

## Port Gibson (MS006)

<b>Location</b>	Claiborne County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 1, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major Generals John A. McClernand, Major General John A. Logan [US]; Brigadier General John S. Bowen [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	XIII Army Corps, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Division, XVII Corps [US]; one detached division [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>7,959.41 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the Study Area to include the route of Federal advance from their landing at Bruinsburg and the Confederate retreat routes across Bayou Pierre where Federal pursuit ended. The Bruinsburg route is included for its significance as the opening movement of the campaign on the Mississippi side of the river, and because additional Federal troops arrived by this route throughout the day. The Study Area was also enlarged to include the historic boundaries of the Buck Creek and Bayou Pierre waterways – obstacles that dictated troop movements during the battle.</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the Core Area in the north to include the Confederate lines and sweeping Federal assault and in the south to include the location of fighting around Magnolia Church.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	7,959.41 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>682.45 acres</p> <p>Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 622.00 acres, easement</p> <p>Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 14.94 acres, fee simple</p> <p>National Park Service, 45.51 acres, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>60.45 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, 45.51 acres</p> <p>Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Shaifer House, 11.78 acres</p> <p>Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Magnolia Church Site, 3.16 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	<p>Magnolia Church Site</p> <p>Natchez Trace Parkway</p> <p>Shaifer House</p>
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</p> <p>Fundraising</p> <p>Interpretation Projects</p> <p>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</p> <p>Legislation</p>

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

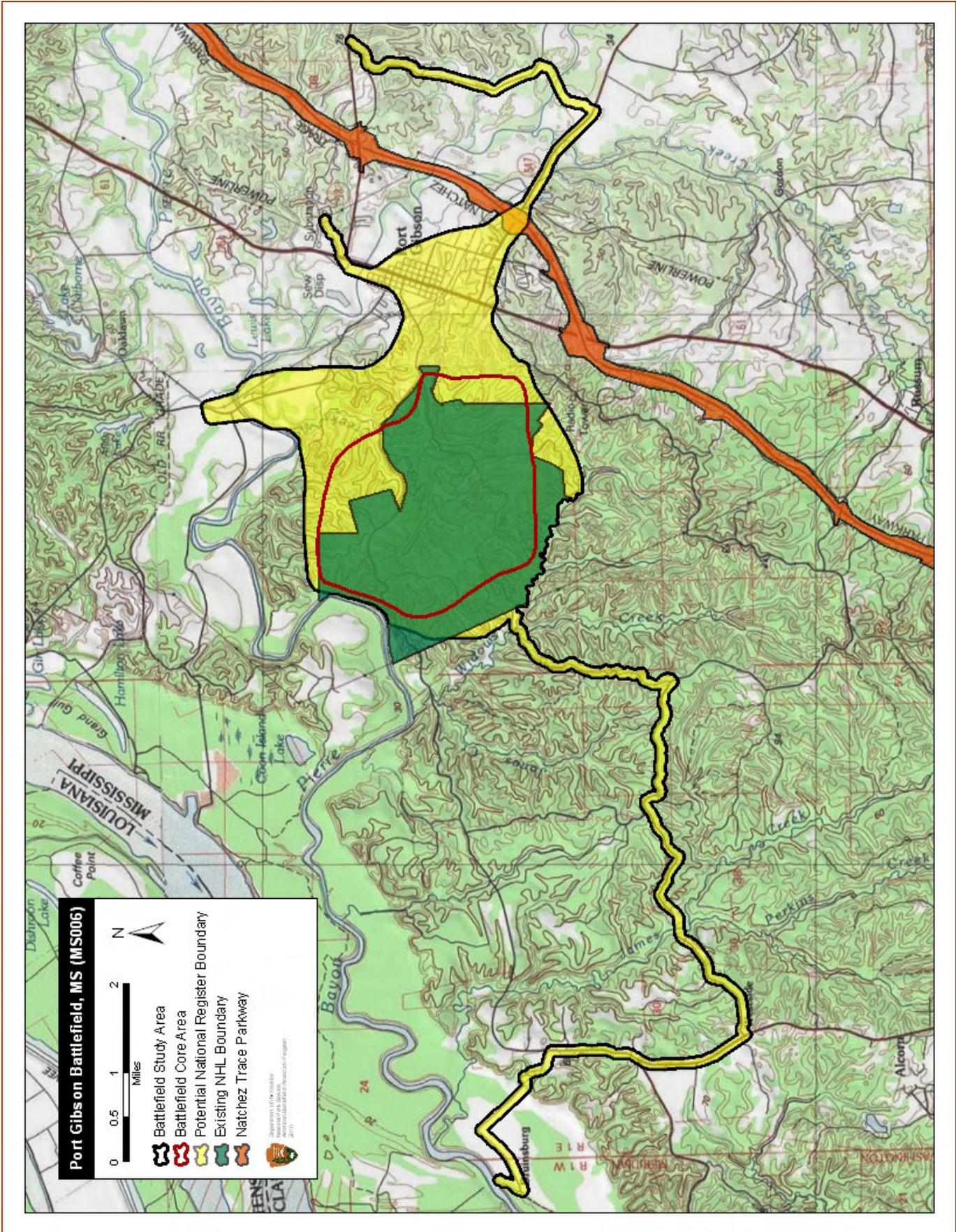
- ✓ Planning Projects
  - Research and Documentation
  - Other
- Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
  - Visitor Center
  - Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
  - Website
  - Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Mississippi River has shifted significantly since 1863. The riverbank's westward movement has led to the desertion of the town of Bruinsburg. The ridge along Centers Creek has been destroyed. Although the town of Port Gibson has been altered significantly by modern development, the historic road network within the town and to the west retains integrity. James and Widows Creeks, and Bayou Pierre are unchanged since the time of battle, and the surrounding landscape of thick undergrowth and deep crevasses is little changed. As a nationally significant landscape, Port Gibson should be the focus of considerable preservation efforts. To retain cohesion as a well-preserved, interpretable landscape, the battlefield will need protection from the development expanding westward from the city.

**Historical Designation**

National Historic Landmark (Port Gibson Battle Site, 2005)



## Raymond (MS007)

<b>Location</b>	Hinds County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 12, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General James B. McPherson [US]; Brigadier General John Gregg [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	XVII Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Gregg's Task Force [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	5,643.83 acres The ABPP redrew Raymond's Study Area to better represent the full extent of the battlefield and associated troop movements. Corridors and locations used by combatants to move from the Core Area to support areas were added, including the Federal approach route from the south and the Confederate route of withdrawal and encampment in the northeast. The ABPP reduced the battlefield Core Area to remove locations where fighting is unconfirmed by primary sources.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	4,467.02 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	135.60 acres Friends of Raymond, 131.00 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Friends of Raymond, 3.60 acres, easement simple Friends of Raymond, 1.00 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	135.60 acres Friends of Raymond, Raymond Military Park
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Raymond Military Park
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Friends of Raymond, Inc. (1998) <a href="http://www.battleofraymond.org/">http://www.battleofraymond.org/</a>
<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 Other
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails

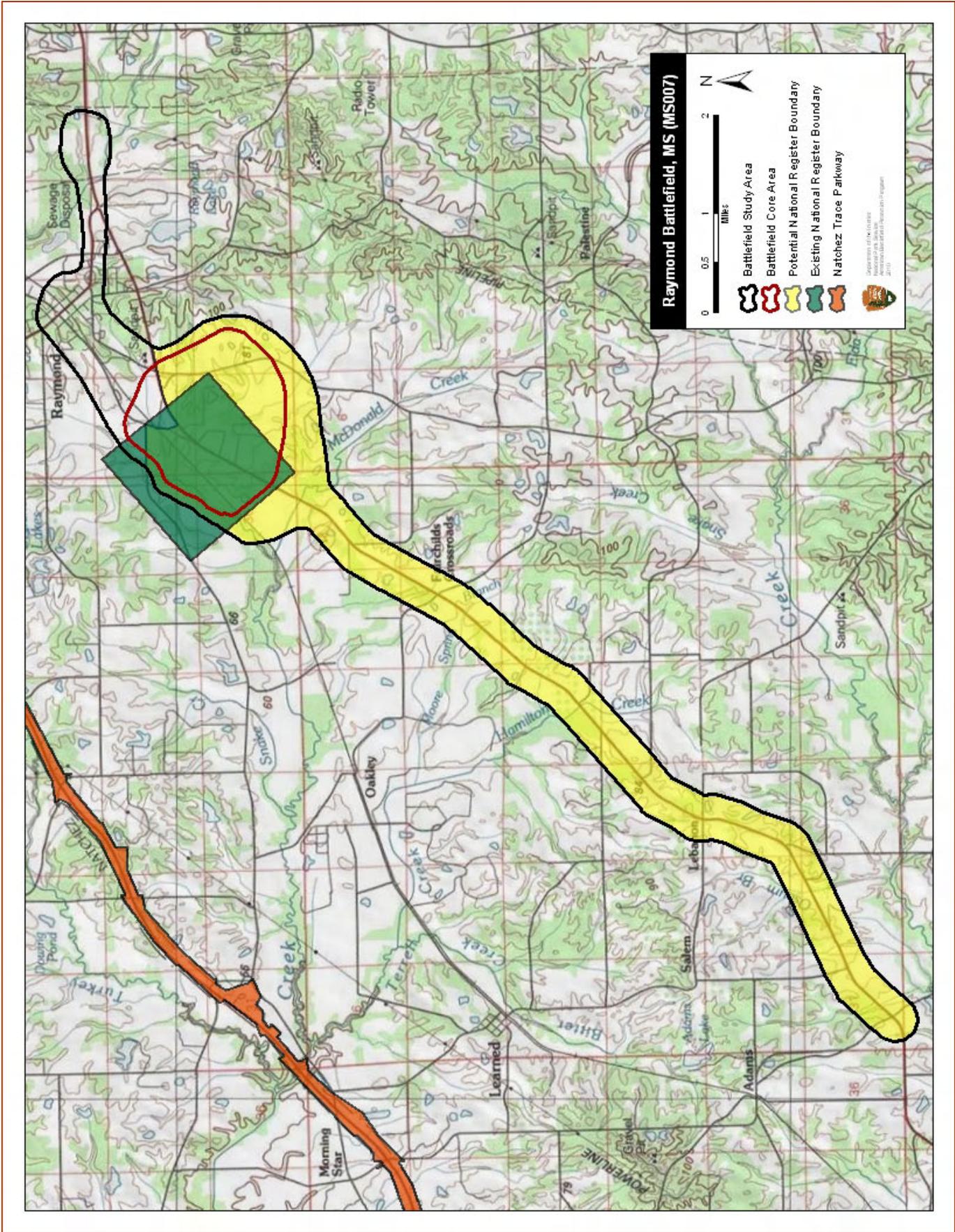
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
  - ✓ Website  
<http://www.battleofraymond.org/>
- Other

### **Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Fourteenmile Creek is still identifiable as the position used by counter-attacking Confederates. The Federal position along Artillery Ridge, portions of the historic Utica Road, and some of the historic road network in Raymond also retains integrity. Raymond has grown significantly since the time of the battle, and commercial development expanding from the city along State Route 18 threatens the northern portion of the Study Area. This road, which follows a portion of the old Utica Road trace, bisects the battlefield. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, which was not present at the time of battle, cuts through the western edge of the Study Area. The expansion of a horticultural garden on Artillery Ridge and the campus of a junior college on the northern edge of the Core Area could threaten the historic battlefield landscape. The Core Area, which retains good integrity, should be the focus of preservation efforts at Raymond within the next five years.

### **Historical Designation**

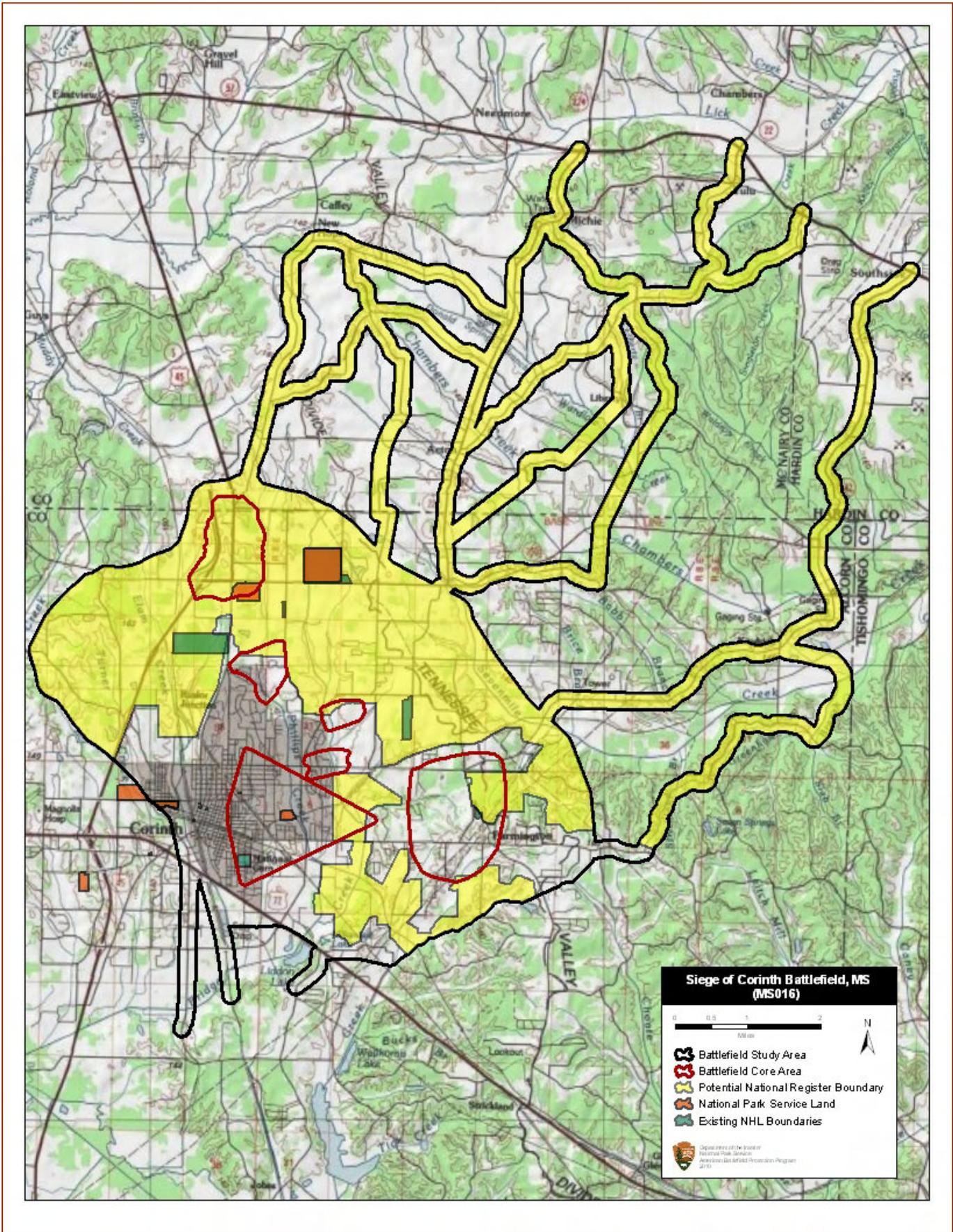
National Register of Historic Places (Raymond Battlefield Site, 1972)



## Siege of Corinth (MS016)

<b>Location</b>	Alcorn County, and Hardin and McNairy counties, TN
<b>Campaign</b>	Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 29-June 10, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Henry W. Halleck [US]; General P.G.T. Beauregard [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Department of the Mississippi [US]; Army of the Mississippi, Department No. 2 [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>29,463.63 acres (Alcorn County, 23,093.83 acres and Tishomingo county, 1.31 acres; McNairy County, TN, 5,729.75 acres; and Hardin County, TN, 638.74 acres)</p> <p>The CWSAC did not establish Study and Core Area boundaries for the Siege of Corinth in 1993. For this study, the ABPP determined new boundaries for the complex siege operations.</p> <p>The historic Memphis and Charlestown Railroad serves as the western edge of the Study Area, while the valley of Sevenmile Creek represents the eastern boundary. The heights surrounding Corinth in the north, which were dominated by Confederate earthworks, and the heights surrounding Corinth in the east, which were used by both Confederate and Federal forces, are included. The ABPP included the multiple converging Federal advance routes from Tennessee to illustrate the importance of Corinth as a regional military objective. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, used as the Confederate retreat route, was included for its significance as the most direct avenue of escape from Corinth to the south.</p> <p>A large Core Area near Farmington represents the Confederate attack on the isolated Federal Army of the Mississippi on May 9<sup>th</sup>. The wedge-shaped Core Area represents the Federal bombardment of Corinth and its defenses on May 28<sup>th</sup>. The northernmost Core Area represents the location of most intense fighting as the Federal Army of the Tennessee advanced down the Purdy Road on May 22. The Core Areas along Phillips and Bridge creeks represent several intense skirmishes, particularly in the area of the Surrett House (May 21-28).</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	20,385.48 acres (Alcorn County, 14,015.68 acres and Tishomingo County, 1.31 acres; McNairy County, TN, 5,729.75 acres; and Hardin County, TN, 638.74 acres)
<b>Protected Lands</b>	592.99 acres Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, 354.35 acres, fee simple (with easement held by Mississippi Department of Archives and History) National Park Service, 238.64 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	238.64 acres National Park Service, Corinth Interpretive Center of the Shiloh National Military Park

<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Corinth Interpretive Center 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff position for the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Brochure(s)</li> <li>✓ Driving Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living History</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li> <li>✓ Visitor Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking Tour/Trails</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li> <li>✓ Website <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.nps.gov/shil/historyculture/corinth.htm">http://www.nps.gov/shil/historyculture/corinth.htm</a></li> <li>Other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Condition Statement</b>	<p>Large portions of the landscape have been altered, but many 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. Industrial complexes east of the city (below the heights used by US forces to bombard Corinth and within the Farmington Core Area) have destroyed significant portions of the battlefield. Rapid residential development, especially along Bridge Creek and eastward toward Farmington, has destroyed large sections of earthworks, but a significant number of earthworks to the north and east of the city survive. The creeks that slowed the pace of US forces advancing from the east are unchanged since the battle, and much of Corinth's historic downtown is intact. The modern Norfolk Southern and Illinois Central Gulf railroads run alongside historic routes and still intersect in Corinth as they did in 1862. Portions of the historic road network remain, particularly along the Federal approach routes in the northeast. However, additional residential and commercial development sprawling from the city threatens unprotected battlefield land. If left unchecked, further fragmentation will completely destroy the integrity of the siege landscape.</p>
<b>Historical Designation</b>	National Historic Landmark (Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites, 1991)



## Snyder's Bluff (MS005)

<b>Location</b>	Warren County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 29-May 1, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr., Lieutenant Commander K. Randolph Breese [US]; Brigadier General Louis Hebert [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Division, XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee and a flotilla of 8 gunboats and 10 transports, Mississippi River Squadron [US]; Hebert's Brigade [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	6,917.92 acres The revised Study Area includes the historic route of the Yazoo River, which served as the route of approach and retreat for the Federal Navy between the Mississippi River and Snyder's Bluff. The Study Area was also expanded to the east and north to include the entire length of the Confederate line. The Core Area adjustments reflect the range and sweep of the guns employed by Confederate defenders and the Federal Navy. The revised Core Area also includes the positions of Confederate batteries that fired down the Yazoo River at the Federal flotilla.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	3,121.39 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	Less than 1.00 acre Warren County, Snyder's Bluff monument
<b>Management Area(s)</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 Other
<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**

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Snyder's Bluff and the Walnut Hills remain dominant topographical features, but US Highway 61, a modern highway, runs through the Study Area at the base of the Walnut Hills to connect Vicksburg with the community of Redwood. Just beyond Redwood, a new bridge over the Yazoo River significantly alters the historic viewshed. Although construction of this bridge has caused extensive erosion along the riverbank, much of the Yazoo River, tributaries, and surrounding swamp between the Walnut Hills and Yazoo River retains integrity. Most of the Confederate battery positions on the Walnut Hills are no longer intact, but the opportunity for preservation of the greater battlefield landscape remains feasible if undertaken with haste. Development pressures from Vicksburg threaten to advance north along US Route 61 toward what remains of the intact landscape at Snyder's Bluff battlefield.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Snyder's Bluff, 1973)



## Tupelo (MS015)

<b>Location</b>	Lee County
<b>Campaign</b>	Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (1864)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	July 14-15, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Andrew J. Smith [US]; Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Infantry Divisions and Cavalry Division, XVI Army Corps, and 1 <sup>st</sup> Brigade, U.S. Colored Troops [US]; Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	13,053.94 acres The ABPP enlarged the Study Area boundary to include locations of fighting to the north and troop movements made in preparation for engagement to the north, west, and south. The revised boundary also includes the western approach route used by Confederates responding to news of Federal activity in Tupelo, as well as the route taken by withdrawing Federal forces, which connects the prime Core Area in the south with the secondary, northern Core Area. The ABPP redrew the southern Core Area to include only locations of fighting confirmed by primary source documentation, and added a new Core Area in the north where fighting occurred at Old Town Creek.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	895.73 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	619.34 acres National Park Service, 606.96 acres, fee simple Brice's Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission, 12.38 acres, fee simple (with easement held by Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	606.96 acres National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, 605.96 acres National Park Service, Tupelo National Battlefield, 1.00 acre
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Natchez Trace Parkway Tupelo National Battlefield
<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 Other

**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/tupe/>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Much of the landscape has been altered, leaving some essential features. Extensive development around the city has flattened or covered many of the battlefield's defining features, particularly those associated with the main battle line. Only the railroad and Kings Creek remain intact in the main battlefield area, while, north of the city, Town Creek and the surrounding heights retain integrity. Currently, residential subdivisions near Town Creek threaten what little remains of the Tupelo battlefield. Additional development in the Town Creek area will lead to complete destruction of the landscape. Preservation efforts should focus on immediate protection of the Old Town Creek Core Area, associated viewsheds, and setting.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Tupelo National Battlefield, 1966)



## Vicksburg (MS011)

<b>Location</b>	Warren County
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	May 18-July 4, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Ulysses S. Grant, Rear Admiral David D. Porter [US]; Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Army of the Tennessee, Mississippi River Squadron [US]; Army of Vicksburg [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>27,611.64 acres</p> <p>Revisions to the Study Area include addition of the historic Mississippi River to reflect movements of the Federal Navy from Young's Point north toward and around De Soto Point, and south beyond Grant's Canal. Revisions also include addition of the Yazoo River north to Snyder's Bluff, and the location of a Federal supply depot and its accompanying fortifications. Expansion of the Study Area around the City of Vicksburg includes the Confederate fortifications across from Grant's Canal in the south, and fortifications north of the city on Walnut Bluff.</p> <p>The Core Areas representing locations of Federal land assaults on May 19 and May 22 were expanded slightly to include the approach route of Federal forces toward the Railroad Redoubt. Core Areas associated with riverside fortifications were expanded greatly to include areas of artillery fire between the Federal Navy land batteries on Desoto Point and Confederate batteries below Vicksburg. The ABPP added new Core Areas at the Marine Hospital battery, Walnut Bluff fortifications, and along the heights south of the city, to represent locations of fighting between the Federal Navy and Confederate land batteries. Finally, a Core Area was added on Desoto Point to include the location of the Federal Army batteries that fired from the point into the city.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	5,123.09 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	1,739.56 acres National Park Service, 1,737.01 acres, fee simple National Park Service, 2.55 acres, easement
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	1,737.01 acres National Park Service, Vicksburg National Military Park and Vicksburg National Cemetery
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Vicksburg National Military Park and Vicksburg National Cemetery
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	The Friends of Vicksburg National Military Park and Campaign (2008)
<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></ul>

- ✓ Interpretation Projects
- ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation
- ✓ Other
  - Mississippi/Vicksburg Campaign Stewardship Exchange
  - Strategic planning for the Friends of Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail

**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/vick/>
- ✓ Other
  - On-going programs at Vicksburg National Military Park

**Condition Statement**

Much of the landscape has been altered, leaving some essential features. The City of Vicksburg has grown well beyond its historic boundaries, but its hilltop position still gives visitors a good impression of the massive undertaking that would have been required to besiege the city in 1863. Aside from resources protected within the boundaries of Vicksburg National Military Park and Vicksburg National Cemetery, the only battlefield features that retain integrity are the Walnut Hills (northeast of the city) and a portion of the Yazoo River (north of the city). Future preservation efforts should focus on these areas.

The Confederate and Federal trench networks around Vicksburg, along with the vast majority of earthworks in Vicksburg National Military Park, are reconstructions built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s. Residential and commercial development threatens trenches south of the city where most of the historic battlefield has already been lost. Shifting riverbanks and heavy industrial development along the Mississippi River (south of the city) and the Yazoo River Diversion Canal (west of the city) have destroyed most of the historic waterfront.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Vicksburg National Military Park, 1966)

