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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

other names/site number Battle of Green River Bridge/ TA-119; TA-1

2. Location

street: Off KY 55, on Tebbs Bend Road (Old Columbia Turnpike Rd.) not for publication N/A

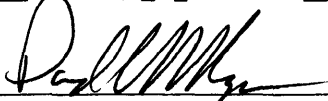
city or town Campbellsville vicinity x

state Kentucky code KY county Taylor code 217 zip code 42718

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.



David L. Morgan, SHPO
Signature of certifying official

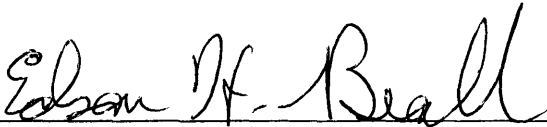
6-22-99

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):

Signature of Keeper

7/28/99

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
3	53 buildings
1	sites
	3 structures
	objects
4	58 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE _____	Sub: Battle Site _____
LANDSCAPE _____	natural feature _____
AGRICULTURE _____	agricultural field _____
DOMESTIC _____	single dwelling _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURE _____	Sub: agricultural field _____
DOMESTIC _____	single dwelling _____
LANDSCAPE _____	natural feature _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_____ N/A _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

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

Narrative Description begins in section 7, p. 1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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 in the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY _____

Period of Significance _____ July 4, 1863 _____

Significant Dates _____ July 4, 1863 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

_____ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation _____ N/A _____

Architect/Builder _____ N/A _____

Narrative Statement of Significance begins in section 8, p.1.

9. Major Bibliographical References begins in section 9, p.1.

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: Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 376

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification begin in section 10, p.1.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Braselton/President
 organization Preservation Partners, LLC date March 1999
 street & number 3518 S. Wakefield St. telephone 703-671-7721
 city or town Arlington state VA zip code 22206

Property Owner

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

name (see continuation sheets)
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Additional Information

Property Owner Information:

Camp Site of the 25th Michigan:

Hall Brothers Farm
Mr. Buster Hall
6405 New Columbia Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-6033

Mr. Carl Hall
6045 New Columbia Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-7145

William C. and Lisa Sublett
C/o Community Trust Bank
PO Box 219
Campbellsville, KY 42719

Site of Toll Gate House:

Wandis Lotter
404 Davis Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Sublett Log Home:

Heirs of James Robert Sublett include:

Mrs. James A. Sublett
414 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-8965

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CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Property Owner Information continued:

Nancy Sublett Tullis
366 Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-4836

Green River Bridge Skirmish Site:

Nancy Sublett Tullis
366 Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-4836

Soldiers Spring/Site where Union first buried their dead/site of Green River Stockade:

Robert D. Phillips
1244 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-4588

Site of Camp of 8th Michigan Infantry whose stragglers helped defend bridge:

Carol Settle
314 Summit
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-8350

Site of Union Tent Hospital:

Charles E. Huber
1126 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-8539

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CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Property Owner Information continued:

Union Defensive Line:

Russell Williams
2078 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-4210

Raymond Brown (rifle pit)
2144 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-789-2655

John Kerr
2218 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-789-3025

Site of Confederate Flanking Maneuver:

Steve and Sadie Cure
2303 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-9948

Site of one and one-half-story, single-pen log house occupied by Confederates at beginning of attack:

Jesse Brockman
2324 Tebbs Bend Rd.
Campbellsville, KY 42718
502-465-6524

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Property Owner Information continued:

Site of Confederate Artillery:

Marvin and Carol Crenshaw
823 Morningsun Dr.
Olivenhain, CA 92024
760-753-7641

Stephen and Teresa Elmore
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Tony and Brenda DeSpain
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Roy DeSpain
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Other property owners:

Robert and Pamela Judd
1539 Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Dean and Nadine Willis
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Mark Allen and Shirley Willis
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

Mr. And Mrs. T. Quinn
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

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name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Property Owner Information continued:

David and Julie Smith
Tebbs Bend Road
Campbellsville, KY 42718

E.W. Quinn
KY Hwy. 55
Campbellsville, KY

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Section 7 Page 1 name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**
county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Narrative Description

The site of the Civil War Battle of Tebbs Bend (TA-119; TA-1) encompasses the land between the Tebbs [Tibbs] Bend in the Green River and land along the Tebbs Bend Road (Old Columbia Turnpike), approximately 7.3 miles south of Campbellsville, KY. This site consists of approximately 376 acres that retain a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

In the battle, Union Col. Orlando H. Moore's 25th Michigan army repulsed Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan's cavalry as they attempted to force a crossing of the Green River. This site demonstrates how crucial it is in battle to occupy the ground that dominates the surrounding terrain with fields of fire covering enemy approaches. Col. Moore, the Federal commander, had 200 troops, while Gen. Morgan had 2,500 cavalymen, about 800 of whom he committed to the battle. The Northern forces, well situated and protected by an abatis, defeated the much superior Southern forces with artillery.

The landscape today, as in 1863, is rural and in agricultural use, with steep, wooded bluffs that rise above the Tebbs Bend of the Green River. Much of the land was heavily wooded at the time of the battle. Historic maps indicate that there may have been significantly more tree cover in 1863 than today. A newspaper account from 1899 (*Richmond Kentucky Climax Pentagraph*) confirms this, revealing that forests had been felled since the battle, and given way to cultivated fields and homes. Save for this agricultural clearing, the site has changed little in feeling and setting since July 4, 1863. The open field where the majority of the battle took place retains its open feel today. Though grading and construction of homes have impacted some of the integrity of setting, it still retains its traditional land use, rural character, and rugged topography.

The special combination of natural features was integral to the occurrence of the battle at this location. The formidable bluffs offered an excellent vantagepoint and defensive position from which to protect the river crossing. Nearby fields with proximity to the river served as campsites for the Union soldiers stationed here. Gen. Morgan and his men had to cross the Green River. Due to the difficult terrain, he chose not to maneuver around the Union forces, but rather confronted them head on. The Union forces

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county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Narrative Description (continued)

used the topography to their advantage to orchestrate and win a victory over the infamous General John Hunt Morgan at the Battle of Tebbs Bend.

Moore's 25th Michigan was camped in a field on the northwest side of the bridge across the Green River, defending the bridge. The Federal forces had erected a stockade on the bluff above the bridge to command the river, but Moore elected not to occupy it for purposes of this engagement with Morgan and his cavalry. Instead he moved beyond the stockade and built a formidable defense from which to engage Morgan and his men.

In *A History of Morgan's Cavalry*, Confederate Col. Basil Duke, commander of the 1st Brigade at Tebbs Bend, wrote that Col. Moore had "selected the strongest natural position I ever saw, and fortified it with a skill equal to his judgment in the selection" (Duke, 420). (See drawing of battlefield.) On a narrow peninsula between bends in the river, not more than 100 yards wide, Moore's men constructed an earthwork, protected in front by an abatis of trees. The road on which the Confederates were advancing ran directly through this site. Beyond the woods, as the peninsula widened, was an open field surrounded by a deep ravine to the south. Access to the cleared area was difficult except by the road, which ran to the left of the clearing. "All around it are thick woods, and upon the east and west the river banks are as steep and impassible as precipices. At the southern extremity of the open ground, and facing and commanding the road, a rifle pit had been dug, about one hundred and twenty feet long—capable of containing about fifty or sixty men, and about that number had been posted in it" (Duke, p. 420).

The strategy of the battle becomes immediately clear upon a hike or drive through the site. The steep and rolling topography, the river and its bend, and the open field of battle evoke the setting and feeling of July 4, 1863.

Though this site contains a relatively high number of non-contributing resources, the modern structures have not compromised its historic integrity. These include a half-truss iron bridge built in 1907 (Green River Bridge, TA-58); the Confederate cemetery marking the graves of Confederate soldiers killed in the battle (Battle of Tebbs Bend Monument, TA-13; listed in the National Register, 1997); and 19th and 20th century homes, agricultural buildings and related structures. Both the bridge and the cemetery, though non-contributing, serve to enhance the understanding of the events of July 4, 1863. Other

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Narrative Description (continued)

non-contributing structures, built since 1863 are rural, low density, low intensity uses and do not destroy the overall integrity of the site. The site also features the Green River Toll House (TA-58) extant from the time of the battle, but subsequently relocated across the road, and thus considered non-contributing for purposes of this nomination.

Non-contributing resources are described below.

1. Four-bay, vinyl-clad farmhouse with ell addition, c. 1930.
2. Shed outbuilding.
3. Three-bay, aluminum clad Toll House with standing seam gable roof. Extant from date of battle, but relocated across the road.
4. Shed/pen with asbestos siding.
5. 20th century frame tobacco barn.
6. 20th century frame garage with shed addition clad in asbestos shingles.
7. 20th century frame tool shed.
8. Three-bay house with aluminum siding, c. 1950.
9. Garage with workshop addition, clad in plywood siding, with corrugated metal roof.
10. Modern mobile home.
11. Half-truss iron bridge, 1907 (TA-58).
12. Brick ranch with split level garage, c. 1960.
13. Modern frame garage, c. 1960.
14. Frame barn with corrugated metal siding and roof.
15. Corrugated metal silo.
16. Metal pole barn.
17. 20th century two-story, three bay house with four column pedimented porch and ell addition with garage.
18. Early 20th century two-story frame house clad with vinyl siding and Gambrel roof.
19. Frame well house.
20. Metal pole barn.
21. Frame tobacco barn.
22. Metal frame green house.
23. 20th century modern frame ranch.

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county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Narrative Description (continued)

24. Two bay pole garage.
25. 20th century tobacco and stock barn.
26. 20th century frame garage with metal siding.
27. Frame garage with addition, clad in metal siding.
28. Brick ranch house, c. 1960.
29. Frame barn.
30. Modern manufactured home.
31. Frame shed roof tool shed.
32. Frame workshop/garage.
33. Late 20th century frame house
34. Late 20th century frame garage.
35. 20th century frame farmhouse.
36. 20th century board and batten smokehouse.
37. Dilapidated frame barn.
38. Corrugated metal garage.
39. Brick ranch house, c. 1970.
40. Cape Cod house with attached garage, c. 1980.
41. Ranch house with vinyl siding, c. 1980.
42. Late 19th century, two-story frame T-plan house, clad with aluminum siding.
43. Board and Batten barn with corrugated metal roof.
44. Frame outbuilding.
45. Frame outbuilding.
46. Frame outbuilding.
47. Concrete block outbuilding.
48. Concrete block outbuilding.
49. Large frame tobacco barn with metal roof.
50. Metal pole barn.
51. Metal garage.
52. Modern mobile home.
53. Modern mobile home.

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county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Narrative Description (continued)

- 54. Modern doublewide mobile home.
- 55. Frame storage building.
- 56. Modern frame ranch house clad with aluminum siding.
- 57. One-and-one-half story, late 19th century T-plan house, clad with aluminum siding.
- 58. Brick ranch house, c. 1970.

The issue of non-contributing resources and changes to the landscape and the impact on integrity requires special consideration with regard to battlefields. *National Register Bulletin 40, Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, provides guidance on this issue. "The impact of non-contributing properties on a battlefield as a whole depends not only [emphasis added] on their number, but also on their nature and location and the size and topography of the battlefield" (p. 11). It cites several mitigating factors that are applicable here as described above, including: 1) the non-contributing properties reflect "continuing later development of traditional land use" (p. 11); 2) the non-contributing properties are in a "dispersed pattern" (p. 12); and 3) the battlefield is "characterized by rolling topography" (p. 12).

The *Guidelines* also speak to the issue of the loss of historic forest. "While the loss of historic forest covering does have an impact on the battlefield's historic setting, it will not necessarily destroy the battlefield's overall integrity" (p. 12). While the site of the Battle of Tebbs Bend has lost some woodlands to cultivated fields and rural residential uses, tree cover remains on the bluffs surrounding the field of fire. More importantly, the ruggedness of the land, its distinct natural features, and the agricultural character of the property remain, and would stir vivid memories in a soldier if he were alive today.

The contribution of this nomination is the battle site itself, rather than a bevy of contributing structures. There were very few structures in the landscape in 1863. The bridge and warehouses by the river had been burned by Gen. John Hunt Morgan during his Christmas Raid on January 1, 1863. A makeshift replacement bridge had partially washed out days prior to the Battle of Tebbs Bend. The Tollhouse and the Atkinson-Griffin house (see below) have been relocated. Another house that served as a Confederate staging area has since been destroyed.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Remaining contributing architectural features on the battlefield include the Sublett house (Sublett Log Home, TA-1), built of log construction and used after the battle as a Union hospital. Other contributing structures are a log corncrib and smokehouse that are part of the Sublett farm complex. This type of home, with related farm outbuildings typifies the development on the battlefield before July 1863.

Members of the community surrounding Tebbs Bend--including the Tebbs Bend - Green River Bridge Battlefield Association, the Friends of the Atkinson-Griffin House, the Taylor County Historical Society, property owners, and local school children--have rallied together to preserve the history of this battle. In 1979, the Friends of the Atkinson-Griffin House successfully saved and restored that house from demise. Relocated nearby on Corps of Engineers property at Green River Lake State Park, the house is open to visitors and features exhibits that tell the story of the Battle of Tebbs Bend and other events in the area's Civil War history. A non-profit organization, the Tebbs Bend-Green River Bridge Battlefield Association, has developed a 10-stop driving tour with interpretive signage, and the site has been designated as part of the national Civil War Discovery Trail by The Civil War Trust. Several of the signs were made possible through the fund raising activities of high school student members of the Kentucky Junior Historical Society Chapter at Taylor County High School.

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Section 8 Page 1 name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**
county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Statement of Significance

The Battle of Tebbs Bend meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the Civil War, a major series of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). It achieves statewide significance in the area of military history, as the site of a July 4, 1863 battle of the American Civil War, part of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's 1863 Ohio and Indiana Raid.

The site's significance stems from: 1) the battle as a devastating loss to Gen. John Hunt Morgan during one of his four infamous raids into Kentucky, and on the same day that Confederacy was defeated at Gettysburg, and that Vicksburg fell; 2) the geographic and strategic importance of the battle to defend the river crossing; and 3) the service of Kentucky troops here and the tremendous loss of men, including high-ranking officers.

The battle is also notable for the participation of several distinguished officers, in addition to Morgan. Major James B. McCreary was a future two time Governor of Kentucky. Col. Basil Duke became a General and was highly regarded in the Confederate army, and later served as General Counsel for the L&N Railroad. Col. D. Howard Smith, later Kentucky State Auditor, commanded troops here. And, Col. A.R. Johnson fought here and later became known as "Stovepipe" Johnson at Newburg, Indiana.

Though this property is nominated under Criterion A, it may be eligible under Criterion B and D as well.

Kentuckians' Raids Through Kentucky.

Morgan, Kentucky's contribution to the ranks of legendary Southern cavalry commanders, was considered the epitome of a cavalry leader and noted for his daring, headline producing raids. Morgan's cavalry operated in the Western theater under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. His primary contribution to the war lay not so much in what his raids accomplished as to what they added to the total cavalry operations in the west.

Morgan conducted a series of raids into Tennessee and Kentucky. The three week raid (Morgan's Second Kentucky Raid) in July 1862 led President Abraham Lincoln to wire Gen. Henry W. Halleck, the ranking Federal commander in the War Department: "They are having a stampede in Kentucky. Please look into it." Morgan's Third Kentucky

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Raid (December 21, 1862 - January 2, 1863), also known as the Christmas Raid, sought to sever the long Union supply lines stretching from Louisville. His cavalry raided the same spot at Tebbs Bend, burning the bridge, the newly erected stockade, and a thousand barrels of Federal corn. On May 1, 1863, Morgan and his command were given the C.S.A. Thanks of Congress for "varied, heroic, and invaluable services in Tennessee and Kentucky immediately preceding the battles before Murfreesboro..."

Morgan's 1862 Ohio and Indiana Raid.

In early June 1863, Gen. Braxton Bragg, Morgan's commanding officer, authorized Morgan to undertake a raid into Kentucky to slow Union General William S. Rosecrans' advance on Chattanooga. Bragg disapproved Morgan's request to extend the foray north of the Ohio. Exceeding Bragg's orders, Morgan set out on July 2, accompanied by 2,500 men in the brigades of Basil Duke and A.R. Johnson, possibly planning to take Louisville, and cross the Ohio River into Northern territory.

The Setting for Battle.

The Tebbs Bend battle was of strategic significance since it was fought for control of the Lebanon-Campbellsville-Columbia Turnpike Road, over which thousands of Federal troops traveled south. Rail lines ended at Lebanon, and this road was used to transport supplies to the armies of south central Kentucky. General George Thomas marched a portion of his army over the road to engage the southern army at Mill Springs. Morgan used it on his Christmas Raid in 1862, and found himself here again in July 1863.

The Civil War Battle of Tebbs Bend unfolded as Gen. John Hunt Morgan led his Confederate troops northward through Kentucky on his Great Raid into Indiana and Ohio. Morgan crossed the Cumberland River from Tennessee into Kentucky on July 2 and headed north. The Confederates headquartered at Cane Valley between Columbia and Campbellsville on the night of July 3, and the troops camped along the road between Cane Valley, Coburg, and the junction of the Ebenezer Road. Morgan resolved to cross the Green River at Tebbs Bend on July 4. He would have to defeat a Federal garrison of Col. Orlando H. Moore's 25th Michigan, five companies totaling 200 men, stationed here guarding the river crossing and encamped in pup tents on the north side of the river.

During the night of July 3, Morgan's advance guard reached the southern bank of

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Statement of Significance (continued)

the Green River and heard the ringing of axes and falling timbers..." In anticipation of Morgan's advance, Moore moved about half of his men forward to the narrow area of land entering the bend. He had abandoned the stockade (at the south end of the bridge), and erected an almost impregnable fortress of timber and earth on a sharp knoll overlooking the Tebbs Bend. Moore constructed a breastwork within the woods, further protected by an abatis of trees. Protected on three sides by precipitous riverbanks and thick woods, it was so well protected that artillery could not shell it effectively. Morgan saw no alternative except a frontal assault.

The Challenge.

Moore's report in the Official Record begins: "I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General John [H.] Morgan." The armies engaged each other at approximately 3:30 am. At 7 am, Morgan halted his troops at the edge of the field and, under a flag of truce, demanded an unconditional surrender.

The Battle.

Upon Moore's emphatic reply that the fourth of July was no day to entertain such a proposition, Morgan dismounted his men and ordered a charge, opening fire with artillery and musketry. Moore's forces, which occupied the open field, withdrew to the woods where they, in the words of Col. Moore, "engaged the enemy with a determination not to be defeated...The conflict was fierce and bloody. At times the enemy occupied one side of the fallen timber, while my men held the other, in almost a hand-to-hand fight."

Beyond the abatis, was an open field about 200 yards long and wide, bordered on the left by a road, and surrounded by a deep ravine and steep wooded land. At the southern end of a glade was a rifle pit. The attached map and diagram illustrate the Union defensive line and rifle pit, the open field, the location of the Confederate artillery, and the log house from which the Confederates advanced.

Morgan sent half of his army around the position, and only committed three regiments to battle here (plus a few other companies). The three regiments were the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, and the 11th Kentucky Cavalry. Morgan could only attack the works from the front, but his artillery never gained access to the field. Wave after wave of men were killed or repulsed. Morgan never used all his troops

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Statement of Significance (continued)

at once. He sent them in piecemeal and often without support. This enabled Union soldiers to concentrate their fire on Morgan's men as they struggled through the abatis, and made them easy fire for the Federal infantry. Had Morgan assaulted with his full command, he could have taken the fort. However, this was impossible due to the terrain.

The battle raged at this site for more than three-and-one-half hours before Morgan's men retreated. Below this position, at the ford, 40 men of the 8th Michigan repulsed a cavalry charge and held the river.

The Aftermath.

Some reports state that Confederate casualties numbered 200 wounded and over 50 killed, including Col. D.W. Chenault and Major Thomas Y. Brent, Jr. Union losses were 6 killed and 24 wounded.

A Union tent hospital was set up a short distance from the battle site, along the ridge (see map). In addition, at least two extant houses served as hospitals. The Sublett log house and stagecoach stop, on the northeast side of the bridge, served as a Union hospital. It is reported (James Robert Sublett, Betty Gorin interview) that members of the Sublett family nursed several Union soldiers back to health in the upstairs bedroom. Many of the Confederate dead and wounded were transported to the Atkinson-Griffin house, formerly located about one-half mile from the battle site at the southernmost intersection of Tebbs Bend Road and KY 55. Descendants say, "the blood ran from the house here through the yard plumb down to the road." Bloodstains have been documented in the upstairs bedroom. This one and one-half story log structure was relocated to the Green River Lake Corps of Engineers property and restored. It is used to interpret the Battle of Tebbs Bend. The site of the Atkinson-Griffin House is included within the boundaries of this nomination.

The Loss of Life at Tebbs Bend.

The Union soldiers buried both the Confederate dead and their own. The Union burial site is indicated on a map that appeared in the Holland City News in Holland, Michigan in 1894. This map documents the locations of many critical elements of the site of the Battle of Tebbs Bend and is included as an attachment to this nomination. Many of the Confederate dead were buried in a grave by the side of the road and in 1872 were

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Statement of Significance (continued)

moved to the Confederate Cemetery before the monument was dedicated. Today, this site is memorialized as a cemetery with a monument to these Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the Battle of Tebbs Bend. The monument there is a non-contributing object for purposes of this nomination, but is included in a multiple property nomination of Kentucky Civil War monuments.

The Impact and Significance of Tebbs Bend.

Though small numbers were involved and the fighting was of relatively short duration, Tebbs Bend was a bloody and devastating loss for the Confederates. Morgan lost 24 experienced officers, including a colonel, a major, four captains, and eight lieutenants, and over 50 good men. The 5th Kentucky suffered the most casualties. Confederates could ill afford to lose such leadership. Some historians claim that this engagement helped deflect Morgan's raiders from Louisville, which at that time was poorly defended. A future Kentucky Governor, James B. McCreary, earned his Lt. Colonelcy at Tebbs Bend on the death of Col. Chenault. McCreary wrote in his diary, "Many of our best men were killed or wounded. The beginning of this raid is ominous."

That is not all that was ominous for the Confederacy. On the same day as Morgan's setback at Tebbs Bend, Gen. Robert E. Lee retreated, defeated at Gettysburg, and Gen. Pemberton formally surrendered Vicksburg to the Federals under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. After these early days of July, a Confederate victory seemed unlikely.

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Section 9 Page 1 name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**
county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Major Bibliographical References

Camp site of the 25th Michigan:

McGeehan, Albert H., ed., My Country and Cross: Civil War Letters of John Anthony Wilterdink. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1982. Pp. 39-40.

Sublett Log Home/Stage Coach Stop/Union hospital:

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, Chap. XXXV, 639-649. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882.

Betty Gorin interview with James Robert Sublett (grandson of James Allen Sublett, who lived in the log home/stage coach stop during the time of the Civil War), July 15, 1976.

Susan Braselton interview with Nancy Sublett Tullis (great granddaughter of Nancy Page Sublett, July, 1998.

Green River Bridge Skirmish Site:

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, Chap. XXXV, 639-649. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882.

McCreary, James Bennett. "The Journal of My Soldier Life." Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, 33 (April 1935): 97-117 and (July 1935): 191-21.

Battle of Tebbs Bend, July 4, 1863:

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Section 9 Page 2 name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**
county and State Taylor County, Kentucky

Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Travis, Benjamin F. The Story of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan. Kalamazoo, 1897. Pp. 91, 93.

Sprakes, J.D. Diary, typed copy by Bennett H. Young, 1897. The Filson Club. P. 17.

Keller, Allan. Morgan's Raid. New York: Bobs-Merrill, 1961, p. 32.

Johnson, Adam Rankin. The Partisan Rangers. Louisville, KY, 1904, p. 143.

J.T. Russell, National Tribune, article pasted in the back of Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry, owned by Robert Webster, Campbellsville, KY. Webster had two uncles who were members of Morgan's men.

After the Battle of Tebbs Bend:

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, Chap. XXXV, p. 640.

13th Kentucky, Record of Events cards, National Archives, Washington, DC.

Soldiers Spring:

From oral tradition; Betty Gorin interview with James Robert Sublett; Betty Gorin interview with Raymond Tye Faulkner, Jr. July 18, 1998.

Site of Union tent hospital:

Map in Holland City News, Holland, Michigan, August 11, 1894.

Travis, Benjamin F. The Story of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan. Kalamazoo, 1897. P. 82.

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Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Site where Union first buried their dead:

Map in Holland City News, Holland, Michigan, August 11, 1894.

Union Defensive Line:

Duke, Basil W., History of Morgan's Cavalry. Cincinnati: Miami Printing, 1867. Pp. 419-422.

Ramage, James A., Rebel Raider. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1986.

Richmond Kentucky Climax Pentagraph, May 31, 1899.

Site of Green River Stockade:

Betty Gorin interview with Carol Settle, property owner, January, 1997.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, Chap. XXXV. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882. Col. Moore's Report, 645-646.

Diary of Captain Ralph Ely of the 8th Michigan Infantry. Mt. Pleasant, Ohio: Central Michigan University Press, 1965. P. 53.

Travis, Benjamin F., The Story of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan. Kalamazoo, 1897. P. 89,82.

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Section 9 Page 4 name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**
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Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Site of one and one-half-story, single-pen log house occupied by Confederates at the beginning of the attack:

Travis, Benjamin F., The Story of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan. Kalamazoo, 1897. Map on P.82.

Betty Gorin interview with Jesse Brockman, property owner.

Central Kentucky News-Journal, photograph, May 19, 1979.

Site of Confederate Artillery:

Duke, Basil W., History of Morgan's Cavalry. Cincinnati: Miami Printing, 1867. P. 421.

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 376 acres.

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<u>Campbellsville Quad</u>			
<u>A</u>	16	645370	4123790
<u>Cane Valley Quad</u>			
<u>B</u>	16	654100	4121800
<u>C</u>	16	646890	4121080

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Boundary Justification

The Battle was fought along and in the vicinity of the Tebbs Bend Road, formerly the Columbia Turnpike. The battlefield is generally defined as the area along both sides of this road, bordered by the Tebbs Bend of the Green River. There are three extant and contributing structures, just north of the Green River Bridge. These are the Sublett log home, used as a Union hospital after the battle, and two associated outbuildings—a log smokehouse and a log barn.

Most of the non-contributing elements within the boundary are modern (20th

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Geographical Data (continued)

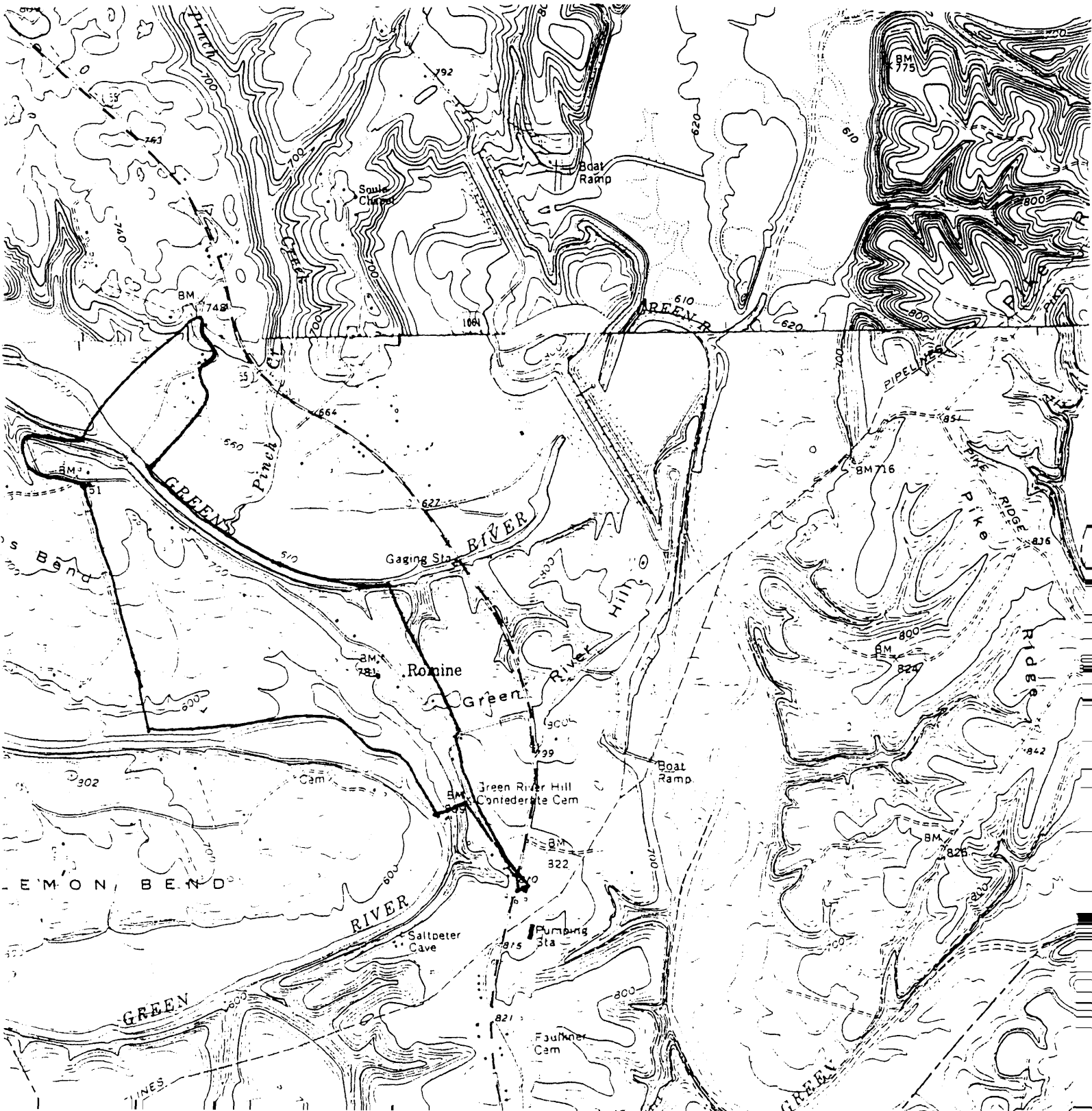
century) houses, barns and outbuildings. These kinds of non-contributing elements do not compromise the battlefield's integrity (see Narrative Description above). According to *National Register Bulletin 40: Evaluating and Documenting America's Historic Battlefields*, modern non-contributing elements that reflect the traditional use of the land do not destroy the battlefield's integrity. In fact, it is the continued agricultural land use patterns that have enabled this site to retain its historic integrity. The photographs included with this nomination form depict types and groupings of non-contributing resources.

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MAP - USGS Composite and Photo Locations



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MAP - USGS Composite and Photo Locations

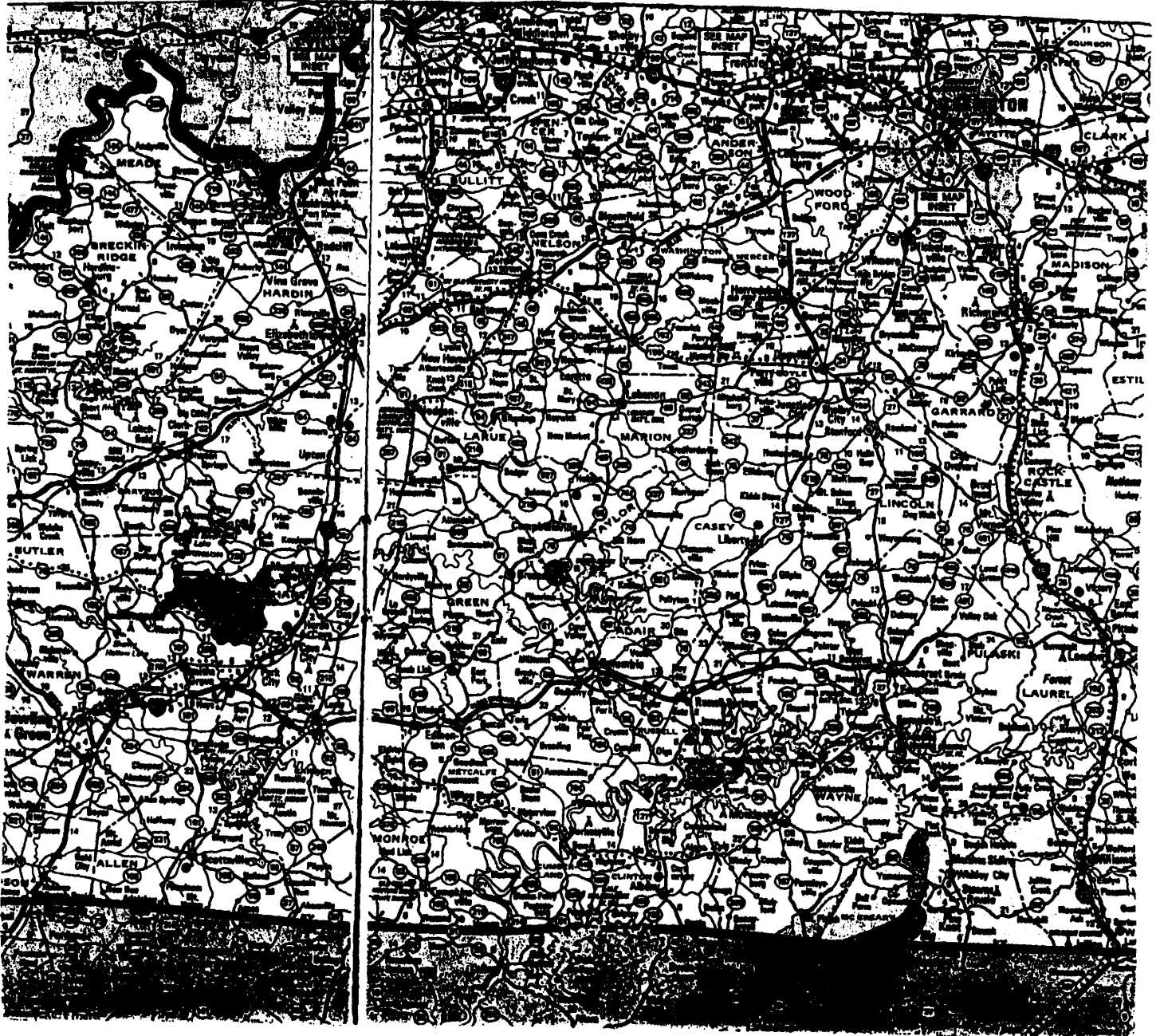


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MAP - Location in Kentucky

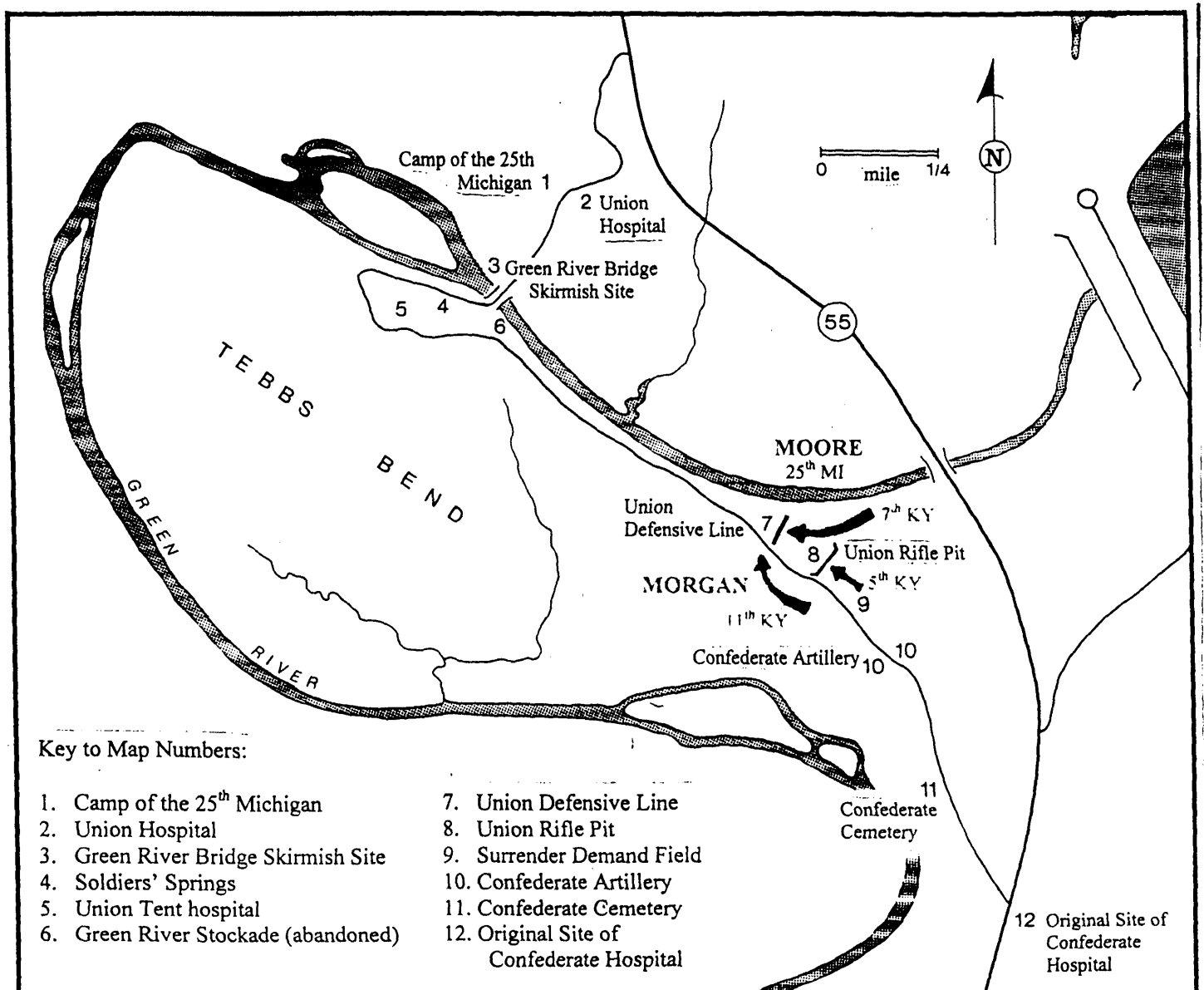


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MAP - Key Battle and Interpretive Locations

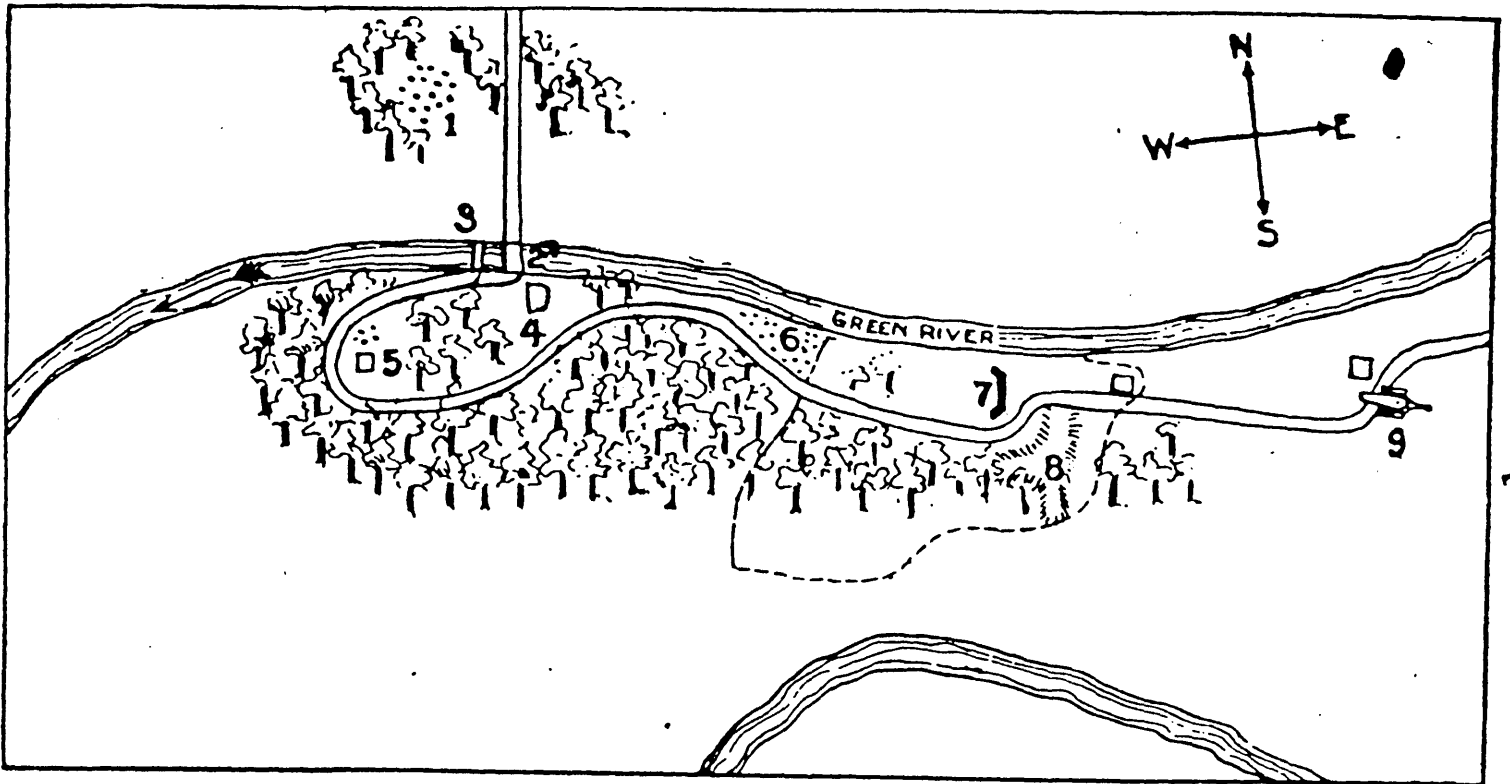


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MAP - from Travis, The Story of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan



Battle Map of Green River.

1—First camp north of the river. 2—Bridge. 3—Ford. 4—Stockade. 5—Hospital. 6—Gore of fallen timber. 7—Outer works. 8—Ravines.
9—Rebel artillery. ---- Lines within which the battle was fought, including the log building seized by the rebel skirmishers to begin the fight.

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name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

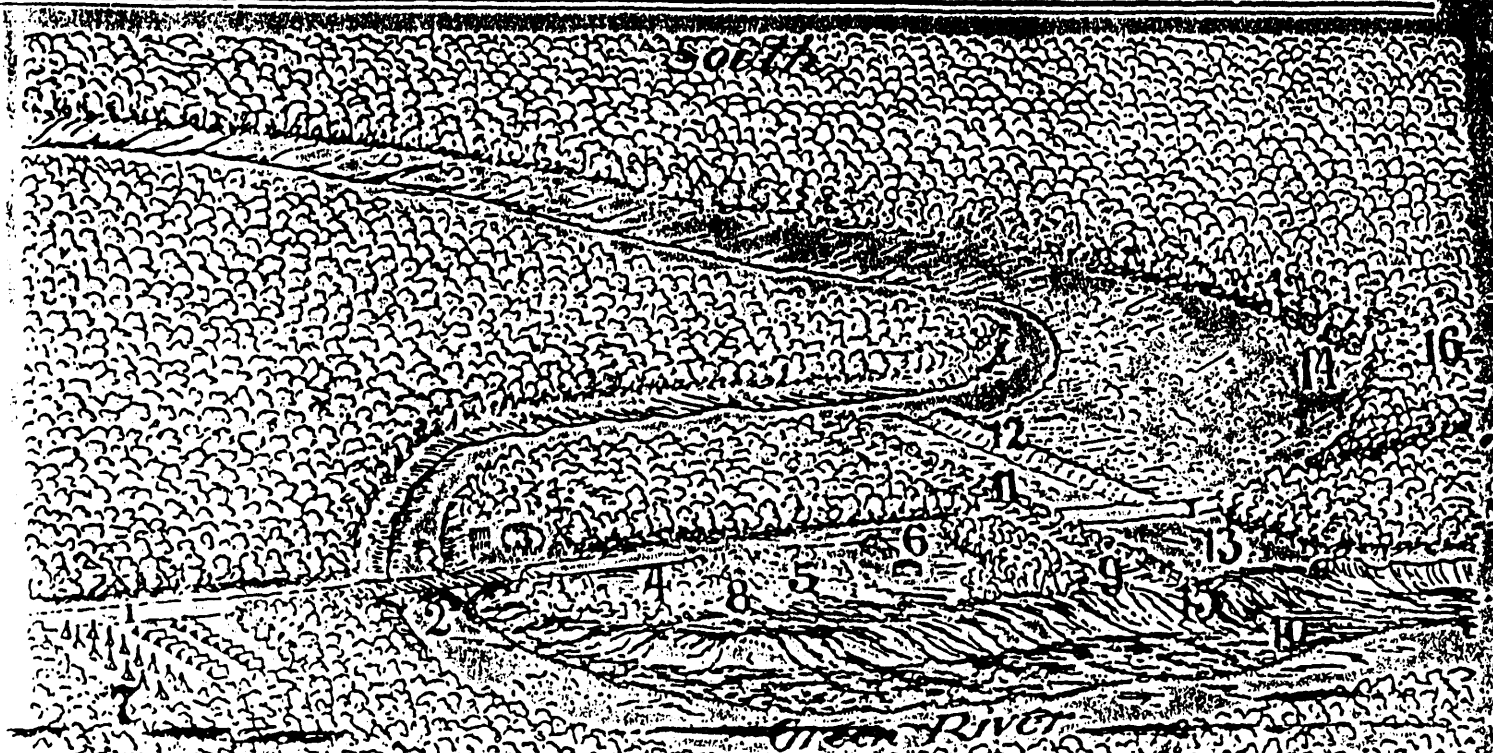
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MAP - from the *Holland City News*

Holland City News.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1891.

NO. 29.



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Turn Pike. | 8. Reserve. | 9. Co. 1, ordered out as reserve. | 13. Clearing. |
| 2. Bridge. | 9. Farm house. | 10. Bottom land. | 14. Gen. Morgan's battery. |
| 3. Old Stockade, not occupied. | 7. Camp, up to the night of July 3. | 11. Fallen trees and battle lines. | 15. Gorge, where rebels attempted to pass. |
| 4. Where the Union dead were buried. | 8. Hospital for wounded. | 12. Rifle pits. | 16. Farm house with rebel wounded. |

Handwritten signature or initials.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Battle of Tebbs Bend
2. Taylor Co., KY
3. Susan Braselton
4. December, 1998
5. Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office)
300 Washington St.
Frankfort, KY 40601

The above information #s 1-5 is identical for all photographs.

6. Camp Site of the 25th Michigan, looking south.
7. #1

6. Toll House, extant from 1863 but moved across the road, looking northwest.
7. #2

6. Sublett log house, looking south.
7. #3

6. Sublett log smokehouse, looking south.
7. #4

6. Sublett log barn, looking southeast.
7. #5

6. Green River Bridge skirmish site, looking southwest.
7. #6

6. Green River Bridge, looking east.
7. #7

6. Road rising up bluff from bridge; illustrates steep terrain; looking west.
7. #8

6. Non-contributing resources # 14-17, typical house and farm complex, looking east.
7. #9

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name of property **Battle of Tebbs Bend**

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PHOTOGRAPHS continued

1. Battle of Tebbs Bend
2. Taylor Co., KY
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4. December, 1998
5. Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office)
 300 Washington St.
 Frankfort, KY 40601

The above information #s 1-5 is identical for all photographs.

6. Non-contributing resources # 14-17, reverse view, looking west.
7. #10

6. View toward bridge from site of stockade, looking northeast.
7. #11

6. Typical landscape view today, looking southeast.
7. #12

6. Surrender Field, looking northeast.
7. #13

6. Typical wayside interpretive marker, looking northeast.
7. #14

6. Non-contributing resources # 42-48 showing another typical house/farm complex,
 looking northeast.
7. #15