

## 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).

## Baton Rouge (LA003)

<b>Location</b>	East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Confederate Offensive Against Baton Rouge (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	August 5-6, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Thomas Williams; Commander William D. Porter [US]; Major General John C. Breckinridge, Lieutenant Henry K. Stevens [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Baton Rouge Garrison; Division of Flotilla in Western Waters [US]; Breckinridge's Division; ram CSS <i>Arkansas</i> [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	15,564.21 acres The Study Area was extended north to the approximate location of the CSS <i>Arkansas's</i> first breakdown, which kept the warship from arriving at Baton Rouge on August 5 to support Breckinridge's attack. The lower Core Area encompasses the main battle on August 5 <sup>th</sup> . The upper Core Area is the location of the brief duel between the USS <i>Essex</i> and the CSS <i>Arkansas</i> on August 6. The USS <i>Essex</i> had prevented the <i>Arkansas</i> from "rendering further assistance to the land forces she was cooperating with." ( <i>Report of Commander W. D. Porter, Off Baton Rouge, August 6, 1862, in the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume 19</i> ).
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	10.00 acres Magnolia Cemetery, The Foundation for Historical Louisiana
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<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**

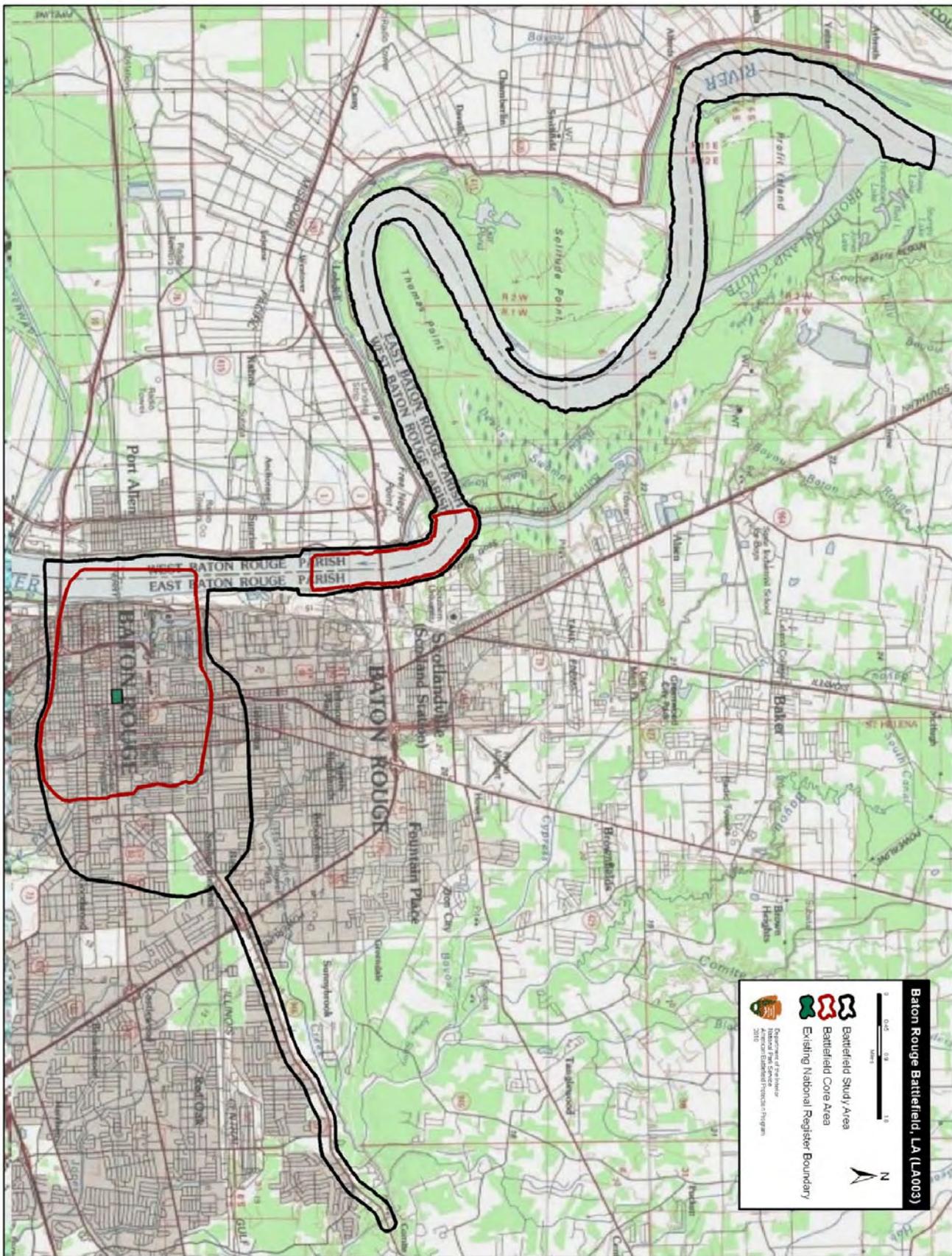
The landscape and terrain of the battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the time of battle and the historic landscape is no longer recognizable. A few scattered historic structures (such as the Pentagon Barracks/Fort Williams) and sites (such as Magnolia Cemetery) remain, but the modern city of Baton Rouge has overtaken the historic landscape.

The course of the Mississippi River through Baton Rouge has been channeled and engineered for flood control. Along the river's edge, the historic setting has been overwhelmed by urban and heavy industrial development (north of the State Capitol). Much of the land on the east side of the river is modern fill. Two modern bridges now span the river: the Interstate 10 bridge at the southern end of the battlefield Study Area and the US Route 140 bridge, which bisects the upper Core Area.

The battlefield of Baton Rouge provides opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation beyond what has been saved and maintained.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Magnolia Cemetery, 1985)



## Blair's Landing (LA020)

<b>Location</b>	Red River and Natchitoches Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Red River Campaign (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 12, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Thomas Kilby Smith, Lieutenant Commander Thomas O. Selfridge Jr. [US]; Brigadier General Tom Green [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Provisional Division, XVII Army Corps, USS <i>Osage</i> , USS <i>Lexington</i> , and Army transports <i>Vivian</i> , <i>Black Hawk</i> , <i>Meteor</i> , <i>Clara Bell</i> , <i>Rob Roy</i> , <i>Hastings</i> , and <i>Emerald</i> [US]; Green's Cavalry Division [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,547.77 acres The ABPP adjusted the Study Area to conform to the course of the Red River c. 1864. Also, the ABPP added the approach route used by BG Thomas Green's Cavalry Division. Green was attempting to intercept the Federal flotilla, which was slowly working its way down the Red River. The Core Area reflects the nearly two-mile front covered by the Federal gunboats and army transports as they moved down the river.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	1,237.97 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</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> </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> <li>Website</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<b>Condition Statement</b>	The natural changes in the Red River's path have wiped away much of the topography in the northern portion of the Study Area. Archeological investigations may be necessary to confirm the presence of subsurface battle material in this portion of the

battlefield. Residential and commercial development around the town of Lake End continues to increase, threatening the integrity of the landscape unaffected by the shifting river. Much of the battlefield's Core Area retains integrity, however, and should be the focus of future protection efforts.

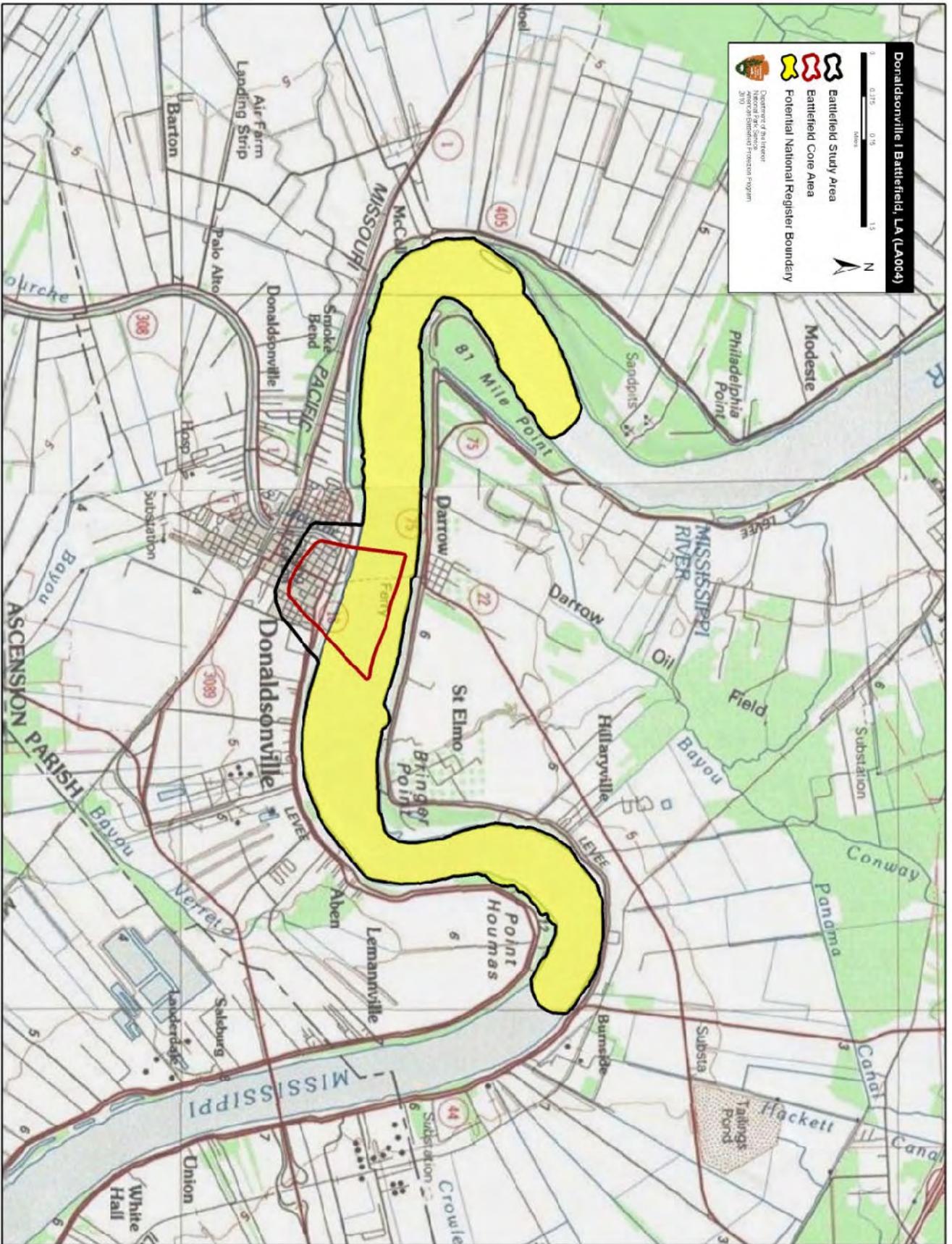
**Historical Designation**

None



## Donaldsonville I (LA004)

<b>Location</b>	Ascension Parish
<b>Campaign</b>	Confederate Offensive Against Baton Rouge (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	August 9, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Rear Admiral David G. Farragut [US]; Captain Phillippe Landry [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	West Gulf Blockading Squadron [US]; Partisan rangers [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,610.11 acres The revised Study Area illustrates the Federal squadron's movements north of Donaldsonville as it prepared to shell the town, and the squadron's subsequent movement away from the town. The Core Area was widened slightly to accommodate the size of the flotilla.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	3,272.14 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<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
<b>Condition Statement</b>	The land portion of the battlefield—in and around Donaldsonville itself—has lost integrity. The course and character of the Mississippi River, however, do retain integrity in this location. No opportunities for land protection remain, but opportunities to interpret the naval bombardment of the town could be realized.
<b>Historical Designation</b>	None



## Donaldsonville II (LA013)

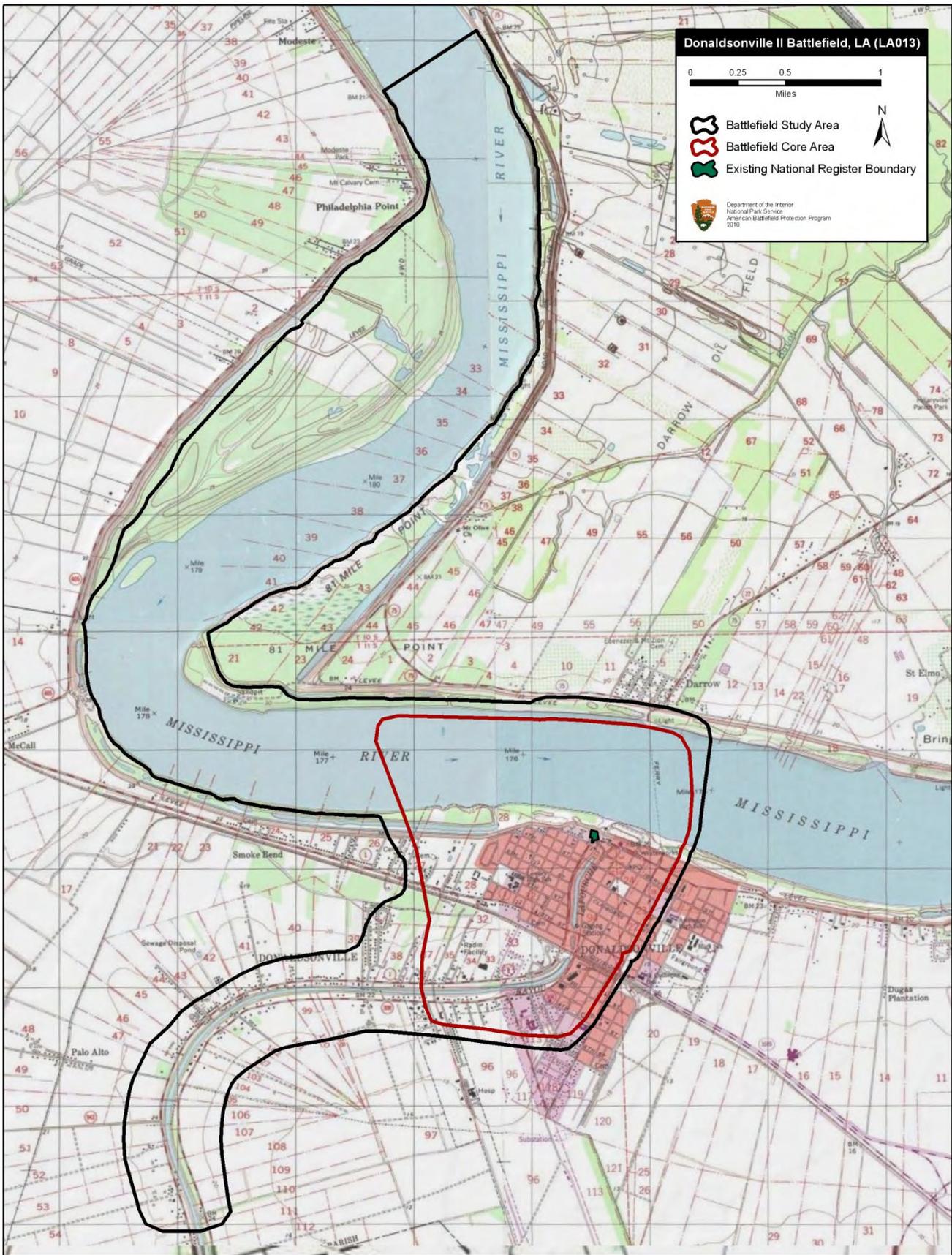
<b>Location</b>	Ascension Parish
<b>Campaign</b>	Taylor's Operations in Louisiana West of Mississippi (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 28, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major Joseph D. Bullen, Commander Melancthon B. Woolsey [US]; Brigadier General Tom Green [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Fort Butler garrison and the USS <i>Princess Royal</i> , USS <i>Winona</i> , and USS <i>Kineo</i> [US]; Detachments of Green's and Moutons's Texas Brigades [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	4,980.91 acres The ABPP's revised Study Area extends up the Mississippi River to take in the approach of the Federal gun boats, which were steaming to the aid of the Fort Butler garrison. The southern approach represents the Confederate advance from the point where Green deployed his troops for a two-pronged attack on the fort. The Core Area was expanded to include the naval bombardment from the river.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	0.00 acres Unlike the naval action at Donaldsonville in August 1862, the river plays a much smaller role in this battle. Therefore, the ABPP did not draw a PotNR boundary within the Mississippi River because it does not convey the significance of the land attack on Fort Butler.
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<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**

The battlefield landscape has lost integrity. The landscape and terrain of the battlefield have been altered beyond recognition and no meaningful portions of the battlefield landscape survive. Opportunities to interpret the attack against Fort Butler, however, could be realized.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Butler, 1999)



## Fort Bisland (LA006)

<b>Location</b>	St. Mary and St. Martin Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 12-13, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Captain Frederick Crocker [US]; Major General Richard Taylor [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	XIX Army Corps, Department of the Gulf and the USS <i>Clifton</i> [US]; Army of Western Louisiana [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	9,895.80 acres The ABPP revised the Study Area to include the Confederate retreat and portions of the Atchafalaya River and the historic Grand Lake on which the Federal Navy transported BG Cuvier Grover's Division to Irish Bend.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	2,487.84 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	253.85 acres Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	253.85 acres Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area
<b>Management Area</b>	Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area
<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. Development associated with Patterson and adjacent smaller communities will continue to encroach onto the battlefield landscape if efforts to protect the surviving portions are not undertaken in the near future.

**Historical Designation**

None

