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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 Battle of Munfordville

other names/site number HT-42, HT-47, HT-47A, HT-47B, HT-48, HT-694, HT-694A

2. Location

street & number South of Green River, West of U.S. Route 31-W, North of Rowletts, East of the L&N Railroad  not for publication N/A

city or town Munfordville  vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Hart code 099 zip code 42765

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

David L. Morgan, Executive

Director and SHPO

7-1-97

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council and 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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

8/19/97

Battle of Munfordville  
Name of Property

Hart 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	
1	10	buildings
1	1	sites
2		structures
	7	objects
4	18	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/battle site  
RELIGION/religious facility  
TRANSPORTATION/rail related  
DEFENSE/military facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
RECREATION/CULTURE/monument/marker  
FUNERARY/cemetery

**7. Description**

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

Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation EARTH  
walls EARTH  
WOOD  
roof N/A  
other MARBLE

**Narrative Description**

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Battle of Munfordville

Hart County, Kentucky

## 7. Narrative Description

The Battle of Munfordville is one of eleven battles that were fought in Kentucky during the Civil War. Hart County is the only county in the state with the distinction of having two battles fought within its boundaries during the war. The Battle of Munfordville was fought in Hart County on land just south of Munfordville within a three day period, from September 14 to 17, 1862. Munfordville, the county seat, is geographically located near the center of the state on the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, known today as U.S. Route 31-W, and straddles the banks of Green River with access to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The northern boundary of the battlefield is the Green River with its deep gorge. It is bounded on the east by Charlie Dowling Road and U.S. Route 31-W; on the west by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and farm land; and on the south by Rowlett's Station. The area proposed for listing is 164 acres.

## List of Resources

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Battlefield site	1800s	contributing
2	Green River Bridge:HT-47A & L & N Railroad	1859	contributing
3	Fort Craig:HT-47	1862	contributing
4	Cemetery	1862	contributing
5	Confederate Monument	1884	non-contributing
6	Green River Baptist Church: HT-47B	1803	non-contributing
7	Residence:HT-42	1860	contributing
8	10 Buildings:HT-48, HT-694 HT-694A	1900-1930	non-contributing

## Building Characteristics

1 The historic battlefield site covers over three hundred acres of private farm land that was developed into agricultural fields belonging to Anthony L. Woodson. During the Battle of Munfordville, the Confederate troops cut his timber; destroyed his residence, outhouses, barns, and fences; used his livestock; and devoured his corn crops. His farmland was used for their fortifications, encampments, and fighting during the Civil War. Today, this land is owned by six major

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landowners who have preserved the battlefield by maintaining the agricultural fields as they were prior to the Civil War. Consisting of homes, barns, and outbuildings, these farms presently continue to produce tobacco, corn, horses, and cattle.

2 The Green River Bridge (HT-47A), completed just prior to the Civil War in 1859, provided a connector from between the North and South side of the river and served as a major transportation corridor for the L & N Railroad as well as an important communication and main supply line for the troops. Spanning the Green River, in the northwest corner of the site, this iron bridge is nearly 1,000 feet long with a center pier 115 feet tall. During the Civil War, this bridge was destroyed three times and rebuilt each time. Designed by German born engineer Albert Fink, it was a spectacular structure for its time based on the truss design, length of span, and materials of stone and iron.

3 A star shaped wood and earthen fort, known as Fort Craig (HT-47), was built by the Union troops and later occupied by the Confederates. Built on a knoll, east of the L & N Railroad track and south of Green River near the Charlie Dowling Road, this location provided a place where soldiers could easily view the railroad bridge, the Green River, and, within a mile, access the road known, during the Civil War, as the Louisville-Nashville Turnpike. Presently the fort has been preserved by the landowner and is fenced off from public access within the grassy agricultural fields.

4 Along the northern edge of the battlefield site is a small cemetery near the Charlie Dowling Road. Although many of the original graves have been removed to other sites, the actual number of bodies that remain buried here is unknown without subsurface testing. Several headstones for both Union and Confederate soldiers who fought in the Battle of Munfordville still remain today. The cemetery has been maintained by the surrounding landowners and the Hart County Historical Society.

5 - Situated on the east side of the L & N Railroad tracks near the Green River is a marble Confederate monument commemorating Colonel Robert A. Smith and his men. Smith died as a fighting member of the 10th CSA regiment of Mississippi. Erected in 1884, almost 22 years after the Civil War, it is

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surrounded by an iron fence which contains six markers representing each regiment from Mississippi that fought in the Battle of Munfordville including the remains of 27 soldiers. Identical monuments stand in his native country, Scotland, and Jackson, Mississippi where he was buried in the family plot to commemorate his sacrifice and his belief in duty and honor. Although the monument is historical, it is considered non-contributing as a part of this nomination since it was constructed after the period of significance, 1862. This monument, marker and fence are, however, included in the Civil War Monuments in Kentucky National Register nomination that was approved by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Review Board January 1997.

6 Two sets of concrete steps mark the location of the Green River Baptist Church (HT-47B) where John Hunt Morgan and his Raiders were sworn in the Confederate Army in 1861 during the Battle of Rowlett's Station. Prior to the Battle of Munfordville, the church was burned in 1862. The steps that remain today are from another church that was built on this site and has since been moved to another location in Hart County. These stairs were constructed after the Battle of Munfordville, and so, cannot contribute to our understanding of the battle.

7 Only one residence (HT-42), was in existence on this battlefield site during the Battle of Munfordville. Surviving the attacks of cannon balls, this L-shaped, two-story, wood-frame home is three bays wide and two piles deep with a boxed cornice, 6-over-6-light windows, a central chimney and a side gabled roof. In recent years, the residence has been covered with vinyl siding and a large picture window has been added to the front facade.

8 Ten buildings including several barns, outbuildings and houses associated with properties HT-48 and HT-694, have been constructed on the eastern edge of the battlefield site, along the Charlie Dowling Road, between 1900 and 1930. These buildings represent a period of recovery from the attacks of the Civil War troops between 1861 and 1862. Although they retain their own historical significance based on age and architectural character, they do not contribute to the history of the Battle of Munfordville since they were constructed after the battle. The A.L. Woodson Home (HT-48), was destroyed during the Civil War, leaving only the foundation

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where a new residence was built, between 1900 and 1905.

**Integrity**

The battlefield site has the highest degree of integrity in relationship to location since it remains on the south side of Green River in Munfordville. Fort Craig, Green River, and the Green River Bridge, remain visible and intact representing evidence of the Civil War fortifications. The river gorge, which divides the site, provided a natural separation of the Union and Confederate troops. The railroad bridge, served as a major transportation, communication, and supply line. This tranquil setting has a high degree of integrity which can be attributed to the landowners who have continued to preserve the battlefield site in agricultural fields, as it was before the Battle of Munfordville.

On a local level, the association of the Battle of Munfordville, as a part of the history of Munfordville and Hart County, is at a high level since it includes not only the battlefield site, fortifications, and the Green River Bridge, but the buildings that still remain intact in town that were used as headquarters for the Confederate Army and the Union hospital. Although it was a Confederate victory at locally, the Union troops remained in Munfordville supporting the garrison until the end of the war in 1865. Its significance at the state level is also high since it is the only county in Kentucky with two Civil War battlefields.

The high level of the integrity of feeling is high because the elements that are associated with the battlefield site, including the battle site lines, residence, cemetery, Fort Craig, and the Green River Bridge, have remained intact and have been carefully preserved by the landowners for over 130 years. Together, these elements express the feeling of what the landscape looked like during the Battle of Munfordville.

Battle of Munfordville  
Name of Property

Hart County, Kentucky  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

**Period of Significance**

September 14-17, 1862

**Significant Dates**

1862

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Fink, Albert, bridge designer

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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Battle of Munfordville Hart County, Kentucky

## 8. Statement of Significance

The Battle of Munfordville Civil War Battlefield site in Woodsonville meets National Register Criterion A and has local significance within the context of the American Civil War. The context for the Battle of Munfordville was developed as part of the survey of Hart County completed between 1994 and 1995 and is included in the "Hart County Survey Summary Report" on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky. Excerpts from the context "Civil War Battles in Hart County" are included in the text below.

Civil War Battles in Hart CountyBackground

During the War Between the States, Kentucky's Governor, Honorable B. Magoffin, was in favor of secession, however, neutrality was affirmed by the legislature in a special session on May 6, 1861. Amended militia laws compelled the "State Guard", which leaned toward the Confederacy, to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Kentucky as well as the United States. General Buckner of Munfordville, was Inspector-General of the organization and used his influence to swing the state toward the Confederacy. The "Home Guards," which were Union in sentiment, were formed in Louisville surpassing the "State Guard" in terms of strength in numbers and equipment. Realizing this, General Buckner and numerous other State Guards resigned, went south, and accepted commissions in the Confederate Army (Engerud, 1).

In September, 1861, Kentucky could not maintain its neutrality since Union and Confederate troops waited to invade the state along its borders. On September 3, 1861 Confederate General Leonidas Polk occupied Columbus, Kentucky and Union General Ulysses S. Grant, situated in Cairo, Illinois, occupied Paducah, Kentucky two days later. Within a few days, General Zollicoffer advanced with four Confederate regiments through the Cumberland Gap to Cumberland Ford. After both Union and Confederate troops entered Kentucky's borders, the governor issued a proclamation ordering Confederate troops to leave the State (Buel, 378-379) thereby committing Kentucky to the Union (Engerud, 1).

Although former Senator and former Secretary of War, Democrat

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Jefferson Davis, was elected president of the Confederate States of America on February 9, 1861 (McPherson, 259), by September 18, 1861, the command of state volunteers was given to General Robert Anderson, a Kentuckian who had won fame by his defense of Fort Sumter (Harrison c, 14). Then the struggle began. On November 1, 1861, one-third of the state sided with the Confederacy which set up a provisional State capitol in Russellville. The Secessionists refused to recognize that their state was committed to the Union. Confederate lines were then enlarged from Columbus on the west through Munfordville to the Cumberland Gap with the Confederate Army headquarters in Bowling Green (Engerud, 1).

On November 15, 1861, Union General Don Carlos Buell was placed in command of the new Department of the Ohio with his headquarters in Louisville (Buel, 385). General Buell recruited, organized, and equipped his forces against the attack of the Confederates who had occupied part of Kentucky (Engerud, 1) and by late January, 1862, General Buell advanced from his base. During the first week of February, Forts Henry and Donelson fell before General Grant. The loss of these two key forts caused the Confederates to withdraw their lines from Kentucky with General Buell following closely.

Although General Buell was given the task of advancing into eastern Tennessee he was forced him to give up the offensive against Chattanooga by General Bragg who threatened to invade Kentucky from Tennessee (Engerud, 2), since his priority was maintenance of the railroad communication line. His campaigns success relied on his ability to maintain the Louisville and Nashville Railroad which was the main line of communication between Buell's forces in the south and his base in Louisville.

One of the most important bridges on the entire railroad line was the Green River Bridge at Munfordville. Before leaving Munfordville in February, 1862, Union General A. McCook erected a stockade at the south end of the bridge on the high ground, about 125 yards west of the track, on the brink of a lofty bluff overlooking the river. A rifle trench that surrounded the work was held by a small force that was left behind by General A. McCook.

As Bragg's army marched forward, east of Buell's forces, Bragg ordered General Leonidas Polk, one of the corps command, to

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move on to Glasgow and seize the railroad northward and wait until General William J. Hardee's corps arrived. By September 14th, Bragg's army was assembled at Glasgow while Buell's army was entering Bowling Green thirty miles to the west (Harrison a, 298). General Buell changed his base to Nashville and raced to intercept Bragg before he could reach Louisville. See Figure 1.

Such was the situation before the siege of Munfordville in September 1862. General Bragg had crossed the Tennessee River with an army of 30,000 men of all arms. He was preceded into Kentucky by General John H. Morgan and General Edmund Kirby Smith, who hoped to arouse the country and secure supplies for the coming of General Bragg and his army.

General Bragg continued his rapid advance while General Buell hurried northward trying unsuccessfully to contact him. General Buell and his army arrived in Bowling Green on September 12, 1862 while Bragg's forces were leaving Glasgow on their march northward (Engerud, 2-3).

**The Battle of Munfordville September 14-17, 1862****"The Invasion"**

General Bragg ordered General James R. Chalmers to take his Mississippi brigade to Cave City, about ten miles northwest of Glasgow, and intercept the railroad supply line running from Bowling Green to Louisville and destroy the railroad south of Munfordville (Williams, 7). Chalmers did so and then, on his own initiative, moved on to Munfordville, twenty miles north of Glasgow thinking he could snap up a small Federal detachment there. Chalmers was wrong, however, and encountered Colonel John T. Wilder and a much larger force than he had anticipated (Harrison a, 299).

Although Wilder was a lawyer in his civilian life with no military training (Engerud, 3), he began raising recruits for his regiment in Indiana. He was elected Captain of the battery a short time after his enlistment (Engerud, 3) and was made a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Indiana Infantry (U.S. War, 959). On March 2, 1862, he became their Colonel (Harrison a, 298). When Colonel Wilder assumed command of the troops in Munfordville on September 8, 1862, (U.S. War, 959), he was ordered to protect the Green River bridge. Wilder and

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his 241 recruits received orders placing him in command of the garrison which consisted of the 67th and 89th Indiana Infantry regiments, two companies of the 74th Indiana Infantry, and about 400 convalescents from various organizations. His total of 2,600 men consisted of 478 who were unarmed.

**"Preparation"**

Knowing that Confederate raiders destroyed the bridge over the Salt River to the south, Colonel Wilder immediately began strengthening the fortifications. On September 18, 1862, Wilder reported that he destroyed the infantry works on the south side of Green River, that were built by General A. McCook, since Wilder wanted artillery works. In order to maintain the Green River bridge, Wilder's men built a stockade that could contain 1,200 men at the end of the bridge, on the south side of the river, (Engerud, 3). See Figure 2.

They also constructed extensive rifle pits on his right and a strong earthwork on his left which could contain some 300 men, with a large rifle pit in between. Wilder pushed his men hard to complete the works at Fort Craig (Harrison a, 299) because he knew the Confederate forces were advancing. They were determined to hold this position while waiting for relief from either Buell in front or Louisville in the rear.

Realizing that he might not be able to get supplies from Louisville, if the raiders cut the railroad north of his command, he prepared for the defense of the bridge by sending out foraging parties to scour the countryside for bacon, flour, and other necessities to enable his command to withstand a protracted siege storing up to fifteen days rations (Engerud, 3). Wilder also ordered all his Home Guard Companies and recruits of the 33rd Kentucky, who had no arms, to scout about the countryside looking for Bragg and his men (U.S. War, 960).

General J.R. Chalmers, CSA, described the position as it appeared on September 14th in his report dated September 19th 1862 as follows: "The enemy's works...consisted of three distinct parts. On the right was a range of rifle pits sufficient to contain 3,000 men, semi-circular in form, and terminating on the extreme right in a strong stockade, which stood upon the brink of the lofty bluff overlooking the Green River. About 100 yards to the left of this was another rifle

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**Battle of Munfordville**

**Hart County, Kentucky**

pit capable of sheltering at least one regiment, and still farther to the left and up on higher ground stood their principal work, a regular bastion earthwork, in and about which were stationed about 300 men. (This is the fortification to the rear of the Green River Baptist Church known as Fort Craig). The passages between these works were almost entirely protected from our fire by the nature of the ground. The whole work protected the railroad bridge over the Green River, and was connected with the opposite bank by a pontoon bridge (U.S. War, 974-975)".

Confederate Army Colonel E.C. Walthall, commanding the 29th Mississippi Infantry, stated that the earthworks were about 10 feet high and were surrounded by a deep ditch about 8 feet wide. Fallen trees, logs, and brush in front of the position served as an defense obstacle to check and hold any attacking force under fire.

Although Colonel Wilder's position on the south side of Green River was a strong one, he made no attempt to secure the north side of the river from occupation by his foe. (The fortifications that remain on the north side of the river today, known as Forts Willich and Terrill, were not constructed until after the battle).

On September 12th, Colonel Wilder was worried and wired a message to the Chief of Staff at Louisville stating Bragg's army arrived at Glasgow with Cheatham in command and forces numbering between 22,000 to 50,000. Wilder asked if he should fight or fall back if attacked since he only had a force of 2,600 raw men with four pieces of artillery and provisions for eight days. He also notified General Boyle at Louisville and the commanding officer of the Union troops at Bowling Green of his predicament. Although Wilder sent a dispatch to General Buell at Nashville, it went undelivered since Buell had already left for Bowling Green.

Again on September 13th, Colonel Wilder sent a telegraph to J. Edward Stacy, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff in Louisville, Kentucky telling him the enemy was advancing 7,000 strong and that a force was preventing reinforcements from reaching him. Colonel Wilder requested one more good regiment and a few pieces of artillery to be sent immediately (Engerud, 3).

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At eight o'clock Saturday evening, September 13th, a brigade of cavalry and a battalion of light artillery under the command of Colonel Scott, came down the north side of the river from Greensburg. Appearing before Fort Craig, they demanded an unconditional surrender from Colonel Wilder (Engerud, 4). Wilder refused. Although he appeared to be surrounded, he exclaimed "I shall fight anything that comes" (Harrison a, 300).

After Wilder refused to surrender, Scott sent a messenger to General Chalmers, commander of General Bragg's advance guard, to inform him that the works at Munfordville were held by 1,800 raw recruits. General Chalmers hurried on through the night of September 13th and arrived in front of Colonel Wilder's position on the south side of the river just before dawn (Engerud, 4) planning to attack.

At 11:00 p.m. that same night Union Major-General Gilbert ordered Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham to leave the Louisville & Nashville railroad depot with six companies of the 50th Indiana infantry and one company "K" of the 78th Indiana (U.S. War, 963). Colonel Dunham urged the railroad engineer to increase his speed so they could reach Munfordville before day light. When the train stopped for wood to supply the boiler, about seven miles north of Munfordville, just south of Bacon Creek, Dunham woke his men and had them stand ready for action. One mile further, the train lurched and swayed off the track into a ditch as a result of Confederate raiders who undermined the track and spread the rails. Although several trains cars were wrecked, there were no resulting injuries. Expecting an attack, Dunham sent out a reconnaissance force to search for enemies. Finding none, he then decided to march on to Munfordville.

Cannons were heard about daylight in front of the men. Three-and-a-half miles north of Munfordville terror stricken residents told Colonel Dunham that a Confederate force of approximately 2,000 cavalry and one battery of artillery were in position on the north side of the river and on the road he was travelling. The men, striped to light marching order and hid their packs and extra equipment in the woods. Dunham detoured to the right into the woods, ravines, and cornfields, reaching the river safely opposite the works, just below the bridges. A small reconnaissance force looked for a place where they could cross the river while the others laid down on

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the rivers edge. During their respite, a detachment of Confederate cavalry, from the force in the rear, charged down upon them which was repulsed by a small detachment of Colonel Dunham's men while the others crossed the river. By 9:00 a.m. a fight on the south side of the river had been raging for some time (Engerud, 4).

Because the exact extent and nature of the Federal position was obscured by heavy fog, Chalmers decided to attack from an eminence known as Mrs. Lewis' Hill to the west of the works. See Figure 3. Lieutenant James Garrity, the commander of Ketchum's battery, was sent to occupy and open fire from this hill. Major W.C. Richards' battalion of sharpshooters were sent by General Chalmers to engage the pickets on Colonel Wilder's right. Major Richards was severely wounded in the battle. Federal pickets were driven back about a quarter of a mile to where Company "K" of the 74th Indiana Infantry was held in the woods in reserve. Fighting continued for about an hour before the Federal force retired to the protection of the rifle pits on the right of the line. During that time, Lieutenant Garrity had been firing from Lewis' Hill with mediocre success on account of the long range, approximately 1,000 yards. (It was this fire that Colonel Dunham had heard during his approach). See Figure 4.

Garrity sent two guns to a knob on the right and in front of Fort Craig. He then pushed his guns forward to a point blank range and continued firing until about 9:00 a.m. In the meantime, the knob in the rear of Lieutenant Garrity's position was occupied by three regiments - the 9th Mississippi (Col. T.W. White), the 29th Mississippi (Col. E.C. Walthall) and the 7th Mississippi (Col. W.H. Bishop).

The remaining two guns of Ketchum's battery were moved farther down the slope of Lewis' Hill and supported by the 10th Mississippi, concentrating their fire on the right of the line. Colonel Smith (Commanding the 10th Mississippi) was ordered to move his regiment to the bank of the river, to advance near the stockade, and "to storm them if they could do so successfully". The Confederate lines were by this time within 200 yards of the fortifications (U.S. War, 975).

Inside the stockade, Colonel Wilder's recruits fixed bayonets in anticipation of a charge. The Confederates, believing that the cessation of fire indicated preparations for retreat.

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However, within about 30 yards of the fortifications, they were met by a terrific volley. With this, their lines broke and the men retreated to the woods in the rear where they rallied and reformed.

During this ill-timed charge, Colonel Smith and several of his officers lost their lives with tremendous casualties among the rank and file (Engerud, 4). Wilder's recruits held their ground in the face of the determined advance of Smith's veterans.

General Chalmers issued orders recalling the attack of the 10th Mississippi on the right. He saw Smith's attack launched, and, realizing that it was too late to withdraw, sent the 44th Mississippi to their assistance. The two regiments joined forces in the charge. Colonel Blythe, commanding the 44th, was killed while leading his men. General Chalmers moved against Colonel Wilder's left with three regiments from the knob that were deployed one behind the other. When the foremost rank was within 25 yards of the ditch surrounding Fort Craig, artillery fire unexpectedly opened from a hill in the rear with shells falling among the attackers. Thinking that the Federal troops had established a battery in his rear, General Chalmers ordered his two rear-most regiments to about-face and charge the battery. To his surprise, the battery was sent by Colonel Scott to assist General Chalmers in his attack. Because Chalmers failed to receive the message concerning this assistance, it spoiled what otherwise might have been a successful attack.

The two regiments that were about-faced to attack the battery were halted. The third regiment - not understanding or knowing the reason for the sudden withdrawal of the supporting regiments - assumed it to be a withdrawal and quit the attack. By the time this confusion had been ironed out, it was 9:30 a.m. Colonel Dunham and his reinforcements had arrived and were safely within the fortifications (Engerud, 5).

While General Chalmers was reorganizing his force at 9:30 a.m. on September 14th, he sent a message to Colonel Wilder demanding his unconditional surrender "to avoid further bloodshed" since Chalmers' force had suffered 288 casualties to Wilder's 37 (Harrison a, 300). He noted that he had been reinforced by a brigade of cavalry under Colonel Scott and General Bragg's army and that the railroad track was torn up

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on the other side of the river. Wilder replied that reinforcements had arrived and that he planned to hold his position.

A truce was declared and fatigued parties were sent out to care for the dead and wounded. General Chalmers borrowed tools from the Union forces (Engerud, 6) to bury his dead (U.S. War 971) and the Confederate wounded were carried to the railroad depot and other buildings at Rowlett's Station where they received medical attention. Those who were able to be transported were sent back to Cave City (Engerud, 6).

During this interim, Colonel C.L. Dunham brought reinforcements and assumed command. Although General Chalmers notified Colonel Dunham that the truce ended at 5:00 p.m., Dunham requested an hour extension to complete burying the dead. General Chalmers decided not to renew the attack the next morning, granted an extension of the truce, and assembled his troops on the turnpike where they remained until the truce was terminated. He then marched to Cave City behind Bragg's main body which was coming from that direction.

Before Wilder left Munfordville on September 14th, he sent General Chalmers a note requesting no firing take place from or on any building in Munfordville or Woodsonville since the wounded from both sides were housed there (U.S. War, 962).

General James R. Chalmers believed his charge of the 10th Mississippi would be an easy battle on September 14th considering the information he possessed. He listed several reasons he would be successful, according to his report of September 15th. First, a large enemy force, estimated between one and three regiments drawn up in a line of battle had retreated with little resistance before the advance of his sharpshooters who drove them back into their rifle pits. Secondly, the enemy set fire to a church near their principal work, although he thought it was the bridge. Receiving only an occasional shot, he moved to within a few hundred yards of them, believing the enemy was preparing to retreat or would easily be forced to surrender.

General Chalmers' heaviest loss was to the left under the command of Colonel Smith of the 10th Mississippi regiment, in his report dated September 15th. Originally Smith was instructed to advance on the left, to observe the enemy, and

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if successful, to charge the entrenchments. Realizing this was a vicarious position, he sent an order for Smith to join his command. Unfortunately, the order reached him after he made his fatal charge (U.S. War, 972-973).

## "The Siege"

Union Colonel Dunham ordered his men to strengthen their position since he expected the Confederates to return early the next day. Work continued Monday and Tuesday until the Confederates appeared on Tuesday. Dunham sent a convoy of wagons to the scene of the railroad wreck north of the city, during this time, gathering ammunition, provisions, and equipment that he abandoned earlier on the 14th when he was on his way to Munfordville. On the 15th, telegraph service was restored and appeals for relief for Munfordville were broadcasted. In a note to Brigadier General Boyle in Louisville dated September 15, 1862, 9:00 p.m. Wilder states the rebels on the north side of the river were 2,000 strong.

Monday evening September 15th reinforcements arrived from Lebanon Junction consisting of a total of 1,140 men. There were troops in Elizabethtown but, according to L.G. Knox, his men desperately needed to be relieved because they were not willing to serve any longer. Wilder could not relieve them because no forces had been sent from Union headquarters in Bowling Green. Although his entrenchments would be completed that day, artillery ammunition did not come, however, a force of rebel pickets were located eight miles south at Woodland on the railroad (Engerud, 7).

At 9:30 a.m. Tuesday September 16, the Confederates forces came from Cave City with General Bragg in command (U.S. War, 965). Immediately engaging the approaching Confederate forces, the fight lasted for nearly an hour until the Union outposts were forced to fall back into the fortifications behind them. The Confederates, carefully avoiding the left of the Union line which terminated in the bastion Fort Craig, approached under cover in the woods on the south and west in an effort to attack the rifle pits and the stockade on the right, or west, of the Union line. By 11:00 a.m., the action took place along the entire line with the heaviest on the right behind the stockade. The Confederates stayed in the woods but kept up a continuous and rapid fire.

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Between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. their fire slackened. Colonel Dunham thought the Confederates abandoned the woods so he forced Company "A" of the 50th Indiana, under the command of Captain Burrell, to determine their location and to occupy the farthest edge of the woods. A force of Confederates was pushed out of their desirable cover while Burrell advanced his men in a long skirmish line which became hotly engaged. Finding the Confederates still occupied the woods, the Federals withdrew to the protection of their fortifications. By 4:30 p.m. the firing completely died down, except for an occasional shot by the artillery, preventing the Confederates from placing their artillery.

Between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. General Bragg sent a flag of truce to Colonel Wilder demanding the immediate surrender of the position. Bragg stated that Wilder was surrounded by a vastly superior force and suggested that further resistance would be useless. Dunham responded by saying he planned to defend his works (U.S. War, 965).

While Colonel Wilder traveled between Confederate headquarters with Colonel Dunham's note and his camp, he found the Confederate forces as General Bragg represented them to be: superior in force, especially artillery. Dunham sent Bragg a note asking for a further suspension of hostilities until he could hold a council of war with officers of equal rank. Bragg granted Dunham's request and stated no firing would take place if his men stayed within their lines until 9:00 p.m. (Engerud, 8).

While Dunham seriously considered surrendering, he hoped the delay would allow reinforcements to reach him from Bowling Green or Louisville. When Dunham telegraphed Gilbert in Louisville to advise him of the state of affairs in Munfordville, Gilbert ordered Dunham to relinquish his command to Colonel Wilder. Because Dunham refused to serve as an officer under a junior, he was ordered to report to Colonel Wilder under arrest for insubordination. Colonel Dunham presided over the council that was assembled since his order for arrest was not received until after the council terminated its session (U.S. War, 966). At the meeting it was decided that if the Confederates had over 25,000 men and sixty pieces of artillery, as they claimed, "it would be a useless sacrifice of human life to resist..."(Harrison, 303).

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National Park Service

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The council unanimously agreed that if Bragg's forces were as he represented, further resistance would be useless. It was also agreed that before surrendering, the strength of General Bragg's army would first have to be conclusively proven either by trial or by General Bragg's permission to have a competent Union officer actually verify the purported strength of the Confederate forces by actual observation (U.S. War, 966).

Wilder assumed command about 7:00 p.m. that evening (Harrison, 301) and requested Bragg show evidence of the size of their force before he surrendered. Bragg responded that he had over 20,000 men and demanded unconditional surrender of Wilder's whole force within an hour (U.S. War, 970). Wilder was then blindfolded, and, under a flag of truce, was brought to General Buckner before 2:00 a.m. September 17th. Wilder asked Buckner what he should do and then requested to be escorted through a major portion of the Confederate lines.

Colonel Wilder, insisting on having a personal interview with General Bragg, was escorted to Bragg's headquarters for an hour long conference. General Buckner personally escorted Wilder on a sight-seeing tour of the Confederate lines while Colonel Wilder's adjutant was taken on a tour of the north side of the river.

Colonel Wilder counted 46 pieces of artillery in position on the south side of the river, while the adjutant counted 26 on the north side by about mid-night on Tuesday, September 16th. Expecting no additional help from Louisville, and, figuring that Buell's army had not left Bowling Green, combined with limited ammunition supplies and outnumbered troops, he surrendered (Harrison, 303) at 2:00 a.m. Wednesday, September 17th (Engerud, 10).

Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner was directed and authorized by General Bragg to accept Wilder's surrender (U.S. War, 970-971). Because Buckner, a native of Hart County, Kentucky, was thoroughly familiar with the local topography, he suggested the advantages of the attack from the north side of the river to Bragg and furnished guides that led the right wing of Bragg's army under the command of General Polk. Crossing the river ten miles above Munfordville, the forces came down through the woods and occupied the land to the north and rear of the Federal position. His artillery position behind the red brick house, which extended westward along the

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ridge as far as the railroad tracks, dominated the Federal Works. This house now stands at the entrance to the area containing Forts Terrill and Willich, which can be seen today on the north side of the river. These forts were built after the battle (Engerud, 10).

At 6:00 a.m. Wednesday, September 17th, the Federal troops marched out of their fortifications with flying colors and field music playing on their way to Rowletts Station, the designated surrender point. By General Hardee's order, Chalmers' brigade of James M. Wither's division and Thomas J. Wood's brigade of Buckner's division took the surrender. Buckner received Wilder's sword while 155 officers and 3,921 men were immediately paroled, given three days' rations, and were headed toward Buell's army (Harrison a, 304).

Since General Bragg was so far from his base and intended to continue his northward march immediately, he did not want to encumber his command with prisoners. Therefore, he paroled the entire force allowing them to retain their side arms, all their personal property, three days rations, and required them to report to Bowling Green, Kentucky since he did not want the prisoners to carry information of his command ahead of him.

Garrisoning the captured fortifications with a part of his command, General Bragg moved the bulk of his forces across the river by way of the railroad bridge. That evening he established his headquarters in the home of F.A. Smith in Munfordville (HT-18). According to Colonel Davidson, a huge pile of bacon, hard tack, sugar and other provisions, desperately needed by Bragg's men, was piled on the east side of the south end of the railroad track. General Bragg and his forces occupied Munfordville until the afternoon of September 20th when they departed for Bardstown. A detachment was left in town to check the advance of the Union troops under General Buell who had left for Bowling Green on September 16th and were approaching Glasgow (Engerud, 10).

When Buell's troops reached Munfordville they engaged Bragg's rear guard on the morning of September 21st, who retreated before him. During this battle, the bridge was again partially destroyed. Buell dropped off a small detachment which built fortifications on the north side of the river, Forts Terrill and Willich, while he continued on his march to Louisville arriving there on September 27th (Engerud, 12).

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Synopsis of the Battle of Munfordville, September 14-17, 1862

The Battle of Munfordville is considered the high-water mark of the Confederacy in the West where the Confederates won a battle but lost a campaign (Harrison b, 5). The last battle for Green River's Railroad Bridge was waged during one of the bloodiest days of the Civil War, amid the war's third greatest engagement at Antietam, Maryland on September 17, 1862 (Cromie, 120). There were only 357 casualties at the Battle of Munfordville, which was only a fraction of the number of war dead during the period between September 14th and 17th, 1862 on other battlefields. Although this final battle ended with a Confederate victory, the Union continued to occupy Munfordville, Bowling Green, and Louisville until well after the war's end.

The Battle of Munfordville involved several elements including the privately owned Woodson farm land as the battleground, a star-shaped fort, a river, a railroad bridge, and a hometown boy.

The battleground is located in Woodsonville, Kentucky, south of Munfordville and west of U.S. Route 31-W. This private 300 acre farm was owned by Anthony L. Woodson, son of Thomas and Sally Woodson. Troops that encamped on this low rolling hill farm land, destroyed his home, barns and outhouses, cut timber, and used fence rails for fuel, depriving Woodson of his normal farmland income. Under an act of Congress, Woodson claimed damages in the amount of over \$ 12,000, however, after 13 years of litigation he received less than \$ 5,000 in remuneration (A Brief Account of the Battle of Munfordville).

The star-shaped earthen fort, known as Fort Craig (HT-47), was constructed by Union troops under the command of Colonel John T. Wilder on the south side of Green River. This bastion earth work is where the 67th Indiana Infantry successfully repulsed the attacks of the Confederate Mississippi regiments prior to surrendering.

To the west of the fort, spanning the Green River, is the railroad bridge(HT-47A), built in 1861, that crosses the gorge. National attention was drawn upon this newly completed bridge which provided the last link of the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Designed by renowned German engineer Albert Fink, the bridge was opened on July 1,

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1859 (Williams, 1). Portions of the bridge were destroyed three times during the Civil War. This bridge had the distinction of being the second largest iron bridge on the North American continent when it was constructed. Only the Victoria Bridge at Montreal surpassed it, making this one of the engineering marvels of the century (Engerud, 8). The bridge was assaulted twice during the Civil War, once with the destruction of one pier, and the other on September 20th, 1862 when the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg set it on fire as they evacuated Munfordville in order to prevent its use by the Union army which was coming from the south (Engerud, 15-16).

Hometown boy, Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner, was familiar with Hart County's topography since he grew up at Glen Lily, located just seven miles east of Munfordville. A West Point graduate, he became a Major-General of the state's militia and later joined the Confederate Army as a Brigadier-General after Kentucky's neutrality ended. In August, 1862 he was promoted to Major-General and assigned to Braxton Bragg's army at Chattanooga (Harrison a, 297). Buckner advise Bragg of the advantages of attacking the Union troops from the north side of the river, because the ground was at a higher elevation. From this position they surrounded and dominated the Federal works situated on the south side of the river. They also requested the Union troops to surrender unconditionally. General Buckner eventually took Colonel Wilder on a sight-seeing tour of the Confederate forces and received his formal agreement to surrender, which allowed the Confederates to claim their victory.

The total casualties at the Battle of Munfordville, September 14-17, 1862 is as follows (U.S. War, 967, 982).

	Killed	Wounded	Total
Union	15	57	72
Confederate	35	250	285
Total	50	307	357

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Battle of Munfordville Hart County, Kentucky

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Ruth Becker  
Robert Becker  
Mary Willa Branstetter  
June Burks  
Nadine Hawkins  
Velma Jean Kinney  
Linda Kinslow  
Ann Matera  
Jorene McCubbins  
Peggy Merideth  
Lucille Shelton

Battle of Munfordville  
Name of Property

Hart County, Kentucky  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 164 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 1 6	5 9 7 6 8 0	4 1 2 3 7 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 1 6	5 9 8 2 8 0	4 1 2 4 5 7 0

3	1 1 6	5 9 8 8 0 0	4 1 2 3 8 9 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 1 6	5 9 8 5 8 0	4 1 2 3 4 4 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 Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 3/27/97

street & number P.O. Box 177 telephone (502) 528-4698

city or town Hardyville state Kentucky zip code 42746

**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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.

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Battle of Munfordville Hart County, Kentucky

## 10. Verbal Boundary Description

The Battle of Munfordville included all of Anthony L. Woodson's farm land in 1870 located in Woodsonville, a short distance south of Munfordville. It is bound on the north by the Green River; on the west by the L & N Railroad and farm land on the west side of the railroad; on the east by U.S. Route 31-W, previously known as the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike; and the south by farmland. Property Identification Map 55 from the Hart County Property Valuation Office identifies lots 3, 5, 16, 16A, 21, and 28 in this area.

## Boundary Justification

The boundaries are based on a combination of maps showing the Defenses of Munfordville in 1863, the Munfordville Battlefield Map by Cyrus Edwards filed with the War Department in 1870, and Colonel Willich's Maps by M. McAfee dated-70, probably 1870. Today, the battleground is virtually all farm with the exception of several homes, barns, outhouses that date after the period of significance, 1862, but range from before the Civil War, such as HT-42, to sometime after the war HT-48, HT-694 & HT-694A, prior to the 1930s. Also, star-shaped Fort Craig (HT-47A), an earthen fort built in August and September 1862 by Union troops under the command of Colonel John T. Wilder, remains preserved on this farmland. There are no remains of the old Green River Baptist Church (HT-47B) that was built in 1803 and burned during the war. However, steps from a more recent church that has been moved from this site, are situated in a similar location. Adjacent to the church steps is the Green River Baptist cemetery consisting of markers of both Union and Confederate Soldiers who lost their life during the Battle of Munfordville.

On the south side of Green River on a knoll just east of the L & N Railroad track, is a marble Confederate monument and six grave markers that were erected in 1884 commemorating Colonel Robert A. Smith and the soldiers who died from the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 44th Mississippi. Colonel Smith lost his life on September 14, 1862 while leading his regiment, the 44th Mississippi Infantry, in an attack on the stockade.

A portion of the land just west of the L & N Railroad track on the south side of Green River is included since a stockade, which is no longer visible, was located on this site.

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Hart County, Kentucky

**10. Verbal Boundary Description - continued**

The L & N Railroad Bridge, which forms the northern tip of the western boundary, spans Green River. Constructed in 1859 by Inman and Gault of Louisville, it was designed by German engineer Albert Fink and although it was burned September 17, 1862 by Confederate General Braxton Bragg Buckner, after the Union surrendered their garrison. It was rebuilt by November 1862.

Adjacent land not included in this historic battlefield site include a residential neighborhood which developed along the southeastern portion of the Anthony L. Woodson farm with houses dating from the 1950s. The southern edge of the site follows the current property line. Just south of it is where the Battle of Rowletts Station took place in December 1861.

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Photographs

Hart County, Kentucky

The following information is the same for all photographs.

3. Donna G. Logsdon
4. 12/96
5. Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph # 1

6. Battlefield site where stockade was located. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 2

6. Battlefield site where stockade was located. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 3

6. Battlefield site where stockade was located. Facing West.

Photograph # 4

6. Battlefield site. Facing Southeast.

Photograph # 5

6. Battlefield site. Facing Northeast.

Photograph # 6

6. Battlefield site facing East.

Photograph # 7

6. South and East elevation of Barn, HT-694, non-contributing due to age. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 8

6. East elevation of Barn, HT-694, non-contributing due

to age. Facing West.

Photograph # 9

6. East Elevation of Residence, HT-964, non-contributing due to age. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 10

6. East elevation of Residence, HT-694A, non-contributing due to age. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 11

6. Battlefield site. Facing North.

Photograph # 12

6. Battlefield site. Facing North.

Photograph # 13

6. Battlefield site. Facing North.

Photograph # 14

6. Battlefield site. Facing North.

Photograph # 15

6. Confederate monument. Facing Northeast.

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Battle of Munfordville  
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The following information is the same for all photographs.

- 3. Donna G. Logsdon
- 4. 12/96
- 5. Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph # 16  
6. Confederate Monument and cemetery. Facing Northeast.

Photograph # 17  
6. Confederate Monument and 6 graves. Facing Southeast.

Photograph # 18  
6. North elevation showing inscription on Confederate Monument. Facing South.

Photograph # 19  
6. Green River Bridge with train. Facing North.

Photograph # 20  
6. Green River Bridge stone piers. East side. Facing north.

Photograph # 21  
6. Green River Bridge Stone piers. West side. Facing North.

Photograph # 22  
6. Green River Bridge and Railroad tracks. Facing North.

Photograph # 23  
6. East elevation of Green River Bridge with train. Facing West.

Photograph # 24  
6. East Elevation of steps to Green River Baptist Church, HT-47B, non-contributing due to age. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 25  
6. Cemetery. Facing North

Photograph # 26  
6. Cemetery. Facing North.

Photograph # 27  
6. Cemetery. Facing South.

Photograph # 28  
6. Fort Craig HT-47. Facing North.

Photograph # 29  
6. Fort Craig HT-47. Facing South.

Photograph # 30  
6. South and East elevation of Residence HT-42. Contributing. Facing Northwest.

Photograph # 31  
6. West elevation Residence, HT-48, non-contributing due to age. Facing East.

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The following information is the same for all photographs.

3. Donna G. Logsdon
4. 12/96
5. Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph # 32

6. North and East Elevation  
of Spring House, HT-48, non-  
contributing due to age.  
Facing South

Photograph # 33

6. South elevation of Barn,  
HT-48, non-contributing due  
to age. Facing North.

Photograph # 34

6. South elevation of  
outhouse, HT-48, non-  
contributing due to age.  
Facing North.

Photograph # 35

6. South and East elevation  
of Implement Storage, HT-48,  
non-contributing due to age.  
Facing North.

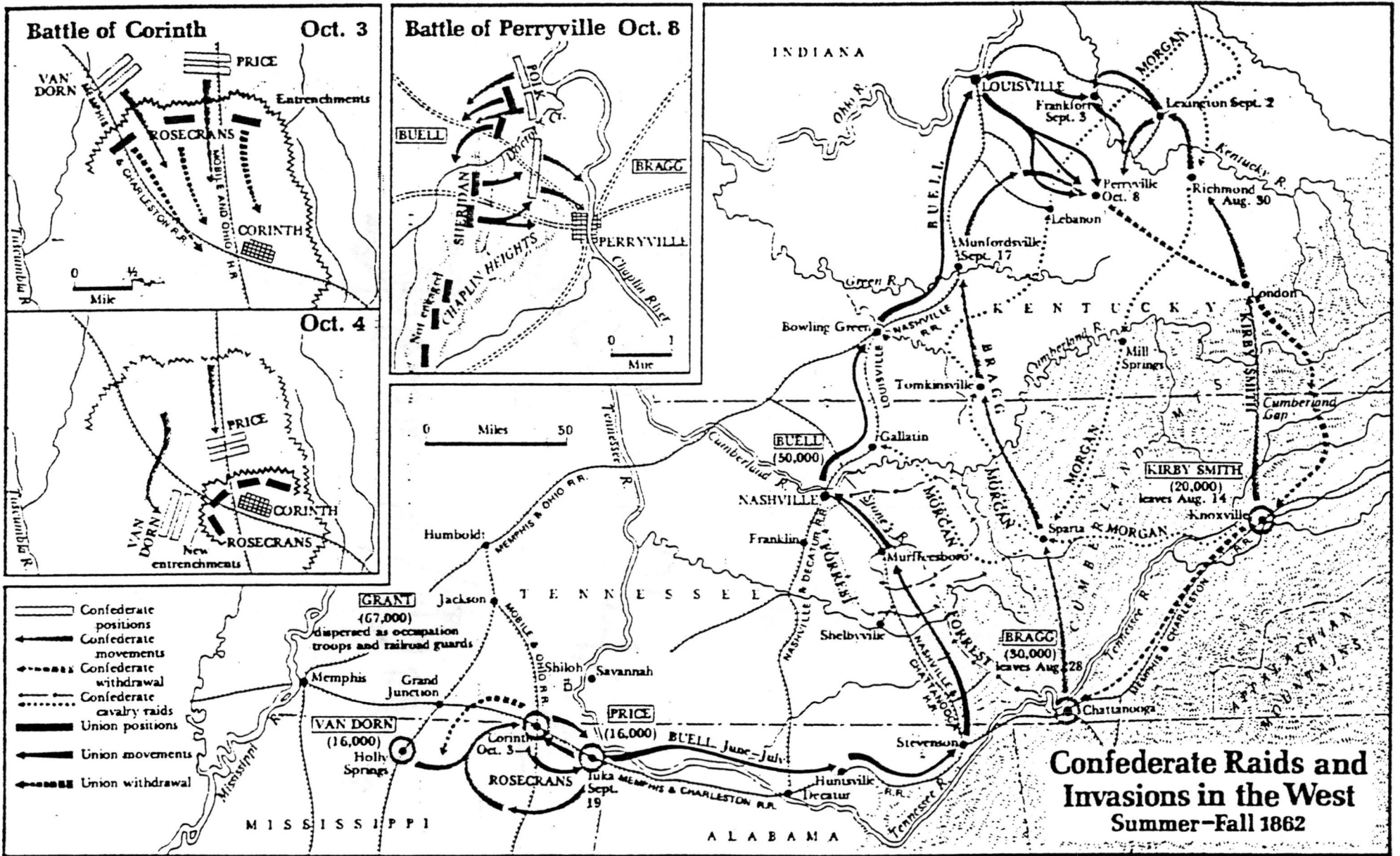
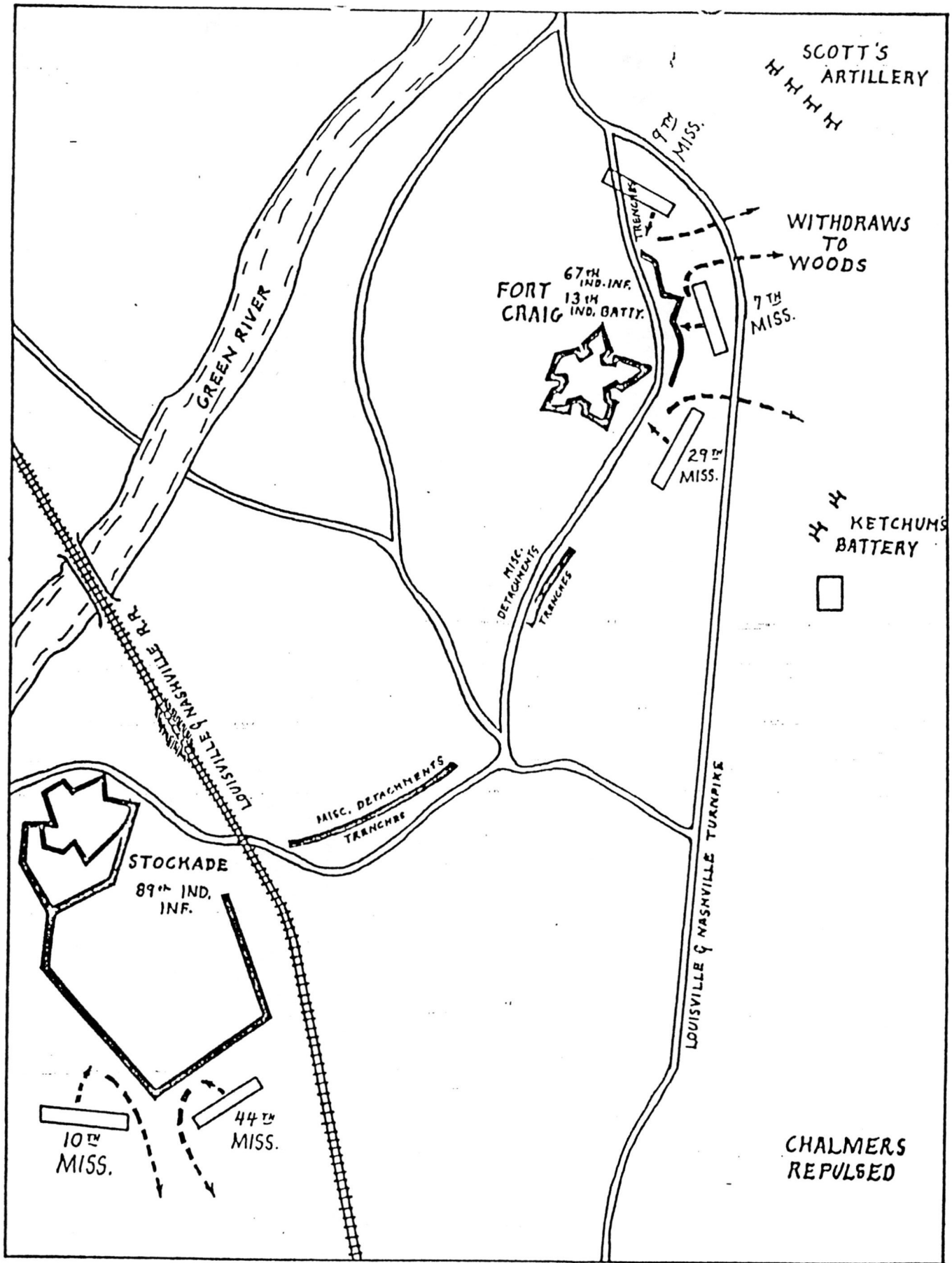


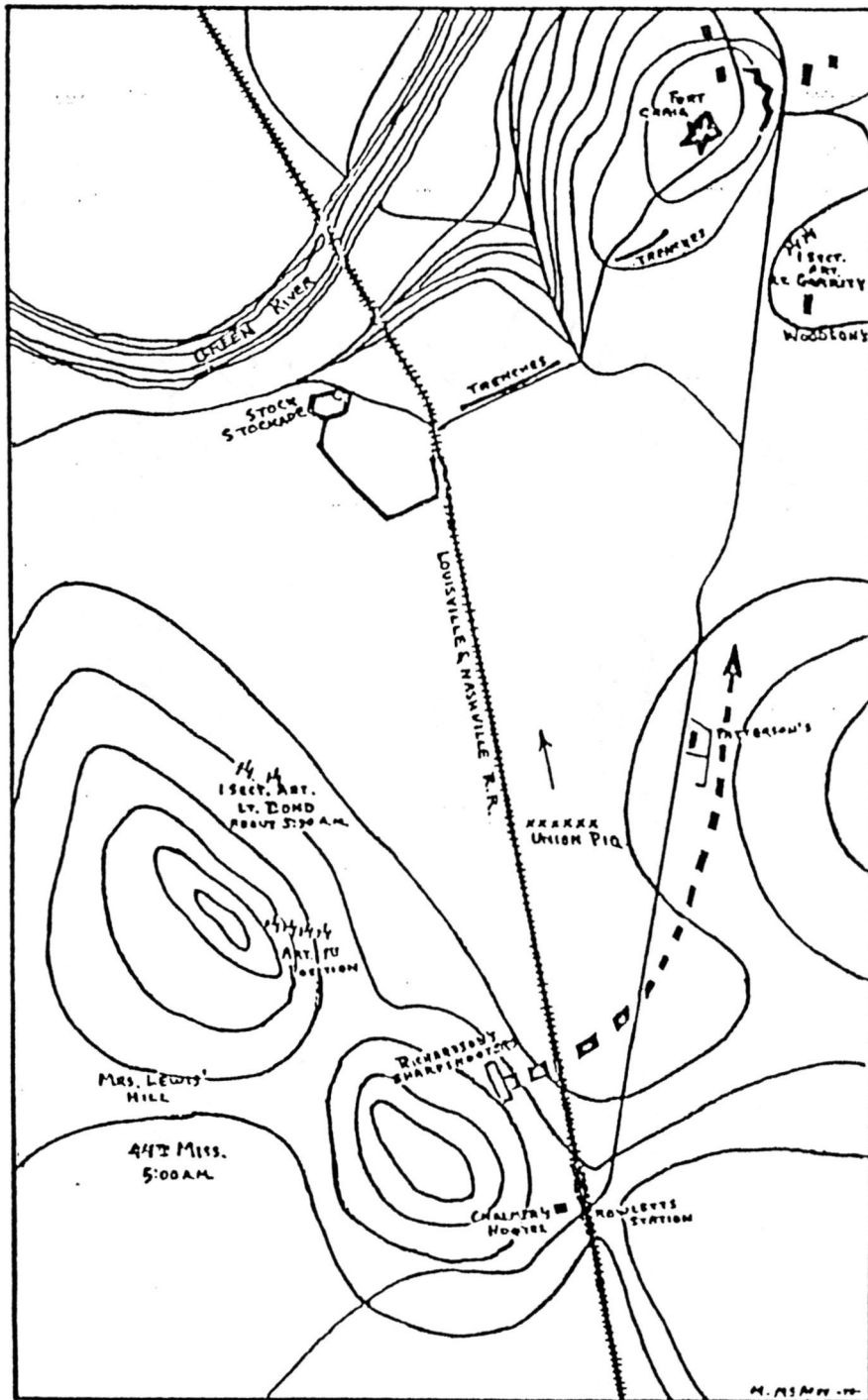
Figure 1



BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE, SEPT. 14-17, 1862

PLATE X

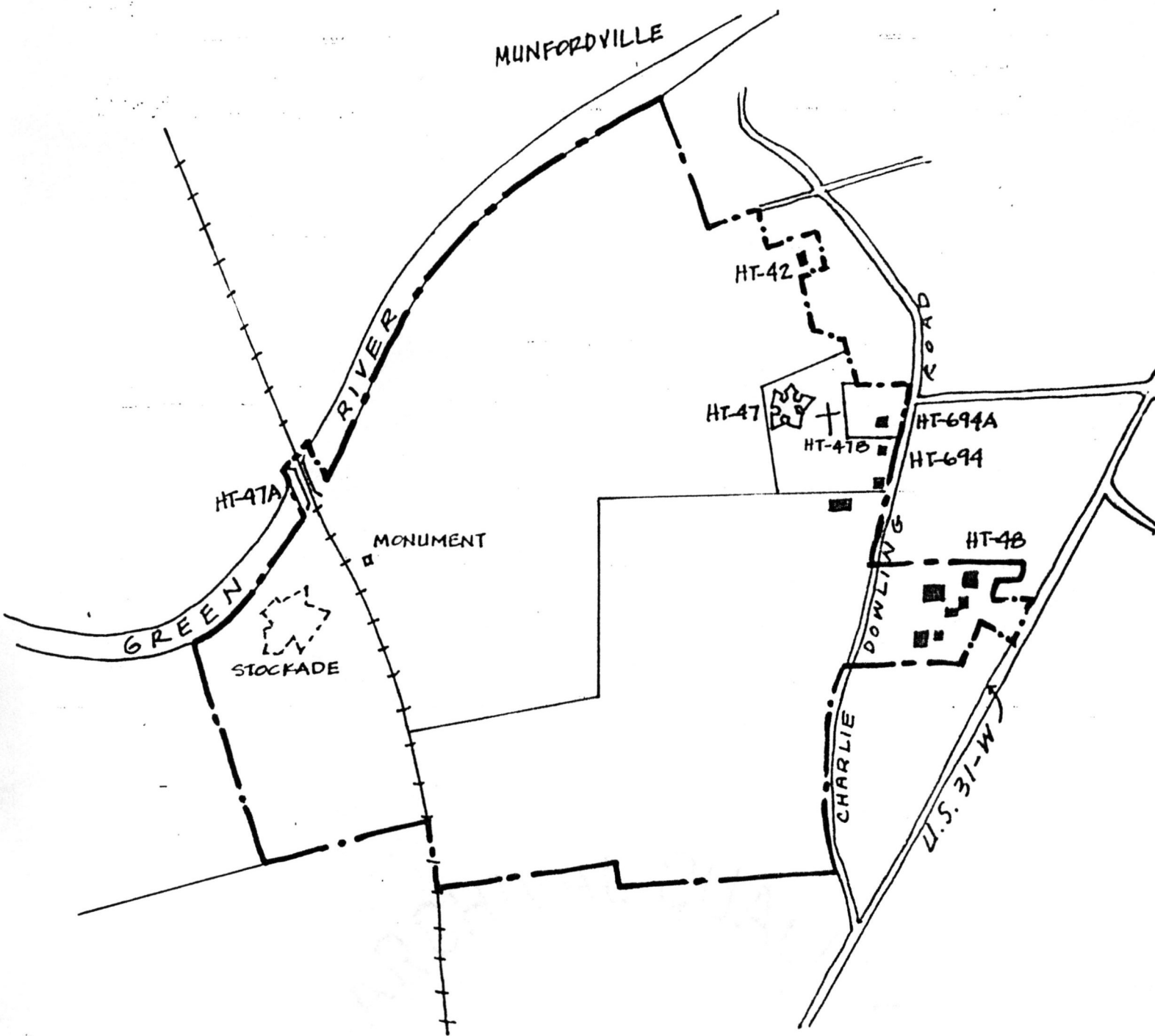
Figure 2



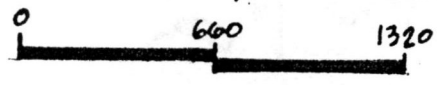
BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE, SEPT. 14-17, 1862 PLATE VIII  
 INITIAL CONFEDERATE DEPLOYMENT OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1862

Figure 3

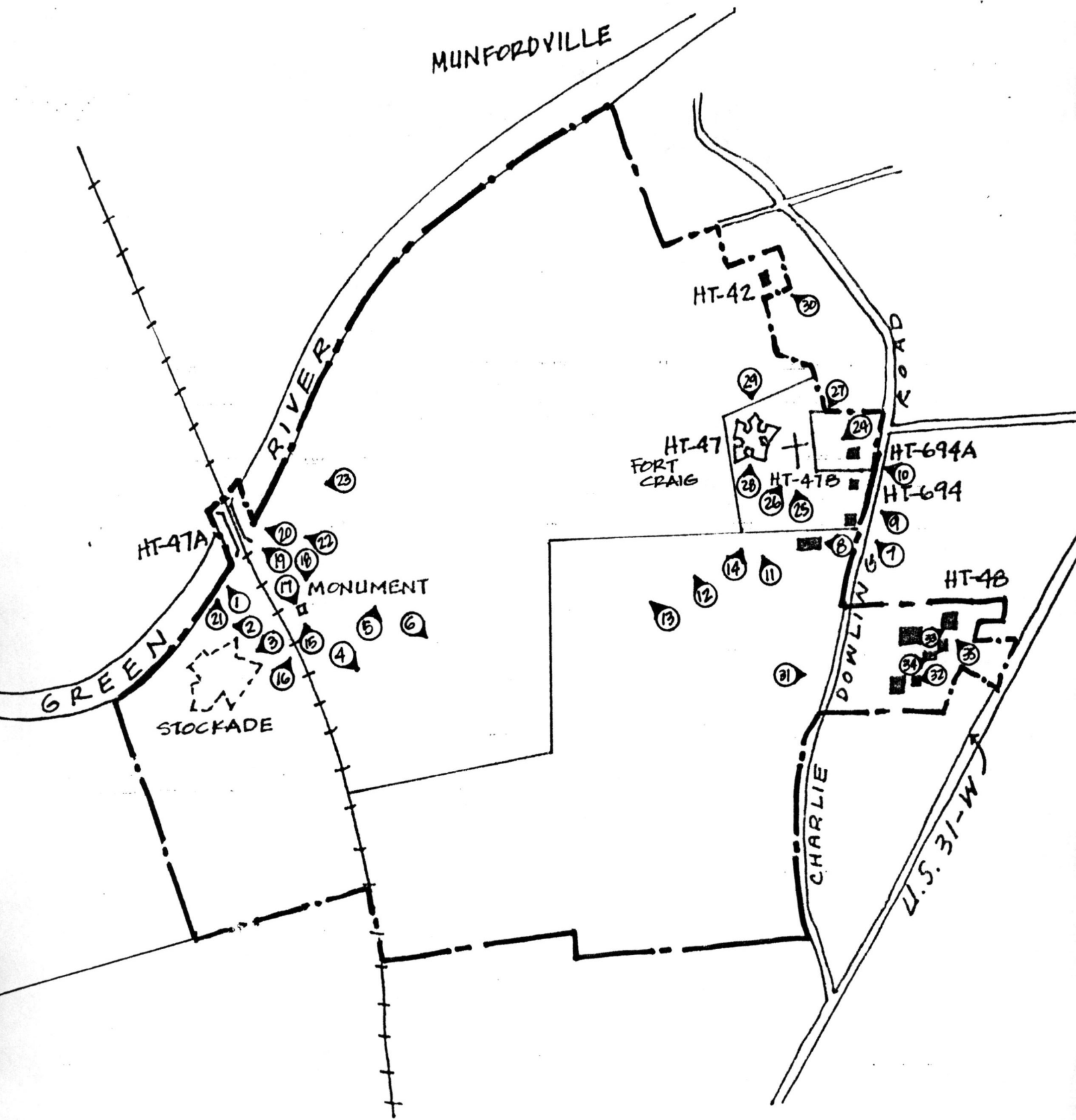




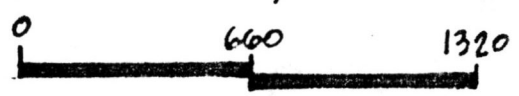
**BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE**  
 HART COUNTY, KENTUCKY



- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- PROPERTY LINE
- † CEMETERY
- BUILDING
- STRUCTURE
- HT-694 INVENTORY NUMBER
- MISSING



**BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE**  
 HART COUNTY, KENTUCKY



- PROPERTY LINE
- ⊕ CEMETERY
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BUILDING
- HT-694 INVENTORY NUMBER
- ① PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER
- STRUCTURE
- - - MISSING

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Battle of Munfordville Site

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Hart

DATE RECEIVED: 7/07/97      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/22/97  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/07/97      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/21/97  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000866

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT:  NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

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

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically significant Civil War battlefield*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A

REVIEWER Patricia Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 8/19/97

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



































SOUTH 42° WEST AND  
NINETY POLES DISTANT  
IS THE PLACE  
OF

THE SACRIFICE  
OF

COL ROBT A SMITH

AND  
HIS REGIMENT

THE  
TENTH MISSISSIPPI

ON  
SEP 14 1862



45

KEEP OFF  
RAILROAD  
PREMISES

































MILLERS TOWN

BATTLE OF MUMFORDVILLE  
HART CO., KY.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

MUMFORDVILLE QUADRANGLE  
KENTUCKY—HART CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
SW/4 MUMFORDVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

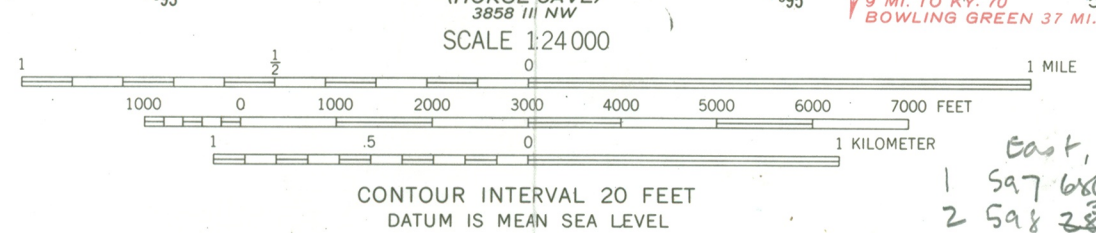
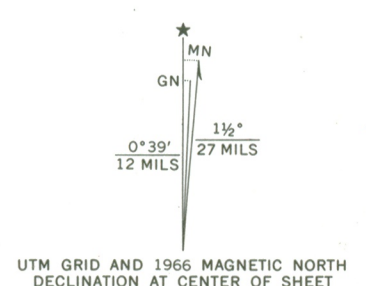
3858 IV NE  
MUMFORDVILLE



37°22'30"  
4136000 N  
4135  
4134  
4133  
20'  
4132  
4131  
4130  
3758 / SE (CUB RUN)  
4129  
17'30"  
4127  
4126  
4125  
340 000 FEET  
4124  
37°15'

85°52'30"  
37°22'30"  
370 000 FEET  
4136  
4135  
4134  
4133  
20'  
4132  
4131  
4130  
4129  
17'30"  
4127  
4126  
4125  
4124  
37°15'

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1953. Revised 1966  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242,  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

*Battle of Mumfordsville*  
*Hart Co. Ky*  
*All sites zone 16*  
1 597 6x0 4123 780  
2 598 285 4124 57050  
3 598 805 4123 82015  
4 598 580 4123 420

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

MUMFORDVILLE, KY.  
SW/4 MUMFORDVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3715—W8552.5/7.5

1966  
AMS 3858 IV SW—SERIES V853

MAMMOTH CAVE  
3858 IV NE

3858 IV NE  
MUMFORDVILLE



Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

The State Historic Preservation Office

**Paul E. Patton**  
Governor  
**Roy Peterson**  
Cabinet Secretary

**David L. Morgan**  
Executive Director  
and SHPO

June 30, 1997

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior  
1100 L Street, N. W.  
PO BOX 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following Kentucky properties were approved at the May 26, 1997 State Historic Preservation Review Board meeting:

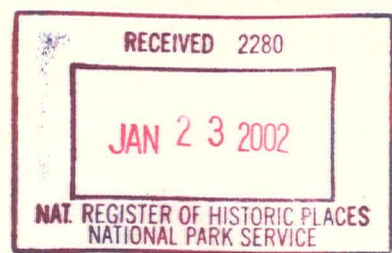
- Hardin, Enos, Farm, Owen County, Kentucky
- Monterey Historic District, Owen County, Kentucky
- Monterey Grade School, Owen County, Kentucky
- Old Cedar Baptist Church, Owen County, Kentucky
- Byrns Landing, Owen County, Kentucky
- ✓ Battle of Munfordville, Hart County, Kentucky

I request you enter these properties in the National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for considering these properties for listing.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan  
State Historic Preservation Officer





Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

The State Historic Preservation Office

**Paul E. Patton**  
Governor  
**Marlene M. Helm**  
Cabinet Secretary

**David L. Morgan**  
Executive Director and  
SHPO

October 16, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior  
1849 C St. NW Room NC 400  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is additional documentation for two Kentucky properties whose nomination forms were sent to your office under an October 2, 2001 cover form. The properties are:

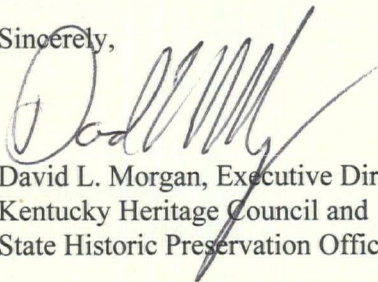
**Hotel Metropolitan**, McCracken County, KY 01-1251

**Battle of Munfordville (Boundary Expansion)**, Hart County, KY 97000866

We request that you place this documentation with the appropriate nomination form. Please add the Paducah East USGS Quad map with the Hotel Metropolitan nomination form. Please add the enclosed continuation sheets for the Battle of Munfordville (Boundary Expansion) form, and remove the corresponding continuation sheets which were submitted under the October 2 cover form.

Thank you for adding this documentation to the appropriate files.

Sincerely,



David L. Morgan, Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council and  
State Historic Preservation Officer