

## 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).

## Arkansas Post (AR006)

<b>Location</b>	Arkansas County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	January 9-11, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General John A. McClernand and Acting Rear Admiral David D. Porter [US]; Brigadier General Thomas J. Churchill [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Army of the Mississippi and a flotilla of the Mississippi River Squadron [US]; Fort Hindman garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,097.18 acres The 1993 Study Area included lands associated with the Federal flotilla's movements toward Notrebes Landing prior to January 9. That land was excised, reducing the Study Area to only land associated with the events of January 9-11, 1863. The Study Area was further revised to reflect the historic bend in the Arkansas River.  The ABPP reduced the Core Area to identify more accurately the area of the land engagement, the location of the gunboat assault, and the placement of the Federal batteries built across the Arkansas River from Fort Hindman.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	2,118.26 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	758.00 acres National Park Service, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	766.00 acres National Park Service, Arkansas Post National Monument, 758.00 acres Arkansas State Parks and Tourism, Arkansas Post Museum State Park, 8.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	Arkansas Post National Monument
<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

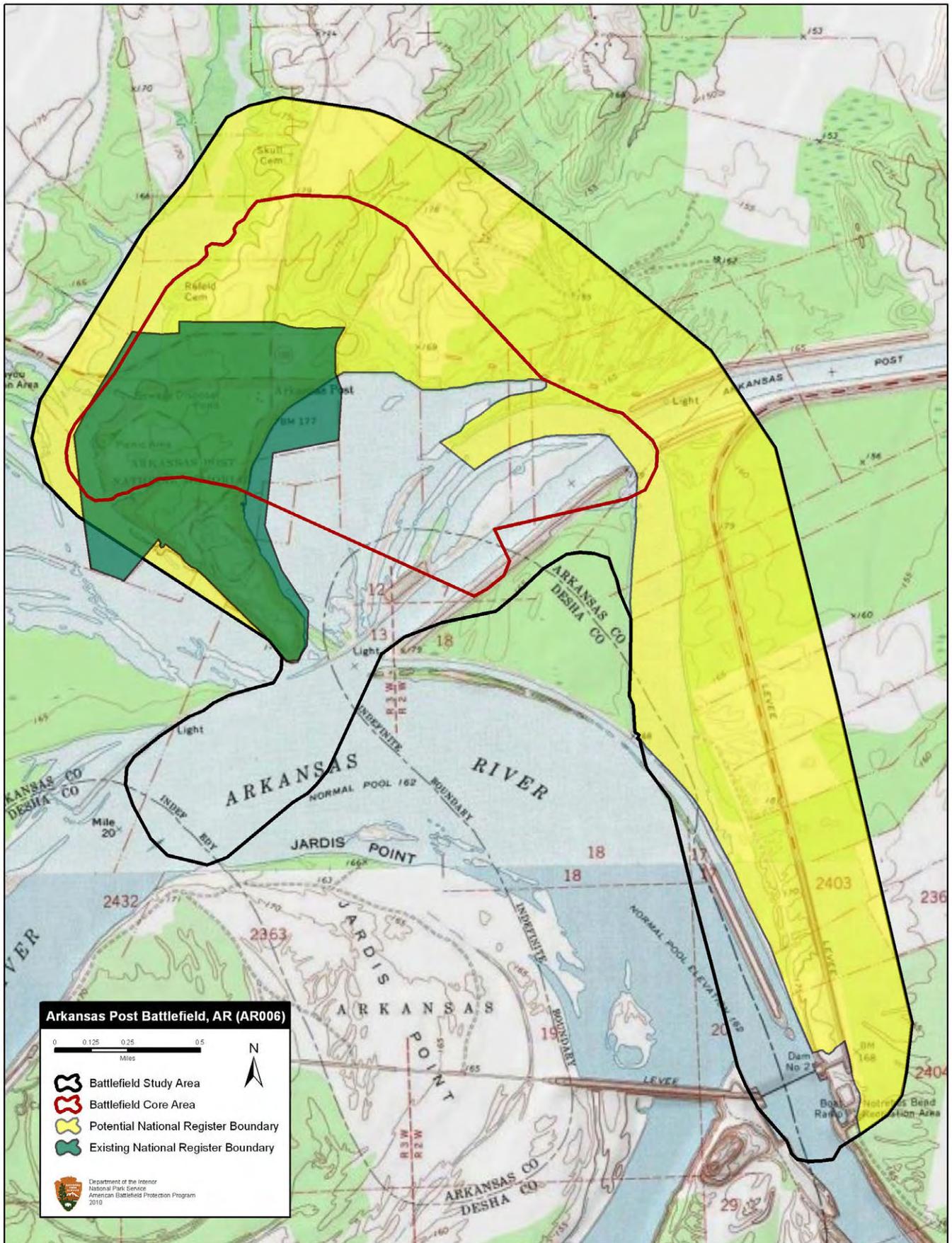
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
<http://www.nps.gov/arp0/>
- ✓ Other  
Special programs and events throughout the year

**Condition Statement**

Natural changes in the course of the Arkansas River and construction of the Arkansas Post Canal have altered portions of the battlefield's Core Area dramatically. About 360 acres of land fought over on January 9, 1863, are now under water. A levee extending from the canal down to Notrebess Bend and modernized roads further diminish the integrity of the historic landscape. Despite the presence of this infrastructure on the landscape, about 1,300 acres beyond the Arkansas Post National Memorial remain rural and undeveloped, making the battlefield a good candidate for additional protection.

**Historical Designation**

National Historic Landmark (Arkansas Post National Memorial, 1960)



## Bayou Fourche (AR010)

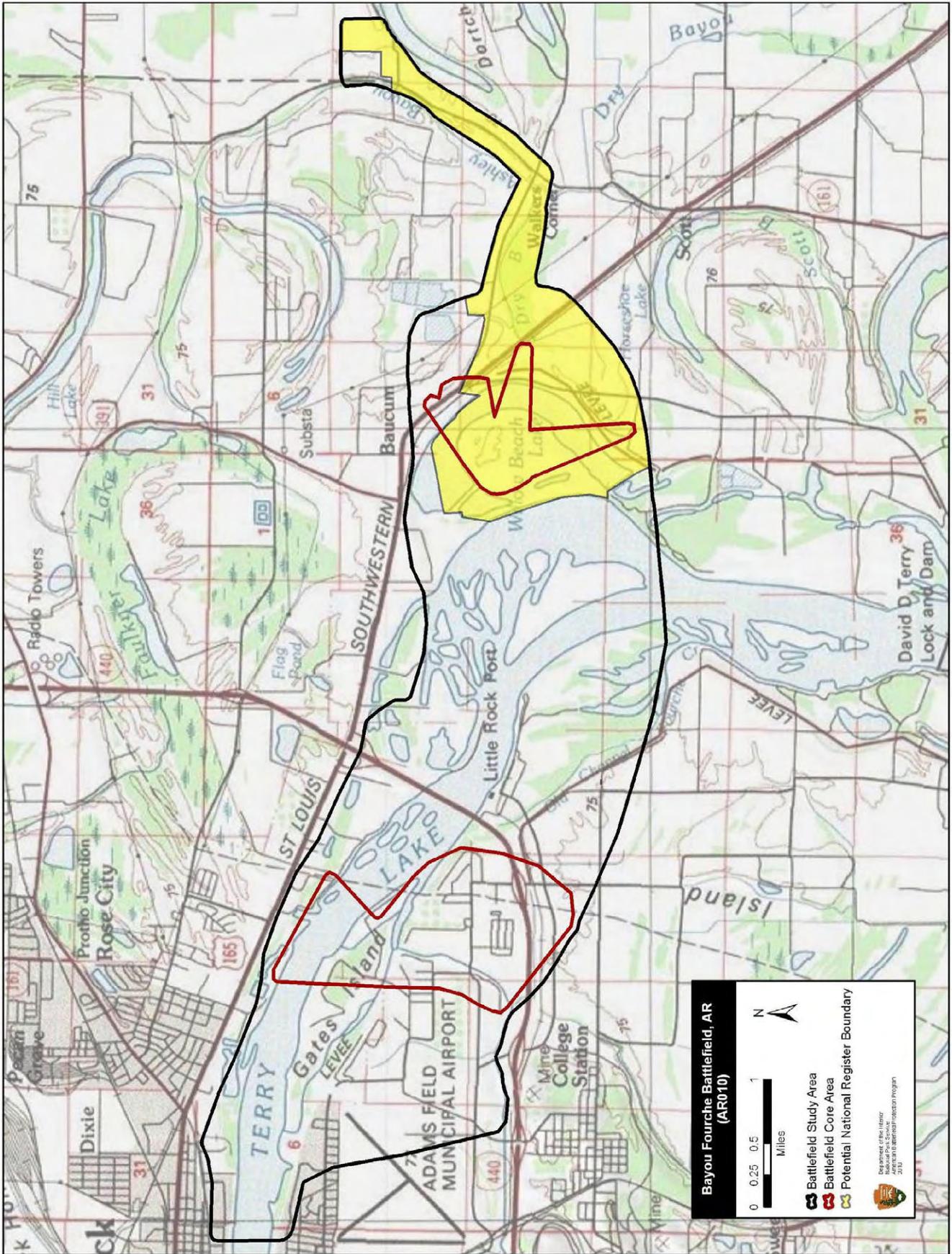
<b>Location</b>	Pulaski County
<b>Campaign</b>	Advance on Little Rock
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	September 10, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Frederick Steele, Brigadier General John W. Davidson [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Cavalry Division, Army of Arkansas [US]; District of Arkansas [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>9,666.26 acres</p> <p>The ABPP extended the Study Area to include the approach route of the Federal infantry along the northern edge of the Arkansas River, the Federal route of advance from Ashley's Mills to the city of Little Rock, and the camps from which the Confederates moved to dig their defensive positions.</p> <p>The Core Area was reduced and cut into two areas. The eastern Core Area represents the artillery duel and skirmishing that preceded the Federal crossing of the Arkansas River. The western Core Area represents the location of action against the Confederate defensive line along Bayou Fourche, including Federal artillery positions north of the Arkansas River that fired upon the Confederate line.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	1,895.61 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>2.00 acres</p> <p>City of Little Rock, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</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>

**Condition Statement**

Most of this battlefield has been compromised by growth around the City of Little Rock. The western half of the battlefield is now dominated by the Little Rock National Airport and related industrial development. Only the eastern portion of the battlefield retains integrity as a cohesive landscape. Cultural resource and archeological surveys are appropriate methods to determine if battlefield features survive on land associated with the eastern Core Area, which is currently being developed for lake-side residences.

**Historical Designation**

None



## Bayou Meto (Reed's Bridge) (AR018)

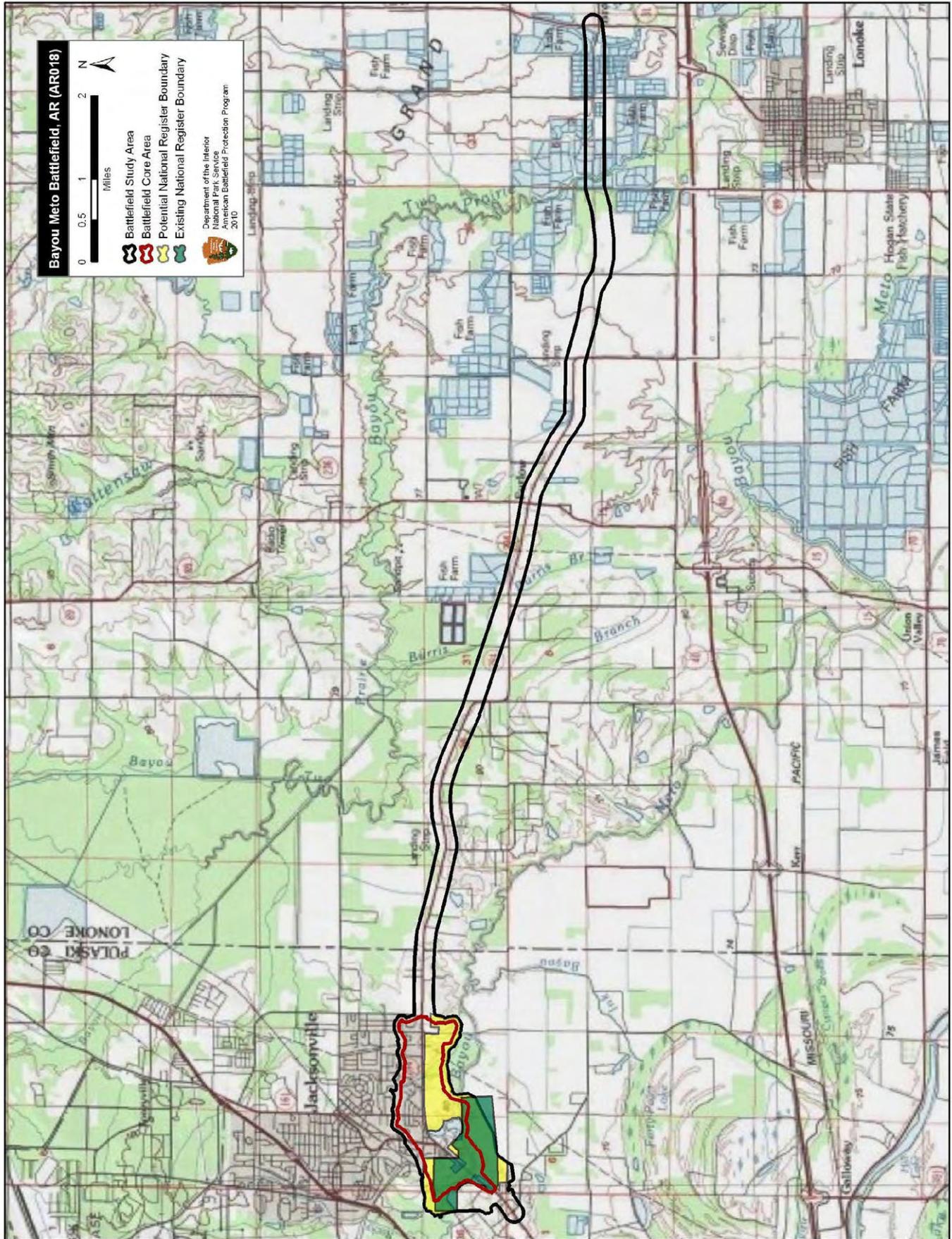
<b>Location</b>	Pulaski County
<b>Campaign</b>	Advance on Little Rock
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	August 27, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General John W. Davidson [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, Arkansas Expedition [US]; Marmaduke's Cavalry Division and Dobbins' Arkansas Regiment [CS]
<b>Result</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,220.59 acres <p>The CWSAC did not survey the Bayou Meto battlefield in 1993. The newly drawn Study Area follows the historic Telegraph Road (now Military Road) from Brownsville to Bayou Meto. Brownsville was the base of operations for the Federal cavalry under Davidson. The Study Area widens around the ridges east of the Bayou Meto crossing to include the location of the intense skirmishing in this area. The Study Area expands around Bayou Meto to represent the position of Federal and Confederate skirmish lines.</p> <p>The newly drawn Core Area begins where the Federal forces deployed the entire 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division into line of battle to drive off the Confederate skirmishers in the hills. It also includes Confederate artillery and infantry positions across Bayou Meto.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	715.17 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	22.10 acres City of Jacksonville, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	22.10 acres City of Jacksonville, various parcels
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Reed's Bridge Battlefield Preservation Society (1997)
<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> </ul>

**Condition Statement**

Growth associated with the City of Jacksonville has destroyed most of the northern half of the Core Area and residential and commercial development along Military Road has diminished the integrity of that historic corridor. The portions of this battlefield that remain are under steady development pressure and should be the focus of coordinated local, state, and national preservation organizations.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Bayou Meto (Reed's Bridge) Battlefield, 2002).



## Cane Hill (AR004)

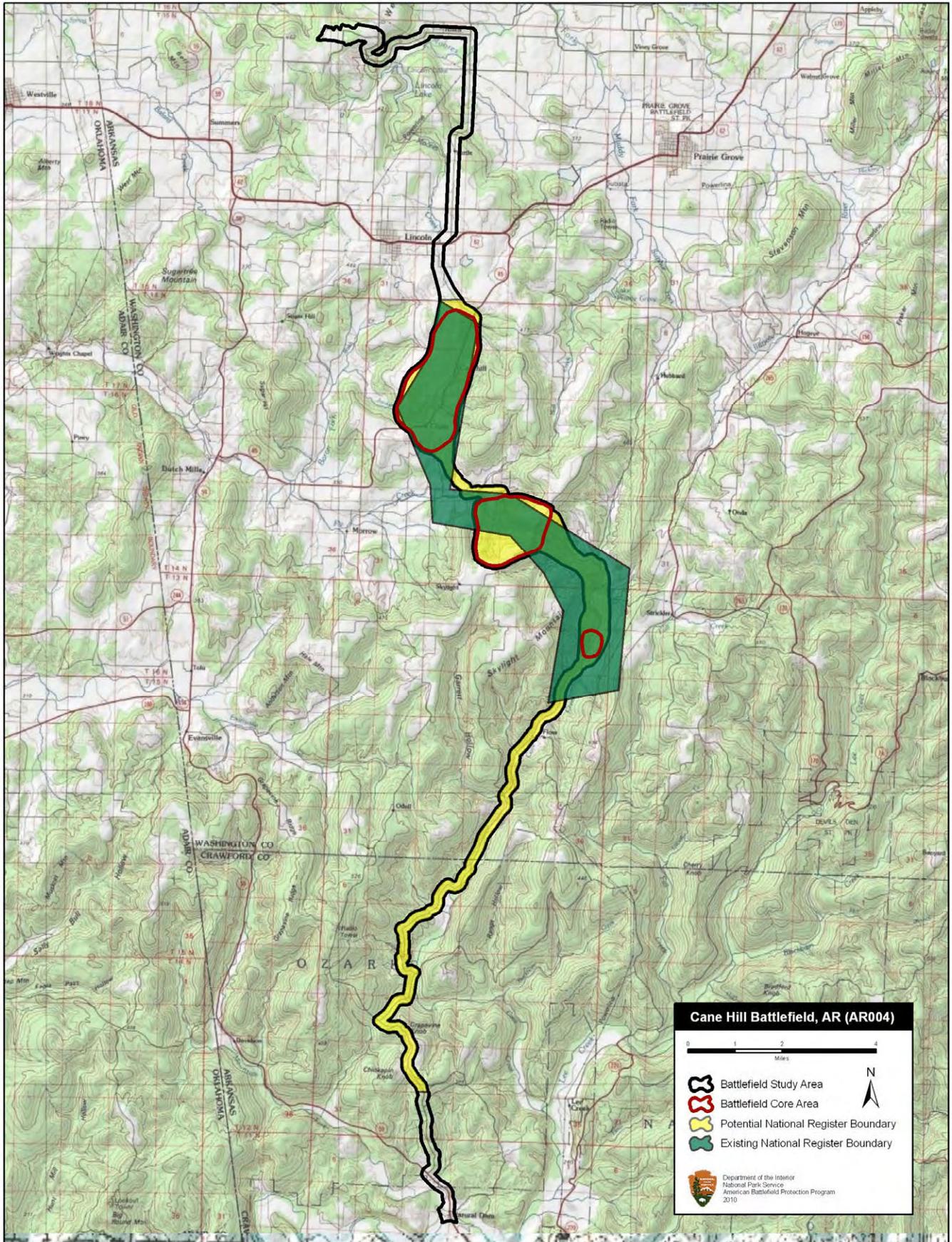
<b>Location</b>	Washington County
<b>Campaign</b>	Prairie Grove Campaign
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	November 28, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General James G. Blunt [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1st Division, Army of the Frontier [US]; Marmaduke's Cavalry Division [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate tactical victory
<b>Study Area</b>	9,007.96 acres The revised Study Area includes the starting point of the Federal probing movement south toward Cane Hill, the starting point (Lee Creek camp) of the Confederate probing movement north toward Cane Hill, and the three engagement areas at Cane Hill, Fly Creek Valley, and Cove Creek.  The Cane Hill Core Area was revised to include more positions of Federal artillery. The Cove Creek Core Area was added to illustrate the location of the Confederate ambush that decided the outcome of the battle.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	6,929.53 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	762.40 acres USDA Forest Service, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	767.40 acres USDA Forest Service, Ozark National Forest, 762.40 acres Cane Hill Cemetery Board, 5.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	Ozark National Forest
<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**

Most of the battlefield retains a high degree of integrity. All three of the combat areas remain essentially undeveloped, and there is little pressure to develop in this rural area. Cane Hill presents one of the best opportunities in Arkansas for comprehensive preservation of a battlefield landscape.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Cane Hill Battlefield, 1994)



## Chalk Bluff (AR007)

<b>Location</b>	Clay County
<b>Campaign</b>	Marmaduke's Second Expedition into Missouri
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 1-2, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General William Vandever [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Second Division, Army of the Frontier [US]; Marmaduke's Cavalry Division [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate tactical victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>770.64 acres (217.07 acres in Arkansas; 554.45 acres in Missouri)            The ABPP narrowed and lengthened the Study Area along the Old Military Road, the route taken by Federal forces as they pursued the retreating Confederates after the action on May 1 on the Missouri side of the St. Francis River.</p> <p>The ABPP assigned a new Core Area for the action on May 1 and reduced the Core Area at Chalk Bluff to the fields of fire between opposing batteries.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	770.64 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>139.28 acres            Missouri Department of Conservation, fee simple, 84.35 acres            Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, fee simple, 54.93 acres</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>139.28 acres            Missouri Department of Conservation, Chalk Bluff Trail Access, 84.35 acres            Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, Chalk Bluff Natural Area, 54.93 acres</p>
<b>Management Area</b>	<p>Chalk Bluff Natural Area            Chalk Bluff Trail Access</p>
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<p>Advocacy            Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories            Fundraising  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interpretation Projects            Land or Development Rights Purchased            Legislation            Planning Projects            Research and Documentation</p>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<p>Brochure(s)            Driving Tour            Living History            Maintained Historic Features/Areas            Visitor Center  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking Tour/Trails  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wayside Exhibits/Signs</p>

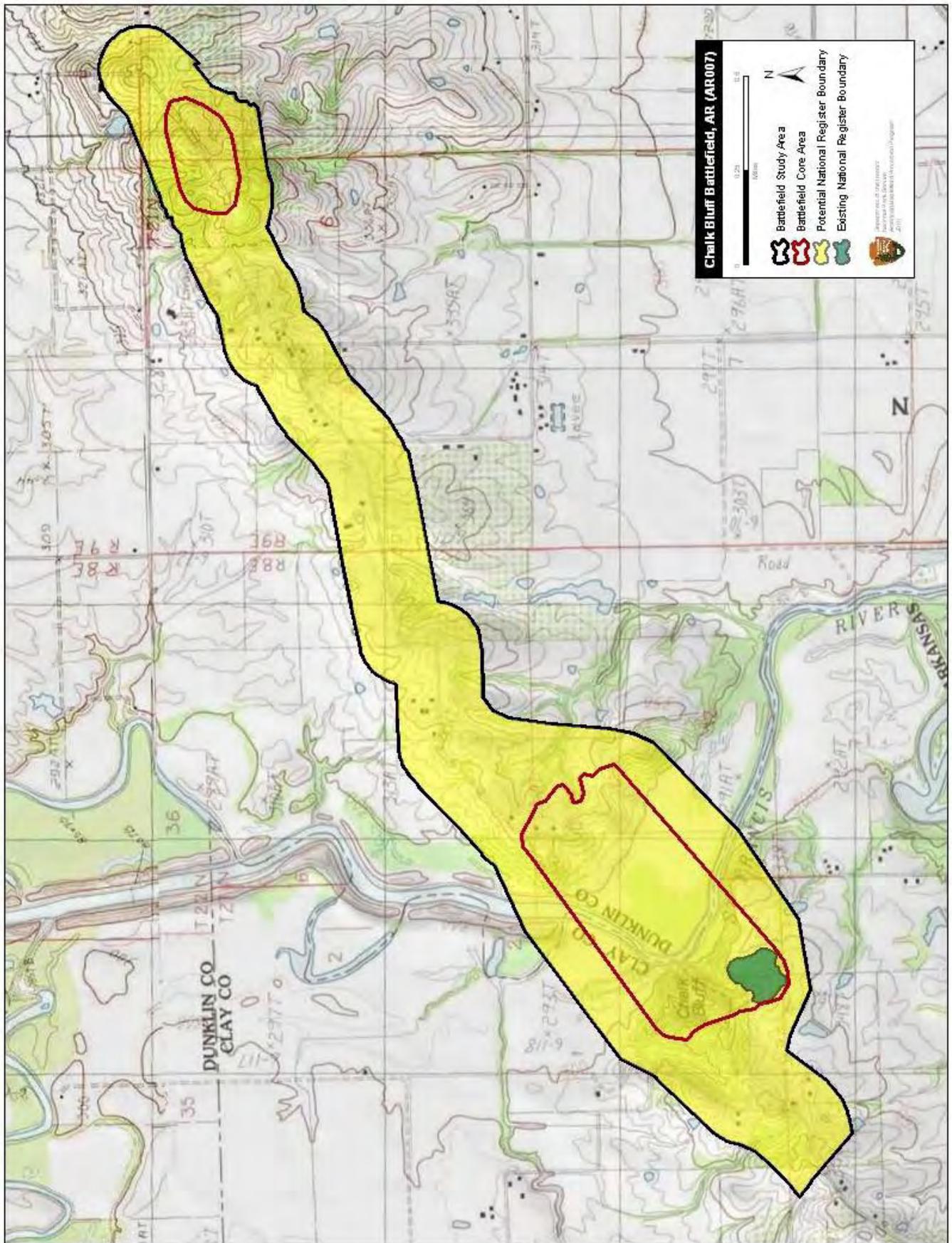
Website  
Other

**Condition Statement**

Most of the battlefield retains a high degree of integrity. Scattered residential development along County Road 228 (Missouri) only slightly diminishes the character of the historic landscape. Chalk Bluff presents an excellent opportunity for comprehensive preservation of a battlefield landscape. Because the majority of the land associated with this battle lies in Missouri, interstate efforts to protect this battlefield are necessary.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Chalk Bluff, 1974)



## Devil's Backbone (AR009)

<b>Location</b>	Sebastian County
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations to Control Indian Territory
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	September 1, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Colonel William F. Cloud [US]; Brigadier General William L. Cabell [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	2nd Kansas Cavalry, 6th Missouri Cavalry, two sections of Rabb's 2nd Indiana Battery, and two mountain howitzers [US]; Cabell's Brigade [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,538.32 acres <p>The ABPP narrowed the Study Area to follow more precisely the retreat route used by Cabell's troops. The Study Area was expanded slightly around Old Jenny Lind to include the location of a skirmish there on the morning of September 1, a preliminary attempt by the Confederates to slow the Federal advance to Devil's Backbone.</p> <p>The Core Area was reduced in the east to better reflect the vicinity of fighting along the roads used by the retreating Confederate brigade.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	1,776.97 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	10.17 acres Civil War Preservation Trust, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	10.17 acres Civil War Preservation Trust
<b>Management Area</b>	Civil War Preservation Trust
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Friends of Devil's Backbone Ridge Battlefield (2010)
<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>

**Condition Statement**

While portions of the battlefield have suffered from road construction and development, most of the historic landscape retains integrity. The landform of Devil's Backbone is the primary natural feature of the battlefield, and dominates the historic setting. Rural and agricultural land uses prevail. In the long term, preservation of the entire Core Area is feasible and should be the focus of preservation efforts at this battlefield.

**Historical Designation**

None

