

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 an 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 Dumont Hill

other name/site number AL 288

2. Location

street & number one-quarter mile north of CR 1386 not for publication N/A

city or town Scottsville vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Allen code 003 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO Date 9-29-03

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal Agency and bureau _____ Date _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 Register.
- other, (explain): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. Vivian Date of Action 12/4/03

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	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	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
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE - military facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE - agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A

roof N/A
other N/A

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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

November 6 to 25 , 1862

Significant Dates

November 6 to 25, 1862

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:

Dumont Hill
Name of property

Allen County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28.5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 7 1 4 0 0	4 0 6 8 5 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	5 7 1 7 4 0	4 0 6 8 2 1 0

3	1 6	5 7 1 6 8 0	4 0 6 8 0 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	5 7 1 3 5 0	4 0 6 8 1 6 0

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 Joseph E. Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date July 18, 2003

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

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383

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 Susan and J. W. Gunter

street & number 1200 Franklin RD telephone 270-618-7788

city or town Scottsville state KY zip code 42164

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

Dumont Hill (AL 288) was used as a Union army encampment for three weeks in November 1862. It is a broad ridge located north of the main city grid of Scottsville but within the city limits. The nominated area, approximately 28.5 acres, is located on the heights overlooking Scottsville, northwest of the original courthouse square and the main city grid. This area probably represents only a portion of the area occupied by the original encampment. It is this area of the Union encampment, which came to be known as Dumont Hill, that retains the most integrity.

There is little information regarding the appearance of Dumont Hill in 1862. It may have been wooded but the two written accounts of the encampment do not mention the clearing of trees. However, if this area sustained 3,000 to 3,500 men for almost a month there had to have been access to fuel for fires. Today, for the most part, the flat ridge top that makes up the center of the property is cleared. Stands of trees occur along fence lines and streambeds. If the hill was wooded when the soldiers arrived in early November 1862 it would have been much less so when they departed. The soldiers would have cut trees for fuel for cooking, to provide warmth, and to augment the tent shelters provided by the army.

Dumont Hill has a year round water source on three sides, an important attribute in selecting the location for a long term encampment. Water was essential for sustaining men and animals. It was needed not only for drinking but for and cooking, and for the washing mandated by army regulations. West Bays Fork flows to the west of the hill and unnamed tributary flows east and north of the hill. This stream and its tributaries would have provided the Union soldiers and their animals with an adequate water supply while they were camped in Scottsville.

Dumont Hill has integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The appearance of the ridge has not been altered. The encampment itself would have left no permanent, visible features. The men pitched tents, they did not construct winter quarters. The few houses that have been built since the Civil War along the road at the edge of the hill do not detract from the setting of the site. A utility line, strung on wood poles, runs across the western edge of the site but is not highly visible and does not detract from the overall feel of the site. A barn is indicated on the USGS topographic quad but it was not observed on the site.

The setting of the hill above the main city grid has not changed. From the hill one can still see the city center and the main roads leading into it. The water sources along the base of the ridge remain. The topography of the site is that of a series of ridges that run generally westward and slope toward the streams that flow to the west, east, and north of the site. The broad flat ridges provided an excellent place for soldiers to set up an encampment. The gently rolling nature of the terrain provided a natural separation for the various regiments that were encamped on the hill, a common arrangement when armies were in camp. The broad flat ridges also provided an excellent place for the soldiers to march and drill, a daily activity while in any camp for an extended period of time. The topography of Dumont Hill has not changed since the Civil War.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

Dumont Hill is being nominated under the context of the American Civil War in Kentucky. It is eligible under criterion A with local significance. Dumont Hill was used by the Union army from November 6 to November 23, 1862 as an encampment and drill field. The soldiers encamped there rested, refitted, and recuperated following the Kentucky campaign of the summer and fall of 1862. Dumont Hill is the physical remains of a Union encampment and has integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. Dumont Hill is important to understanding the impact the Battle of Perryville had on the Union army, and the soldiers that made up that force. Dumont Hill may be eligible under criterion D but no archaeological work has been conducted on this site and thus the necessary documentation for this criterion is absent.

Dumont Hill is perhaps the largest single Civil War event in Allen County and one that is fairly unique in Kentucky. The Perryville Campaign brought the two largest armies in the western theater into the state. The combined Union and Confederate armies numbered some 80,000. After the Battle of Perryville there would never again be a force of this size in Kentucky. From 1863 on Allen County would be defended and/or garrisoned by less than a regiment at any given time. Generally, there was a company of soldiers in Scottsville, if there were any troops at all.*

Background

Following the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862 the Confederate army withdrew from the field, retreating to Harrodsburg. At Harrodsburg, the Confederate armies of Gen. Braxton Bragg, whose army had been bloodied at Perryville, and Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, who had marched south from near Versailles, finally united. But Perryville had taken the fight out of Bragg. Even though his general staff begged and pleaded, he would fight no more in Kentucky. He turned his army south and began the long march for Tennessee. As a result the Union army now held the upper hand in Kentucky. However, it did not emerge totally unscathed from the battle. The Federals lost over 4,200 men at Perryville.

Two days after the battle the Confederates marched east from Harrodsburg and crossed the Dix River to Bryantsville. Near Bryantsville, at Camp Dick Robinson, the Confederates stopped and formed in line of battle in case the Union army crossed the river to fight. Union Gen. Don Carlos Buell chose only to watch and wait.¹

Bragg lingered at Bryantsville for a day and then he marched. In the meantime Buell had moved south, threatening to cut off the Confederate's retreat in that direction, Bragg turned southeast, toward Cumberland Gap. Bragg moved quickly, taking the road south toward Somerset and into the mountains where Buell had little chance of catching him. Buell pursued the Confederates for 13 days and some 320 miles to no avail. The Confederates slipped away into Tennessee. The escape of Bragg's army led to the removal of Buell as the commander of the Army of the Ohio, and to the end of that army.²

**A full regiment was 1,000 men but Civil War regiments were seldom full, 500 men was a good size regiment. A company was supposed to be 100 men. Again, as with regiments, companies seldom had their full complement of men.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

The Army of the Ohio had pushed the Confederates out of Kentucky but had failed to engage and destroy Bragg's army. The men of the Army of the Ohio were demoralized and this failure only added to their frustration. The attempt to pursue the retreating Confederates had been hindered by Buell's caution. This timidity allowed the Confederates to make good their escape. In spite of the nominal Union victory at Perryville [or perhaps because of it, where one-third of the Confederate army, some 16,000 men, had wrecked an entire wing of the Federal army consisting of some 26,000 men] Buell chose not to press the Southerners. To make matters worse, the Union commander was convinced that his men were inferior to their foes.³

If Buell had little faith in his men, they had almost none in him. Soldiers grumbled and wrote letters demanding that he be replaced or the army "... will go to the Devil." The Army of the Ohio, while victorious in Kentucky, was reduced as a fighting force by battle wounds, sickness, and desertion. As a contemporary writer put it: "[T]he spirit of the army was broken, its confidence destroyed, its discipline relaxed, its courage weakened, and its hopes shattered."⁴

By mid-October of 1862 the situation in Kentucky had become a liability for the Lincoln administration. Buell had won a battle and saved Kentucky, but at a great cost. Thousands of Union soldiers were killed and wounded at Perryville and these losses would not help the Republican Party in the November elections. Lincoln could not remove Gen. George B. McClellan for political reasons. McClellan was the Union commander of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and an important "war" Democrat, and Lincoln needed his party's support. But Lincoln could remove Buell and that he did.⁵

On October 24, 1862 Buell was ordered to turn over the command of his army to Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans. Rosecrans, who had been in command in Corinth, Mississippi, arrived in Louisville on October 30. In Louisville he boarded the L&N, detouring in Bowling Green on November 1, 1862. It was there, in the fortified depot town where the L&N and the Barren River intersected, that Rosecrans established his headquarters.⁶

Rosecrans was put in command of an army in the newly organized Department of the Cumberland. The army now under a new commander, William Starke Rosecrans, would have a new name. The Army of the Ohio became the Army of the Cumberland. Rosecrans now had to instill discipline, integrity, and military efficiency into the demoralized force. The first steps were rest and reorganization.⁷

Just prior to his removal, Buell ordered the army to concentrate at Bowling Green. This movement was almost complete when Rosecrans took command. Rosecrans had to rebuild the L&N and relieve Nashville. He moved two divisions of the army into Nashville. One, under the command of Gen. Alexander M. McCook, went south from Bowling Green and the other, under Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, marched from Glasgow via Scottsville and Gallatin. These two divisions relieved Nashville on November 9, 1862. With this task complete, Rosecrans concentrated on providing for supplies, rebuilding the railroad, and resting and refitting his army before the next campaign.⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

Scottsville – Dumont Hill

Rosecrans had divided his command into three wings. McCook and Crittenden commanded the left and right wings of the army while the “center” was under the command of Gen. George H. Thomas. Thomas was charged with guarding and repairing the L&N. Three of Thomas’s four divisions were scattered up and down the L&N, from just across the Tennessee line at Mitchellville south to Edgefield Junction across the Cumberland River from Nashville. He sent a division under Gen. Speed S. Fry to occupy Glasgow and to protect the railroad. Then he sent Gen. Ebenezer Dumont’s 5th Division to Scottsville.⁹

Dumont marched from Bowling Green into Scottsville and established his headquarters on a hill north of town. His force, the 5th Division, consisted of eight regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. Given the depleted nature of the army in November 1862, Dumont probably had 3,000 to 3,500 soldiers.¹⁰

The Union army was tired, demoralized, and sick. Typhoid fever had broken out in Bowling Green and Scottsville, killing many Federal soldiers. Many of those soldiers who were not sick deserted. By December 1862 some 20,000 men were absent without leave. The one thing the soldiers were not short on was military equipment. Once Rosecrans established his headquarters at Bowling Green he had supplies sent from Louisville and his soldiers were given their full complement of ammunition, winter coats and other gear. While having all of this equipment was helpful, it also meant that soldiers on the march had to carry a full 60 pounds with them. This no doubt added to the men’s misery.¹¹

Dumont’s division arrived in Scottsville in a driving rain. The men set up camp, built fires and prepared their rations. Once in Scottsville, Dumont decided to draw his supplies from Bowling Green rather than Cave City, as Scottsville was closer to Bowling Green and the road was in much better shape. While the army provided a bland but steady diet, the soldiers under Dumont’s command supplemented their army fare with food they bought locally. The soldiers commented favorably on the amount and quantity of the local food. The men had been marching and fighting since August, eating mostly army rations. They were looking forward to some rest and to improving their diet. Scottsville would prove to be just the place.¹²

The addition of fresh food helped restore the health of the soldiers who were encamped in Scottsville. The long diet of army rations, short on fresh fruits and vegetables, had led to outbreaks of scurvy. The fresh pork, mutton, poultry, apples, potatoes, milk and eggs that the soldiers were able to purchase from the local citizens helped the men recover. Both known accounts of the soldiers’ time in Scottsville mention that citizens came out to the encampment to sell the soldiers food and other goods. In fact, in November 20, 1862 one soldier reported in a letter home that he was fatter than he ever was in his life.¹³

Once the rains stopped the various regiments began to drill. One captain organized a school of instruction for officers and noncommissioned officers. He instructed these men in tactics and skirmish drill. Drilling was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

different from training. The men were veterans. The drill was practice, a chance to hone their skills before the next campaign.¹⁴

In addition to individual instruction for the officers, the soldiers were drilled in squads, companies and battalions. When the weather permitted the men drilled three-and-one half-hours per day, except on Saturdays. The drill apparently paid off. In two contemporary accounts, from different regiments, both authors claimed their regiment to be the best-drilled regiment in the division. One soldier boasted that men from other regiments came to watch his regiment drill. Another wrote to his mother wishing that she could see him drill.¹⁵

The boasts of the soldiers in Scottsville at the end of November demonstrated a marked change from the soldiers who marched into the Allen County seat in the pouring rain the first part of the month. The three weeks the Union soldiers spent in Scottsville accomplished what Gen. Rosecrans had hoped. The men were rested and their pride restored. They were ready to once again take to the field and meet the enemy.

On November 25, 1862 at 7 am the Union soldiers struck their tents and marched from Scottsville south to Gallatin, Tennessee. The occupation of Dumont Hill by the 5th Division of the Army of the Cumberland came to an end. The troops were then sent to various places in Tennessee. Many would fight in the Battle of Stones River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee at the end of December 1862. A few of the sick Union soldiers remained in Scottsville in makeshift hospitals until the end of December and then they, too, were brought to Gallatin. The Army of the Cumberland was reorganized again in early 1863 and Gen. Dumont was replaced. Some of the soldiers who had been in Scottsville were moved to other divisions and found themselves under new commanders.¹⁶

While the soldiers' time in Scottsville was brief, letters written home indicate that the men used the time well. When they left they were in better shape physically and mentally than when they marched into the Allen County seat. The time in Scottsville helped restore a sense of esprit de corps and no doubt helped the division in their next battle a month later, on the banks of the Stones River.

Over the course of the Civil War there were numerous camps in Kentucky and Tennessee. Camp Trousdale (Sumner County), Camp Boone (Montgomery County) and Camp Cheatham (Robertson County) in Tennessee are example of early Confederate camps of instruction where newly recruited soldiers were mustered into service and trained to be soldiers. In Kentucky, Camp Nevin (Hardin County), Camp Dick Robinson (Garrard County) and Camp Frazer (Harrison County) are also examples of camps of instruction. Camp Nelson in Jessamine County was a large quartermaster depot and recruiting camp. Except for Camp Nelson, all of these camps were early in war and, like Dumont Hill, none of them, except Camp Nelson, were fortified.

Dumont Hill was not an encampment where soldiers were recruited and trained. Nor was it a depot where supplies were brought in to be distributed over a military district. Dumont Hill was an encampment where a division of soldiers was given the opportunity to rest and recuperate after a vigorous campaign. The men who

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

were encamped on the heights above Scottsville used their short time in that place to their best advantage. They obtained good food and reacquainted themselves with their basic military skills; all of which uplifted their morale and made them more effective soldiers.

End Notes

¹ Stephen D. Engle, *Don Carlos Buell: Most Promising of All*, University of North Carolina Press, 1999, p. 312.

² Engle, *Buell*, pp. 312-314.

³ Engle, *Buell*, p. 31 and Kenneth W. Noe, *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle*, University of Kentucky Press, 2001, pp. 369-374.

⁴ Engle, *Buell*, p. 312 and John Fitch, *Annals of the Army of the Cumberland*, reprint edition, Stackpole Books, 2003, pp. 369-370.

⁵ Engle, *Buell*, pp. 313-318.

⁶ William M. Lamers, *The Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A.*, Louisiana State University Press, 1961, pp. 181-183 and Thomas B. Van Horne, *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, reprint edition, Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1992, p. 206.

⁷ Lamers, *Rosecrans*, p. 181.

⁸ Frank J. Welcher, *The Union Army 1861-1865: Volume II: The Western Theater*, Indiana University Press, 1993, pp. 806-807.

⁹ Lamers, *Rosecrans*, p. 189 and Van Horne, *Army of the Cumberland*, p. 211.

¹⁰ Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion Vol. III*, Dyer Publishing Company, 1908, p. 441.

¹¹ Jennifer Cain Bohrnstedt, ed., *Soldiering with Sherman: The Civil War Letters of George B. Cram*, Northern Illinois University Press, 2000, pp. 12-13.

¹² B. F. McGee, *History of the 72^d Indiana Volunteer Infantry of the Mounted Lightning Brigade*, S. Vater & Co., 1882, p. 71.

¹³ McGee, *72^d Indiana*, p. 72 and Bohrnstedt, *Soldiering with Sherman*, p. 17.

¹⁴ McGee, *72^d Indiana*, p. 72.

¹⁵ McGee, *72^d Indiana*, p. 72 and Bohrnstedt, *Soldiering with Sherman*, pp. 17-18.

¹⁶ McGee, *72^d Indiana*, p. 75 and W. Harr to E Dumont, December 25, 1862 letter in Record Group 393, United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920, National Archives, Washington DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

Bibliography

Bohrnstedt, Jennifer Cain, ed. *Soldiering with Sherman: The Civil War Letters of George B. Cram*, Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, Illinois, 2000.

Dyer, Frederick H. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion Vol. III*, Dyer Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, 1908.

Engle, Stephen D. *Don Carlos Buell: Most Promising of All*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1999.

Fitch, John. *Annals of the Army of the Cumberland*, reprint edition, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 2003.

Harr, W. to E. Dumont, December 25, 1862 letter in Record Group 393, United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920, National Archives, Washington DC.

Lamers, William M. *The Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A.*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1961.

McGee, B. F. *History of the 72^d Indiana Volunteer Infantry of the Mounted Lightning Brigade*, S. Vater & Co., LaFayette, Indiana, 1882.

Noe, Kenneth W. *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle*. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky, 2001

Van Horne, Thomas B. *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, reprint edition, Broadfoot Publishing Company, Wilmington, North Carolina, 1992.

Welcher, Frank J. *The Union Army 1861-1865: Volume II: The Western Theater*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 8

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

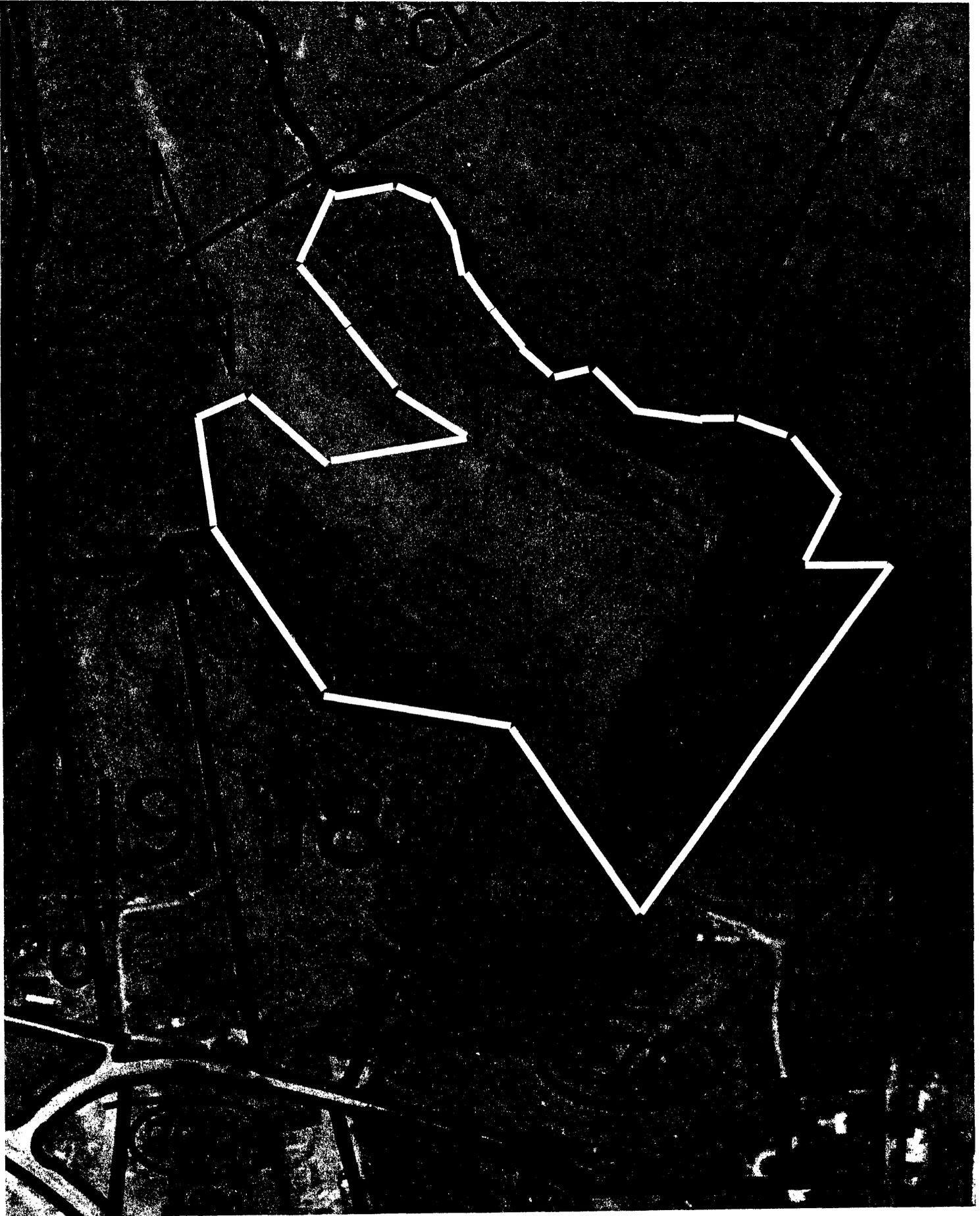
Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Description

See attached Allen County PVA Map 47.

Justification

The boundary includes the area above the 700-foot contour line and above West Bays Fork and its tributaries. This area encompasses the best-preserved portion of the land that was the site of the Union encampment in Scottsville in November 1862.



Allen County PVA Map 47

Map submitted as Verbal Boundary Description

Area proposed for listing is a portion of parcel 17

Dumont Hill, Allen County, KY

North is to the top

Scale: 1" = 200'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

Dumont Hill

Allen Co., KY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Joseph E. Brent

Date: June 2003

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

1. Dumont Hill, looking north-northeast from CR 1386
2. Dumont Hill, looking north from CR 1386
3. Dumont Hill, from top of ridge looking north
4. Dumont Hill, from top of ridge looking south toward Cherry Street
5. Dumont Hill, looking west from near Dumont Hill Street