

## Individual Battlefield Profiles

### Battlefield Profile Glossary

<b>Location</b>	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
<b>Campaign</b>	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
<b>Results</b>	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
<b>Study Area</b>	Acres within the Study Area, as determined by the ABPP, that represent the historic extent of the battle upon the landscape.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	Acres of land that retain historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by ABPP.
<b>Protected Lands</b>	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and analysis using GIS software) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	Estimated acres (based on responses to questionnaires) maintained for public visitation.
<b>Management Area</b>	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for resource protection and/or public visitation.
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
<b>Condition Statement</b>	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
<b>Historical Designation</b>	Notes the most prestigious historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

## Big Black River Bridge (MS010)

<b>Location</b>	Hinds and Warren counties
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 17, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General John A. McClernand [US]; Brigadier General John S. Bowen and Brigadier General John Vaughn [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	XIII Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Bowen's Division and Vaughn's East Tennessee Brigade [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,931.47 acres The Study Area's northern boundary was modified to conform with the banks of the Big Black River. The ABPP added the Federal route of advance from Edwards Depot, where troops camped after the battle of Champion Hill and from where they moved on Big Black River Bridge the following day. Additions also include the Confederate retreat route, which illustrates the significance of this battle as a precursor to the events that would unfold the following day in Vicksburg. The ABPP reduced the Core Area to represent more accurately the range of the artillery employed during battle.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	2,649.76 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	28.07 acres Mississippi Department of Archives and History, fee simple (property originally purchased for preservation by The Conservation Fund and conveyed to MDAH for permanent protection)
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy</li> <li>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li> <li>Fundraising</li> <li>Interpretation Projects</li> <li>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</li> <li>Legislation</li> <li>✓ Planning Projects</li> <li>Research and Documentation</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brochure(s)</li> <li>Driving Tour</li> <li>Living History</li> <li>Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li> <li>Visitor Center</li> <li>Walking Tour/Trails</li> <li>Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li> </ul>

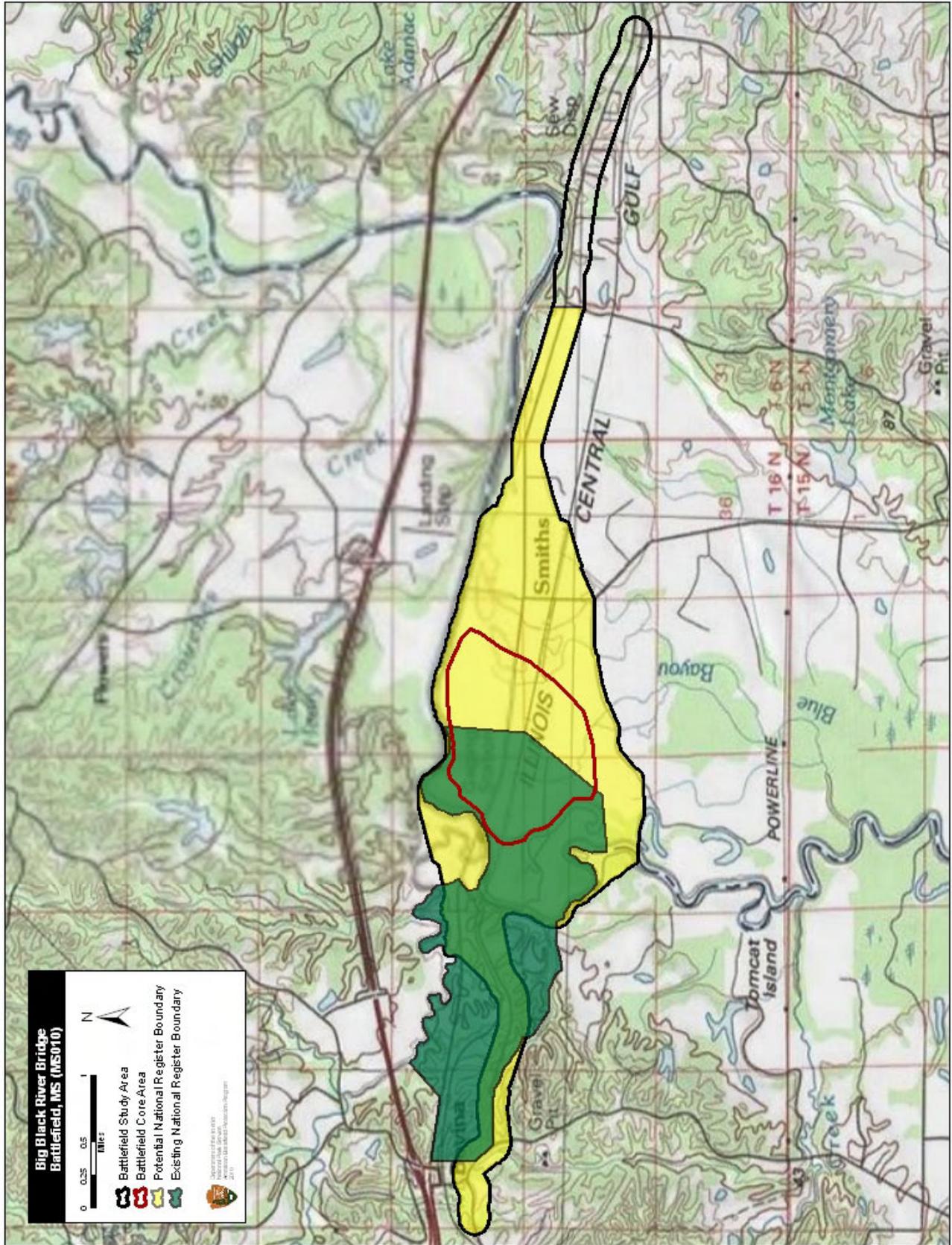
Website  
Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The course of the Big Black River has shifted only slightly since 1863. A number of the creeks and bayous that flow into the Big Black River, along with accompanying swampland, have changed little since the time of battle. Several swamps along the approach route have been drained for use as farmland. Light residential development on the approach and withdrawal routes could increase over time, but the current condition offers good opportunity for comprehensive preservation.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Big Black River Battlefield, 1971)



## Brice's Cross Roads (MS014)

<b>Location</b>	Prentiss, Union, Tippah, and Lee counties
<b>Campaign</b>	Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (1864)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 10, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis [US]; Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Mississippi Expedition [US]; Forrest's Cavalry Corps [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,237.80 acres The ABPP revised the Study Area to incorporate the path of running retreat used by Federal infantry and cavalry, as well as areas where opposing cavalries skirmished. Additions also include the approach route used by Confederate cavalry moving onto the battlefield and locations on the east side of the Study Area where Confederate cavalry deployed for battle. The ABPP removed part of the 1993 Study Area along Pontotoc Road where fighting did not occur. The redrawn Core Area more accurately represents the spread and range of artillery fire.
<b>Potential National</b>	3,237.80 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	572.02 acres Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield Commission, 566.92 acres, fee simple (with easements held by Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield Commission, 4.10 acres, fee simple National Park Service, 1.00 acre, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	1.00 acre National Park Service, Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield Commission, Inc. (1993)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

- ✓ Website
- ✓ Other  
<http://www.nps.gov/brcr/>

**Condition Statement**

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Most of the historic road network, including Brice's Cross Roads itself, is intact. In addition to the Brice's Cross Roads National Battle Site, a state monument marking the location of the Brice House (no longer extant) commemorates the battle. A modern church sits near the site of the crossroad's original church. The rolling terrain, which characterized the landscape in 1864, retains integrity. Many of the battlefield's historic creeks, including Tishomingo and Dry Creek, are unchanged. Today, there are far fewer trees at Brice's Cross Roads than at the time of battle. Farmland has replaced tree cover in large portions of the battlefield. Only light residential and commercial development intrudes upon the landscape. The greatest impending threat to this isolated, yet well marked, battlefield is its vulnerability to archeological looting. Brice's Cross Roads is Mississippi's greatest opportunity for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, 1966)



## Champion Hill (MS009)

<b>Location</b>	Hinds County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 16, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Ulysses S. Grant [US]; Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Army of the Tennessee [US]; Army of Vicksburg [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	13,696.80 acres The ABPP enlarged the Study Area to include the Jackson, Raymond, and Middle Roads from the point of Federal advance at dawn on May 16, 1863, to the location where forces converged on the main field of battle. As the starting positions of troops moving into battle, the Confederate bivouacs around Edwards Depot are also included. Both Confederate retreat routes have been included within the revised Study Area to illustrate how Pemberton's army was splintered by the battle (Loring's Division moved south, while most of the other Confederate forces moved west to their next line of defense at Big Black River Bridge). The Core Area has been modified to include areas of fighting on the west side of Baker's Creek, heavy skirmishing north of the Middle Road, and the locations of artillery placed around the Champion House.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	11,862.77 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	1,300.17 acres Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 830.01 acres, fee simple Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 200.00 acres, easement The Sid J. Champion Heritage Foundation, 144.39 acres, fee simple National Park Service, 67.51 acres, fee simple Civil War Preservation Trust, 55.06 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Civil War Preservation Trust, 3.20 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	72.51 acres National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, 67.51 acres Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Coker House, 5.00 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Natchez Trace Parkway
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Sid J. Champion Heritage Foundation (2005)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

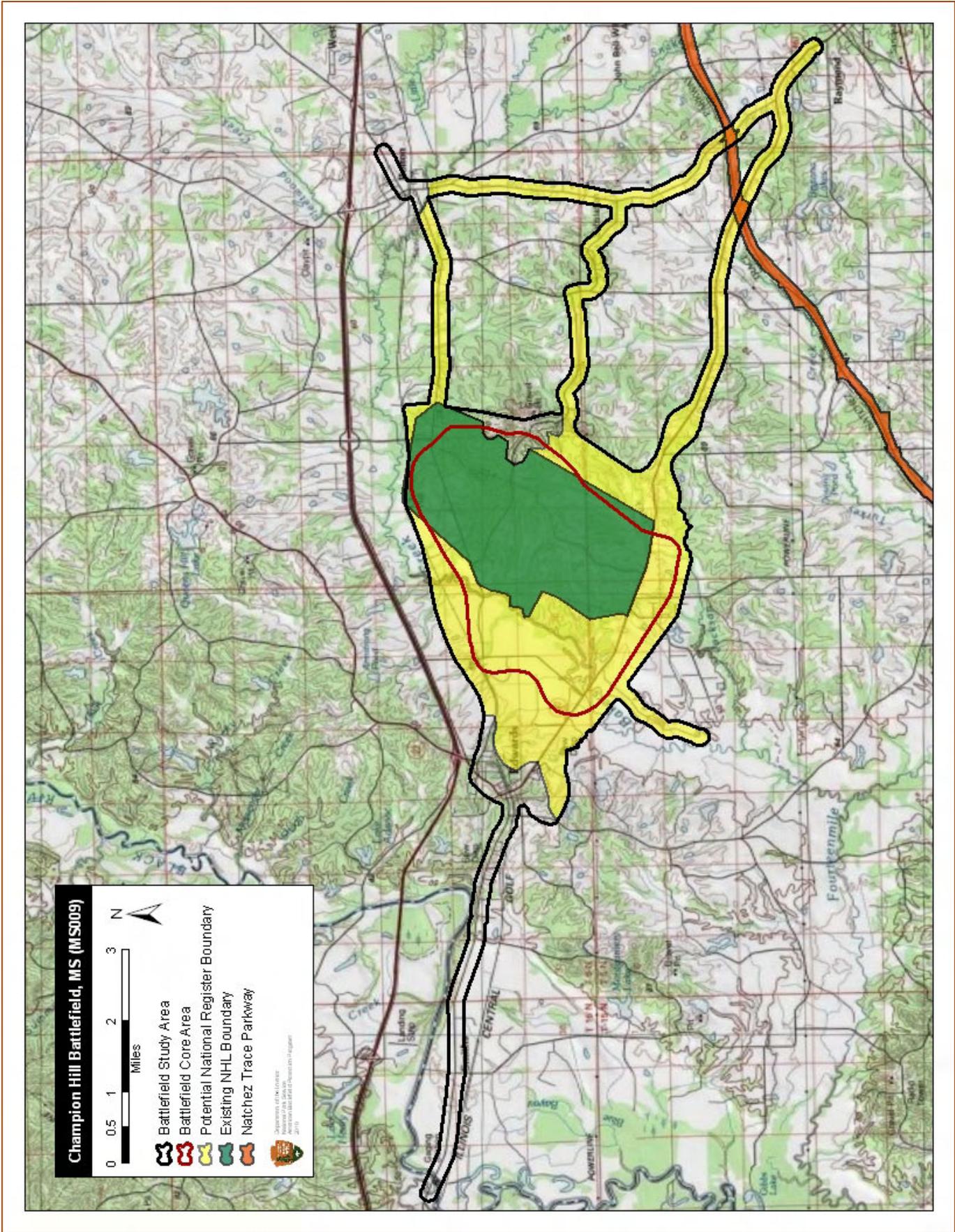
- ✓ Planning Projects
- Research and Documentation
  
- Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
- <http://www.battleofchampionhill.org>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Most of the historic roads that crossed the battlefield in 1863 are intact, as are the approach routes. The modern rail line follows that of the historic Vicksburg-Jackson Railroad. The ridge upon which Confederate forces deployed, including Champion Hill, remains rural. Baker's and Jackson Creek are unchanged since the time of battle. The town of Edwards, formally called Edwards Depot, grew significantly after the war and the abandoned railroad facilities have deteriorated significantly. A large food production and distribution center is located on the southern edge of the Confederate battle line location, and a gravel pit located on the eastern edge of the Core Area has destroyed a portion of the battlefield. Residential development on the southern and northern edges of the Study Area threatens to expand onto the battlefield. Prompt action should be taken to protect the landscape of a battle considered to be among the most significant fought in Mississippi during the Civil War.

**Historical Designation**

National Historic Landmark (Champion Hill Battlefield, 1977)



## Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)

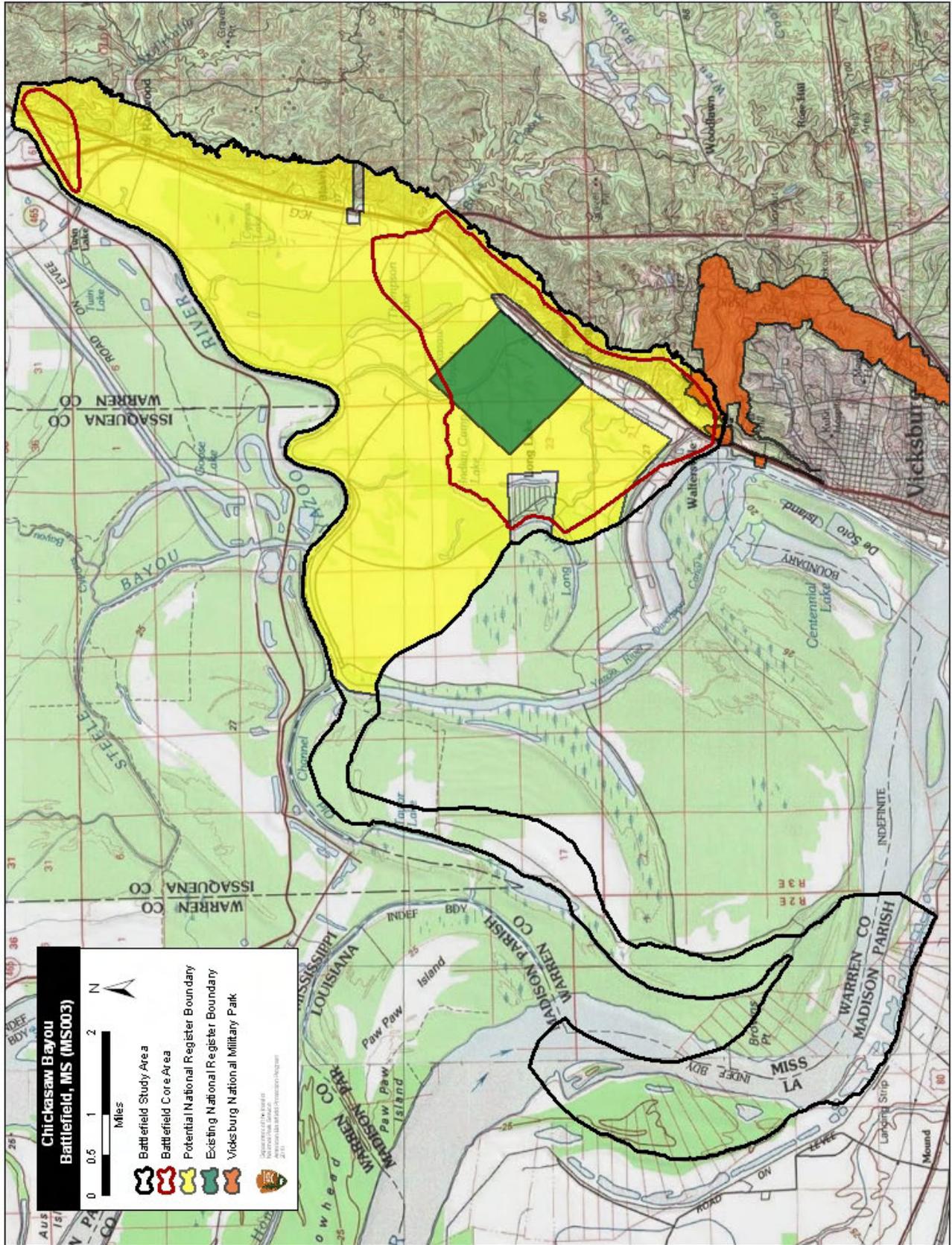
<b>Location</b>	Warren County
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against Vicksburg (1862-1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	December 26-29, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General William T. Sherman, Acting Rear Admiral David D. Porter [US]; Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee and Mississippi River Squadron [US]; Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	22,949.49 acres The ABPP added portions of the historic Mississippi River trace and the historic Yazoo River trace to the Study Area to represent northern routes used by US forces attempting to assault the Vicksburg defenses. The ABPP also added locations of Confederate artillery on the Walnut Hills ridgeline. The Core Area was reduced to include only the specific locations of Federal assaults at Chickasaw Bayou, and the targets of the Federal naval bombardment at Snyder's Bluff.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	15,109.02 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	107.28 acres National Park Service, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	107.28 acres National Park Service, Vicksburg National Military Park
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Vicksburg National Military Park
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. North of the City of Vicksburg, the Walnut Hills remain as a defining feature of the battlefield. The Yazoo River, its tributaries, and surrounding bayous also retain integrity. Modern transportation routes – US Highway 61 and the Illinois Central Railroad – pass through the battlefield’s Core Area and have brought development north from Vicksburg. Housing, light commercial development, and large-scale industry from the Port of Vicksburg have damaged the battlefield terrain and viewshed around the Walnut Hills. As the City of Vicksburg continues to grow, the Confederate battery locations on the Walnut Hills will face increasing threat. The heights, which are privately owned, unprotected, and vulnerable, require immediate preservation.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Chickasaw Bayou Battlefield, 1973)



## Corinth (MS002)

<b>Location</b>	Alcorn County and McNairy County, TN
<b>Campaign</b>	Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	October 3-4, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General William S. Rosencrans [US]; Major General Earl Van Dorn [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Army of the Mississippi [US]; Army of the West Tennessee [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	15,987.39 acres (Alcorn County, 15,403.16 acres; McNairy County, TN, 584.23 acres) The ABPP modified the 1993 Study Area boundary substantially. The approach/withdrawal route between Hatchie's Bridge, Tennessee, and Chewalla, Tennessee, was excised (that movement is recognized by the ABPP as Hatchie's Bridge TN007). The Federal approach on the Kossuth Road from the south was also removed; the ABPP could not determine which modern road or road trace corresponds with the historic route. The Confederate approach/withdrawal routes to the northwest were added to incorporate associated skirmish locations. The ABPP also extended the Study Area to include Federal approach routes and associated skirmishing locations in the southeast, west, and at the Tuscumbia River crossing over Smith Bridge. The ABPP expanded the Core Area slightly in the south to include the Federal line of battle from Whitfield House, and in the north to represent the location of Confederate troop movements between the Chewalla Road and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	7,275.38 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	593.02 acres Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, 490.35 acres, fee simple (with easement held by Mississippi Department of Archives and History) National Park Service, 102.67 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	102.67 acres National Park Service, Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth (1993)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Advocacy</li><li>✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li><li>✓ Fundraising</li><li>✓ Interpretation Projects</li><li>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</li><li>✓ Legislation</li><li>✓ Planning Projects</li><li>✓ Research and Documentation</li><li>✓ Other</li></ul> Staff position for the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Brochure(s)  
Driving Tour  
Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center  
Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
<http://www.nps.gov/shil/historyculture/corinth.htm>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Much of the landscape has been altered, but some essential features remain. U.S. Highways 45 and 72 cut through the southern and western portions of the battlefield, while a new rail line, the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, also passes through the city. Residential and commercial development has destroyed the southern and eastern portions of the Study Area. Corinth's historic downtown is still distinguishable. The modern Norfolk Southern and Illinois Central Gulf railroads run along historic routes and intersect in Corinth just as they did in 1862. Portions of the historic road network remain, particularly in the northwest portion of the battlefield where many of the historic creeks also crisscross the landscape. Batteries manned by Federal forces during the battle retain integrity (Battery F is in particularly excellent condition), but the sprawl of development from the city threatens to destroy unprotected battlefield lands.

**Historical Designation**

National Historic Landmark (Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites, 1991)  
National Register of Historic Places (Battle of Corinth Confederate Assault Position, 1976)

