollie Tree*, 94 and O.R., 107.

<sup>26</sup> OR, 71, Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 196-197 and William J. McMurray, *History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.*, The Publication Committee, Nashville, Tennessee, 1904, 200.

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During the confusion of the battle General Zollicoffer rode up to the Nineteenth Tennessee and ordered it to cease fire as he was convinced that they were firing upon Southern soldiers. The general then advanced toward the troops the Tennessee regiment was firing at and ordered these troops also to cease firing. Zollicoffer was mistaken; his troops had been firing at the Fourth Kentucky, a Union regiment. During the confusion the Confederate general was killed by federal troops. Zollicoffer's death caused a panic among some of the Tennessee troops and the Confederate line fell back.<sup>27</sup>

Crittenden rallied his troops and ordered a counterattack, with the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Twenty-fifth Tennessee supported by the Twenty-eighth Tennessee. Thomas reinforced both sides of his line sending the Ninth Ohio to the right and Second Minnesota to the left. Gen. Samuel P. Carter's First and Second Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky formed on the far left of the Minnesotans and raked the Confederates with an enfilading fire. The infusion of these troops halted the Confederate advance and the gray line slowly began to give ground. This was perhaps the hottest part of the battle. Both lines were raked with heavy fire and hand-to-hand fighting broke out along a fence line at the top of a ridge just north of present-day Zollicoffer Park (Map 13).<sup>28</sup>

The tide of the battle turned when the Ninth Ohio executed one of the few successful bayonet charges of the Civil War. Col. Robert L. McCook ordered his men to "empty their guns and fix bayonets" and charge into the Confederate line. McCook reported that only a handful of the Confederates made a stand, the rest retreating in a disorganized rout. McCook's action pushed the Confederate left across the road. His command followed in hot pursuit.<sup>29</sup>

West of the road the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Twentieth Tennessee charged the Union line at a split rail fence on the ridge west of the ravine. The charge was beaten back with the help of Carter's Tennessee brigade and the fierce fighting of the Second Minnesota and the Fourth Kentucky, who held the fence line. The Mississippians were shattered but the Twentieth Tennessee managed to retreat in fairly good order. The Twelfth Kentucky, which was attached to Carter's Tennessee Brigade, pursued the retreating Confederates. Numerous Confederates were taken prisoners in this area including Lt. Col. Moscow Carter of the Twentieth Tennessee. The fight now broke down into organized pockets of Confederate resistance trying to fight their way back to Beech Grove.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> OR, 80 and 106-107 and William Johnson Worsham, *The Old Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.*, Press of the Paragon Printing Company, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1902, 182.

<sup>28</sup> OR, 107, 80 and 97, McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 311 and Carter, *Military Services of S. P. Carter*, 29.

<sup>29</sup> OR, 74, McMurray, *History of the Twentieth Tennessee*, 200 and Tarrent, *Wild Riders*, 91 and Diary of Lt. Spencer B. Talley. Tennessee Division Sons of Confederate Veterans. <http://www.tennessee-scv.org/talley.html>.

<sup>30</sup> Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 354-356 and OR, 97.

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Archaeology has demonstrated that the fighting continued south of the ravine and east of Zollicoffer Park. Two distinct artifact clusters have been identified, one on a flat ridge southeast of the ravine and a second southeast of that cluster. The latter may well be where some of the Confederates were captured as the artifact trail ends there (Map 4).

The Sixteenth Alabama and at least some of the Twenty-ninth Tennessee provided the largest organized resistance. This was the fighting in the area known locally as "Last Stand Hill," a rise east of Fairview Cemetery and approximately 1,500 feet south of Zollicoffer Park. The Confederates held the Federals long enough for the rest of the Confederate army, which was in headlong retreat, to get away. This rearguard action kept Thomas from rounding up Crittenden's army (Map 14).<sup>31</sup>

Accounts of the events regarding the Confederates retreat and its pursuit by the Union army vary. The Ninth Ohio reported pursuing the Confederates to the Confederate field hospital, over a mile from where they began the battle. Other sources mention that the Tenth Indiana was the first Union regiment to reach the hospital. Most sources agree that Kenny's Battery unlimbered and fired at Confederate cavalry that was in the road near the hospital. The fighting in the area of the battlefield stopped in the general vicinity of the hospital. Either by order or simply from fatigue the Union momentum stopped at the hospital. Thomas then ordered his men "to reform and refill their cartridge-boxes" before he continued the pursuit.<sup>32</sup>

### V. CONCLUSION

The initial battle lasted less than four hours and pursuit of the beaten Confederates was not prompt. After a respite to replenish ammunition, Thomas followed the Confederates. His army arrived opposite the fortifications about four o'clock. A single regiment of Confederate soldiers was sent to contest Thomas' advance. After a brief skirmish, Union artillery fired upon the Confederates and they retreated back to their works.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Col. James Edmonds Saunders, *Early Settlers of Alabama Part I*, N. P., New Orleans, 1899, 188, Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 403-412 and Orloff Miller and Rita Walsh, Preservation Plan for the Mill Springs Battlefield Wayne and Pulaski Counties, Kentucky, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Somerset, Kentucky, 1994, 32.

<sup>32</sup> *OR*, 80 (Thomas referred to Standdart's Battery) and 75 *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* January 24, 1862 and Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 416-418 (Hafendorfer sites numerous sources).

<sup>33</sup> Hafendorfer, *Mill Springs*, 439-440.

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Thomas then deployed his troops in line of battle at Moulden's Hill, a rise commanding Beech Grove, and ordered his artillery to shell the enemy positions (Map 15). The bombardment continued until dark. During the night the Confederates retreated across the swollen river, abandoning their wounded and their supplies, artillery and mules. Crittenden's losses in battle had been less than 500 but the retreat cost him his army. Thomas lost less than 300 men and destroyed Crittenden's army and, consequently, Albert Sidney Johnston's right flank.<sup>34</sup>

The Battle of Mill Springs not only caused the destruction of the Confederate Army at Logan's Crossroads but also left the Confederate forces at Bowling Green open to attack. Strategically their flank had been turned. While Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's forces still sat on the railroad in Bowling Green, the Union Army held the Cumberland River, at least east of Nashville. On February 6, 1862, Confederate Ft. Henry on the Tennessee River surrendered followed by Ft. Donelson on February 16. Confederate setbacks at Middle Creek and Mill Springs and the capitulation of forts Henry and Donelson forced the Confederate commanders to withdraw their troops from Columbus and Bowling Green. The withdrawal of Confederate forces abandoned both Kentucky and most of west Tennessee to Union forces. Apart from victories at those river forts in western Tennessee, the outcome at Mill Springs opened up an avenue of invasion for Federal troops in eastern Tennessee even to Nashville if they chose.

Besides the military advantage gained at Mill Springs, the Federal forces achieved a significant morale boost for the nation. This was the first major battle that the Union armies had won since the disaster at Bull Run the previous summer. This was a total and clear-cut victory. Zollicoffer was dead and Crittenden's army was in disarray and full retreat. There was no way for the South to put a good face on the outcome. The northern press, flush with the news of Garfield's triumph at Middle Creek fought nine days earlier, played the victory for all it was worth. Thomas and Mill Springs grabbed the headlines and a Southern Army was on the run. Thomas' first independent battlefield command was a huge success, proving that he could and would command Union troops in battle against Confederates, that he was both loyal and a good field commander.

### ORDER OF BATTLE<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Connelly, *Army of Tennessee*, 99, McMurtry, "Zollicoffer," 311.

<sup>35</sup> Kelly, R. M., "Holding Kentucky for the Union," *Volume I, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, (Secaucus, New Jersey: 1990), 392.

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### Union

Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding

Second Brigade, Col. Mahlon D. Manson  
Tenth Indiana, Lt.-Col. William C. Kise  
Fourth Kentucky, Col. Speed S. Fry  
Tenth Kentucky, Col. John M. Harlan  
Fourteenth Ohio, Col. James B. Steedman

Third Brigade, Col. Robert L. McCook  
Second Minnesota, Col. Horatio P. Van Cleve  
Ninth Ohio, Maj. Gustave Kammerling

Twelfth Brigade, Acting Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter  
Twelfth Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins  
First Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd  
Second Tennessee, Col. J. P. T. Carter  
First Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Frank Wolford

### Artillery:

Battery B, First Ohio, Capt. William E. Standart  
Battery C, First Ohio, Capt. Dennis Kenney, Jr.  
Ninth Ohio Battery, Capt. Henry S. Wetmore

### Camp Guard:

Michigan Engineers and Mechanics; Co. D, F, and K; Lt. Col. K. A. Hunton  
Thirty-eighth Ohio, Co. A, Capt. Charles Greenwood

### Confederate

Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden, commanding

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer  
Fifteenth Mississippi, Lt. Col. E. C. Walthall  
Nineteenth Tennessee, Col. D. H. Cummings  
Twentieth Tennessee, Col. Joel A. Battle  
Twenty fifth Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton  
Tennessee Battery, Capt. A. M. Rutledge  
Independent Co. Tenn. Cavalry, Capt. W. S. Bledsoe

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Independent Co. Tenn. Cavalry, Capt. T. C. Sanders

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. William H. Carroll  
Sixteenth Alabama, Col. William B. Wood  
Seventeenth Tennessee, Lt. Col. T. C. H. Miller  
Twenty eighth Tennessee, Col. J. P. Murray  
Twenty ninth Tennessee, Col. Samuel Powell  
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung  
Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, Lt. Col. B. M. Branner

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Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (boundary increase)  
Name of Property

Pulsaki & Wayne, KY  
County and State

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### 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreege of Property** 1,529 (original listing: 647.5 acres; this proposed increase: 881.5 acres)

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

**See attached continuation sheet for all UTM references.**

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1.	16	700 080	4103 870	3.	16	701 000	4104 600
2.	16	700 690	4104 510	4.	16	701 460	4104 490

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Joseph E. Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date September 19, 2008

street & number 129 Walnut Street telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383

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### 12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### 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)

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### Property Owner

---

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

name See attached

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

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

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**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.

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### UTM References: Battlefield

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	701500	4104040
6	16	702000	4102780
7	16	701440	4102380
8	16	701490	4102100
9	16	700860	4102400
10	16	700760	4102240
11	16	700590	4102340
12	16	700660	4102690
13	16	700610	4102740
14	16	700520	4102710
15	16	700240	4103190
16	16	700420	4103340
17	16	700280	4103640
18	16	700160	4103690

### UTM References: Timmy's Branch

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	701600	4101260
2	16	701840	4100760
3	16	701250	4100840

### UTM References: Beech Grove/Fortified Encampment

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	697530	4093790
2	16	697800	4093950
3	16	698660	4093860
4	16	698670	4092160
5	16	697260	4092500

### UTM References: Mill Springs/Confederate Base of Operations South of the River

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	698020	4089600
2	16	698020	4087720
3	16	697520	4087740
4	16	697460	4089560

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### Verbal Boundary Description:

#### **I. Timmy's Branch** (see Map 2 – USGS Delmer Quad, 7.5 minute topographic)

The northwest corner of boundary begins on SR 235 approximately 300 feet south of BM 963. From here the boundary proceeds generally east northeast for approximately 500 feet before turning southeast. The boundary follows a southeasterly path for approximately 700 feet at which point it turns due south. The boundary crosses Timmy Branch and proceeds up a slight ridge for about 500 feet from where the southerly turn was made. The boundary turns west for 500 feet where it intersects SR 235. The boundary crosses SR 235 one hundred feet south of Timmy's Branch and, paralleling Timmy's Branch, proceeds some 500 feet west. The boundary turns north, crossing Timmy's Branch and proceeding north another 100 feet. From this point, the boundary turns east, paralleling the watercourse to the intersection of SR 235. The boundary turns north, following SR 235 700 feet, meeting the first point and closing the boundary.

#### **II. The Battlefield** (see Map 2 – USGS Delmer Quad, 7.5 minute topographic map)

The northern boundary of the battlefield segment of the Mill Springs Battlefield begins just south of Nancy, Kentucky on the Roberts Port Road, approximately 300 feet west of where it is crossed by a high line. The boundary follows Roberts Port Road east approximately 1,200 feet where it intersects SR 235. SR 235 becomes the boundary for approximately 800 feet to a point approximately 400 feet south of the intersection of SR 235 and SR 80. At this point the boundary turns east and runs northeasterly approximately 1,000 feet. It then turns north 300 feet where it intersects SR 80. SR 80 becomes the boundary, proceeding in a generally southeasterly direction some 1,500 feet. Here, the boundary turns due south 200 feet and intersects with a tributary of Clifty Creek. The stream bed becomes the boundary proceeding in a mostly southerly direction some 3,300 feet to a point where a second seasonal stream branches to the west. From that point the boundary trends generally southeast for approximately 2,200 feet, at which point it turns in a generally southwesterly direction some 2,500 feet to where it intersects SR 235. Here, it turns south 500 feet, following SR 235 to a point where it turns northwest. From this point the boundary proceeds 2,000 feet northwest to a seasonal streambed. The boundary turns southwest and follows the streambed some 700 feet. At this point the boundary turns northwest some 700 feet and then turns northeast. The boundary runs northeast some 1,000 feet and then jogs northwest 300 feet, then west 300 feet. At this point the boundary turns northwest and proceeds 1,800 feet, crossing SR 761 and intersecting a seasonal stream. The boundary follows the stream northeast for approximately 700 feet before turning generally north for some 2,000 feet where it intersects Roberts Port Road and closes the boundary.

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### III. The Fortified Encampment (see Map 5 – USGS Mill Springs Quad, 7.5 minute topographic map)

The boundary begins at a point on the Old Mill Springs Road approximately 600 feet northeast of the Pulaski/Wayne county line. From this point, it proceeds east-southeast 3,000 feet at which point it turns south. The boundary runs south approximately 2,500 feet where it intersects Lake Cumberland. The boundary follows the bluff line above the lake south for approximately 7,600 feet. It then proceeds generally west southwest about 1,000 feet and then turns generally south for 900 feet. At that point the boundary proceeds southwest 1,000 feet where it turns south southwest and proceeds to the bank of Lake Cumberland. The boundary follows the lake shore approximately 800 feet, then turning northwest 500 feet, east northeast 300 feet, 700 feet north northwest, 1,000 feet generally northwest and then generally north northwest 1,500 feet to the bank of White Oak Creek. The boundary then follows the east bank of the creek in a generally northeast direction 5,700 feet. At that point the boundary turns east, running approximately 800 feet to its intersection with the Old Mill Springs Road. The boundary then follows the Old Mill Springs Road in a generally northerly route 5,500 feet back to the point of origin.

### IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River (see Map 5 – USGS Mill Springs Quad, 7.5-minute topographic map)

Beginning at a point at the northern most point of the finger of land jutting into Lake Cumberland (which comprises a portion of Mill Springs State Park), the boundary follows the lakeshore approximately 1,500 feet. There it turns generally south for 1,000 feet, to the intersection with CR 1275. The boundary follows CR 1275 approximately 300 feet to the intersection with an unnamed road. It then turns southwest, following the unnamed road approximately 500 feet to its intersection with the Mill Springs/Gap in the Ridge Road. The boundary follows the Mill Springs/Gap in the Ridge Road some 800 feet due south. At this point the boundary turns east for 700 feet. It then turns south for approximately 5,000 feet and then turns west. It continues west for 1,500 feet and then turns due north. The boundary runs north approximately 5,300 feet, at which point it turns generally east. The boundary proceeds east some 300 feet, then northeast 800 feet, then northwest 300 feet, then west 200 feet, then north 200 feet where it meets Lake Cumberland. The boundary then follows the lake shore east 300 feet and north 800 feet to the point of origin, completing the boundary.

#### Boundary Justification:

##### I. Timmy's Branch

The point where Timmy's Branch crosses the Mill Springs Road is where the Battle of Mill Springs began. It is where the first shots of the battle were fired. The 22-acres encompassed by

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the boundary is based on primary and secondary accounts of the battle and represents the best preserved portion of the area where the battle began. The boundary on the east side of SR 235 is drawn close to the road because the area to the west lacks integrity not because it is historically insignificant.

The boundary includes the 22-acre site, the stream crossing and a portion of the old road. The site is mostly rolling farmland and contains one noncontributing farmstead and one 20<sup>th</sup> century frame school, a total of four noncontributing structures. This fourth discontinuous site is important to understanding the battle. It falls within the guidelines of *Bulletin 40* as “. . . where a march of one enemy force encounters an opposite picket line . . .”<sup>1</sup>

### II. The Battlefield

The boundary of this nominated property is based on the depiction of the battlefield in historical maps and the after action reports found in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and other sources as well as archaeological evidence provided by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association.

The battle was fought in three discrete locations within an area of approximately 664 acres (This figure includes the 344 acres added in this boundary expansion). The battlefield includes 44 noncontributing features and the 664-acre battlefield site. The nominated area represents the best preserved portion of the battlefield. It includes numerous defining features including the Old Mill Springs Road, the ravine, Clifty Creek and the Confederate hospital site as well as other unnamed terrain features that defined the area in which the battle took place.

### III. The Fortified Encampment

The Fortified Encampment is a 659-acre area that includes the Confederate defense line and encampment area, the site of the skirmish on the afternoon of January 18, 1862, and Moulden's Hill. The area nominated is either forested or under cultivation. The fortified encampment is the key to understanding the Battle of Mill Springs. This area is a peninsula formed by a bend in the Cumberland River and White Oak Creek, which flows into the Cumberland. The area sometimes called “Zollicoffer's Den” was fortified and occupied by the Confederate troops during the winter of 1861/62 and it is essential to understanding why and how the battle occurred. The nominated area adds 339 acres to the northern end of the boundary, which increases the number of acres within the National Register boundary to 659. The nominated area includes twenty noncontributing elements as well as the 659-acre site and a line of extant earthworks. The land within the boundary is the best preserved of the land in Beech Grove and it retains excellent

<sup>1</sup> Andrus, *National Register Bulletin 40*, 13.

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integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. The land west of the Mill Springs Road, as well as the extreme southern end of the peninsula has been or is in the process of being developed as lakefront or lake access housing.

#### **IV. Confederate Base of Operations South of the River**

This 184-acre area includes the Brown-Lanier House, the West-Metcalf House and West Cemetery as well as approximately 170 acres of agricultural land and viewshed. This site should be included in the nominated area because it was the area where the Confederate Army initially set up camp. The Confederates chose this area as a base of operations because it had ample forage for animals and was capable of providing a steady supply of food for the soldiers, something that was unavailable in the mountains of East Kentucky. This area was fortified; indeed, a portion of the fortification is extant on the Corps of Engineers park property. It was also the place to which the Confederate Army retreated following its defeat at the battle in Pulaski County. A portion of the old ferry landing road is still quite visible to the east of the mill site and the Brown-Lanier House still stands west of the mill. The mill, the restrooms, and the gift shop do not contribute to the nomination. However, the mill is built near the site of a mill that was there at the time of the battle and subsequent retreat. The historic character of the area as a mill/ferry landing site remains and is interpreted by the Corps of Engineers as such.

The acreage added to the nomination illustrates the reasons the Confederates chose this area as their base of operations. The land between the ferry landing and mill site and the West-Metcalf House is rolling farmland. This farmland, the mill and the access to the Cumberland River drew the Confederate army to this location. The Mill Springs area is as much the key to the battle as Beech Grove. While most of the Confederate army did in fact cross the river to Beech Grove, a portion remained in Mill Springs and it was to here that the retreating army returned. Crittenden's army did not retreat under fire but it did successfully retreat to this area in the face of a much larger force.

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### Photographs

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00001  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 1 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00002  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 2 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00003  
Panning west to east generally looking south of CR 1275 3 of 3. (see Map 15)

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00004  
Dunagen's Store noncontributing site looking west (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00005  
Noncontributing property west of Gap of the Ridge/Mill Springs Road looking west (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00006  
The West-Metcalf House looking south (see Map 15). Note roof over structure is temporary will be removed when restoration is complete.

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00007  
The West-Metcalf House looking north (see Map 15). Note roof over structure is temporary will be removed when restoration is complete.

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00008  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 1 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00009  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 2 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00010  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 3 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00011  
Panning west to east view from Gap of the Ridge /Mill Springs Road near West-Metcalf House 4 of 4 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00012  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 1 of 5. (see Map 16).

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KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00013  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 2 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00014  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 3 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00015  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 4 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00016  
View from Roberts Port Road panning northeast to southwest 5 of 5. (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00017  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 1 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00018  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 2 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00019  
View from area south of Fairview Cemetery and east of SR 235 3 of 3 panning east to west (see map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00020  
Noncontributing resources west of SR 235 just west of images 17-19 (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00021  
View from Timmys Branch looking north 1930s school (noncontributing) in background (see Map 16).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00022  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00023  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00024  
Panning south to north area east of Old Mill Springs Road 1 of 3 (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00025  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 1 of 4. (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00026  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 2 of 4. (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00027  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 3 of 4. (see Map 15).

KY\_PulaskiandWayneCounties\_BattleofMillSpringsHistoricAreas(boundaryincrease)\_00028  
View from Moulden's Hill panning east to west 4 of 4. (see Map 15).

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### Landowners – Boundary Expansion Area

#### Timmy's Branch

030-6-0-37

Tammy Baker, Shawn Miller & T. Hislope  
2888 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-6-0-39

Ernest R Belnap  
PO Box 81  
Waynesburg, KY 40489

030-6-0-40

Bonnie Stevenson  
3120 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-6-0-41

Bonnie Stevenson  
3120 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-6-0-41.1

Bonnie Stevenson  
3120 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-6-0-42

Bonnie Stevenson  
3120 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-52.2

Lee & Loretta Chenault  
2435 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

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### Battlefield

029-6-0-14

Lawrence A. & Phyliss A. Norfleet  
214 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

029-6-0-15

Lawrence A. & Phyliss A. Norfleet  
214 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

029-6-0-27

Ruth & Fontella Keeney  
422 Keeney Rd  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-13

Gary Lee & Karen Sue Keeney  
381 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-14

Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-15

Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-16

James A & Delores K Paine  
PO Box 123  
Nancy, KY 42544

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030-0-0-17

Joe N. & Bridget L. Flynn  
3707 Heather Way  
Somerset, KY 42503

030-0-0-18

William P. & Melinee L. Clark  
PO Box 373  
Nancy, KY 42544-0373

030-0-0-19

Lowell & Wilma Wilson  
WTLO Rd  
Somerset, KY 42503

030-0-0-20

James A & Delores K Paine  
PO Box 123  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-21

James A & Delores K Paine  
PO Box 123  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-22

James Allen & Heather M. Slavey  
393 Hwy 761  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-55

Kyle David Wallace  
1327 Weston Ave  
Bowling Green, KY 42104

030-0-0-59

Mill Springs Battlefield Association

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PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-0-0-61  
Gladstone & Vicki Muse  
375 Hilsop Rd  
Nancy, KY 42455

030-5-0-01  
Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-5-0-02  
Johnny Farmer  
924 Devils Creek Rd  
Corbin, KY 40701

030-5-0-02.1  
Tracy Farmer & Tammy Hargis  
1421 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-5-0-03  
Dale C. & Mary Jo Burton  
1455 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-5-0-04  
J.M. & Ollie McGlothlin  
406 Reddish St  
Ferguson, KY 42533

030-5-0-05  
Rozella & Walter Daulton  
1579 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

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030-5-0-07  
Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

030-5-0-08  
Welton & Judy Ann Burton  
1689 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

### **Beech Grove**

023-0-0-50  
Leo & Dorothy Johnson  
1189 Dishman Rd  
Nancy, KY 42544

023-0-0-50.1  
Leo & Dorothy Johnson  
1189 Dishman Rd  
Nancy, KY 42544

023-0-0-51  
Deborah J. Oliver Living Trust  
740 S Troy Ave  
Cincinnati, OH 45246-4635

023-0-0-53  
Walter L. & Patricia Gooch  
2655 Waterworks Rd  
Danville, KY 40422

023-0-0-54  
Deborah J. Oliver Living Trust  
740 S Troy Ave  
Cincinnati, OH 45246-4635

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023-0-0-55  
Deborah J. Oliver Living Trust  
740 S Troy Ave  
Cincinnati, OH 45246-4635

023-0-0-70  
Larry Shepperd  
1355 Mill Springs Dr  
Nancy, KY 42544

023-0-0-71  
Larry & Bruce Shepperd  
1355 Mill Springs Dr  
Nancy, KY 42544

023-0-0-73  
Larry & Bruce Sheppard  
1235 Mill Springs Road  
Nancy, KY 42544

075-00-00-003.01  
John, Louise & Harvey Jennings  
1176 Mill Springs Rd  
Nancy, KY 42544

075-00-00-003.02  
Richard & Gealyn M. Croyle  
211 Ridge Drive  
Highland Heights, KY 41076-1634

075-00-00-003.09  
Greg Redmon, Sherry, Melvin & Lisa Riddle  
620 Hwy 910  
Russell Springs, KY 42642

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075-00-00-005  
Wilma & Gilbert Ryloer  
1200 Mill Springs Road  
Nancy, KY 42544

076-00-00-006  
Landmark Venture, LLC  
390 NW 35<sup>th</sup> Street  
Boca Raton, FL 33428

### Mill Springs

077-00-00-020  
Nick Cooley  
PO Box 1028  
McDowell, KY 41647

077-00-00-025  
Marilyn & Rick Drakes  
305 Beech Street  
Monticello, KY 42633

077-00-00-021  
Jack C. Roberts  
RR 1 Box 225C  
Monticello, KY 42633

077-00-00-022  
James O. Roberts, Jr & Carolyn Hopper  
RR1 Box 222  
Monticello, KY 42633

076-90-02-001  
Raymond & Helen Miller  
RR1 Box 223 A  
Monticello, KY 42633

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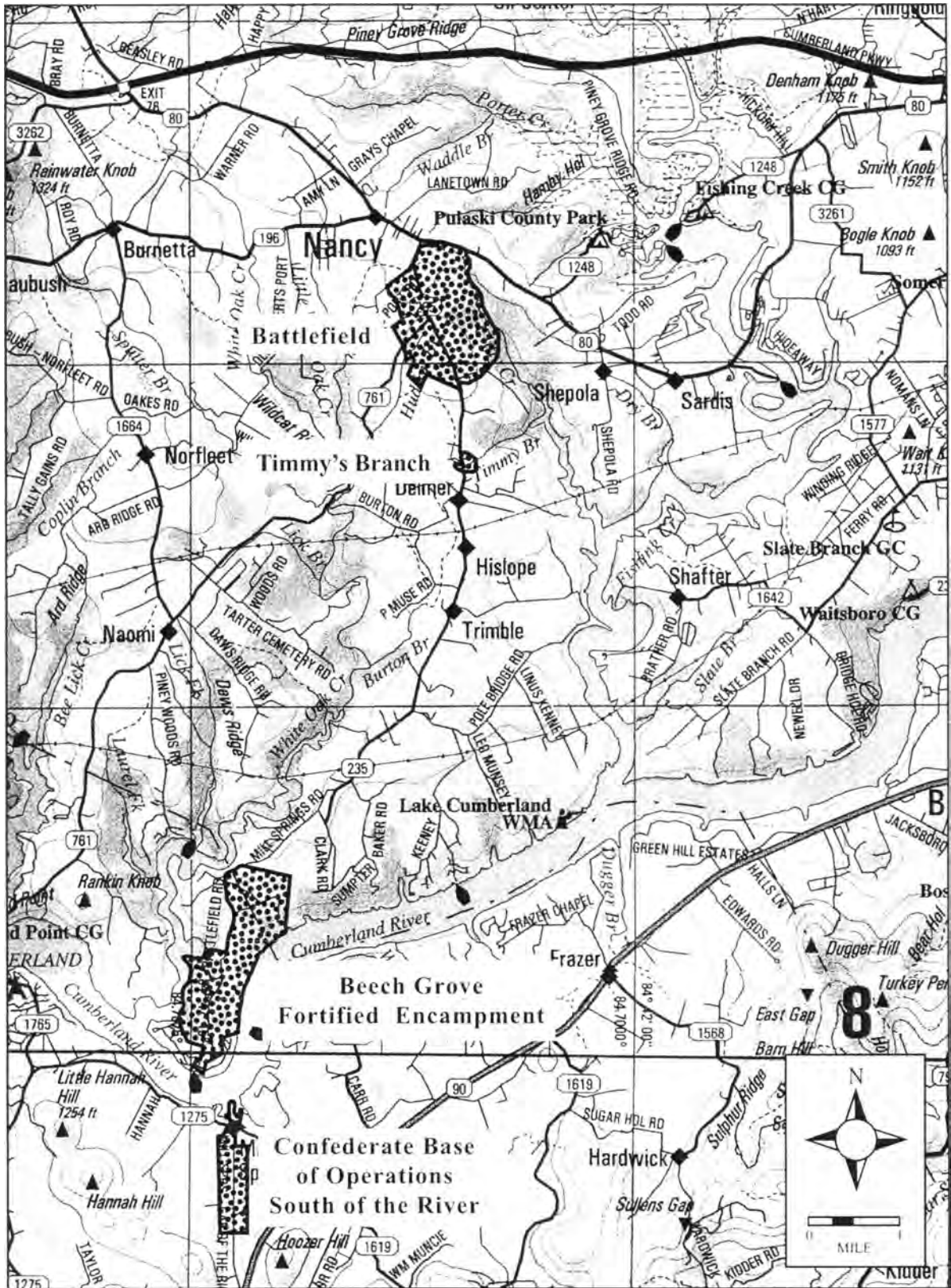
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076-90-02-002  
Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

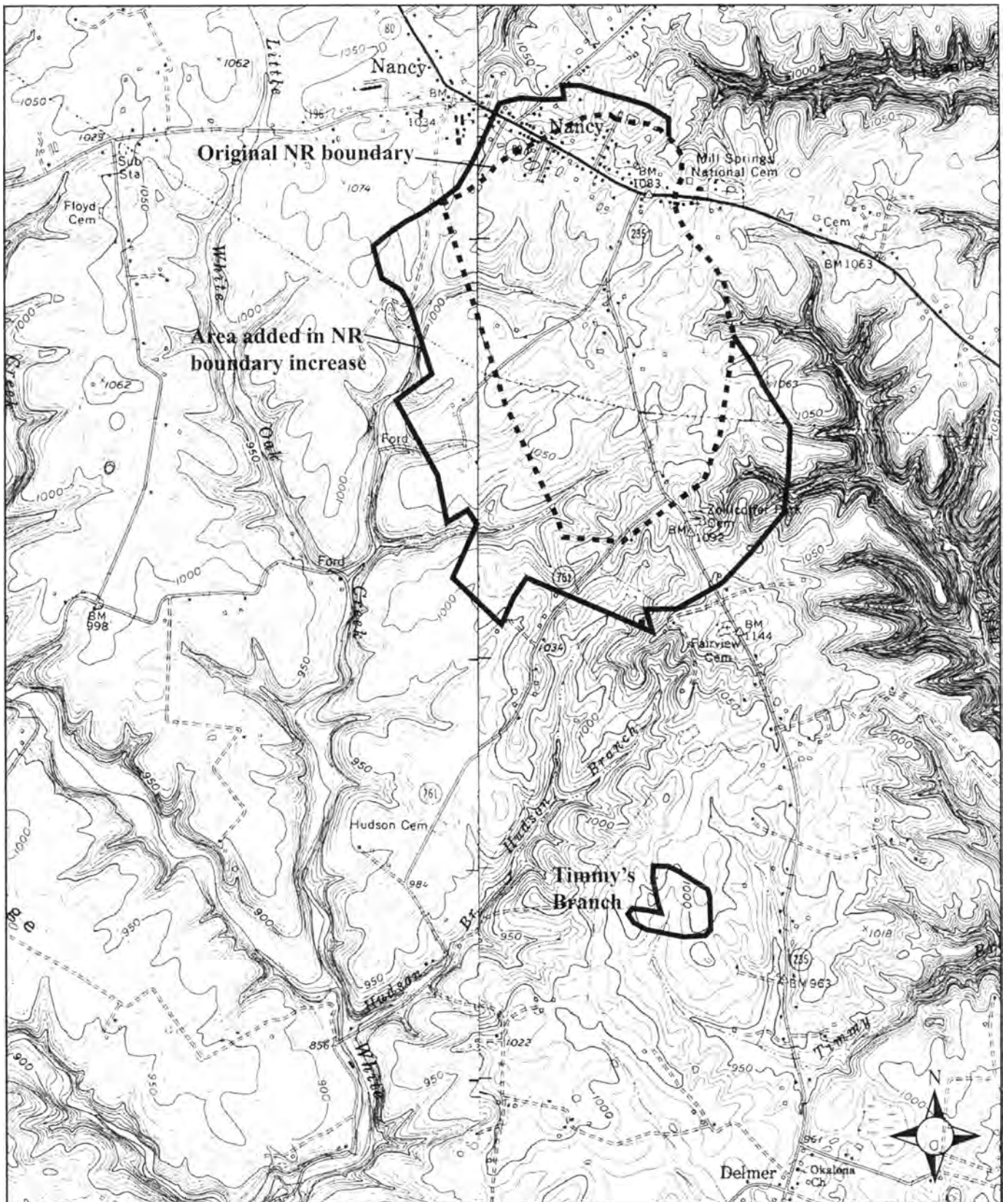
076-90-02-003  
Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

076-90-02-004  
Mill Springs Battlefield Association  
PO Box 282  
Nancy, KY 42544

076-90-02-005  
Beulah Ransy  
RR1 Box 475  
Monticello, KY 42633



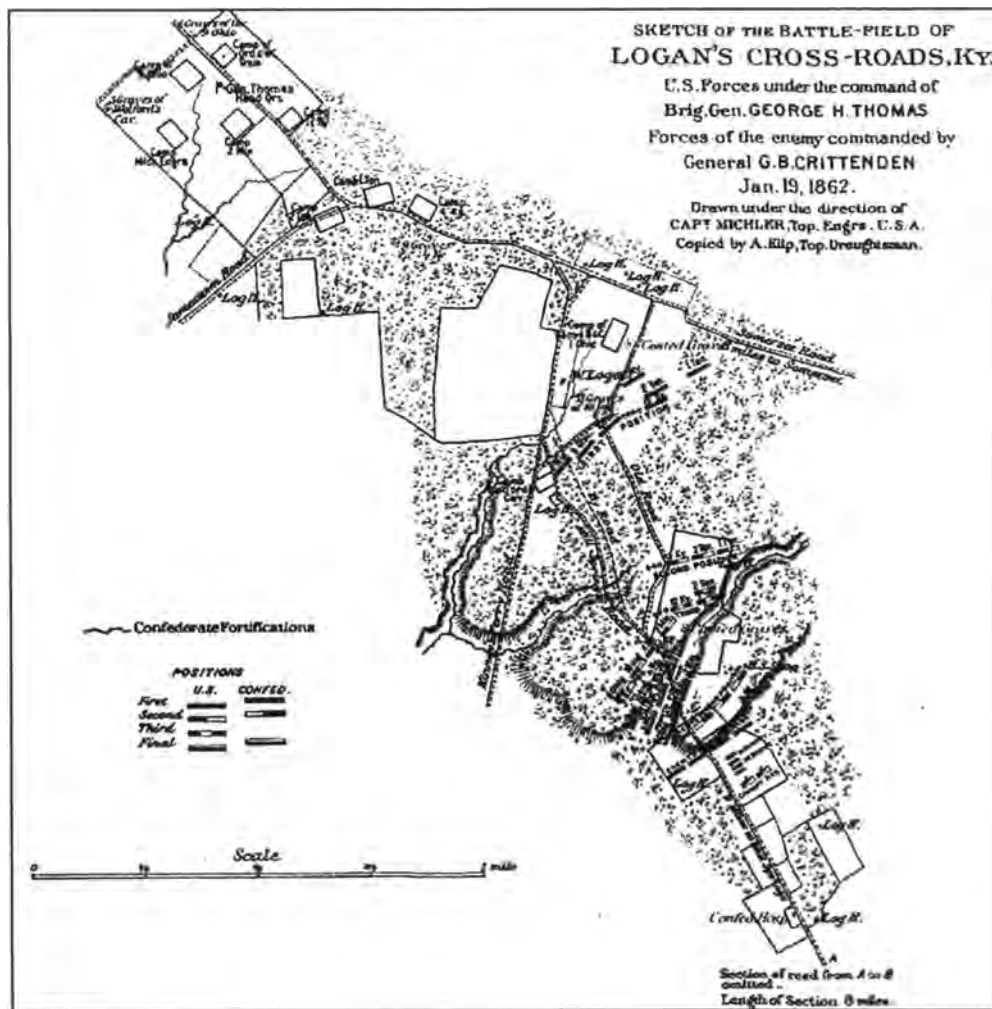
Map 1: The four discontinuous areas of the Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas: the Battlefield, Timmy's Branch, Beech Grove Fortified Encampment, and Confederate Base of Operations South of the River.



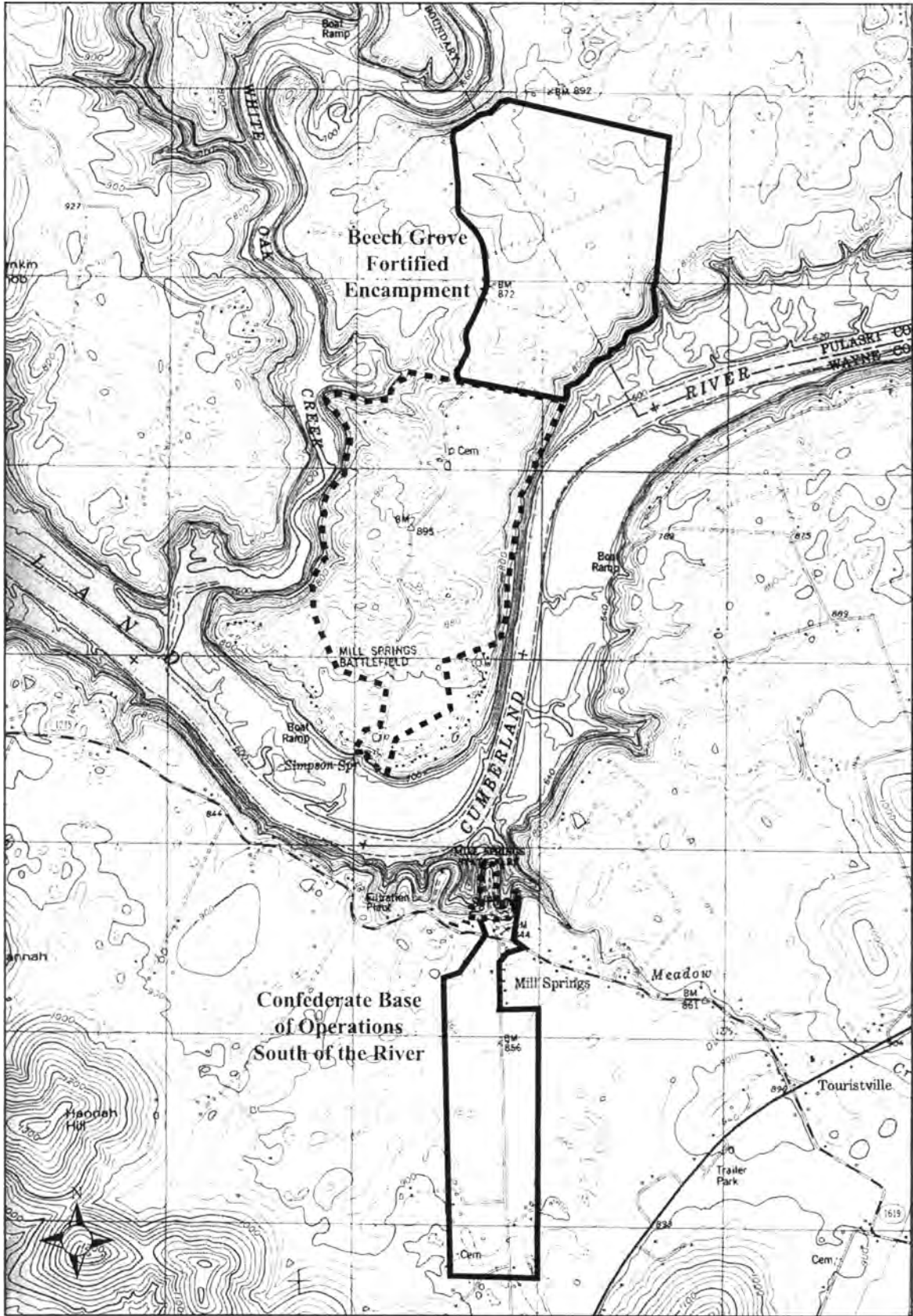
Map 2: The Battlefield and Timmy's Branch. The dashed line is the original NR boundary. The solid line is the area added in the NR boundary increase, including Timmy's Branch.

Map based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

 = 24,000 feet



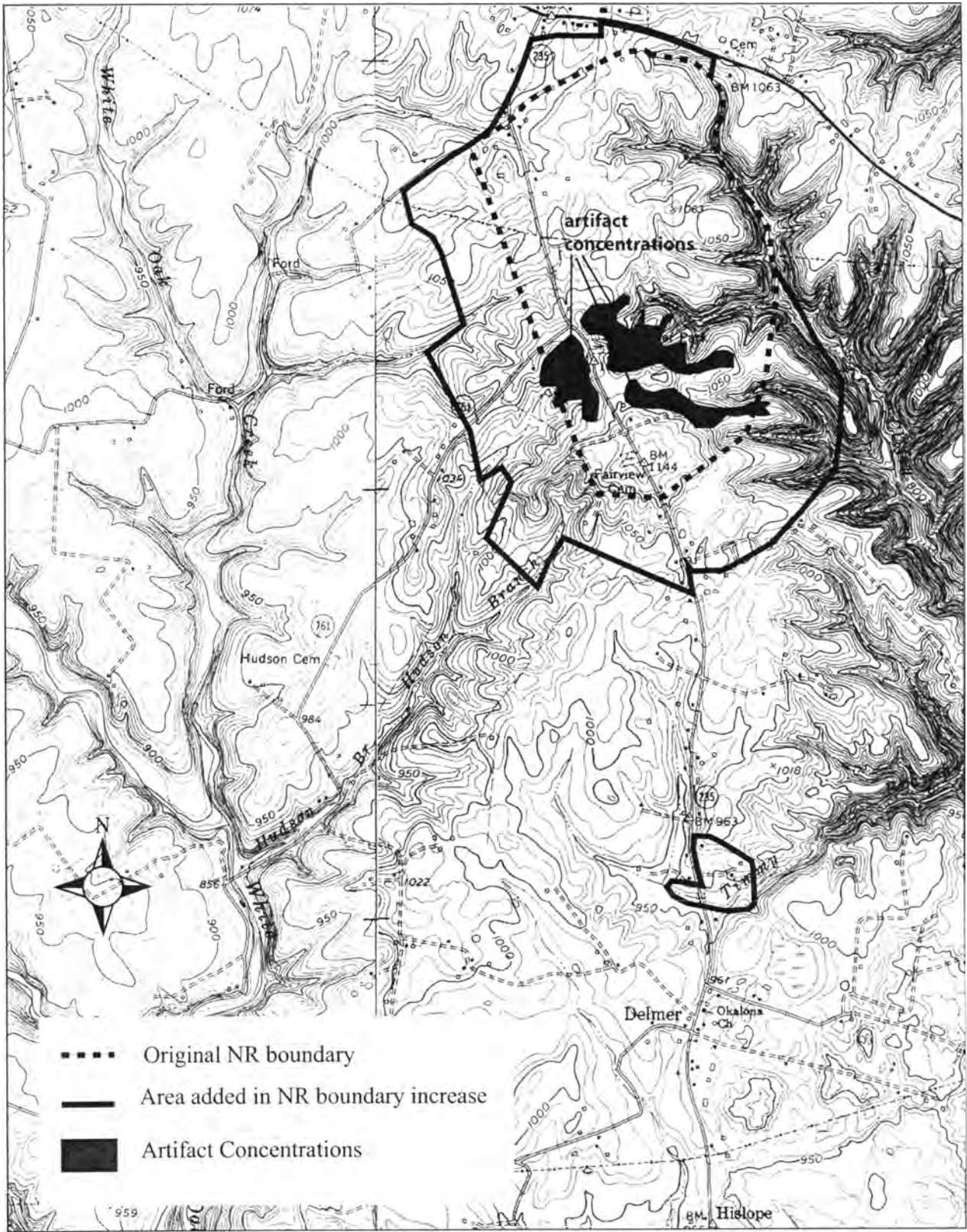
Map 3: Official Records map of the Battlefield



Map 5: Beech Grove Fortified Encampment and Confederate Base of Operations South of the River. The dashed line is the original NR boundary. The solid line is the area added in the NR boundary increase.

Map is based on Mill Springs USGS quad

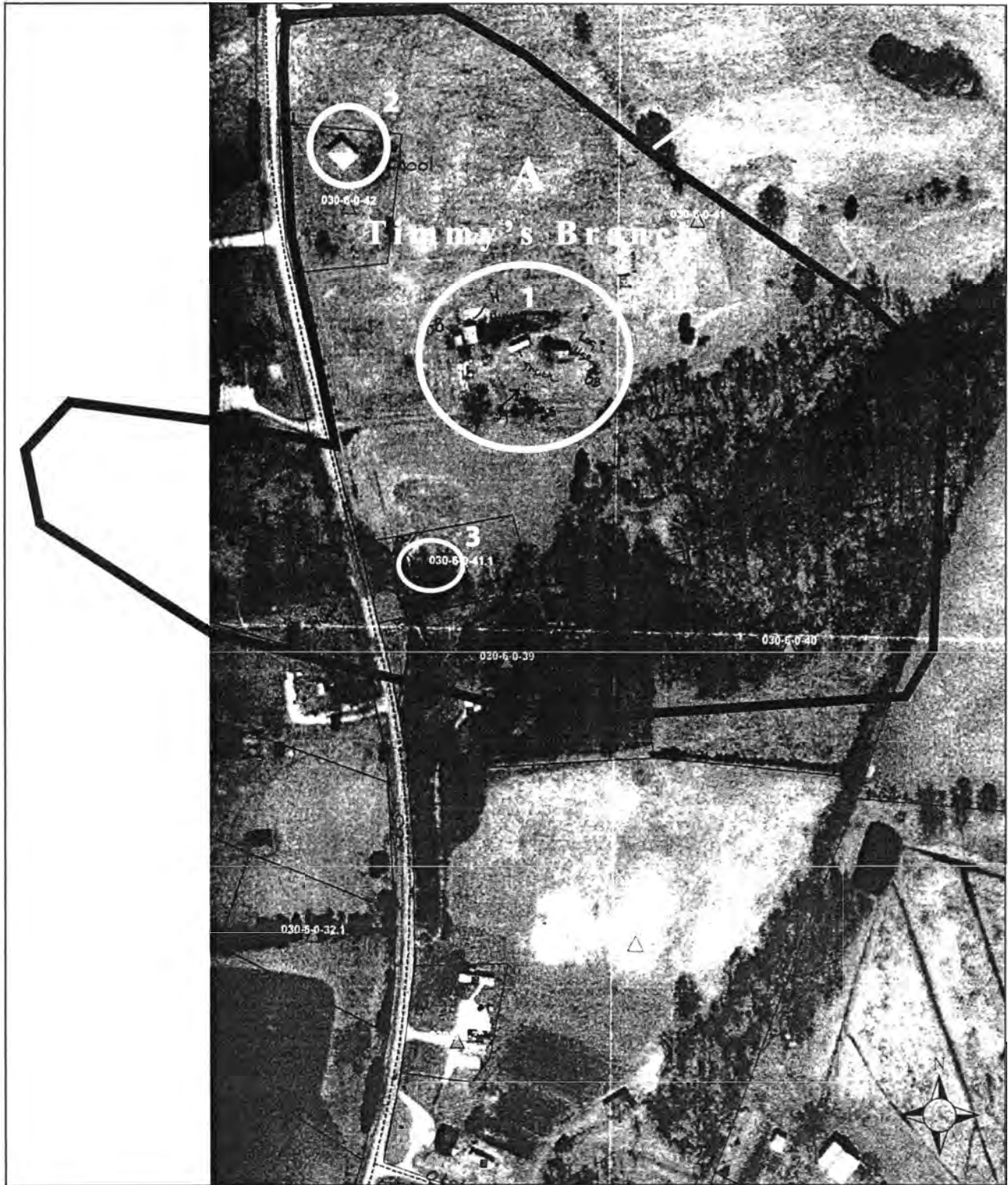
 = 24,000 feet



Map 4: Artifact concentrations located by Mill Springs Battlefield Association.

Map based on Faubush and Delmer USGS Quads

— = 24,000 feet



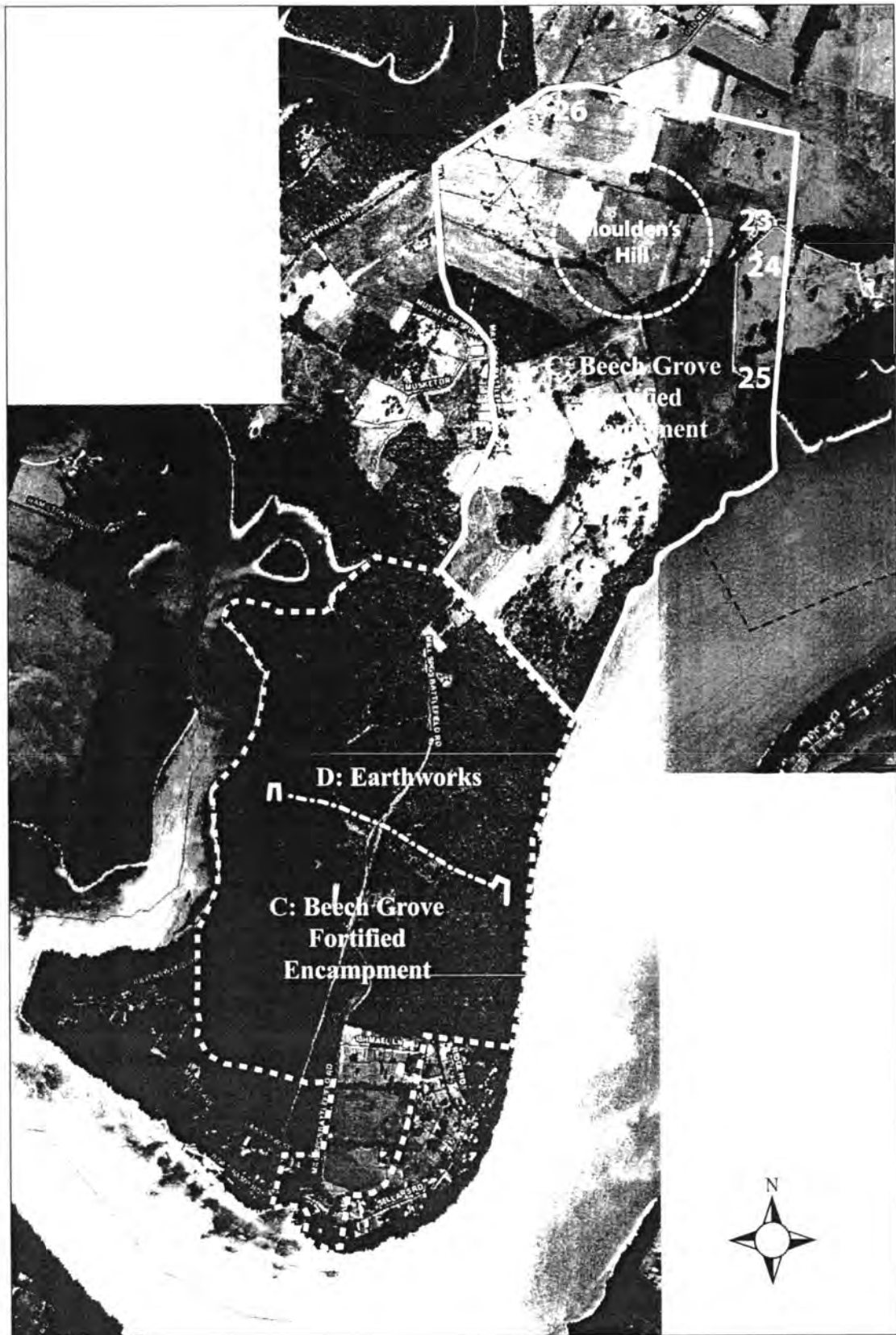
*Map 6: Noncontributing resources at Timmy's Branch are shown in white.  
The contributing resource, the site of the engagement at Timmy's Branch, is outlined in black.*

*Map is based on a Palaski County Property Valuation map*



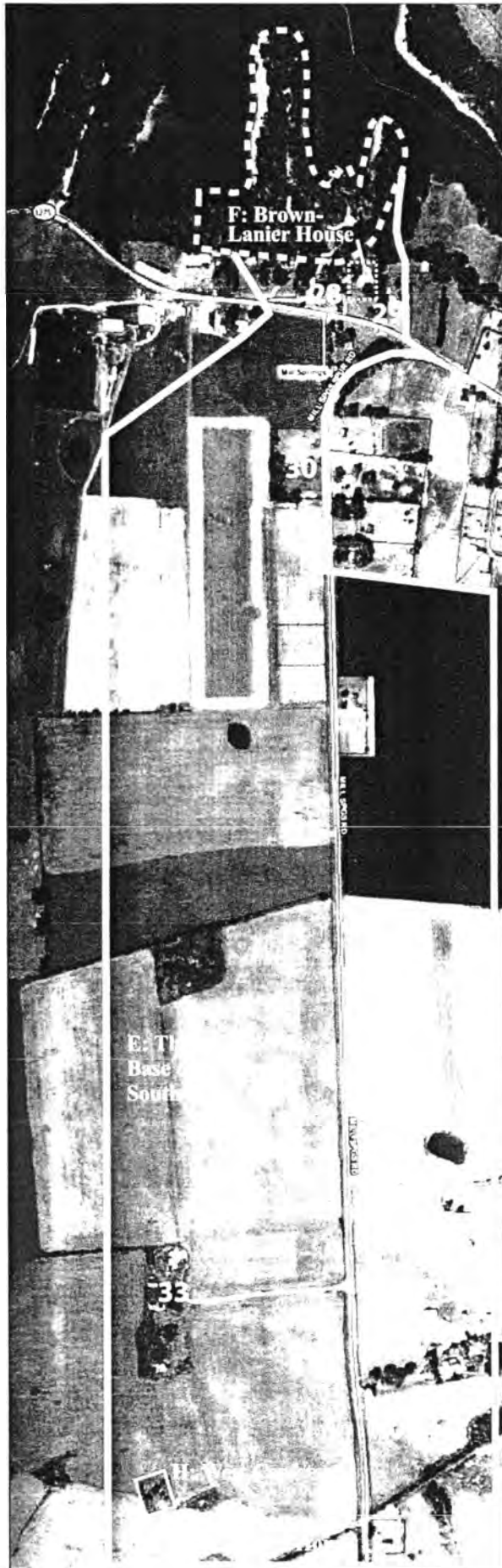
Map 7. Battlefield. Numbers indicate property parcels with non-contributing resources. The Battlefield Site, B, is a contributing resource. The bold dashed white line is the original NR boundary. The solid white line is the area added in the NR boundary increase.

Map based on Pulaski County Property Valuation map.



Map 8: Beech Grove Fortified Encampment. Numbers indicate property parcels with non-contributing resources. Letters are contributing resources. The bold dashed white line is the original NR boundary. The solid white line is the area added in the NR boundary increase.

Map based on Wayne County Property Valuation map.



*Map 9: Confederate Base of Operations South of River. Numbers indicate property parcels with noncontributing resources. Letters indicate contributing resources.*

*The dashed white line is the original NR boundary. The solid white line is the area added in the NR boundary increase.*

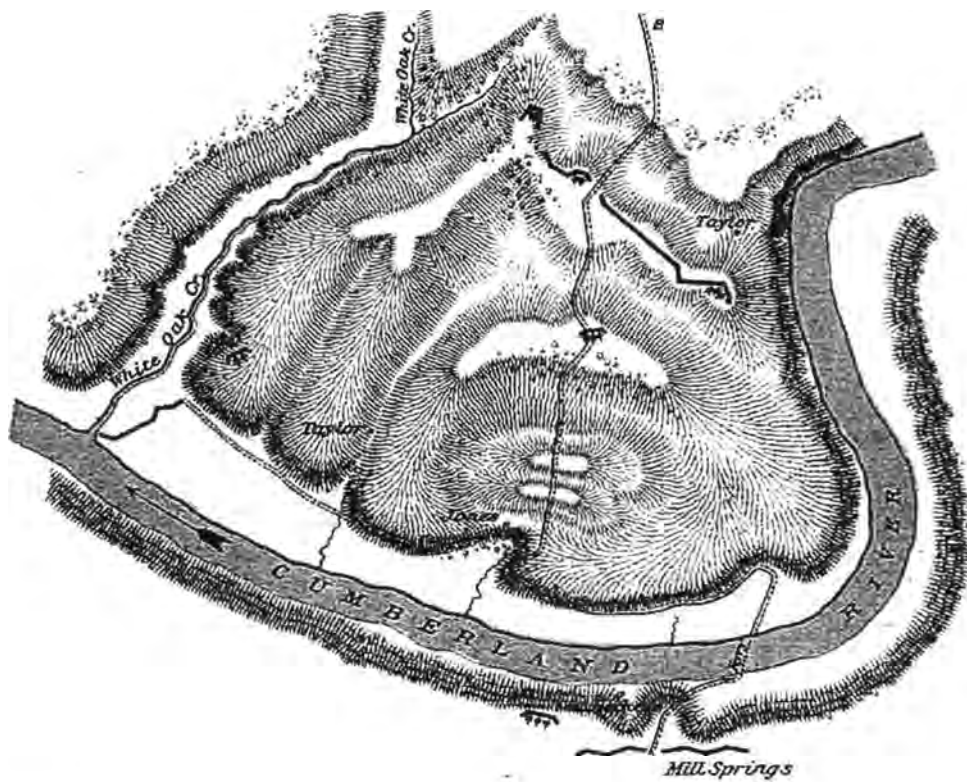
*Map based on Wayne County Property Valuation map*

SKETCH OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFIED POSITION  
at and opposite MILL SPRINGS, KY., to which he retreated  
after his defeat at LOGAN'S CROSS-ROADS by the U.S. Forces under  
Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Jan. 19, 1862.

*During the night the enemy abandoned his strong position and fled in disorder  
toward Monticello, Ky.*

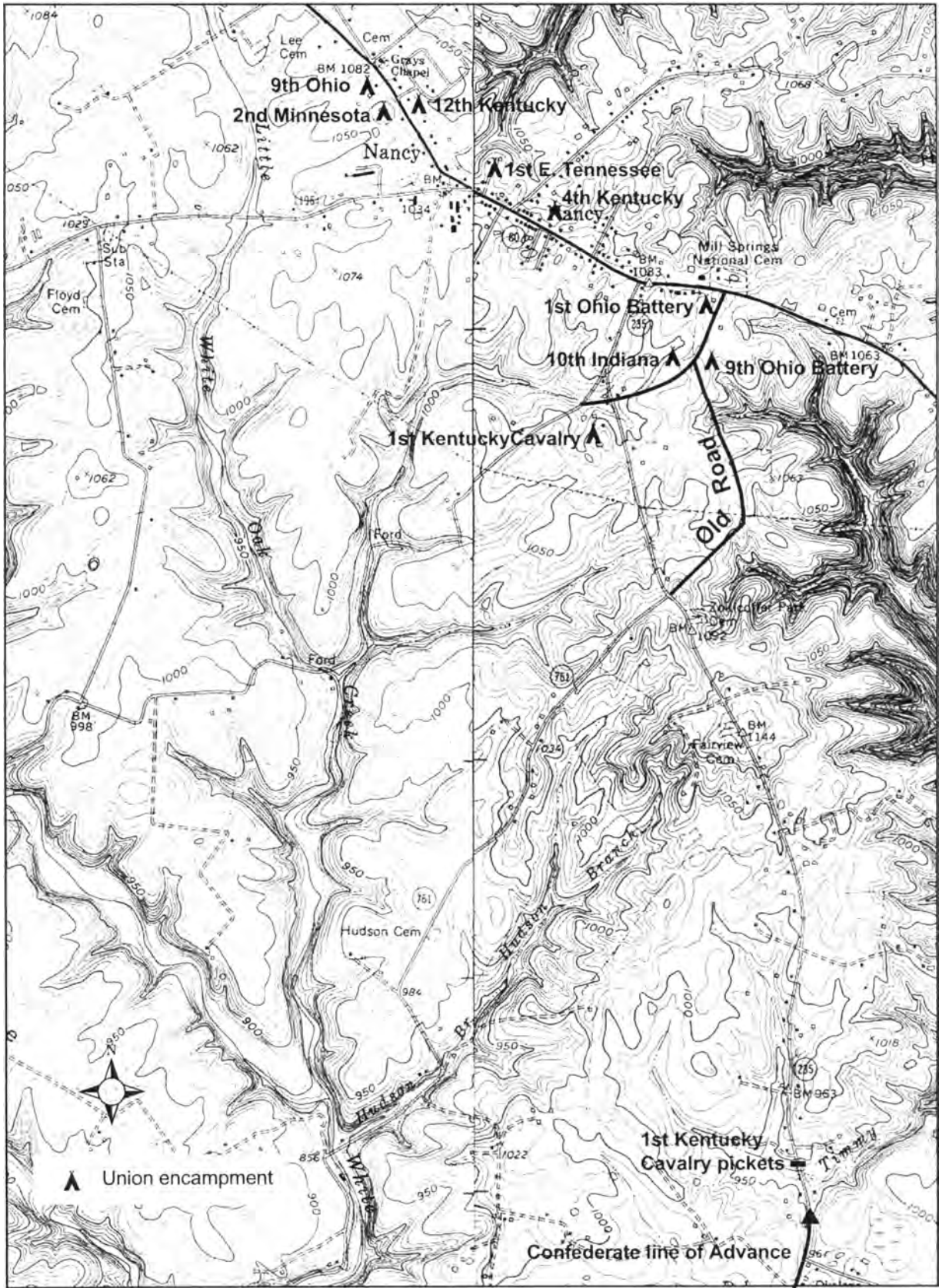
Compiled pursuant to orders from  
Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, U.S.A.

by EDWARD RUGER, Supt. Top. Engrs. office, Headquarters Dept. of the Cumberland  
Drawn by A. Kilp, Top. Draughtsman.



SERIES 1. VOL. 7.

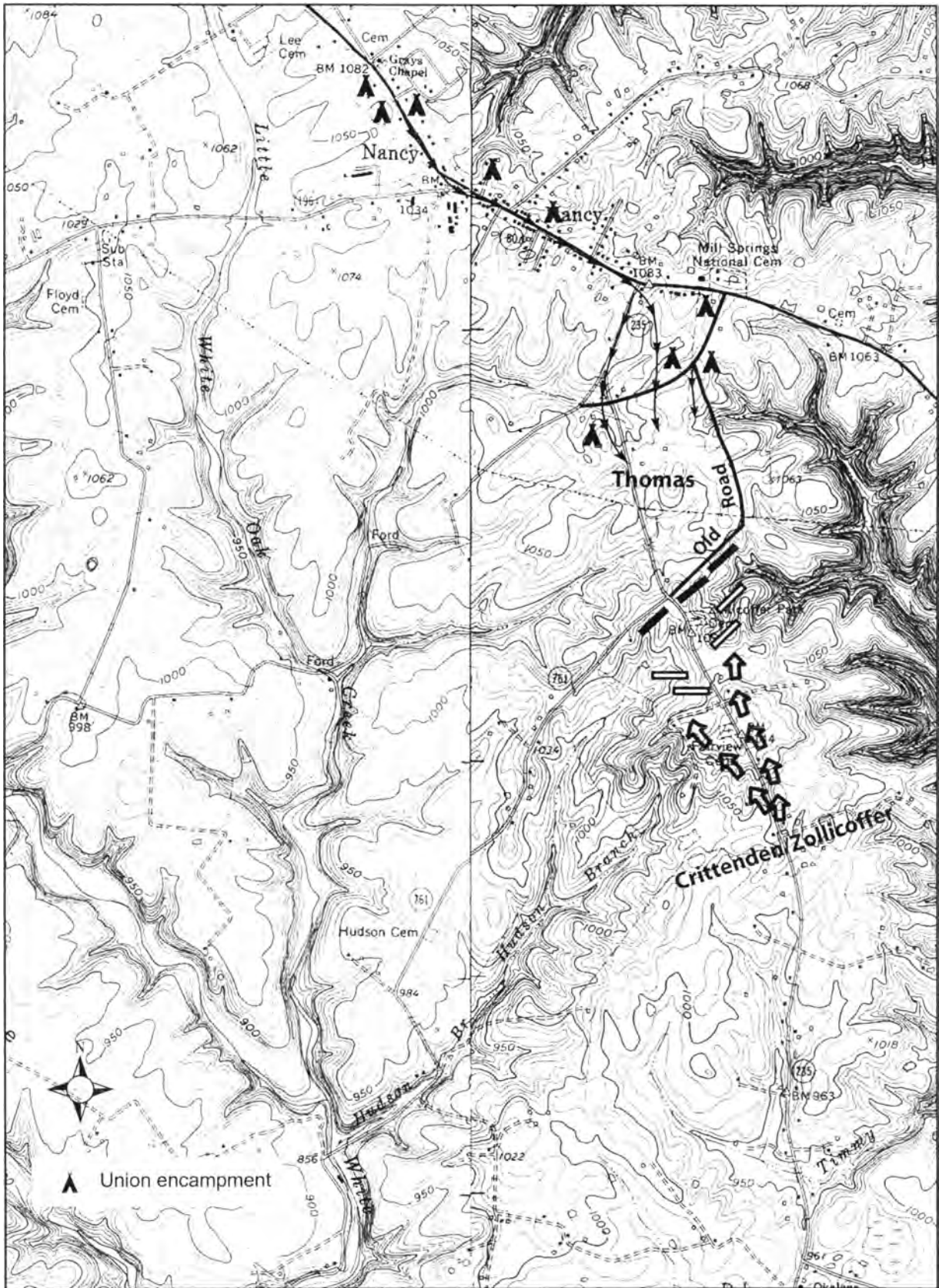
Map 10: Official Records map of the fortifications at Beech Grove or the Fortified Encampment



Map II: The battle opens, early morning January 19, 1862.

Map Based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

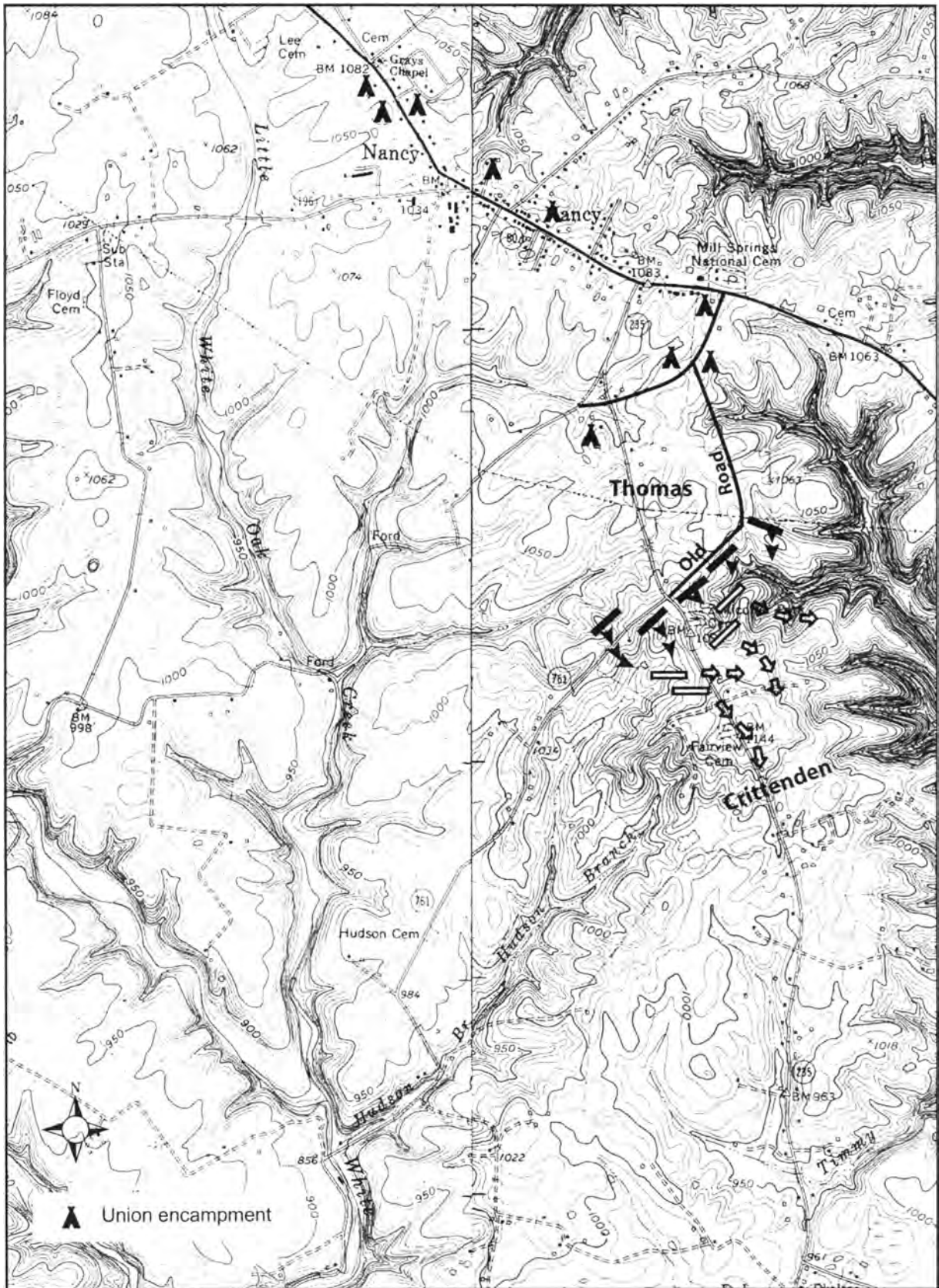
— = 24,000 feet



Map 12: Union and Confederate troops deploy in line of battle, fighting becomes general.

Map Based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

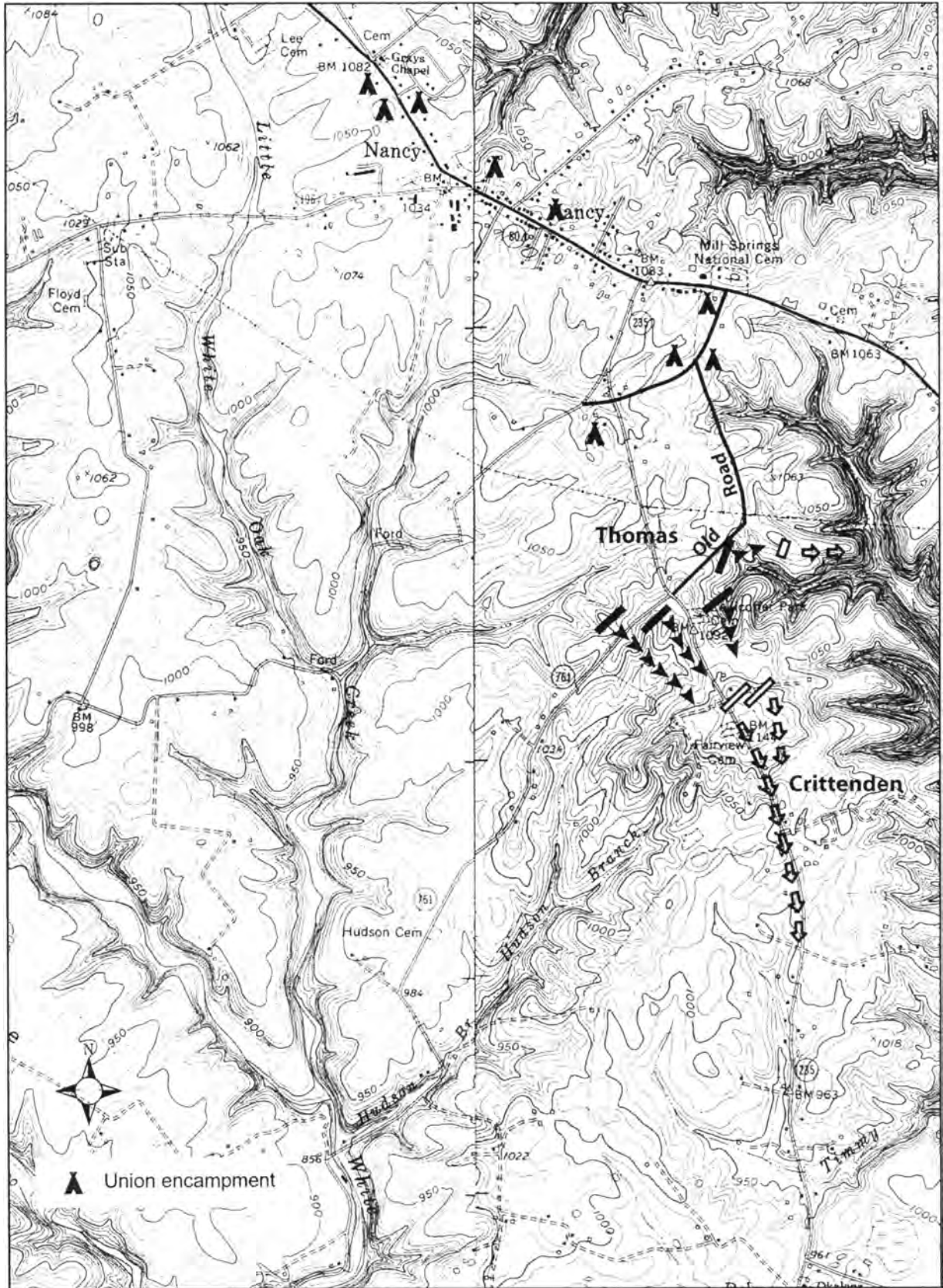
 = 24,000 feet



Map 13: After Zollicoffer is killed Union troops attack, forcing the Confederates to retreat.

Map Based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

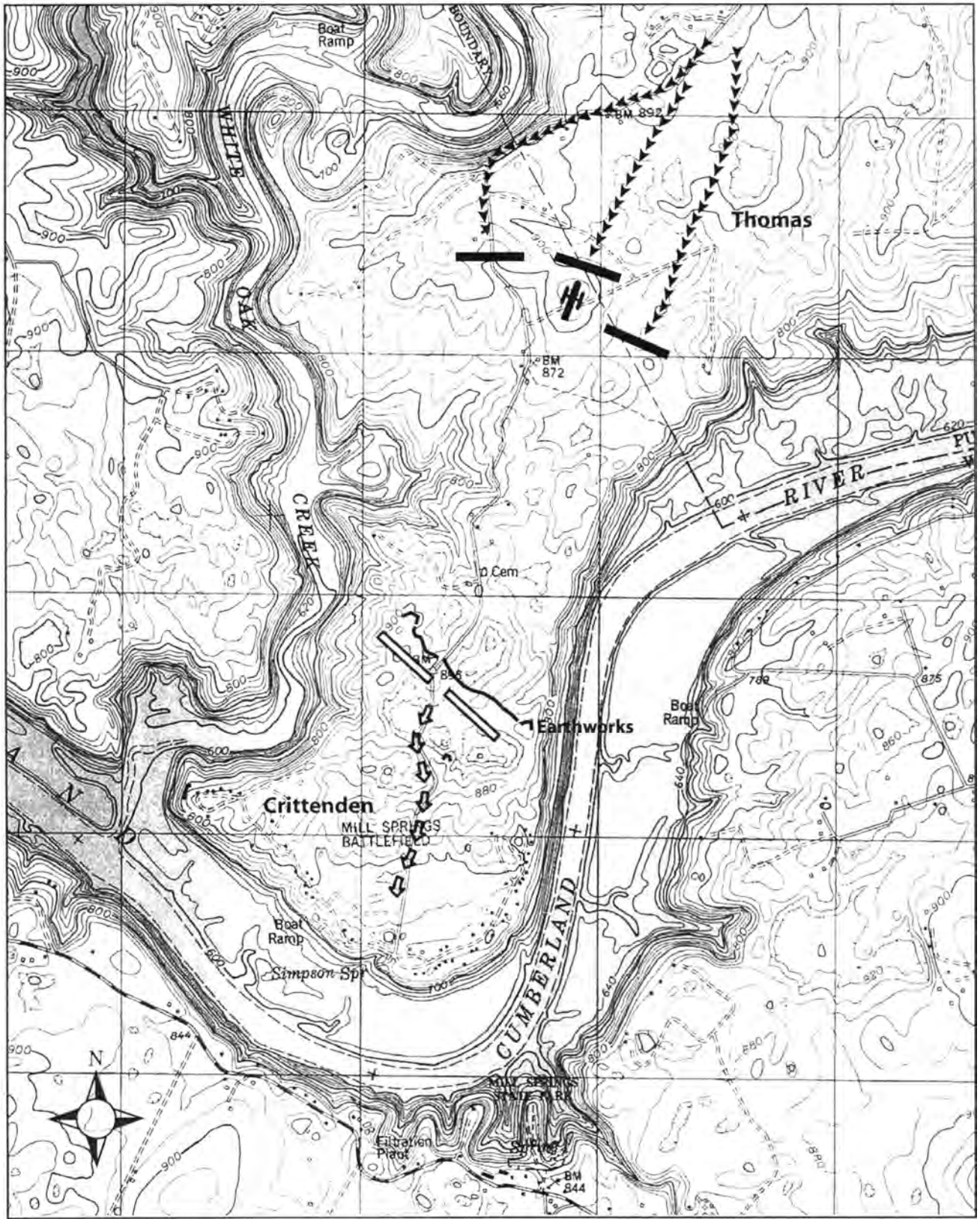
— = 24,000 feet



Map 14: With the battle lost, the Confederate reserve holds the main Union force long enough for most of the Confederates to retreat to Beech Grove.

Map based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

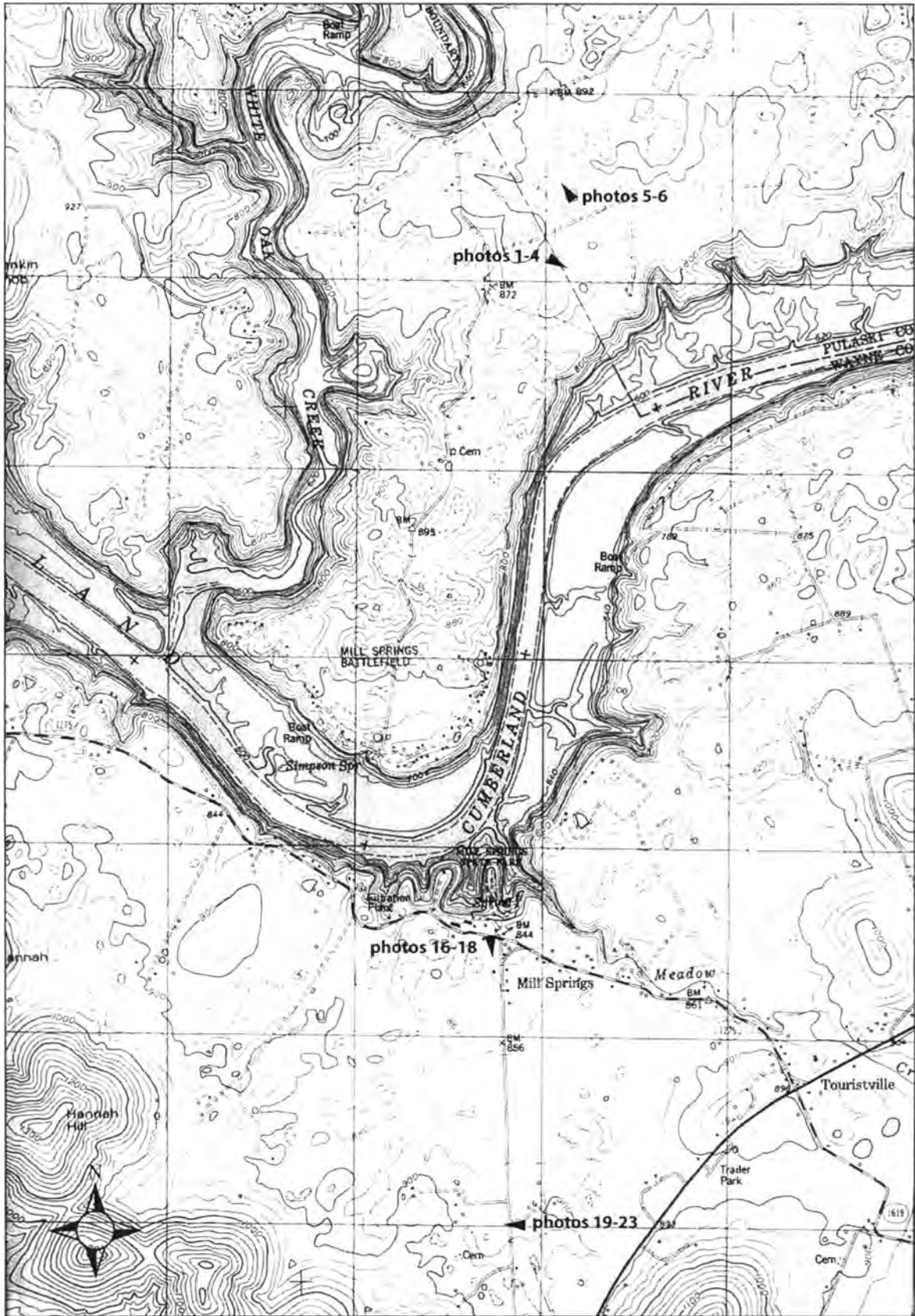
— = 24,000 feet



Map 15: Union pursuit arrives at Moulden's Hill.

Map based on Mill Springs USGS quad

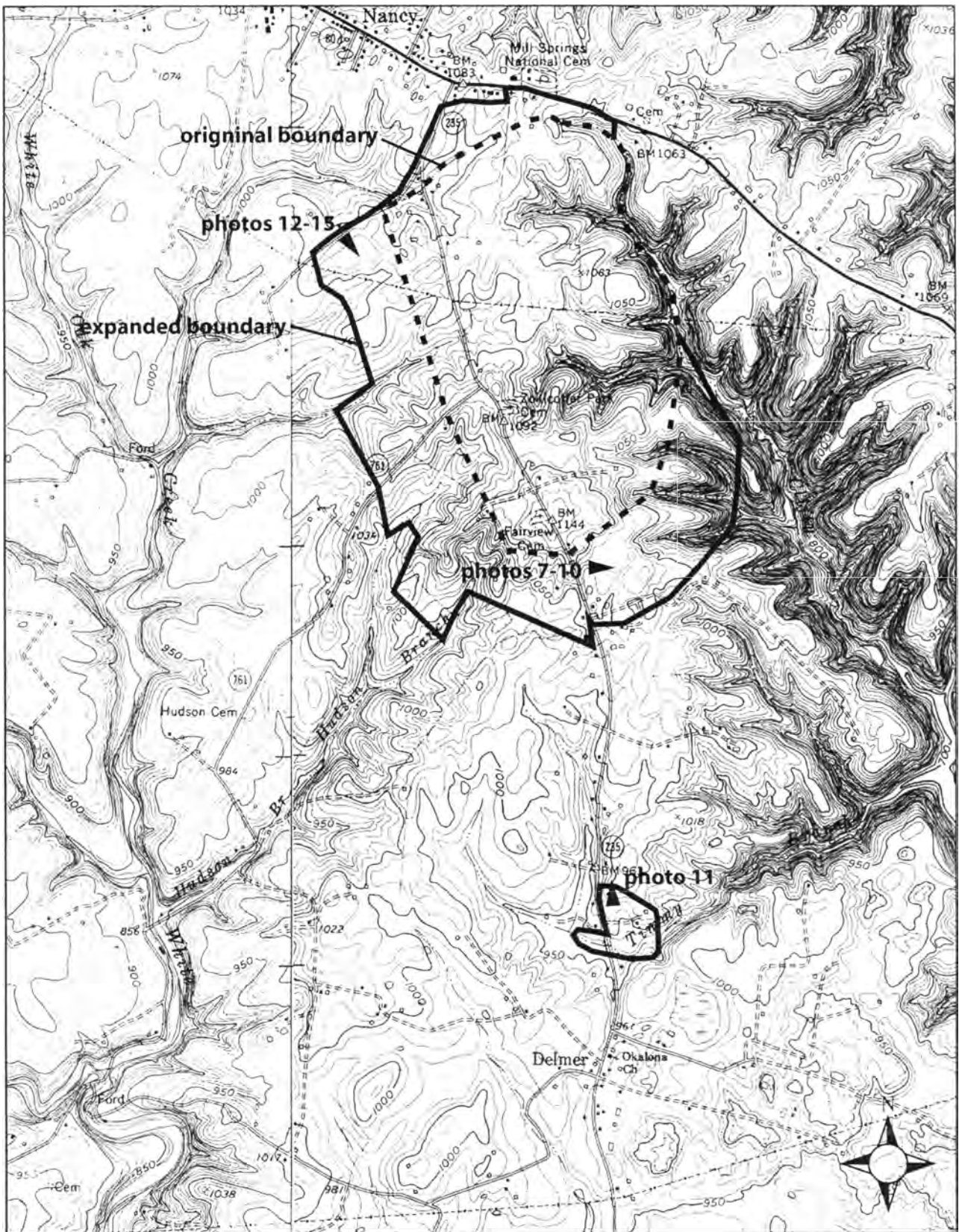
 = 24,000 feet



Map 16: Photographs

Map is based on Mill Springs USGS quad

— = 24,000 feet



Map 17: Photographs

Map based on Faubush and Delmer USGS quads

 = 24,000 feet

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 6/17/09      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/31/09  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001121

DETAILED EVALUATION:

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

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*All comments addressed.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A, B, D

REVIEWER Subert

DISCIPLINE Archaeology

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 6/29/09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/







*Dunagan's*  
**GROCERY & SUPPLY**  
MILL SPRINGS, W.V.

1917 Special Edition  
LITTONS WALL AND BELL



















































Battle of Mill Springs  
Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase)  
Pulaski and Wayne  
counties, KY

UTM references  
all Zone 16

Battlefield

1 70020/4103870  
2 70060/4104810  
3 70100/4104600  
4 70140/4104490  
5 70150/4104040  
6 70000/4104780  
7 70140/4102380  
8 70140/4102100  
9 70080/4102400  
10 70070/4102240  
11 70050/4102340  
12 70060/4102690  
13 700610/4102740  
14 70050/4102710  
15 700240/4103190  
16 700420/4103340  
17 700280/4103640  
18 700160/4103690

Timmy's Branch

1. 70160/4101260  
2. 701840/4100760  
3. 701250/4100840

Mill Springs Ky quad  
all Zone 16

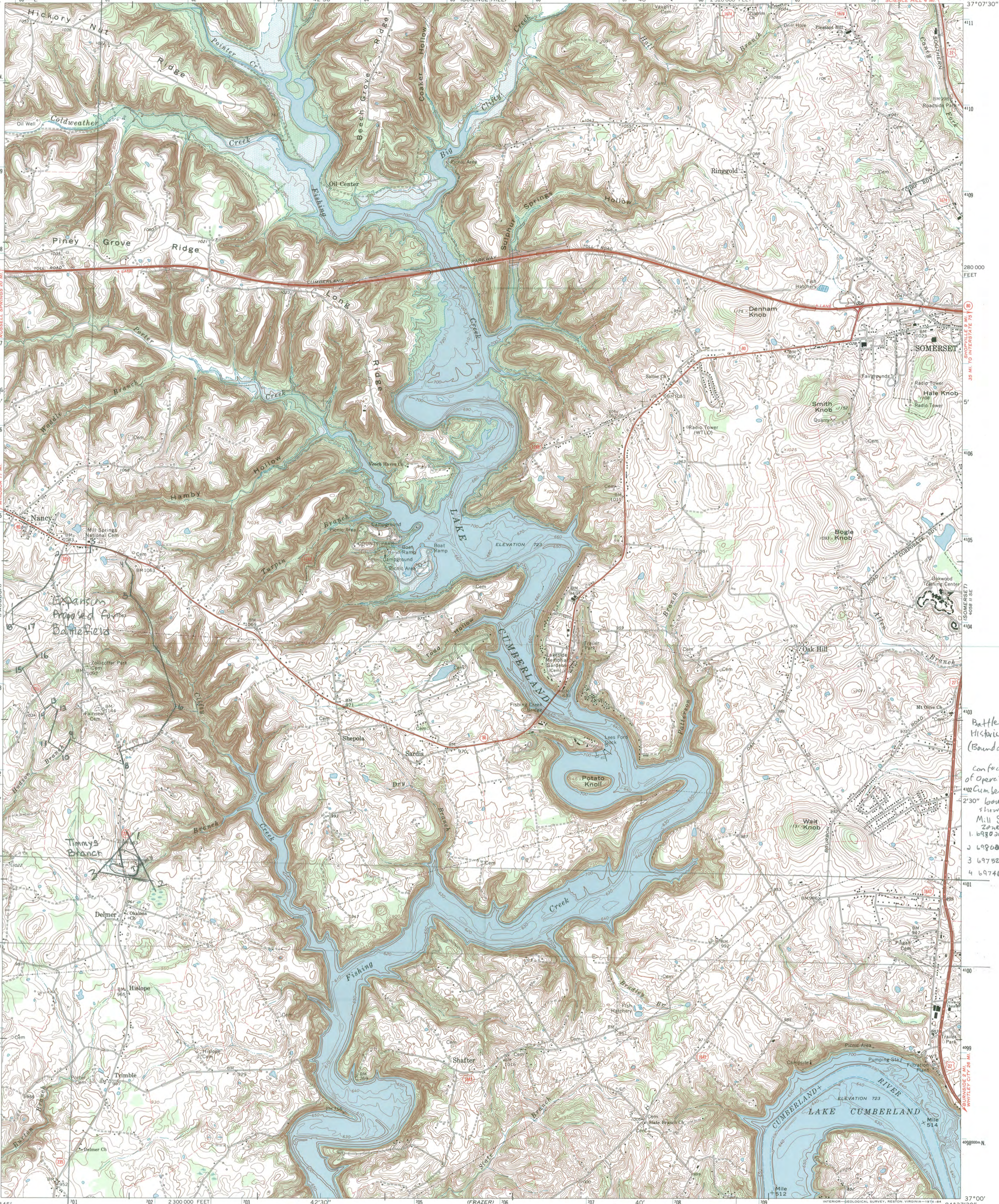
Beech Grove

1. 697530/4093790  
2. 697600/4093950  
3. 698660/4093860  
4. 698670/4092460  
5. 697260/4092500

Mill Springs  
see right margin

Battle of Mill Springs  
Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase)  
confederate Base  
of operations south of  
Cumberland River  
2'30" boundary expansion  
shown on  
Mill Springs Quad  
Zone 16

1. 698030/4089800  
2. 698080/4089730  
3. 697520/4089740  
4. 697460/4089580



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1951. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973  
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  
Areas covered by light-blue pattern and Lake Cumberland  
are subject to controlled inundation to 760 feet  
Underwater contours in Lake Cumberland from USCE Charts  
42, 43, 44, 47, 48 and 53 (1943)

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

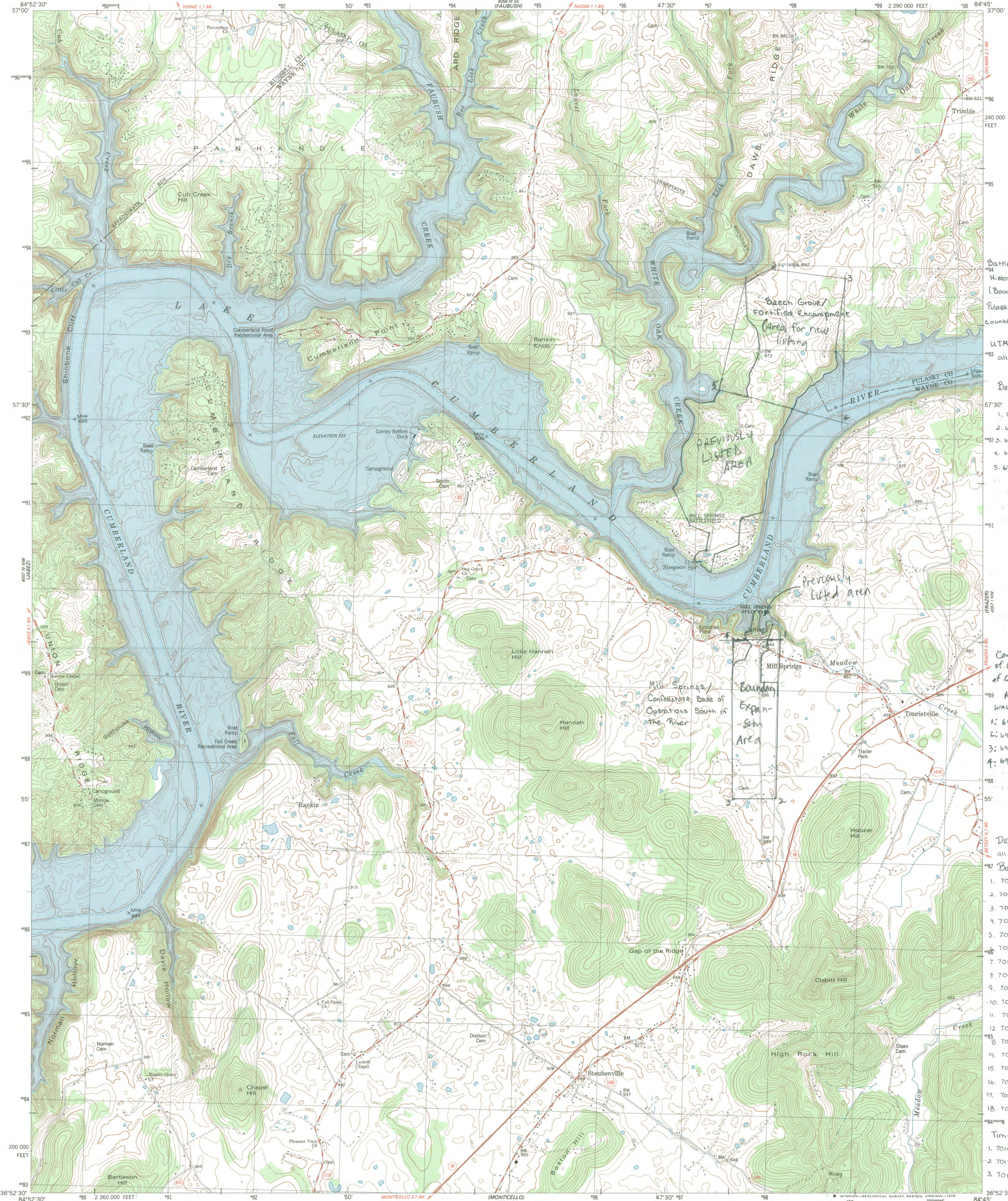
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	Slate Route

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

DELMER, KY.  
SW/4 SOMERSET 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3700—W8437.5/7.5

1973  
AMS 4058 II SW—SERIES V853

ISBN 0-607-21450-5  
917806072195001



Battle of Mill Springs  
Historic Areas  
(Boundary Increase)  
Pulaski and Wayne  
counties, KY

UTM references  
all Zone 16

Beech Grove:

- 697530 / 4093700
- 697800 / 4093950
- 698600 / 4093860
- 698760 / 4092160
- 697260 / 4092500

Confederate Base  
of Operations South  
of Cumberland River  
Mill Springs  
Wayne Co., KY  
Zone 16

- 698020 / 4089600
- 698000 / 4087700
- 697520 / 4087740
- 697460 / 4089560

Delmer, KY quad:  
all Zone 16

Battlefield

- 700080 / 4103870
- 700690 / 4104510
- 700000 / 4104600
- 701460 / 4104490
- 701500 / 4104040
- 702000 / 4102780
- 701440 / 4102380
- 701490 / 4102100
- 700860 / 4102400
- 700760 / 4102240
- 700590 / 4102340
- 700660 / 4102690
- 700610 / 4102740
- 700530 / 4102710
- 700240 / 4103190
- 700420 / 4103340
- 700280 / 4103640
- 700160 / 4103690

Timmys Branch

- 701600 / 4101260
- 701840 / 4100760
- 701280 / 4100840

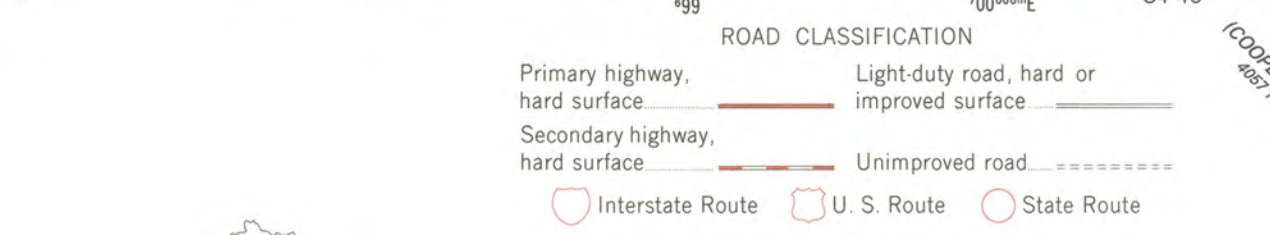
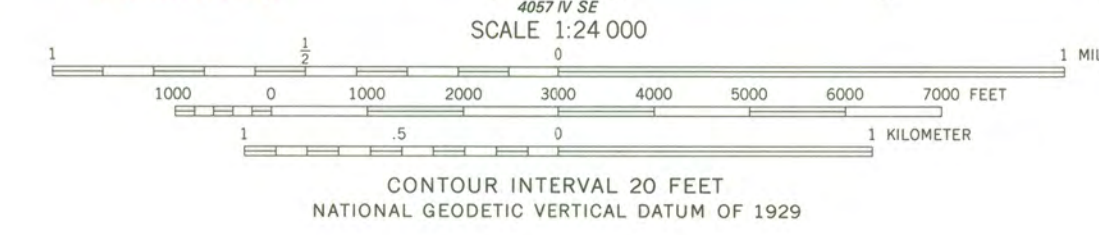
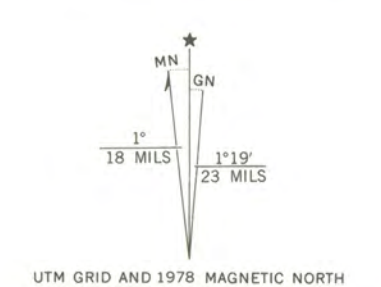
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1951. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs  
taken 1975. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1978

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Mercator grid, zone 16

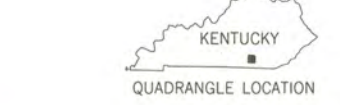
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Lake Cumberland Subject to controlled inundation to 760 feet

Underwater contours in Lake Cumberland from USCE charts dated 1943



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, 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



MILL SPRINGS, KY.  
NE4 MONTICELLO 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3652.5-W8445.7.5

Mill Springs

381 Hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

.....  
Gary Keeney Farms

July 25, 2008

Donna M Neary  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

To whom it may concern:

I, Gary Lee Keeney, do hereby state and confirm by notarized letter that I **do not** wish for my property to be included in the nomination process to the National Register of Historic Places per se your letter of July 23, 2008. I am irritated and troubled that in this free country built on private property rights that I must be responsible for excluding my property from a list you seem to have the legal power to compile. So therefore, I, Gary Lee Keeney, do hereby declare to remove my membership from any and all other organizations and entities which I have not joined.

Sincerely,



Gary Lee Keeney  
Farm Owner

Every man has a property in his own person. This nobody has any right to but himself. The labor of his body and the work of his hands are properly his. – John Locke, 1690

Madonna Patterson  
March 17, 2011

.....

Gary Keeney  
381 hwy 235  
Nancy, KY 42544

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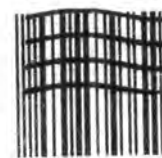


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REQUESTED

Donna M Neary  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

NR

40601+1824-00 0003



RECEIVED

AUG 12 2008

KY HERITAGE  
COUNCIL

Walter L. & Patricia A. Gooch  
2655 Waterworks Road  
Danville, KY - 40422

August 4, 2008

Ms. Donna M. Neary  
Executive Director  
KY Heritage Council  
and State Historic Preservation Officer  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, KY - 40601

Dear Ms. Neary:

Thank you for your letter of July 23, 2008 regarding the proposed boundary increase of the Battle of Mill Springs Historic Area to include property that we own on Lake Cumberland in Pulaski County.

Your letter indicated that if we did not agree with the inclusion of our property in the Historic Area, we should submit a notarized letter of objection.

Please consider this letter as our notice that we do not want our property to be included in the Battle of Mill Springs Historic Area.

Thank you.

Respectfully Yours,

*Walter L. Gooch*  
*Patricia A. Gooch*

Walter L. Gooch  
Patricia A. Gooch

*Derek Emerson*  
NOTARY

Derek Emerson, Notary Public  
My Commission Expires February 7, 2012



W. L. Gooch  
 2655 Waterworks Rd.  
 Danville KY 40422-9360

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*Marty*

*Ms. Donna M. Heary  
 Executive Director  
 KY Heritage Council &  
 State Historic Preservation Officer  
 300 Washington St.  
 Frankfort, KY - 40601*

40601+1824



Mill Springs

Donna M. Neary  
Executive Director  
KY Heritage Council & State  
Historic Preservation Officer  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, KY 40601

RECEIVED  
AUG 8 2008  
KY HERITAGE  
COUNCIL

Dear Donna M. Neary,

Thank you for the recent nomination to the National Register of Historic Places listing. We appreciate the opportunity but as the owners of the private property nominated to the National Register of Historic Places we choose to object to the listing at this time.

Sincerely,

Jodie & Ollie McGlothlin

Jodie McGlothlin      8-7-08  
Owner Jodie McGlothlin      Date

Ollie McGlothlin      8-7-08  
Owner Ollie McGlothlin      Date

Jennifer Lynn Bowling      8-04-08  
Notary Public      Date

JENNIFER LYNN BOWLING  
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF KY  
COMMISSION EXPIRES  
JANUARY 12, 2010

Commission Expires

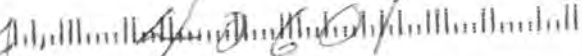
Ms. Jodie McGlothlin  
406 Reddish St  
Ferguson, KY 42533

**Marty**



Donna M. Neary  
Executive Director  
Ky. Heritage Council + State  
Historic Preservation Officer  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Ky 40601

40601+0824300 0003



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AUG 15 2008

KY HERITAGE  
COUNCIL

August 15, 2008

Dear Donna M. Neary:

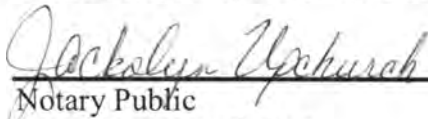
In regard to the letter I received from you. This is my notarized letter of objection. I do not wish for my property near the Battle Field of Mill Springs at Nancy, Kentucky to be nominated to the National Register.

Respectfully,



Wilma Wilson Brummett

Come before me, Wilma Wilson Brummett on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 2008



Notary Public

10-27-2010

Commission Expires

Wilma Wilson Brummett  
505 W.T.L.O. Rd.  
Somerset, Ky. 42503

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**\$ 5.320**

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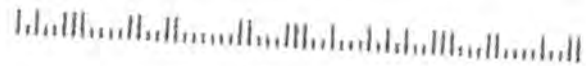
MAILED AUG 15 2008  
42503



Mill Springs

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington St.  
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

40601+1824-00 C003



RECEIVED

AUG 26 2008

KY HERITAGE  
COUNCIL

ATTENTION: Ms. Donna Neary  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Pursuant to notice by the Commerce Cabinet Kentucky Heritage Council by Donna M. Neary, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer that the property of Landmark Ventures, LLC is being considered for the National Register of Historic Places, the undersigned member of Landmark Ventures, LLC, hereby objects to including its property, as described in Deed Book 0730, Page 0560, in the Pulaski County Clerk's Office, Kentucky, and in Deed Book 301, Page 763, Wayne County Clerk's Office, Kentucky, in the State or National Register of Historic Places.

LANDMARK VENTURES, LLC

BY: Jeffrey A. House  
JEFFREY A. HOUSE, member of  
Landmark Ventures, LLC

STATE OF North Carolina

COUNTY OF Cherokee.SCT:

I, the undersigned Notary Public, within and for the above named County and State, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was this day produced, sworn to, signed and acknowledged before me, Jeffrey A. House, as member of Landmark Ventures, LLC, to be his voluntary act and deed, for an on behalf of said limited liability company, this 25 day of August, 2008.

Anita J. Owens  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
My Commission Expires: 11-21-11

\*OFFICIAL SEAL\*  
Notary Public, North Carolina  
County of Clay  
Anita J. Owens



COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Steven L. Beshear  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov  
October 20, 2008

Marcheta Sparrow  
Secretary

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 approved at the August 27, 2008 Review Board meeting. We are submitting these Kentucky properties for listing in the National Register:

- Wurtland Union Church, Greenup County
- Cherokee State Park, Marshall County
- ✓ Battle of Mill Spings Historic Areas (Boundary Increase), Pulaski and Wayne Counties
- New Zion Historic District, Scott and Fayette Counties

The following nomination was returned, and have been revised according to comments provided by the National Register staff reviewer. We are resubmitting these Kentucky properties for reconsideration and listing:

- Dr. Edwards House, Garrard County NR ID: 08000650

The following properties are submitted for listing. Their owners previously had objected to their listing, so these properties currently have Determined Eligible status. Included are notarized letters from owners withdrawing any objections to listing:

- Stoddard Johnston Elementary School, Jefferson County NR ID: 82005031
- Creel, Elijah, House (Green County MRA), Green County NR ID: 85003589

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, Acting Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council and  
State Historic Preservation Officer



STEVEN L. BESHEAR  
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW  
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
300 WASHINGTON STREET  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
PHONE (502) 564-7005  
FAX (502) 564-5820  
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



June 9, 2009

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 4 Kentucky properties approved at the 5/12/09 Review Board meeting:

- Upper Reaches of Boones Creek Rural Historic District**, Clark and Fayette Counties, KY
- Central Frankfort Historic District**, Franklin County, KY
- Bowman House**, Garrard County, KY
- Hinton-Scarce House**, Shelby County, KY

A significant number of owners objected to the nomination of the Upper Reaches of Boones Creek Rural Historic District. The count of owners and objections was complicated by numerous types of ownership and by individuals who owned more than one parcel submitting multiple objections. In addition to submitting all objections with this mailing, we have enclosed the sheet that we used to count the numbers of owners and the numbers of objections, so you can verify our conclusion that a majority has not objected.

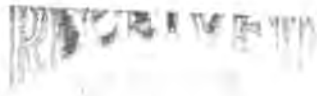
Finally, we resubmit a revised nomination, the <sup>Battle of</sup> **Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Enlargement and Additional Documentation)**, Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky, for listing. We revised the form according to the reviewer's comments.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and  
Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council

Owner - Ernie  
Belnap



NOT RECOMMENDED  
COUNCIL

At this time I reject The  
nomination for my Property To be  
on the National Register of  
Historic Places. I Do not have to  
explain but you have already put  
a Battlefield Stop off "#5"  
in the front. People come and go  
at all hours of the Day and night  
and some Park at night. The man  
who owns The Property in front say  
People leave Bags of Garbage There  
Periodically. You Do not live here.  
And you certainly made an ugly  
mess of a Shrine to fallen Soldiers  
in the front. What really is  
your agenda here? However  
The museum in town seems to  
reflect a more humanistic history  
of the times.

Sincerely,  
Property  
Owner: *Ernie Belnap*

"For objection"

P.S. Not to worry,  
I will Preserve This land.

Tina Cox, N.P.  
exp 2/26/12

TINA COX  
STATE OF KY  
COUNTY OF BOYLE  
EXP 2/26/12

Ernest Belnap  
P.O. Box 81  
Waynesburg, Ky. 40489

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AMCJNT

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Commerce Cabinet  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
The State Historic Preservation office  
300 Washington St,  
Frankfort, Ky. 40601