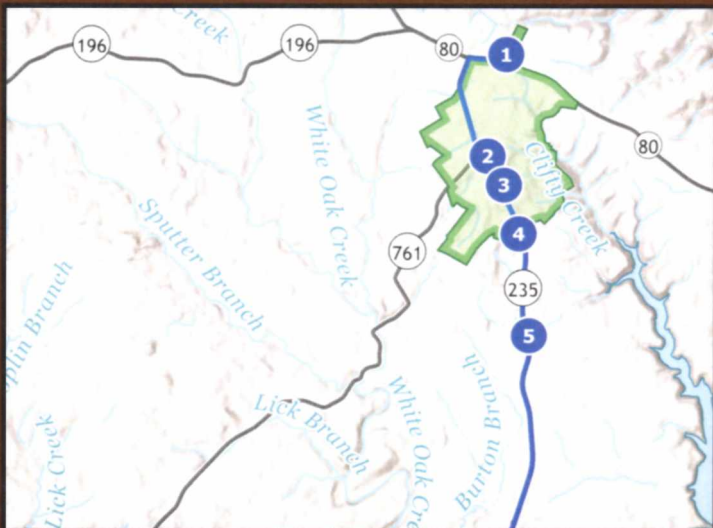




Battlefield Tour Stops

Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument brings history to your senses one tour stop at a time. Each location presents a unique moment of this battle, the war, and our shared history.



- 1 Visitor Center** (Park Museum, Film, and Ranger Contact Station): On January 17, 1861 U.S. troops under General George H. Thomas set up camp along the road (Hwy 80). The camp stretched west from the Visitor Center toward the Nancy water tower.
- 2 Zollicoffer Park:** The U.S. and Confederates clashed here on January 19, 1862. The U.S. troops fended off repeated Confederate attacks with the battle resulting in a U.S. victory, and the death of Confederate general Felix K. Zollicoffer. In 1902, Dorothea Burton began preservation efforts by placing the a wreath around the Zollie Tree. The Ravine Trail and Confederate memorials are here.
- 3 Last Stand Hill:** The Confederates staged their attack from this hilltop. By noon, Alabamians and Tennesseans made a last stand here allowing the other retreating units to escape. This vantage point provides a good view of the battlefield topography and is the location of the Pursuit Trail.
- 4 Confederate Field Hospital Site:** A log cabin located here served as the main Confederate field hospital. It was in operation until the U.S. captured it during the Confederate retreat. A few foundation stones are visible today.
- 5 Timmy's Branch:** Around 6:00 a.m., the Confederates collided with the U.S. pickets near this small creek. This area is the site of the first shots fired in the Battle of Mill Springs. Although brief, it warned Thomas and his men that the Confederates were on the offensive.





- 6 Moulton's Hill:** The U.S. forces pursuing the Confederates stopped here on the night of January 19, 1862. In preparation for a morning assault, General Thomas deployed artillery on the high ground and shelled the Confederate fortifications during the night. When the U.S. attacked in the morning of January 20, they found the camp abandoned.
- 7 Fortification Site:** This area was the site of the Confederate encampment at Beech Grove. It was located on a peninsula formed by Cumberland River and White Oak Creek. To further deter attack, the camp was protected by earthworks designed by a military engineer. Around 800 Confederate cabins were here, but were destroyed after the battle.
- 8 Ferry Crossing Site:** On the night of January 19, Confederate general George B. Crittenden ordered the abandonment of Beech Grove. The Noble Ellis, a small river steamer carried the Confederates across the river overnight under artillery fire. The vessel was hit during the night rendering it unusable and was set on fire by the Confederates during their retreat.
- 9 Brown-Lanier House:** The Brown-Lanier House served both the Confederate and US armies associated with the battle. Although Mill Springs is 9 Miles south of the battle site, General George H. Thomas sent his correspondence of the victory from this area which is why the battle is named after this location.
- 10 West-Metcalf House:** Built in 1799 and restored in 2010, the West-Metcalf house was General Zollicoffer's first headquarters. When the Confederates moved their headquarters to the Brown-Lanier House, the house was converted to a field hospital.

For park information and
special event information:
www.nps.gov/misp
606-636-4045

Mill Springs Battlefield
National Monument
9020 West Highway 80
Nancy, KY 42544