

Grand Gulf (MS004)

Location	Claiborne County and Tensas Parish, LA
Campaign	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
Battle Date(s)	April 29, 1863
Principal Commanders	Rear Admiral David D. Porter [US]; Brigadier General John S. Bowen [CS]
Forces Engaged	Mississippi Squadron and Companies A, B, D, F, G, H, and K of the 58 th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment [US]; Grand Gulf Garrison [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	9,349.60 acres (Claiborne County, 7,779.70; and Tensas Parish, LA, 1,569.83) The Study Area was modified to reflect the historic boundaries of the Mississippi River, which was used by Federal forces to approach Grand Gulf, and to include the landing site of the Federal XIII Corps at Hard Times Plantation. The Core Area was adjusted to conform to the historic boundaries of the Mississippi River, and was extended to include the maximum range of the guns involved in the bombardment of Grand Gulf's two forts – Fort Cobun in the north and Fort Ward in the south – by Federal Naval forces from the water.
Potential National Register Lands	4,698.79 acres (Claiborne County, 3,584.86 acres; and Tensas Parish, LA, 1,113.96 acres)
Protected Lands	450.00 acres Grand Gulf Military Monument Commission, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	450.00 acres Grand Gulf Military Monument Commission, Grand Gulf Military Park
Management Area(s)	Grand Gulf Military Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	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

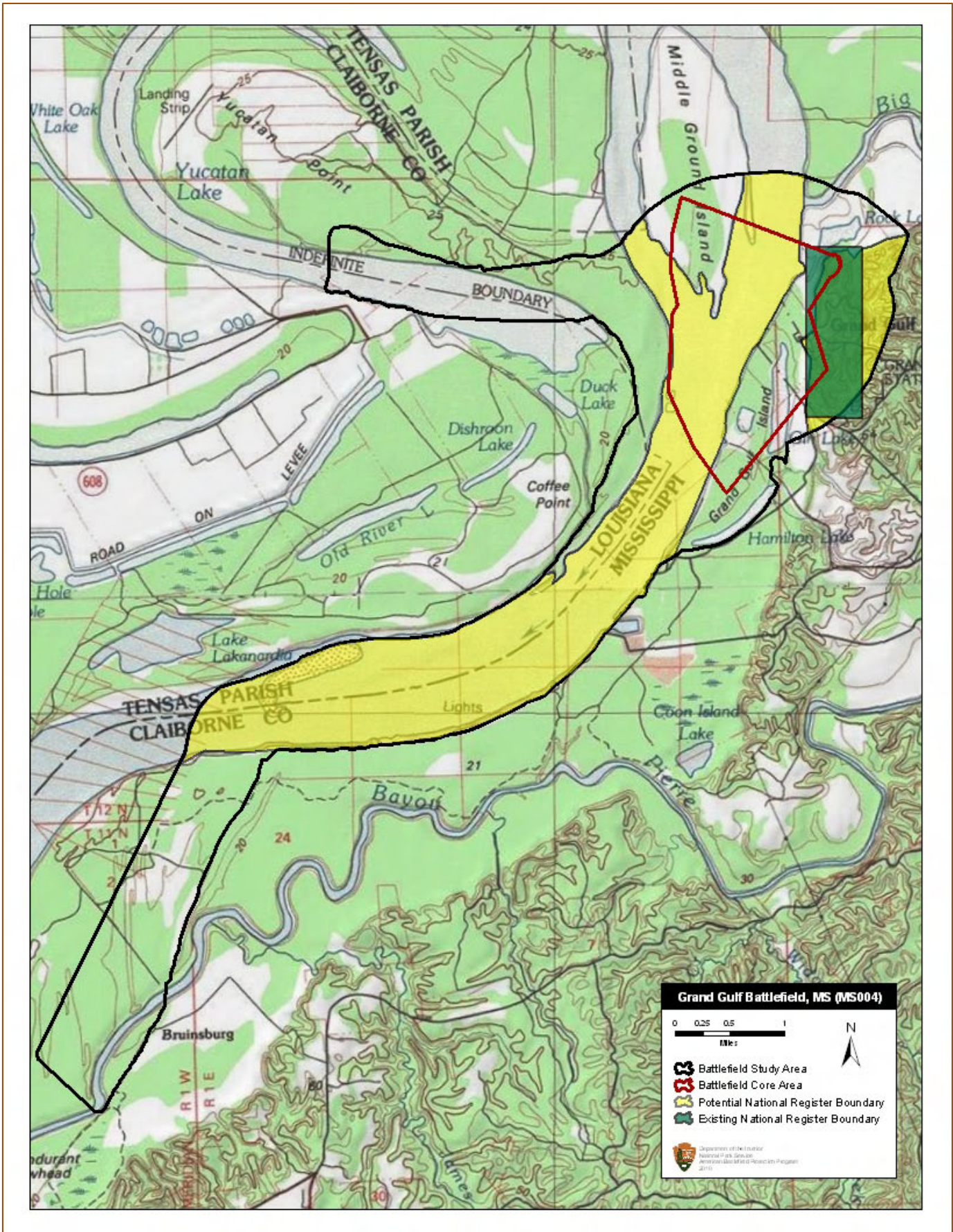
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
 - ✓ Website
<http://www.grandgulfpark.state.ms.us/>
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. During the 1863 battle, the town of Grand Gulf was positioned beside the Mississippi River at the point of a sharp westward turn in the waterway's course. Today, the riverbank has shifted west, away from Grand Gulf. This shift, along with construction of a modern levee, makes interpreting the battlefield problematic. The US landing site at Hard Times Plantation and the historic route to Disharoon Plantation/Landing are difficult to pinpoint. Residential development along the approach route undermines the battlefield's integrity. In the town of Grand Gulf, few historic features remain intact. What remains of the battlefield landscape has been protected within the boundaries of the Grand Gulf Military Park. The heights on which the Confederates built fortifications still exist and dominate the landscape as they did during the battle. Both Fort Wade and Fort Cobun are intact, including most of their supporting earthworks. Protection of intact battlefield land surrounding the existing state park offers the greatest opportunity for preservation at Grand Gulf.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Grand Gulf Military State Park, 1972)



Iuka (MS001)

Location	Tishomingo County
Campaign	Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)
Battle Date(s)	September 19, 1862
Principal Commanders	Major General William S. Rosecrans [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	2 nd Division and Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi [US]; 1 st Division, Army of the West [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	3,261.17 acres The CWSAC did not establish Study and Core Areas for Iuka in 1993. ABPP's new Study Area boundaries include Federal approach routes and associated locations of skirmishing from the southwest along Jacinto Road and from the northwest along Burnsville Road, as well as the Confederate route of withdrawal and associated locations of skirmishing along Fulton Road to the southeast. The town of Iuka, which was occupied by Confederate forces prior to and during the battle, is included within the Study Area. Several small roads used by Confederate forces to approach/withdraw from the town/battlefield are included, as well as locations north of town where Confederate forces camped and formed in line of battle while they prepared to engage Federal forces. A small Core Area in the south represents combat around the Moore House. The larger Core Area in the north represents the location of the battle's most intense fighting.
Potential National Register Lands	1,328.40 acres
Protected Lands	139.19 acres Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, 83.21 acres, fee simple Iuka Battlefield Commission, Inc., 55.98 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
Publicly Accessible Lands	83.21 acres Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, Divide Section Wildlife Management Area
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	Iuka Battlefield Commission, Inc. (2002)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	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**

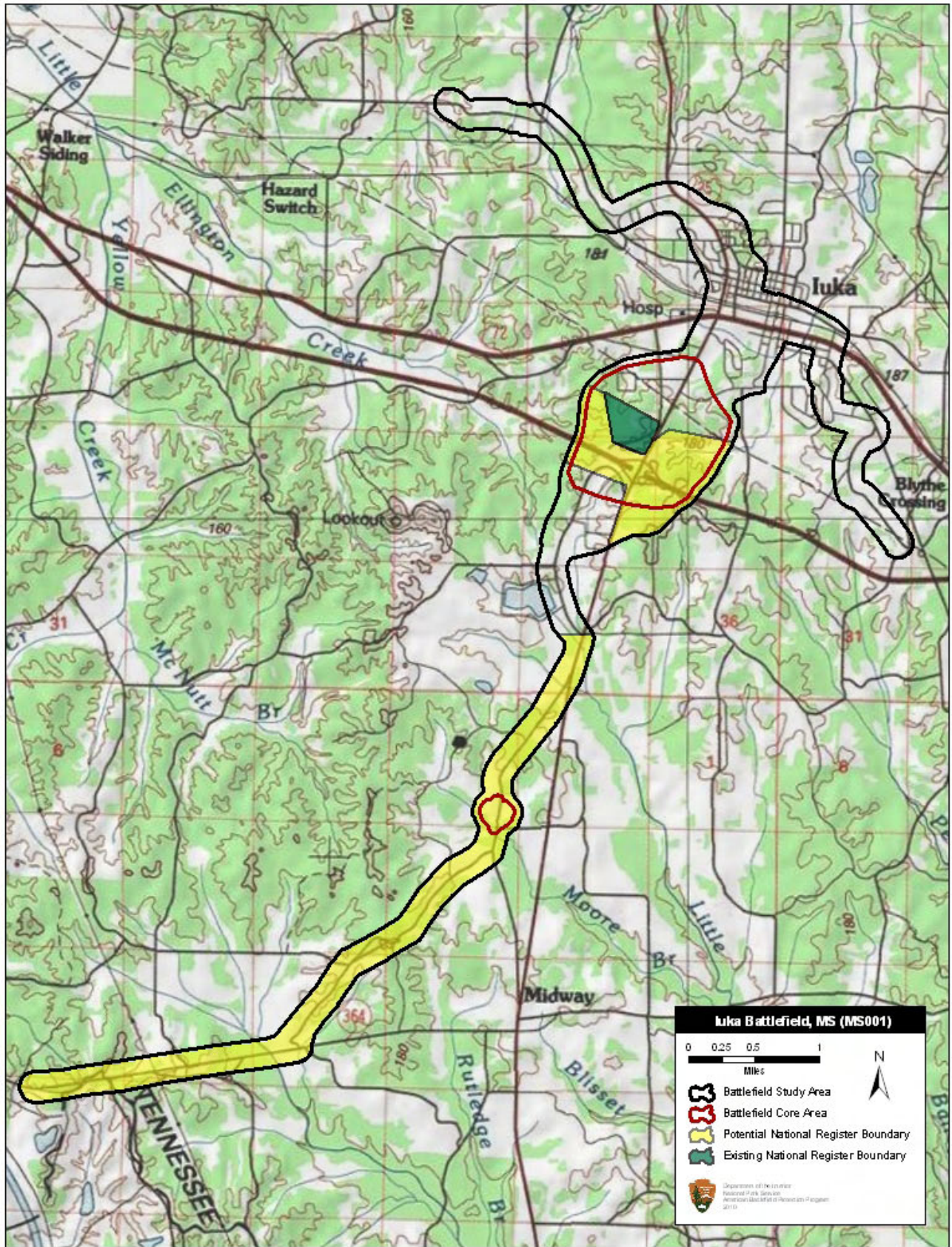
- Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- Visitor Center
- Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The City of Iuka has grown considerably since the time of the battle. U.S. Highway 72 and State Route 25 have fragmented the battlefield's largest Core Area into four segments. These highways have also destroyed much of the historic road network, including the crossroad epicenter where the battle's most intense fighting took place. While commercial development in this area continues to pose a significant threat to what remains of the Iuka battlefield, portions of the Federal advance along the Jacinto Road still retain integrity. Although the automobile transportation network has severely damaged this landscape, the railroad, which was present at the time of the battle and retains its historic route, is a character defining feature of this battlefield. The ridgeline upon which Federal forces organized their battle line remains intact, and several creek beds in the Study Area are unchanged. Preservation efforts must be swift. Further development will fragment Iuka so severely that it will be unidentifiable as a battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Iuka Battlefield, 2007)



Jackson (MS008)

Location	Hinds County
Campaign	Grants Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
Battle Date(s)	May 14, 1863
Principal Commanders	Major General William T. Sherman and Major General James B. McPherson [US]; Brigadier General John Gregg [CS]
Forces Engaged	XV and XVII Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Jackson Garrison [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	11,170.71 acres Revisions to the Study Area include the addition of the Federal approach routes (Sherman's and McPherson's Corps) marching from Clinton and Mississippi Springs on the morning of battle. The Confederate retreat route along the Old Canton Road was also added. Because there was little to no fighting within the city itself, the Core Area was reduced to more accurately represent the specific locations of fighting to the northwest and southwest of Jackson.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	2.00 acres City of Jackson, 1.00 acre, fee simple University of Mississippi Medical Center, 1.00 acre, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	2.00 acres City of Jackson, Battlefield Park, 1.00 acre University of Mississippi Medical Center (managed by the City of Jackson), 1.00 acre
Management Area(s)	Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	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

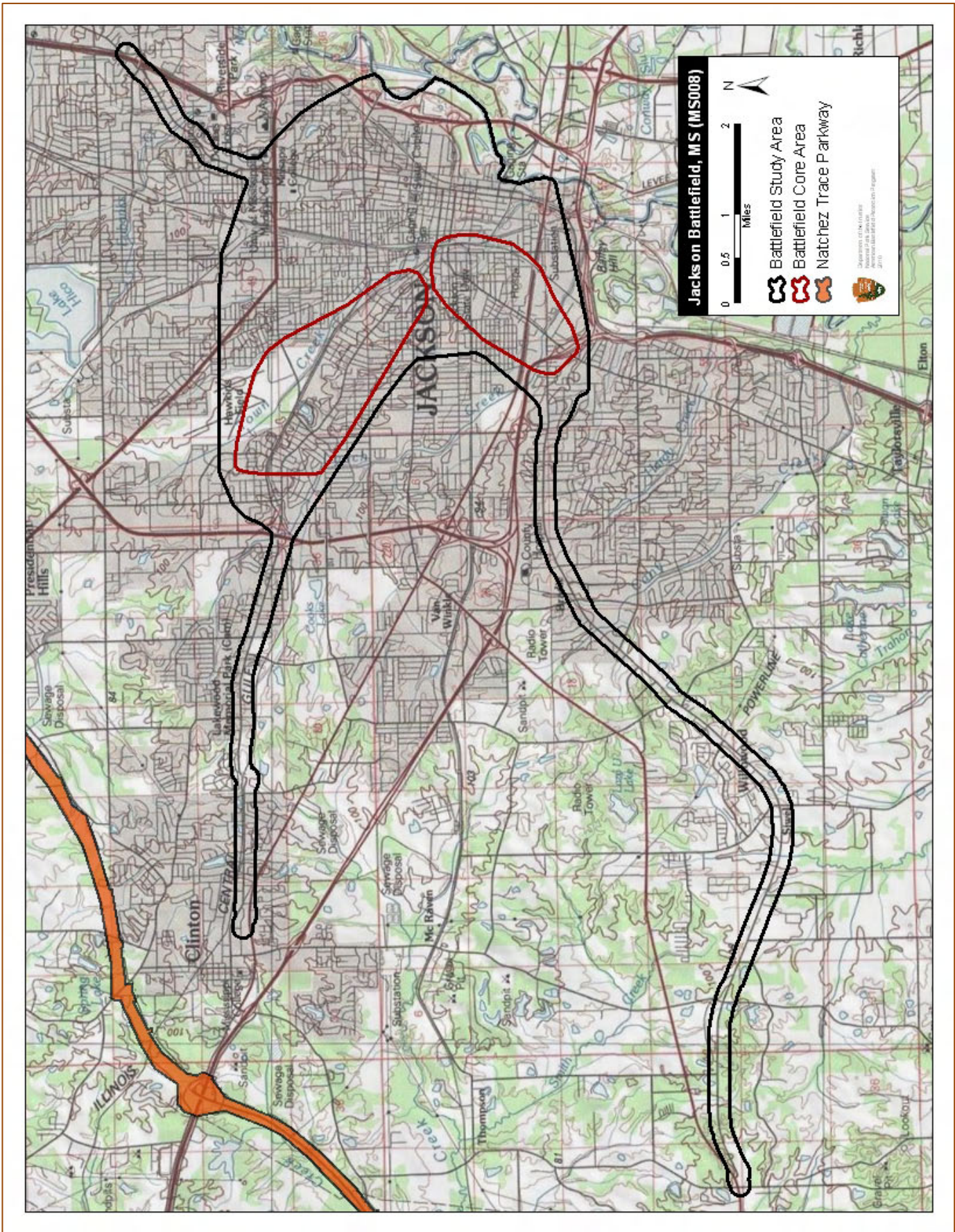
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- Other

Condition Statement

The landscape has been altered beyond recognition. Development within Jackson has destroyed most of the earthworks that once surrounded the city. Jackson is almost entirely surrounded by highways (Interstate 55, Interstate 20, and Interstate 220). These large roads cut through the Study Area in the east, west, and south. While the historic road network of Jackson's downtown is still apparent, the highways have damaged the historic approach routes travelled by US forces as they entered the city. Beyond the highways, these routes retain some integrity, with most roads following their historic trace. Waterways such as the Pearl River and Lynch Creek frame Jackson, just as they did at the time of the battle. A small park in the battlefield's southern Core Area and a tiny portion of the University of Mississippi Medical Center contain the only above-ground remnants of Jackson's earthwork system. Special care should be given to preserve these important historic features.

Historical Designation

None



Meridian (MS012)

Location	Lauderdale County
Campaign	Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (1864)
Battle Date(s)	February 13-15, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General William T. Sherman [US]; Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk [CS]
Forces Engaged	Department of the Tennessee [US]; Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	3,087.57 acres The Study Area was reduced around Meridian to include only areas within the city's 1864 boundaries and locations associated with the Federal encampment north of the city. The Federal approach route from the northwest was added to the Study Area, while a route on the east side of the Study Area was removed (it was not associated with the battle dates of February 13-15, 1864). Although Sherman expected to engage Confederate forces during his approach to the city and within Meridian itself, no real fighting occurred. Confederate troops departed from Meridian before Sherman's troops arrived. Federal forces occupied the city without substantial engagement with Confederate troops. Because no fighting occurred, the Core Area established by the CWSAC in 1993 was removed.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	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

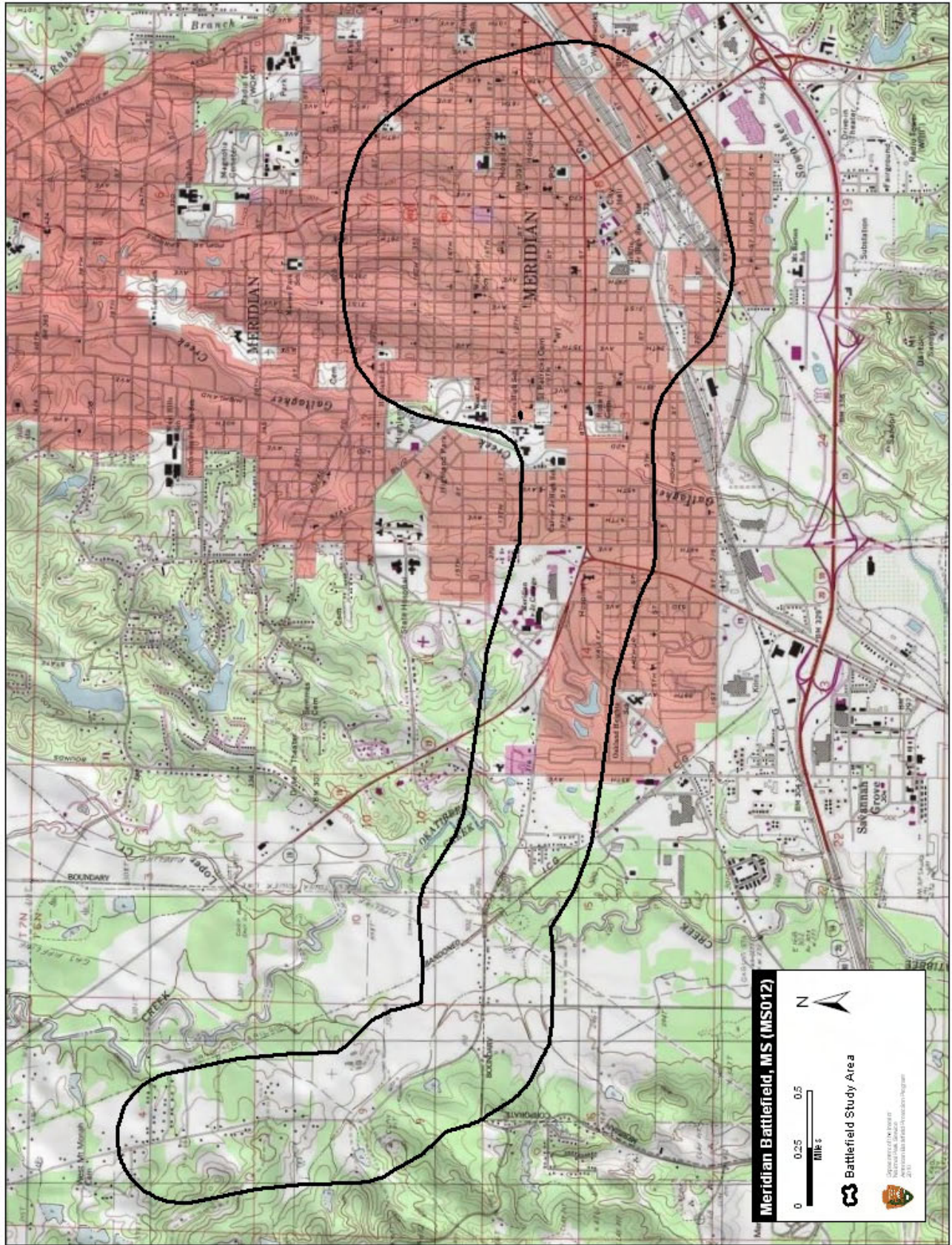
Website
Other

Condition Statement

Landscape and terrain features have been altered beyond recognition. Unchecked growth in the City of Meridian has obliterated its historic boundaries and road networks. Given the dearth of intact features dating to the time of battle, there is no potential for additional threat or historic resource protection.

Historical Designation

None



Okolona (MS013)

Location	Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Monroe, and Clay counties
Campaign	Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (1864)
Battle Date(s)	February 22, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General William Sooy Smith [US]; Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS]
Forces Engaged	Meridian Mississippi Expedition Cavalry [US]; Forrest's Cavalry Corps [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>38,415.04 acres</p> <p>The ABPP extended the Study Area of this cavalry battle to include the Federal running retreat route through Okolona, and heavy skirmishing in areas northwest of the city and between Okolona and West Point. The ABPP repositioned the Study Area along Pontotoc Road in the northwest, and widened the boundary around Okolona to include maneuvers made by Confederate and Federal troops in preparation for the Confederate attack on Federal forces west of town.</p> <p>The ABPP added a new Core Area at the end of the US withdrawal route to the northwest to represent the day's last engagement, while the existing Core Area in the north was enlarged to include the full extent of fighting around Ivey's Hill. The Core Area around Okolona was redrawn to more accurately represent documented locations of battle. Two Core Areas were added south of Okolona along the US route of retreat. While heavy skirmishing occurred all along the retreat route, these two new Core Areas represent locations where opposing forces formed in line of battle and fought. An additional Core Area was added west of West Point around Ellis Bridge to represent the opening fight that began the Federal retreat towards Okolona.</p>
Potential National	31,451.19 acres
Register Lands Protected Lands	<p>978.81 acres</p> <p>USDA Forest Service, 601.34 acres, fee simple Okolona Development Foundation Charities, Inc., 269.81, fee simple (with easement held by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History) National Park Service, 107.66 acres, fee simple</p>
Publicly Accessible Lands	<p>709.00 acres</p> <p>USDA Forest Service, Tombigbee National Forest, Chickasaw Wildlife Management Area, 601.34 acres National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, 107.66 acres</p>
Management Area(s)	Tombigbee National Forest, Chickasaw Wildlife Management Area Natchez Trace Parkway
Friends Group(s)	Friends of the Battle of Okolona (2001)

**Preservation Activities
Since 1993**

- 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
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Much of Okolona's historic road network has been destroyed. The same is true for the town of West Point at the southern end of the Study Area. Land protected within the boundaries of the Tombigbee National Forest and the Natchez Trace Parkway retains integrity. The rough terrain of the wooded landscape is unchanged. State Highway 41 follows most of the old Okolona Road trace, while US Alternate 45 closely aligns with portions of the historic trace and runs parallel to the historic railroad cut of the modern Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The landscape surrounding these transportation routes retains much of its integrity. The heights near Prairie Mount and the Little Owl Creek, along with Ivey's Hill, are still identifiable topographic features. While development along State Highway 41 and US Alternate 45 is limited, the potential for sprawling growth between the cities of Okolona and West Point represents the greatest threat to this battlefield.

Historical Designation

None

