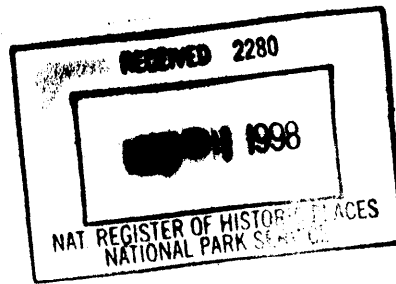


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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# 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 Mill Springs National Cemetery

other names/site number Logan's Crossroads National Cemetery

## 2. Location

street & number 9044 West Highway 80  not for publication N/A

city or town Nancy  vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Pulaski code 199 zip code 42544

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Karen Anne Tupelo, Federal Preservation Officer 4/28/98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Veterans Affairs  
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.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO 3-23-98  
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
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):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Edson A. Beall 5/29/98  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Kentucky  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
1	0	sites
2	1	structures
0	1	objects
3	3	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

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**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Slate

other Marble

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**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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**

1862-1948  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1862, 1867  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Department of Veterans Affairs

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Kentucky  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 3.5

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 

17	701160	4104680
Zone	Easting	Northing

3 

Zone	Easting	Northing

2 

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4 

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See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date April 28, 1998

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420

**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 Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20420

**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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Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 1

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**DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

**Materials:**

Other: Iron, stone

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Mill Springs National Cemetery is located at 9044 West Highway 80, Nancy, Kentucky, in Pulaski County, eight miles west of Somerset. The site is rectangular in shape. The main entrance is located near the center of the south side and is protected by a wrought-iron gate supported by stone piers, with a pedestrian gate on the left side. The gates were constructed circa 1868. A steel pipe service gate is situated near the northwest corner of the cemetery. Only a portion of the original three-foot stone perimeter wall remains. The wall, constructed circa 1868, is covered with a heavy coping set in cement and extends from east of the main entrance gate to the northeast corner of the cemetery. Wrought-iron fencing encloses the area from west of the main entrance to the southwest corner, and the remainder of the cemetery is enclosed by farm-type wire fencing. The flagpole is located in Section B. The service building is situated on the north side of the cemetery, and a committal service tent is located just east of the service building.

Graves were originally marked by neatly painted numbered stakes, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. As of January 31, 1998, there were 2,293 sites used for the interment of 2,474 casketed remains and 23 sites used for the interment of 33 cremated remains. As of January 31, 1998, there were 324 gravesites available (20 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 36 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The brick and concrete service building, containing public restrooms, was constructed in 1936. The roof is slate.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

**Sites:** Cemetery

**Structures:** Gate, original perimeter wall

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky

Section number 7 & 8 Page 2

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

**Buildings:** Service building

**Structures:** Committal service tent

**Objects:** Flagpole

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Mill Springs National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who had served their country throughout its history.

A variety of ways was considered to end the period of significance. Since the contributing resources were constructed or erected many years ago, and a reasonable specific date could not be defined to end the period, the date of 1948 (50 years ago) was used.

In late 1861, while the Confederate government was being established, the military stalemate began to resolve itself. The first important moves began in the southeastern region of rugged mountains, heavy timber, and swift streams where the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia boundaries converge. General Felix Zollicoffer, a Tennessee journalist and politician, had been ordered into eastern Tennessee on July 26, 1861. Brigadier George H. Thomas became Zollicoffer's opponent on September 15 when he assumed command of the Federal forces centered at Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard County. By November, he began to shift his troops westward, leaving behind small detachments in strong defensive positions to hold the mountain passes. He arrived at Mill Springs on November 29, 1861. His army, consisting of about 4,000 men, could be supplied there by steamboat from Nashville. Zollicoffer had warned General Albert Sidney Johnston that 1,000 of his men were without weapons and many of the others carried ancient flintlock muskets or shotguns. Identical shortages existed throughout Johnston's command, and he could do little to remedy Zollicoffer's situation. Expected reinforcements were detained in Tennessee, supplies continued to be inadequate, and General Johnston provided little guidance for the developing crisis. President Jefferson Davis complicated the situation by appointing George B. Crittenden, a son of the senator, to command and relegating Zollicoffer to head the Army's First Brigade.

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Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 3

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

By January 1862, when Crittenden arrived to assume command, Thomas's army had become so much stronger that the best chance of success for the Confederates lay in holding their defensive positions until Thomas came to them. The Union army began its advance, moving slowly over roads no better than quagmires, the infantry averaged only five miles a day, and the artillery and supply wagons could not keep up with them. By January 27, Thomas was at Logan's Crossroads, still several miles from Somerset and some nine or ten miles north of the Confederate fortifications. Since his rearguard was lagging far behind, Thomas ordered Brigadier General Albin Schoepf to come to him so that they could attempt to carry out Buell's order to capture or disperse the Confederate force.

Crittenden knew of Thomas's approach, but he thought that swollen streams would prevent Schoepf from joining Thomas for at least a day or two. Although they had only 4,000 effectives, Crittenden proposed to a council of war on January 18 that they attack Thomas before he was reinforced. Zollicoffer may have objected, but the Confederates started their advance soon after midnight. The crackle of gunfire signaled contact with the enemy on the morning of January 19.

The Tenth Indiana Infantry and Colonel Speed F. Fry's Fourth Kentucky regiments withstood the early Confederate assault until Thomas could get up reinforcements. During the early morning, Zollicoffer rode into the Union lines. He thought he was among Confederate units and his raincoat concealed his own identity. He told Colonel Fry that they were firing on our own men. Colonel Fry was giving the order to cease fire when a Confederate staff officer yelled that it was the enemy. General Zollicoffer was immediately shot out of the saddle.

Some Confederates began to drift away from the fighting, but a savage charge by the Twentieth Tennessee and Fifteenth Alabama regiments temporarily stabilized the line. Thomas checked the Confederates at the rail fence that had been Fry's pulpit. The men fought viciously at such close range that some seized rifles across the fence and attempted to wrestle them away from their owners. Thomas poured in more troops, and he was finally able to get some artillery into action. Some three hours after the first shots, the Confederate left was broken. Despite heavy casualties, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments that had already fought so gallantly protected the retreat and prevented a disaster. Both sides had used about 4,000 men. The Confederate losses were reported as 125 killed, 309 wounded, and 95 missing. The Union casualties were 40 killed, 207 wounded, and 15 missing. Since the dead Zollicoffer had become a hero, Crittenden was blamed for the debacle. Although not found guilty of any charge, his military usefulness was ended, and he resigned his commission in October 1862 and spent the rest of the war in various minor positions.

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky**

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

Approximately one mile from the national cemetery, a stone marker commemorates the grave of the Confederate casualties who were buried where they fell. Although General Zollicoffer's body was returned to his home in Tennessee, a monument near the mass grave commemorates the spot where he was killed.

The "Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 18, 1993. This registration document contains a comprehensive description of the Battle of Mill Springs.

The cemetery was originally designated as the "Logan's Crossroads National Cemetery," and was one of the original fourteen national cemeteries created in 1862, pursuant to the Act of July 17. The land was not acquired by the Government until 1867. By deed dated July 5, 1867, the land was donated by William H. Logan, on whose farm the Battle of Mill Springs had been fought. In the 1880's Secretary of War Robert Lincoln changed the name of the cemetery to "Mill Springs National Cemetery" to reference the most common name for the battle that had created the need for the cemetery.

The cemetery contains 3.5 acres. In 1992, the Disabled American Veterans, Chapter 162, Science Hill, Kentucky, donated 2.8 acres to expand the national cemetery, but this area has not yet been developed for burial.

Both Mr. William H. Logan and his wife, Nancy, the donors of the original property, are buried in the national cemetery. Mr. Logan died on October 6, 1884, and Mrs. Logan died on March 24, 1896. Their graves are marked by private monuments and are located in Section F.

The victorious Union soldiers, under the direction of General Thomas, gathered their dead and interred them in single graves in what is presently the national cemetery. These graves were located just opposite the position of Batteries B and C, 1<sup>st</sup> Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and about 500 yards north of the first battle position of the Union Army.

In addition to the original battlefield casualties, the remains of Union soldiers found within a radius of 30 to 50 miles were buried in the cemetery. Bodies were removed to this cemetery from many different localities, over an area averaging 30 miles in width, from north to south and 50 miles in length, from east to west. They were recovered from Somerset and its vicinity, Burnside Point, Waitsboro, Stegall's Ferry, Mill Springs, Horseshoe Bend, Greasy Creek, Monticello, Gap in the Ridge, Columbia and vicinity, from all points on the Cumberland River between Burnside Point and Jamestown, and from by the wayside in the mountains where the soldiers had died of illness or were



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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

killed in skirmishes with guerrillas. They were scattered upon four battlefields and in the hospital yards at Camp Burnside, Waitsboro, Somerset and Columbia.

Major General John Jacob Bethurum Williams was interred in the cemetery in Grave 790-H. He was born on June 27, 1894, and died on November 30, 1970, at Lexington, Kentucky. He served on the Mexican border in 1916, saw action in Europe during World War I, and was one of the Army's top officers in World War II. Authority was granted for the erection of a private monument to mark the family plot. The stone was inscribed with the General's complete military service data. His wife, Virginia, is buried in Grave 790-G.

There is one Medal of Honor recipient buried in the cemetery:

**Brent Woods, Sergeant, Company B, 9<sup>th</sup> U. S. Cavalry** - Woods was born in Pulaski County in 1855 to a slave family. He enlisted in the United States Army on October 10, 1873, and was assigned to the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, better known as the "Buffalo Soldiers." He was awarded the medal for his heroism in a battle with Indians along the Texas-New Mexico border on August 19, 1881. Woods was one of a small group of soldiers and civilians in pursuit of a band of Apaches led by Chief Nana. His unit rode unsuspectingly into what is now Gavilan Canyon, New Mexico, and found themselves easy targets for a trap. Woods was left in command when the unit commander was killed and the second-in-command deserted. He led a charge against the Apaches, fighting his way to the top of a ridge in what witnesses described as a one-man battle. For 78 years, his body lay in an unmarked grave in the black section of Sinking Creek Cemetery. Through the efforts of the town's equal employment opportunity director, Lorraine Smith, the ceremonies honoring Woods came about. He is buried in Section A, Grave 930. The Buffalo Soldiers consisted of units of black soldiers whose orders were to protect settlers moving west and fledgling railroad construction, to suppress hostile Indian attacks and to guard the U. S. mail. They played a key role in the development of the West, even though they fought and labored under a veil of anonymity, prejudice from citizenry, and hostility from Indians who opposed settlers from the East. They helped to maintain law and order and to pursue outlaws, cattle thieves, and even Mexican revolutionaries. They built or renovated dozens of Army posts and camps, strung thousands of miles of telegraph lines, and mapped uncharted wilderness. The Buffalo Soldier era ended in 1952 with integration of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, 86 years after their commissioning and after they had become two of the most highly-decorated units in U. S. military history. Woods is buried in Section A, Grave 930.

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky**

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)**

An inspector's report for 1870 stated that a lodge, which was a wooden cottage of three rooms, was located outside the cemetery wall and, along with the stable and gardens, occupied the western half of the Government land. About 1916, the frame (weatherboard) tool house was made temporary quarters for the superintendent when the lodge burned. A new frame-shingled and stone lodge with an asphalt shingle roof was then constructed in 1920. In the early 1960's a new flagstone porch and steps were installed at the rear of lodge. A description of the lodge in National Cemetery System microfilm records reads as follows: "The rough cut stone foundation supports the wood framing finished with white clapboard siding. It is topped with a gable roof of asphalt shingles which is highlighted by a large central shed dormer window at the front. In the rear is a small one-story wing with a hipped roof, adjacent is a small flat roofed screen porch. The front door stoop and steps are bordered by wrought-iron railings. The original six-over-six double-hung windows were covered with aluminum storm windows." This lodge was demolished sometime after 1980.

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871

Holt Dean W. American Military Cemeteries. North Carolina. McFarland and Company, Inc., 1992.

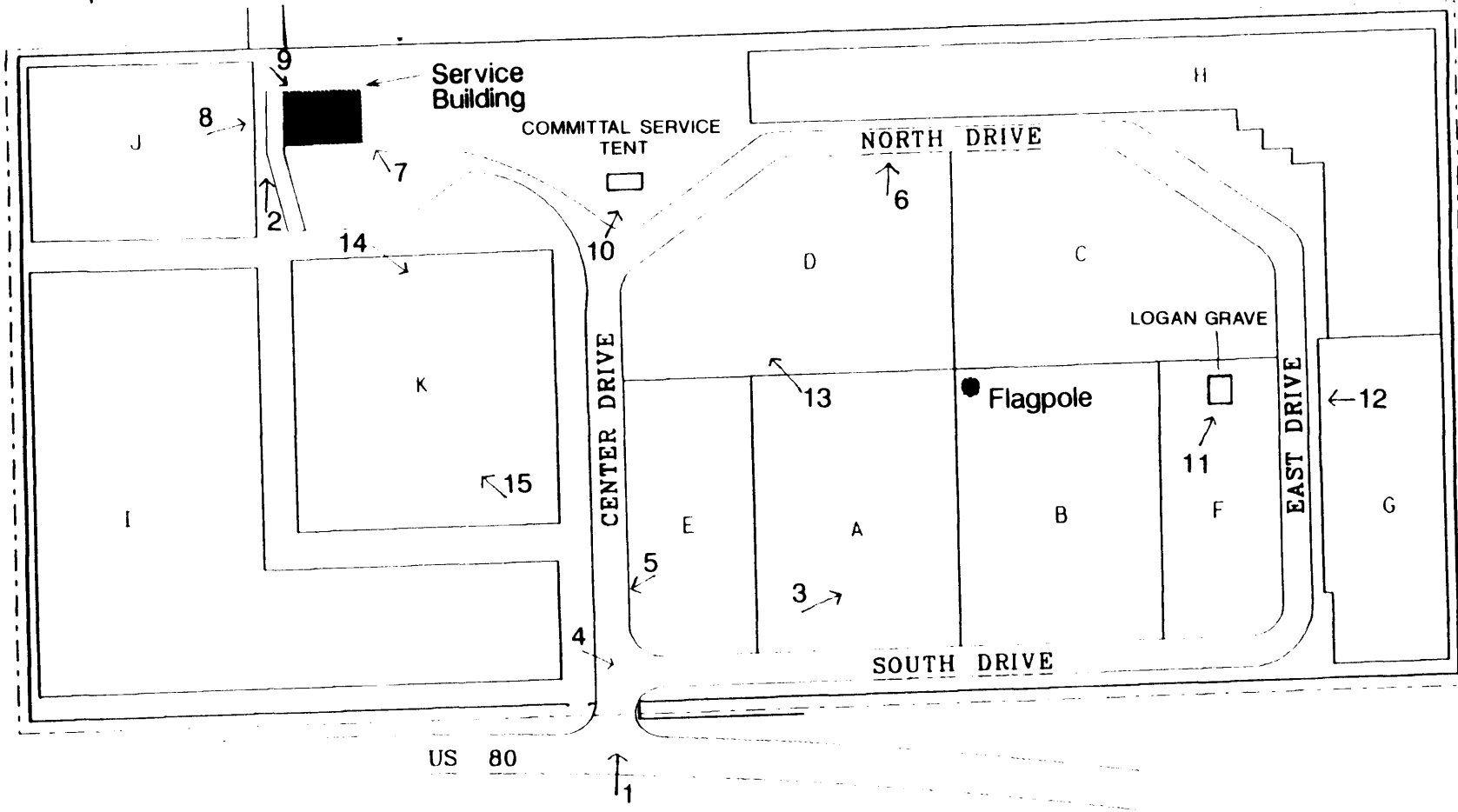
Harrison, Lowell H. The Civil War in Kentucky. The University Press of Kentucky, 1975.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

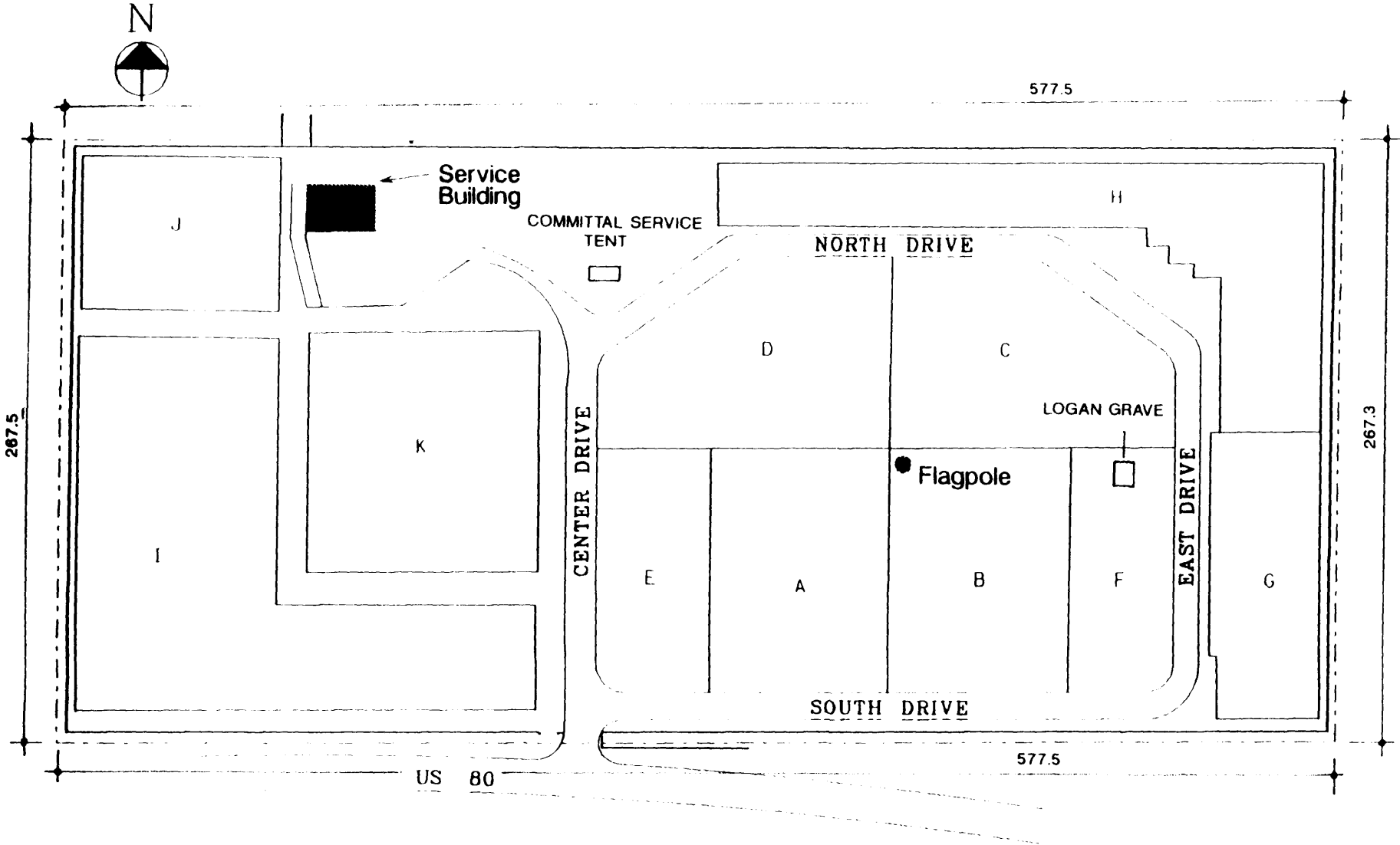


US 80

NOT TO SCALE

Sketch Map  
Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs



NOT TO SCALE

Base Map  
 Mill Springs National Cemetery  
 Pulaski County, Kentucky

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Mill Springs National Cemetery  
Pulaski County, Kentucky**

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**MILL SPRINGS NATIONAL CEMETERY**

Pulaski County, Kentucky

Armando A. Sammartino, photographer

Date of Photographs: October 14, 1997

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking north  
NEG. NO. 7570-5  
PHOTO 1 of 15

VIEW OF: Service building, south and east elevations  
NEG. NO. 7570-15  
PHOTO 7 of 15

VIEW OF: Service gate, view looking north  
NEG. NO. 7570-16  
PHOTO 2 of 15

VIEW OF: Service building, west elevation  
NEG. NO. 7570-17  
PHOTO 8 of 15

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking east  
NEG. NO. 7570-6  
PHOTO 3 of 15

VIEW OF: Service building, north elevation  
NEG. NO. 7570-18  
PHOTO 9 of 15

VIEW OF: Stone wall, view looking southeast  
NEG. NO. 7570-9  
PHOTO 4 of 15

VIEW OF: Committal service tent  
NEG. NO. 7570-14  
PHOTO 10 of 15

VIEW OF: Iron fence, view looking southwest  
NEG. NO. 7570-8  
PHOTO 5 of 15

VIEW OF: Logan grave  
NEG. NO. 7570-11  
PHOTO 11 of 15

VIEW OF: Farm-type wire fence along north boundary  
NEG. NO. 7570-22  
PHOTO 6 of 15

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west showing Logan grave and two private markers  
NEG. NO. 7570-12  
PHOTO 12 of 15

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**Civil War Era National Cemeteries**

**Mill Springs National Cemetery  
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VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest  
NEG. NO. 7570-23  
PHOTO 13 of 15

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest  
NEG. NO. 7570-19  
PHOTO 15 of 15

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southeast  
NEG. NO. 7570-24A  
PHOTO 14 of 15