

PH0355623

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1976

DATE ENTERED

Approved 12/17/77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**HISTORIC **\*\***

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

N and E of Vicksburg

Vicksburg National Military Park

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Vicksburg

VICINITY OF

4

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Mississippi

28

Warren

149

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Southeast Regional Office

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

Georgia

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Warren County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1009 Cherry Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Vicksburg

Mississippi

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☒ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

See continuation sheets for Item 7, page 1-18

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD                                        | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW |                                                 |                                                 |                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC          | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC  | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING     | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC     | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION           | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW                    | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE             | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS              | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE            | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY    | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> ART                     | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING            | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC                  | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE                | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY             | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-                | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS          | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY               | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT    | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)      |
|                                               |                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION              |                                                 |                                               |

SPECIFIC DATES 1863

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Vicksburg was the key to control of the Mississippi River. At the time of the Civil War the Mississippi was a vital artery of transportation. To protect this lifeline, the Confederacy had erected a series of fortifications at readily defensible locations along the river from which the Union advance could be checked. Pushing southward from Illinois by land and water, and northward from the Gulf of Mexico by river, Union army and naval units attacked the Confederate strong points. They captured strategic forts and cities until by June of 1862, Vicksburg alone barred complete Union possession of the Mississippi River.

When Union forces marched victoriously into the city on July 4, 1863, after a 47-day siege, it was one of the turning points of the Civil War. Tactically and strategically the results of the campaign were decisive. The Mississippi River was again open to Northern commerce. The vast resources of the trans-Mississippi were denied to the Confederates, as the Confederacy was cut in two. Victory brought to Grant and the Union army a major conquest of the war in the west. Abraham Lincoln, his cabinet and people in the North were enheartened after long months of defeat and discouragement. Coupled with the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, the Confederacy suffered a blow from which it would never recover.

The monuments in the park are impressive in number, size, cost and architectural design. A feel for the action that took place here can be achieved by studying the monuments and markers. The monuments have an historic significance all their own for they represent an attempt to immortalize the deeds of the men who participated here. Beginning in 1903 with the Massachusetts Monument through 1963 when the Texas Monument was erected, the desire to perpetuate the memory and sacrifice of the men who fought and died here is evident. Contributions for the monuments came from individuals, large corporations and appropriations from the state and federal governments.

The sculpture in Vicksburg National Military Park is one of the most significant collections of such monuments in the country. Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson, who created over 50 public monuments in various parts of the U. S., is well represented here with 69 relief portraits or busts. Her husband, Henry Hudson Kitson, did two of the statues here and other busts and relief portraits. He has many works throughout the country, including the "Minute Man" at Lexington, Massachusetts. Other well known sculptors such as F. C. Hibbard and Adolph Weinman are represented here.

(Continued)

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Richard Meyers, "The Vicksburg National Cemetery" March 31, 1968, Nat. Park Service  
John J. Hollister, "Vicksburg On Your Own," May 1971, Battlefield Guide.  
Stephen D. Ambrose and Editors of Civil War Times, "Struggle for Vicksburg,"  
1967, Historical Times, Inc.  
F. F. Wilshin, "The Shirley House," Vicksburg, MS., Oct. 28, 1939.  
National Park Service Manuscripts, Historian's File, Vicksburg National Military  
Park.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1,869

UTM REFERENCES

CX 1.5 169.740.0 3.57.520.0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
AX 1.5 170415.0 3.58335.0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1.5 170318.5.0 3.57.915.0.0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D 1.5 170015.2.5 3.58332.5  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Vicksburg National Military Park borders the city of Vicksburg on the northern and eastern sides, approximately two-thirds of the way around the corporate limits, paralleling Confederate and Union Avenues in an irregular manner.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nancy Aiken Miller, Interpretive Specialist

ORGANIZATION

Vicksburg National Military Park

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 349

CITY OR TOWN

Vicksburg

DATE

9-1-76

TELEPHONE

601 - 636-0583

STATE

Mississippi 39180

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☐

NO ☐

NONE ☐

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State ☐ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Angela F. Wade  
Assistant Secretary

DATE DEC 17 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12/9/77

DATE

12-5-77



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When General Grant's Union troops approached Vicksburg from the east on May 18, 1863, they met the Confederate forces strongly entrenched on a commanding ridge behind the naturally defensible city.

The geographic position of Vicksburg determined its importance to both sides. Located on steep, high bluffs 200 feet above the Mississippi River, the Confederate guns there controlled the river approaches, making the city practically impregnable to successful attack from that quarter.

The Confederate defense line began at the Mississippi River about two miles north of Vicksburg and extended in an arc along the crest of a ridge nine miles to a point on the river to the south of the city. Anticipating the Union attack, General Pemberton, commander of the Army of Vicksburg, had constructed a strong defense line consisting of a number of forts and artillery emplacements to cover the roads and railroad leading into the city. These forts were connected by trenches manned by infantry. In front of the defense line were deep ravines through which Union troops would have to pass to reach the Confederates.

The Union siege lines paralleled the Confederate defense line at an average distance of about 500 yards at the beginning of the battle, but this distance was gradually reduced as the siege wore on. The Union siege line consisted of artillery protected by earthworks and rifle pits manned by infantry.

Vicksburg National Military Park, established in 1899, includes 1,860 acres. The park, bordering the city of Vicksburg and its suburbs on the northern and eastern sides, includes the Confederate defense line and Union siege line. Three detached areas, Navy Circle, Louisiana Circle, and South Fort, approximately one acre each, are also part of the park. These areas are located on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River just north of the bridge.

Present park land was once largely utilized for farming and pasturage. A number of houses and farm structures dotted the area. Of these structures, only the Shirley House is extant. Built in the 1830's, the house fortunately escaped destruction during the siege.

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Badly damaged, it was abandoned and soon fell into ruin. In 1902 the house was restored to its 1863 appearance as a war memorial.

The general topography of the park is extremely rolling and hilly with steep bluffs. Before the war, ridge tops and slopes were generally clear while hollows were choked with trees and vegetation. The Confederate soldiers leveled trees near their lines to permit a clear line of fire. Presently a substantial part of the area lying between the Union and Confederate lines, both ridge and ravine, is overgrown.

The tour route through the battlefield parallels the Union siege line and Confederate defense line at a short distance. Of the 1,860 acres in the park, 700 are mowed to provide a setting for the 1400 monuments, markers and iron tablets that interpret the struggle that took place here.

Eighteen statues, comprising one of the most significant collections of such monuments in the country, were erected at various locations on the battlefield in the early 1900's. Thirteen statues honor men from the northern states and five honor Southerners. Fourteen major state memorials were constructed, ranging from the magnificent Illinois State Monument, modeled after the Pantheon in Rome, to the Rhode Island Memorial, the simple bronze figure of a soldier carrying forward the fallen colors.

Regimental monuments (approximately 270) are located in the general area where each unit was positioned. They vary greatly in size and design, but each generally gives details as to unit name, commanders, casualties, and a brief summary of that units' history in the campaign. Regimental markers (approximately 230) give the precise location for a specific unit at a certain time during the siege. These are small granite stones or in some cases bronze tablets. All of the regimental monuments and markers and the state memorials were constructed by the respective states.

Nine-three relief portraits and sixty-two busts honor various commanders on both sides. Approximately 750 iron tablets, blue for Union and red for Confederate, indicate trench lines and battery and

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infantry positions; more detailed tablets summarize combat activity in a particular locale.

Napoleons, 3-inch rifles, and 12-pounder howitzers are the most common type of cannon found in the park. The cannon (128) are positioned at actual battery sites. However, only one of the cannon, the Widow Blakely, can positively be identified as having been in the siege. The others are authentic Civil War tubes mounted on iron carriages constructed in 1905-1908 period. In addition, partially reconstructed forts, earthworks, trenches, approaches, and battery positions throughout the battlefield help one to visualize the siege operations that took place here.

**Statuary:**

**HS 31 Maj. General U. S. Grant**

Bronze equestrian statue of General Grant on a granite pedestal, struck in a characteristic pose.

Commanded Union forces during struggle for Vicksburg.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd order

Erected: 1918

Sculptor: P. C. Hibbard

**HS 2 Jefferson Davis Statue**

Standing bronze figure, left arm around the Confederate flag. Heroic size. Mounted on a granite pedestal

President of the Confederacy

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd order

Erected: 1926

Sculptor: Henry H. Kitson

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HS-3 Lt. General John C. Pemberton Statue

Bronze life-size figure mounted on a gray and black granite base  
Commanded the Confederate forces defending Vicksburg

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

Erected: 1917 Sculptor: Edmond T. Quinn

HS-4 Oliver P. Morton Statue

A large heroic size bronze statue of the war time governor of the  
state of Indiana

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

Dedicated: 1926

Sculptor: George T. Brewster

HS-5 Major General John A. McClernand Statue

Bronze equestrian statue on a gray granite pedestal  
Commanded the Union 13th Corps in the siege of Vicksburg

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1918

Sculptor: E. C. Potter

HS-6 General Stephen D. Lee Statue

Bronze life-size standing figure of Lee, sword in hand  
Mounted on a pedestal of unpolished pink granite

Commanded General Pemberton's artillery at Vicksburg. The youngest  
Lieutenant General of the Confederacy.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1909. A gift of his son and friends in twenty seven states.

Sculptor: H. H. Kitson

HS-7 Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman Statue

Heroic size equestrian statue mounted on a granite pedestal. The dismounted  
figure of Tilghman is struck in a dramatic pose. A broken gun carriage

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lies under his horse's forefeet. Commanding the 1st Brigade of Major General William Loring's Division, he was killed May 16, 1863, near the close of the battle of Champion's Hill.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1926 Sculptor: F. W. Sievers

HS-8 Major General John H. Forney Statue

Over life-size bronze statue mounted on a gray granite base. Forney directed a division of General Pemberton's Army.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1951

Sculptor: Steffen Thomas

HS-9 Captain Anderw Hickenlopper Statue

Bronze statue mounted on a gray granite pedestal. Sword in one hand, binoculars in the other.

Major General McPherson's 17th Corps Chief Engineer, in charge of Vicksburg siege operations. He was Judge Advocate for the Army of the Tennessee and later Chief of Artillery for the Dept. and Army of the Tennessee.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1219 Sculptor: William Couper

HS-10 Major General John A. Logan Statue

Life-size bronze figure struck in a characteristic pose. Granite pedestal has benches of same material adjoining each side.

Commander of the 3rd Division of the 17th Corps

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1919 Sculptor: Leonard Crunelle

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HS-11 General Edward O. C. Ord Statue

Heroic size bronze statue. Holding hat in one hand, other rests on the hilt of his sword.

Mounted on polished pink and black granite pedestal.

Replaces McClelland as Commander of the XIII Corps during the siege of Vicksburg.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1916 Sculptor: Anton Schaaf

HS-12 Major General Frederick Steele Statue

Heroic size bronze figure. Drawn sword in one hand, hat in the other, Pedestal made of Milford Pink Granite with a rubbed finish.

Commanded a division of Sherman's forces in the attack on Chickasaw Bluffs. During the siege he directed a division of the XV Corps.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1212 Sculptor: Frank Elwell

HS-13 Lt. Col. W. F. Vilas Statue

Striking bronze figure on a granite pedestal. Memorial is approached by a flight of granite steps flanked by a bronze cannon on each side. Vilas commanded the 23rd Wisconsin Infantry during the later part of the siege of Vicksburg.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1212

Granite work by A. J. Martin

Sculptor: Adolph A. Weinman

HS-14 Major General C. C. Washburn

Life-size bronze figure on a small granite base.

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Commanded the 16th Corps. He commanded the Yazoo Pass expedition during Grant's initial attempts to take Vicksburg on the land side.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

Erected: 1919

Sculptor: George T. Brewster State Monuments

HS-15 Wisconsin State Memorial (1911)

The monument is constructed of light gray Winnsboro granite. On the inside of the four and one-half foot high walls that enclose three sides of the platform are bronze plaques enumerating the name, rank, company, and regiment of the 9,075 officers and men from Wisconsin who participated in the Vicksburg campaign. On either side of the monument stands a bronze figure of heroic size, a cavalryman and his horse on one side, an infantryman on the other. Rising from the center the platform is a shaft of granite 57' 6" high. It is formed like a slender column. Perched on top of the column is a 6' bronze reproduction of "Old Abe" the war eagle mascot of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry. The sculptor was Julius C. Loester.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-16 Iowa State Memorial (1906)

A Greek-Doric semiellipsed structure. Tells the story of the Iowa Troops in the Vicksburg campaign. Inset in the walls of the memorial are six bas-reliefs and one dedicatory tablet. The center foreground holds a mounted standard bearer symbolic of America. The battle tablets depict all branched of the service except the cavalry. Both Federal and Confederate soldiers are shown in the bas-reliefs.

Architect: Guy Lowell

Sculptor: H. H. Kitson

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-17 The Missouri Memorial (1914)

The monument consists of a pylon about 42 feet in height flanked on either side by an exedra wall about 15 feet high. At the base of the pylon and exedra wall, there is a continuous seat, above which are placed motifs

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of shields and torches. The whole monument is placed upon a platform with three steps. On the front of each of the exedra walls is placed a large bronze panel; the one on the left representing the Union army in attack, the one on the right the Confederate army in defense. Between these reliefs in the front of the pylon is a Roman galley surmounted by a bronze statue symbolic of the Spirit of the Republic. The pylon bears, on the front near the top, the carved coat of arms of the State of Missouri, and above this is inscribed the word "Missouri". This is the only monument in the park which is dedicated to the troops on both sides. The material is Missouri Red Granite from Graniteville, Missouri. A. J. Martin set the bronze figure. Hellmuth and Hellmuth were the architects.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-18 New York State Memorial (1908)

This structure is in the form of an obelisk. The stone used for it is Mt. Airy (North Carolina) granite. The monument is 43' in height and has two bronze inscription tablets measuring 5' 7" x 2' 4". Plans for monument were prepared by A. J. Zarbriskie.

Good Condition

Significance: 2 Order

HS-19 Minnesota State Memorial (1907)

Granite obelisk of rough stone standing 90 feet high. In front of the monument is a bronze statue of Peace holding the symbols of offense, defense, and peace. Bronze work by William Couper.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-20 Louisiana State Memorial (1920)

The monument is a large Corinthian column topped by a brazier, all of granite.

Constructed by Albert Weiban Marble and Granite Co.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order



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HS-21 Mississippi State Memorial (1909)

Constructed of Mount Airy granite; 76 feet high. The enclosure balustrade is 4 feet 6 inches high and 40 feet in length. On each of the four sides, there is a walkway 7 feet wide between the balustrade and the monument. On the front of the monument is a heroic figure of Clio, the Muse of history, recording Mississippi's sons on a honor roll. On three sides of the monument beneath the figure of Clio are bronze bas-reliefs, "vividly depicting the struggles of the noble defenders, battlefield scenes commemorative of the conditions existing at the time and emblematic of the courage, valor, and sacrifice of the defenders." On the front of the monument, below the bas-reliefs and located in the center is the coat of arms of the state of Mississippi.

Sculptor: F. E. Triebel

Poor Condition: (Bronze work vandalized)

Significance: 2nd Order

(continued)

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HS-22 Massachusetts State Monument (1903)

The monument is a bronze figure of an American volunteer soldier mounted on a granite boulder. The large granite boulder on which the monument is erected was hauled from the railroad siding to the site by ten yoke of oxen. It is the oldest state memorial in the park.

Sculptor: Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-23 Illinois Memorial (1906)

Modeled after the Pantheon in Rome. Circular in form on the exterior and dodecaconal on the interior. It is of the Roman-Doric order of architecture. The base and long flight of steps are of Stone Mountain Georgia granite, the entire exterior above the base is of white Georgia marble. The approach steps are 24 feet wide and 47 in number; they lead to the portico, which is 32 feet wide and projects 15 feet from the building proper. Six monolith columns 2 feet 6" in diameter by 20 feet in height support the pediment and entablature of this portico. Upon the pediment of this portico is a group of three female figures in white marble. The central figure represents history recording the deeds of the reclining figures, representing the North and South, reunited in peace. Above these, upon the apex, with wings outspread is a solid bronze eagle, gilded with gold leaf. This eagle is 5 feet high. Around the exterior of this temple runs a frieze band bearing the inscription in large sunken letters of "with charity for all and with malice toward none," and "let us have peace." The entrance is 11 feet high and 7 feet wide and is closed by bronze gates. Above this doorway are three large marble panels containing bas-relief busts of Lincoln, Grant, and Yates, the War Governor of Illinois. The interior of the structure is 50 feet, 6 inches in diameter. From the floor to the eye of the dome is 55 feet in height. The floor is a mosaic of imported marble, the center forming the great seal of the State of Illinois, 6 feet in diameter. Around ten of the twelve sides of the wall are set 60 bronze tablets bearing in bronze letters the names of the Illinois soldiers who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. Architects were W. L. B. Jenney (who had been Gen. Sherman's

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chief engineer during the campaign and siege) and W. B. Mundie. Sculptors involved were Charles J. Mulligan (female figures, medallion busts) and Fred C. Hibbard (bronze eagle).

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-24 Texas State Monument (1961)

Eleven steps leading to the monument honor the sister states of the Confederacy. The bronze statuary, symbolizing all who served here, is designed to capture the spirit of the sealing of the breach. Three panels, separated by two columns on either side of the center panel, bear inscriptions. The left panel deals with the sealing of the breach, the center contains a tribute to those who fought here, and the right panel enumerates the Texas units engaged in the Vicksburg campaign. Made of Texas red granite. Lundgren and Mauer, architects.

Sculptor: Herring Coe

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-25 Rhode Island State Memorial (1908)

The figure on the monument represents a soldier who has just picked up the fallen colors and is carrying it forward. He is holding the tattered flag high in his right hand, his rifle on the other. Bronze statue mounted on a pedestal.

Sculptor: F. Edwin Elwell

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-26 Michigan State Memorial (1916)

The monument is an obelisk of white granite over 37 feet in height. Standing in front of the obelisk is the symbolic figure of Michigan, eight

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feet high, bringing laurels to her sons. The figure and the obelisk rest upon a base bearing an inscription: "Michigan's tribute of Honor to Her Soldiers who served in the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg". Made of White Bethel Granite. Sculptor was Herbert Adams.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-27 Alabama State Memorial (1951)

Made of bronze, it depicts "the death stand of Alabama troops". It shows the heroic men from Alabama being inspired by a woman who represents the state itself. Base of Stone Mountain granite.

Sculptor: Steffen Thomas

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-28 Arkansas State Memorial (1954)

Twin granite pylons represent North and South. Between the pylons is a sword, mounted like a cross, which symbolizes the sword of war and the cross of faith in a restored Union. Depicted in bas-relief on the left are Arkansas soldiers repelling a Union assault; on the right, the Confederate ram Arkansas. Erected by McNeel Company, Marietta, Georgia.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

Miscellaneous

HS-29 Union Navy Memorial (1917)

A 202 foot shaft, 20' x 20', modeled after the Washington Monument; in the form of a granite obelisk. Eight foot bronze statues of the four fleet commanders surround the base. Admiral Farragut was done by Henry H. Kitson, Flag Officer Foote by William Couper, F. Edwin Elwell did Flag Officer Davis' statue, Lorado Taft sculpted Commander David Dixon Porter.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-30

The U. S. S. Cairo

Type and class: Ironclad river gunboat, city class.

Length: 175 ft.; breadth: 51 ft. 2"; Tonnage: 512

Armament: 3 4-pounder Army rifles, 3 64-pounder Navy smoothbores, 6 32-pounder Navy smoothbores, and 1 30-pounder Parrott. Paint colors: black exterior, whitewashed interior, colored bands for identification on chimneys. Thickness of plate armor: 2½ inches. Commissioned January 16, 1862.

Role in Civil War: Cairo fired a few shells at the riverbank at Eastport, took her share of guard duty at Fort Pillow, and played a rather inconspicuous part in the battle at Plum Point and later that at Memphis. In December 1862, the Cairo became the first warship in history to be sunk by an electrically detonated mine. One of ironclad gunboats built by James B. Eads. The Cairo was raised in 1964, suffering extensive damage in the process; cables being used to lift the vessel cut deeply into the wooden hull. It was finally decided to cut the Cairo into three sections after all hope of raising the ship intact was lost.

Present location: Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation Shipyards, Pascagoula, Mississippi, pending appropriation of funds needed to restore the gunboat and move it to a permanent display area at the base of the hill near the Union Navy Monument--see photograph #45.

Present condition: Poor, a decaying pile of timbers. Deterioration occurred while the wreckage awaited temporary stabilization.

Significance: 1st Order

HS-1

Shirley, James House (Built in late 1830's)

Only surviving ante-bellum structure in Vicksburg National Military Park. Built after the southern fashion, 40 x 60 feet, a story and a half in height, a wide hall in the center, large rooms on each side, ceiling high, upper and lower porch in front and veranda in rear. Caught between the cross-fire of the Union Army advancing from the east and the

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Confederates firmly entrenched in the third Louisiana Redan, the house suffered extensive damage during the siege. Loyal to the Union and determined to remain, Mrs. Shirley and her 15 year old son occupied the house for three days after the fighting began. Later the house was used by Union Officers as an observation point, served as headquarters for the 45th Illinois, served at one time as General Logan's headquarters, and was a temporary field hospital. The Shirleys did not return to the house after the siege ended and the house soon fell into partial ruin. The house was again the scene of violence during a Reconstruction riot in Vicksburg in December, 1864, when seven negroes taking refuge in the house were killed. Following this episode the house sank into a period of further dilapidation and ruin. It was purchased by the Federal Government in 1900 and the Secretary of War authorized its restoration as a war memorial in 1902. In 1931, however, with numerous alterations it became the Superintendent's residence and briefly served as park headquarters. Much of the original character of the house has been lost as a result of these alterations. The outside of the house was restored to its original condition in 1966. The inside is presently in poor condition.

Significance: 1st Order

HS-32 Memorial Arch (1920)

Imposing structure made of Stone Mountain (Ga.) granite. Made in large block form with a doric column on each side of the entrance. Inscribed on one side of the top is "Vicksburg National Military Park," on the other is "Memorial to the National reunion of Union and Confederate Veterans of the Civil War Oct. 16-19, 1917". The arch serves as an entrance to the park, originally located on city property (Clay St. and Confederate Ave.) it was moved to its present position in the park in 1966. The arch was built with the unexpended balance of reunion appropriations.

Architect: Charles L. Lawhon - Albert Wieblen Marble and Granite Co.

Good Condition

Significance: 2nd Order

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Earthworks

The Confederate defenses of Vicksburg in 1863 consisted of nine earthworks along the roads entering the city, connected by nine miles of rifle pits and trenches. The earthworks were dirt and log parapets with firing steps for infantry and embrasures for cannon. Ditches and other man-made obstructions in front of the lines were designed to impede the enemy's advance.

HS-33 The Railroad Redoubt

Constructed to prevent the Union advance along the Southern Railroad of Mississippi, the Railroad Redoubt is a fish hook shaped earthwork lying south of the railroad. The shank of the hook points east while the open side lies to the south. Traverses for artillery are still visible, and the location of the only Union breakthrough at Vicksburg is clearly marked. Generally a reconstruction.

Significance: 3rd Order

HS-34 The Great Redoubt

This was the largest earthwork in the Confederate defenses. It lies west of Confederate Avenue a short distance south of the Jackson Road, which it was intended to defend. The exterior slope of the parapet is clearly defined, and the rear of the earthwork is completely open. Generally a reconstruction, precise details are lacking.

Significance: 2nd Order

HS-35 Fort Hill

This earthwork was the northern anchor of the Confederate defense lines. As a Confederate fort, it was open to the rear, but after Union occupation, the earthwork was enclosed. The earthwork is square in shape, and the line of the parapet is easily determined. At the center of the fort was an excavation, probably a bombproof or a magazine. The depression left by the collapse of this excavation is still visible. Generally a reconstruction, precise details are lacking.

Significance: 2nd Order

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HS-41 Fort Garrott

Square in shape. Unlike the other earthworks which were constructed along the roads entering the city, Fort Garrott was constructed to fill a gap in the defenses. It was built about half-way between the Railroad Redoubt and the salient works on Hall's Ferry Road. Manned by soldiers of the 20th Alabama Infantry, it was named after Colonel Isham Garrott of that regiment who was killed in the Fort.

Condition: Fair; extensive reconstruction has taken place. The parapet and ditch are clearly visible and well-defined.

Significance: 2nd Order

The National Cemetery

The National Cemetery was established at Vicksburg in 1866. It is comprised of 117 acres and contains the historic structures described below.

HS-36 Cemetery

Situated on a high bluff, the Cemetery overlooks the Yazoo Canal which follows the former channel of the Mississippi River. Due to the rugged nature of the terrain, extensive landscaping was necessary to prepare the grave sites; terraces were constructed, and a great variety of trees planted. The Cemetery was closed for future burials except for outstanding grave site reservations in 1961. At that time the Civil War interments totaled 17,077, of which 12,909 were unknown. An additional 1,280 graves were occupied by soldiers who had participated in the Indian and Spanish American Wars, World War I, II, and the Korean Conflict. A government headstone marks every grave, the known having the number of the grave, name of the soldier, and the state from which he came inscribed. The unknown have simply the grave number.

Significance: 1st Order

HS-37 Cemetery Arch (old main gate entrance) (Built in 1880)

Built of Alatawa (fossiliferous) limestone at a cost of \$7,000. 36 feet 6 inches height. Two solid stone columns 17 feet in height, 2 feet 8 inches in diameter on each side of the arch. Inscription: "Here Rest



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In Peace 16,600 Citizens Who Died For Their Country In the Years 1861 - 1865".

Good Condition

Significance: 1st Order

HS-38 Gardener's Cottage (1883)

Originally a simple red brick cottage containing two rooms, with a fireplace in the sleeping room and a stove pipe flue in the living room. The interior walls were plastered. The exterior included a plain front porch with steps. Described in 1889 as being 18 feet 4 inches by 35 feet 5 inches with tool and forage rooms, stables, cart and wood sheds attached. Improvements in 1931 include the reconstruction of the second floor and front porch, and the installation of plumbing and electricity. The second floor, which had been constructed as one large room, was divided into two separate bedrooms with a bathroom between. Remodeling in recent years include paneling and floor tile.

Good Condition

Cottage is presently serving as park housing quarters

Significance: 3rd Order

HS-39 Lodge (originally called Superintendent's Lodge) (1928)

Two story house of frame construction. Seven rooms, full size basement, front porch. Inside remodeled in recent years. Serves as park quarters.

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

HS-40 Brick Rest Pavillion (1931)

Also called the cupola. Open square structure of red brick standing atop a high earth mound (erroneously called an Indian Mound) in the cemetery. Two opposite sides have rounded arches serving as entryway. Other two sides each have two arched windows. Concrete benches under each set of windows. Concrete floor. Shingled roof comes to a point; has a pointed wooden ornament on top.

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7

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Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

HS-42

Pemberton - Grant Surrender Interview Site Monument (1863-1864)

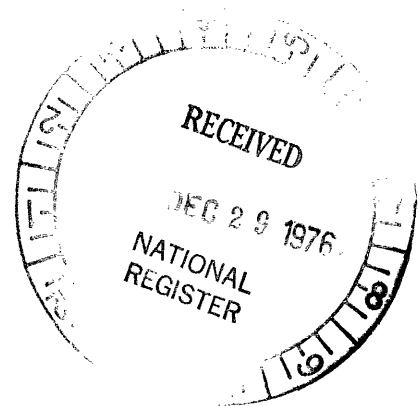
Erected by the Union soldiers occupying Vicksburg, Granite obelisk approximately ten feet in height surmounted by a sphere which rests on a pedestal design: in relief, an American eagle, one claw holding a laurel, the other a shield, beak holds a pennant. This monument originally marked the site of the interview between Generals Grant and Pemberton. It was moved into the cemetery in 1868 and returned to its original location in 1940.

Poor Condition: weathered, chipped by vandals

Significance: 1st Order

## Statement of Significance (Continued)

Present park boundaries include the major combat areas of the siege. Approximately the southern one third of the Confederate defense line, which experienced only minor activity during the siege, is now outside the park boundary. In 1966 this area which was originally part of the park, was involved in land trades with the city. The exchange was made to geographically fill in the park boundary and provide a more logical tour route for park visitors. Presently some monuments and markers owned and maintained by Vicksburg National Military Park are located on city property.



# VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

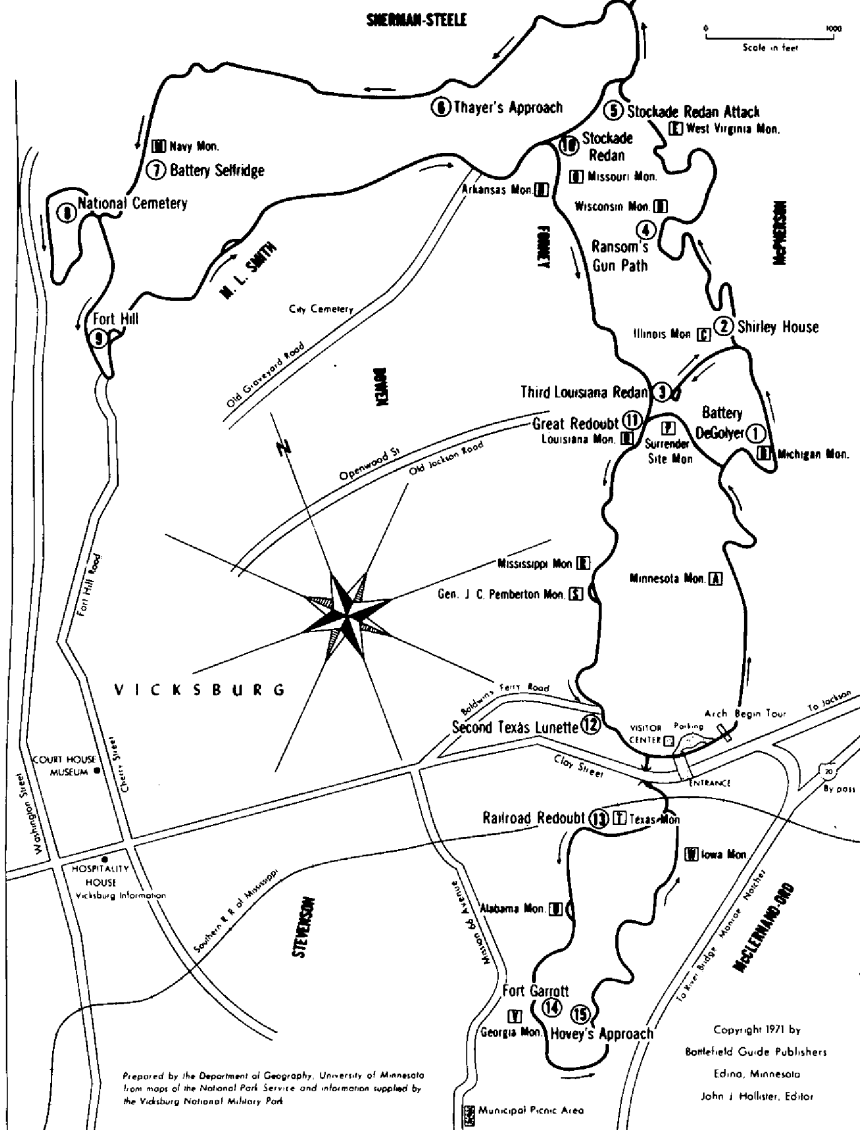
MISSISSIPPI

SHERMAN-STEEL

Pennsylvania Mon. (1)  
Gen. U. S. Grant Mon. (11)  
New York Mon. (11)  
Kansas Mon. (7)  
Massachusetts Mon.  
New Hampshire Mon.  
Rhode Island Mon.

0 1000  
Scale in feet

Old Mississippi River Bed



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Vicksburg National Military Park

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN

Vicksburg

\_\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Warren

STATE

Mississippi

**3 MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE Battlefield Guide Publishers

SCALE

DATE 1971

**4 REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



FEB 5 1976

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN COUNTY) MS.
- 3 C. BOWIE LANFORD 1975  
Neg. at Vicksburg Nat'l. Mil. Park
- 4 Overview of Vicksburg National Military PARK  
Illinois Memorial in background  
(looking West)

Photo No. 1445

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER







FEB 5 1976

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 C. BOWIE LANFORD 1975  
Neg. at Vicksburg NAT'L. Military PARK
- 4 HS 35 FORT HILL  
(Looking west)

Photo No 20/45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



FEB 5 1976

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN COUNTY) MS.
- 3 C. Bowie Lanford 1975  
NEG. FILED AT Vicksburg NAT'L. MIL. PARK
- 4 HS-36 Vicksburg NATIONAL CEMETERY  
(LOOKING NORTH)

Photo No 3 of 45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER





FEB 5 1976

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 C. BOWIE LANFORD 1975  
NEG. FILED AT VICKSBURG NAT'L Military PARK
- 4 HS-1 Shirley House  
(Looking NORTH) Photo No 4.8/45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 Vicksburg National Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976  
Neg. on file. Vicksburg VMP
- 4 HS-11 Maj. Gen. E.O.C. ORD  
STATUE

(Looking Northeast) Photo 6  
06  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER





- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1975

Neg. Filed Vicksburg NAT'L. Military PARK

- 4 <sup>MS-22</sup> MASSACHUSETTS State Monument  
(LOOKING Northwest) Photo No 7  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG NAT'L. Military PARK



- 1 Vicksburg Nat'l. Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. at VICKSBURG NMMP
- 4 HS-42 Pemberton - GRANT  
Surrender Interview Site  
Monument.  
(Looking Northwest)

Photo No 8

of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG NAT'L. MILITARY PARK



CAPTAIN JACOB T. FOSTER  
FIRST LIEUT. DANIEL WEBSTER  
FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES B. KIMBALL  
SECOND LIEUT. OSCAR F. NUTTING  
SECOND LIEUT. EPHRAIM L. HACKETT



ENGAGED:  
MAY 1; BIG  
BRIDGE, MAY 17  
MAY 22; SIEGE  
CASUALTIES,

FORT GIBSON,  
BLACK RIVER  
SAULT,  
MAY 23-JULY 4.  
WOUNDED 8.

19TH DIVISION

4TH CORPS

FIRST BATTERY

LIGHT ARTILLERY

WISCONSIN

- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park  
2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.  
3 Dan Lee 1976  
NEG. FILED VICKSBURG NAT'L MILITARY PARK  
4 <sup>HS-547</sup>  
15<sup>+</sup> Wisconsin Light Artillery Photo No 9  
BATTERY Monument 46  
(Looking due North) 45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG NAT'L MILITARY PARK

# MISSISSIPPI

HUDSON'S BATT'RY

LIEUT J R SWEENEY

DEPT H - 1ST BATT'RY

STEVENS' DIVISION

LIEUT J R SWEENEY DIED IN ACTION

AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

DEPT H - 1ST BATT'RY

1 VICKSBURG NATIONAL Military PARK

2 VICKSBURG (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN Lee 1976

Neg. Filed VICKSBURG NAT'L Military  
PARK

4 MS-407 Miss. (HUDSON'S Battery)  
Regimental Monument

(Looking east)

Photo No 10  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG NAT'L Military PARK

77<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY.

COL. DAVID P. GRIER.

2<sup>D</sup> BRIG., 10<sup>TH</sup> DIV., 13<sup>TH</sup> CORPS.

CASUALTIES:

CHAMBERS HILL, MAY 19, 1863.

WOUNDED 1; ASSAULT, MAY 22, KILLED

13, WOUNDED 25, MISSING 26.

TOTAL 130.

AGGREGATE, KILLED 13, WOUNDED 26,

MISSING 26, TOTAL 131.

ILLINOIS



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
NEG. FILED AT VICKSBURG NMPP
- 4 HS-292 77<sup>TH</sup> ILLINOIS INFANTRY  
Monument  
(Looking toward west) Photo No. 11  
of 45

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



- 1 VICKSBURG NAT'L. Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976

NEG. FILED AT VICKSBURG  
NAT'L. MIL. PARK

- 4 HS-331 48<sup>TH</sup> & 59<sup>TH</sup> INDIANA  
INFANTRY Monument  
(Looking toward northwest) PHOTO No. 12  
4  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 Vicksburg NAT'L. Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976

NEG. FILED AT VICKSBURG NMP

- 4 HS-498 48<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry  
Monument

Photo No. 13

(Looking toward Northwest) 45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 VICKSBURG Nat'l. Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE

1976

Neg. Filed at Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-4 Oliver P. Morton Statue  
(Looking West/Northwest)

Photo No. 14

of 45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG - 10111 - 10111 - 10111



ERECTED  
BY THE ILLINOIS  
LEGISLATURE 1892

MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN A. LOGAN

ILLINOIS



- 1 Vicksburg Nat'l. Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 Dan Lee 1976

Neg. filed at Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-10 MAJ. GEN. John A. Logan  
Statue

(Looking Northwest)

Photo No. 15  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS
- 3 Dan Lee 1976

Neg. filed at Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-6 Gen. Stephen D. Lee  
Statue

(<sup>looking</sup>North/Northwest)

Photo No 16  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

U S  
MISSOURI

7th CORPS 7th DIVISION

1st LT. ARTILLERY BATTERY M  
LIEUT. JUNIUS W. MCMURRAY

FOURTH CAVALRY COMPANY F

LIEUT. ALEXANDER MUELLER  
KILLED 1, WOUNDED 4, TOTAL 5

SECOND BRIGADE

COLONEL SAMUEL A. HOLMES

TENTH INFANTRY

LIEUT. COL. LEONIDAS HORNEY

MAJOR FRANCIS C. DEIMLING

KILLED 17, WOUNDED 11, TOTAL 28

LIEUT. COL. LEONIDAS HORNEY KILLED

24th INFANTRY COMPANY E

LIEUT. VINCENT CHALIFOUZ

LIEUT. DANIEL DRISCOLL

KILLED 1, WOUNDED 10

THIRD BRIGADE

COLONEL GEORGE S. BOOMER

22nd INFANTRY

MAJOR CHARLES F. BROWN

CAPT. BENJAMIN D. DEAN

KILLED 20, WOUNDED 10, TOTAL 30

COL. GEO. S. BOOMER KILLED 1, WOUNDED 10, TOTAL 11

CAPT. BENJAMIN D. DEAN KILLED 1, WOUNDED 10, TOTAL 11

CAPT. BENJAMIN D. DEAN KILLED 1, WOUNDED 10, TOTAL 11

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK  
2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.  
3 DAN LEE 1976

Neg. filed at Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-434 US Missouri 17<sup>th</sup>  
Corps 7<sup>th</sup> Division Monument  
(Looking west)

Photo No 17  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County). MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1975 Photo No. 6  
Neg. on site Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-25 Rhode ISLAND STATE  
MEMORIAL  
(Looking due North) Photo No. 18  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VICKSBURG NAT'L Military PARK





- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 VICKSBURG (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976

Neg. Filed at Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-14 Maj. Gen. C.C. WASHBURN  
STATUE

(Looking North/Northwest)  
✓

Photo No. 19  
18  
45



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park  
2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.  
3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. filed at Vicksburg N.M.P.  
4 HS-52 George B. Cosby  
Bust  
(Looking North/Northeast) Photo No. 20  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GARROTT

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. filed at Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-65 Isham W. GARROTT  
Bust  
(Looking Northwest) Photo No. 21

81  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



EUGENE A. CARR

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1975  
NEG. Filed at Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-51 Eugene A. Carr Bust  
(Looking Northeast) Photo 22  
46  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL CENTER

INDIANE  
6734 INFANTRY  
1ST BRIG 10TH DIV 10TH ARMY  
DIED 25 MAY 1951  
MAY 25 1951



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. filed at Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-479 Indiana Infantry  
Position Marker

(<sup>Looking</sup>Northwest)

Photo No. 23

8/✓  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REESER

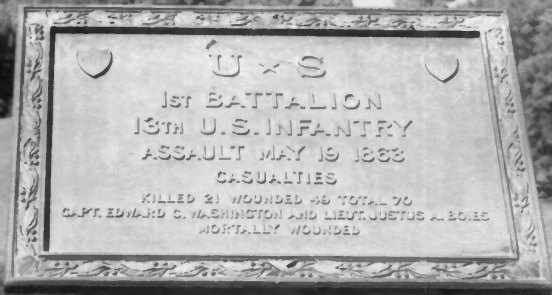


U S

UNION TRENCH  
LOGAN'S DIVISION

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. Filed at Vicksburg NMP
- 4 IRON TABLET Photo No. 24  
(Looking toward Southwest) 26  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE



U.S.

1ST BATTALION  
16TH U.S. INFANTRY  
ASSAULT MAY 19 1863  
CASUALTIES

KILLED 21 WOUNDED 46 TOTAL 70  
CAPT. EDWARD C. WASHINGTON AND LIEUT. JUSTUS A. BONES  
MORTALLY WOUNDED

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
- 4 U.S. Infantry Position Marker  
(Looking North/Northeast) Photo No. 25  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ILLINOIS  
3<sup>RD</sup> CAVALRY  
COMPANY G  
14<sup>TH</sup> DIV. 13<sup>TH</sup> CORPS.  
ESCORT  
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

PROPERTY OF THE

REGISTER

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

P. O. BOX 349

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180

APR 1 1976

DOE-10-15-66

- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

- 4 Illinois Position Marker

(Looking east/southeast) Photo No. 26

DEC 29 1976





1 Vicksburg National Military Park  
2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1976

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

4 Ewings Approach  
(Looking North)

Photo 27445

DOE-

DEC 29 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK  
2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. on slide VICK. NMP.

4 HS-17 Missouri Memorial  
(Looking Due East)

DOE-10-15-66

Photo 28

28  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



**FREDERICK STEELE**

MAJOR GENERAL, U.S. ARMY

COMMANDING DIVISION

MARCH 24-JULY 4, 1865

GOVERNED BY HIS

OWN COURAGE AND BRAVERY

AND HIS HOME FRONT

AND STEEL RICE

WILLIAMS MARCH 1

THOMAS E. PROCTOR

1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK

2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

4 HS-12 Gen. Frederick Steele Statue  
(Looking North/Northeast)

Photo 29

DOE-10-15-66

48  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-8 Maj. Gen J.H. Forney Statue  
(Looking Northwest) Photo 30  
45  
DOE-10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



EDWARD  
SCULPTOR

MAJOR GENERAL  
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND

ILLINOIS



1 Vicksburg National Military Park  
2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1975

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

4 HS-5 Maj. Gen John A. McClelland  
Statue

(Looking Northeast )

Photo 31

DOE - 10-15-66

of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK

2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1975

Neg. on file Vicksburg VMP

4 HS-31 Gen. U.S. GRANT Statue

(Looking east)

Photo 32  
of  
45

DOE-10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



1 Vicksburg National Military Park  
2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.  
3 Dan Lee 1975

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

4 HS-3 Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Statue  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP  
( Looking Northwest )  
DOE -10-15-66

Photo 33  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military Park

2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.

3 DAN LEE 1975

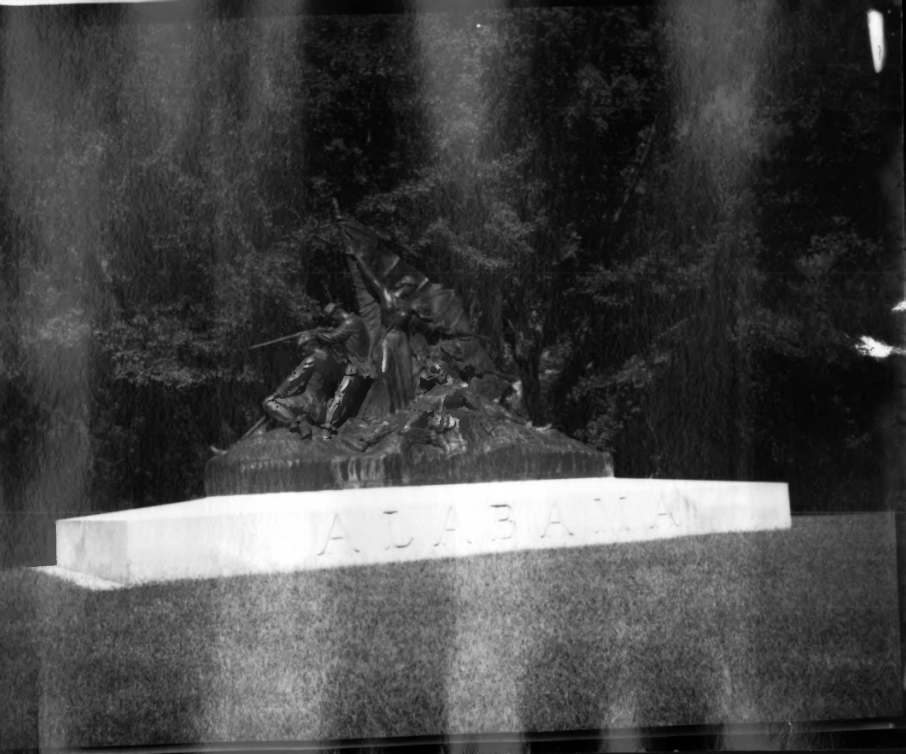
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

4 HS-13 Lt. Col. W.F. VILAS Statue  
(Looking NORTH/NORTH EAST)

Photo 34  
of  
45

DOE - 10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



ALABAMA



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 Dan Lee 1975

Neg. on FILE Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS- 27 Alabama State Memorial  
(Looking Northwest ) Photo 35  
of  
45

DOE-10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 9 1976



BRITISH GENERAL LLOYD THOMAS  
COMMANDER OF THE 1ST BATTALION  
THE 1ST BATTALION  
NEAR THE BATTLE OF THE ALPES, 1841

- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
  - 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS.
  - 3 DAN LEE. 1975  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
  - 4 H5-7 Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Statue  
(Looking due North) Photo 36  
of  
45
- 2008-10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1975  
Neg. ON FILE Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-29 Union Navy Monument  
(Looking Northeast ) Photo 37  
of  
45  
DOE-10-1566

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. on File Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-29 Union Navy Monument  
(close-up of one of the statues)  
( Looking North/northeast ) Photo 38  
10-15-66 of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



U. S.  
MISS. 1847 OUR  
CUSTAVUS LIGHTFOOT  
MAJOR 12th INFANTRY  
KILLED MAY 22 1862

GIVEN BY  
SERGEANT MAJOR  
12th INFANTRY  
U. S. A.



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
- 4 HS-150 Gustavus Lightfoot  
Relief Portrait  
(Looking North) Photo 39  
10-15-66 46  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976

U. S.  
MISSOURI  
CUSTAVUS LIGHTFOOT  
MAJOR 12<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY  
KILLED MAY 22 1863

GIVEN BY E. P. REICHHELM  
SERGT. MAJOR  
3<sup>RD</sup> INFANTRY  
CAPT. U. S. C. I.



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
  - 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS
  - 3 Dan Lee 1976  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
  - 4 HS-150 Gustavus Lightfoot  
Relief Portrait (close-up)  
(Looking North)
- DOE-10-15-66
- Photo 40  
of  
45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



CYRUS BURSEDY  
THIRD CAVALRY  
CAPT. COMMANDING  
MAY 1861 - MAY 1862

- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-114 Cyrus Bussey  
Relief Portrait

( Looking North )

Photo 41

D.O.E - 10-15-66

45

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP

- 4 HS-2 Jefferson Davis Statue  
(Looking due North ) Photo 42  
of  
45

DOE-10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 2 1976

UNION POSITION TABLET.  
JOHN E. SMITH'S BRIGADE: ASSAULT, MAY 22, 1863.  
WAS ORDERED TO ASSAULT THE CONFEDERATE THIRD BATTALION, MAY 22ND AND 1241

[illegible]



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. on File Vicksburg NMP
- 4 Union Position TABLET  
(Looking west) Photo 43  
DOE-10-15-66 45

THE N

DEC 29 1976



- 1 Vicksburg National Military Park
- 2 Vicksburg (Warren County) MS.
- 3 DAN Lee 1976

Neg. on file Vicksburg NMIP

- 4 HS-38 GARDNER'S COTTAGE

(Looking South Southwest)

Photo 44M  
45

DOE-10, 15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DEC 29 1976



- 1 Vicksburg NATIONAL Military PARK
- 2 Vicksburg (WARREN County) MS
- 3 DAN LEE 1976  
Neg. on file Vicksburg NMP
- 4 Cairo Future Site Location  
(Looking East/Northeast) Photo. 45  
DOE  
10-15-66

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

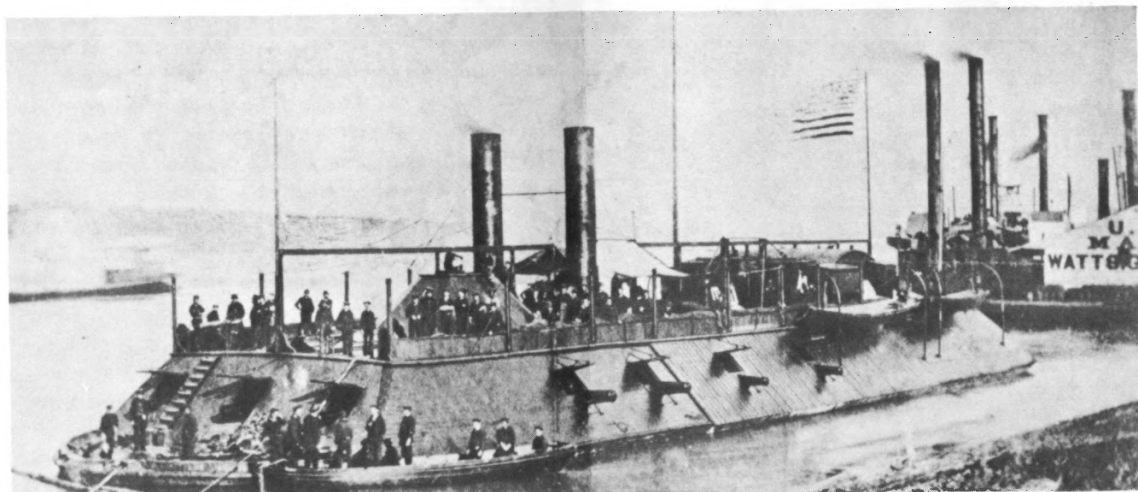
DEC 9 1976



## A TOUR OF THE BATTLEFIELD

We suggest that you begin the 16-mile tour at the visitor center. The numbered stops below are keyed to the numbers on the accompanying tour map. The mileage figures indicate distance from the visitor center.

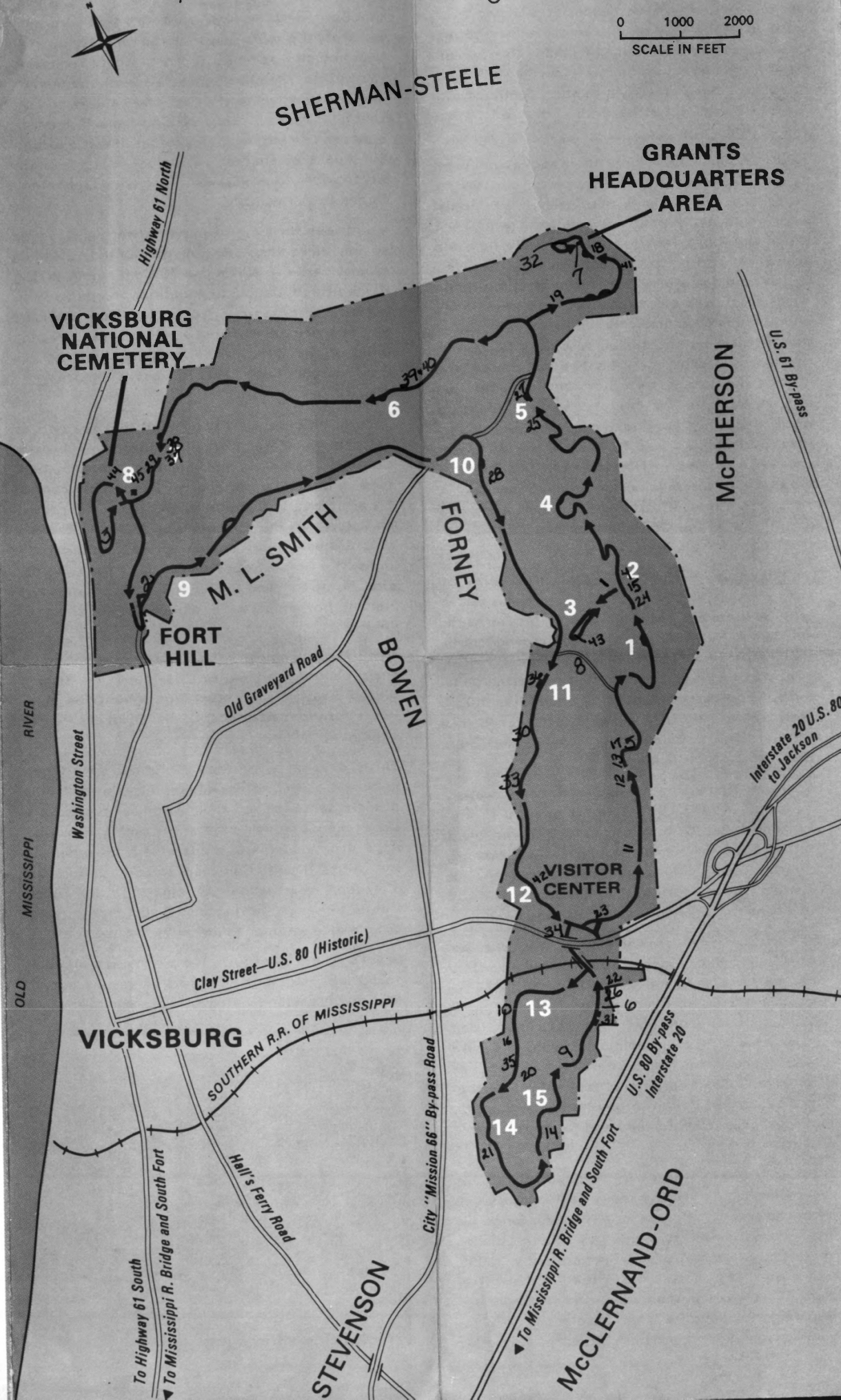
- Battery DeGolyer (1.4 miles).** From this position Union field guns hammered the Great Redoubt. At one time the Federals mounted 22 artillery pieces here.
- Shirley House (1.8 miles).** Once in the thick of battle, this house is the only surviving war-time structure in the park. It has been restored to its 1863 appearance.
- Third Louisiana Redan (1.9 miles).** Here was one of the major Confederate earthworks guarding the Jackson Road approach to Vicksburg. Two mines were exploded beneath the redan in hopes of breaking the Confederate line.
- Ransom's Gun Path (2.9 miles).** Dismantling two 12-pounder guns, men of the 2d Illinois Artillery, aided by Ransom's infantry, dragged the cannon over rough terrain to an earthen parapet only 100 yards from the Confederates.
- Stockade Redan Attack (3.7 miles).** From this and nearby points, Union soldiers on May 19 swept toward the Confederate fortifications surrounding the Stockade Redan, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Three days later the "Forlorn Hope," an advance force of 110 volunteer Federals, attacked from near here. Few returned.
- Thayer's Approach (6.4 miles).** During the afternoon of May 22, Union soldiers stormed up the hill toward their adversaries, then were stopped by geography and Confederate fire. Later, Gen. John M. Thayer pushed his approach trench toward the Confederate line. His soldiers used the tunnel beneath the road to avoid crossing the ridge where they would be exposed to enemy fire.
- Battery Selfridge (7.5 miles).** One of the artillery batteries manned by naval gunners. A plaque at the monument tells the story of the navy's role in the siege of Vicksburg.
- National Cemetery (7.8 miles).** The final resting place for almost 17,000 Union soldiers, of whom about 13,000 are unknown. Many Confederates who died during the siege lie in Vicksburg city cemetery.
- Fort Hill (9.2 miles),** the anchor of the left flank of the Confederate lines. Confederate gunners posted here assisted the river batteries in sinking the Union gunboat *Cincinnati*.
- Stockade Redan (10.8 miles).** Here on May 19 Confederates threw back the first assault on the Vicksburg lines. Three days later the Federals again attacked and again were repulsed.
- Great Redoubt (11.9 miles).** On May 22 Union forces launched an unsuccessful attack against this massive earthwork guarding the Jackson Road.
- Second Texas Lunette (12.8 miles)** was the scene of furious fighting on May 22 as Confederates beat back Union efforts to storm this work and follow the Baldwin's Ferry Road into Vicksburg. Union soldiers during the siege dug approach trenches to within 15 feet of the lunette.
- Railroad Redoubt (13.5 miles).** This redoubt protected the Southern Railroad of Mississippi. On the morning of May 22, Northern troops assailed this strongpoint and forced out the defenders. A detachment of Waul's Texas Legion counterattacked and in a savage fight with bayonets, clubbed muskets, and artillery shells used as grenades drove out the Federals.
- Fort Garrott (14.2 miles).** Here, on June 17, Confederate soldiers suffered from the highly accurate fire of Union sharpshooters. Confederate Col. Isham W. Garrott picked up a rifle-musket to return the fire. A Federal rifle ball pierced his heart. He died before he could learn he had been promoted to brigadier general.
- Hovey's Approach (14.6 miles).** This restoration gives an indication of the construction of Federal approach trenches.



Wartime photograph of the Union gunboat "Cairo," sunk in the Yazoo River north of Vicksburg in December 1862. Artifacts from the boat are now on display in the park visitor center.

## VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Map of Park indicating Photograph Points



## Vicksburg

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK • MISSISSIPPI

GPO 1973:515-985/123  
REVISED 1973

**For your safety.** Do not allow your visit to be spoiled by an accident. Efforts have been made to provide for your safety, but there are still hazards which require your alertness and vigilance. Exercise common sense and caution.

### ADMINISTRATION

Vicksburg National Military Park and Cemetery are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Box 349, Vicksburg, MS 39180, is in immediate charge of both park and cemetery.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

National Park Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR





Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commander of Union forces in the Vicksburg Campaign.

"Vicksburg is the key," said President Abraham Lincoln about the strategic importance of the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. "The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket." On July 4, 1863, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant put the key in President Lincoln's pocket. Vicksburg fell, and 5 days later, with the surrender of Port Hudson, La., Union forces gained control of the Mississippi.

Between Cairo, Ill., and the Gulf of Mexico the Mississippi meanders over a course a thousand miles long, dividing the Confederacy into almost equal parts. Control of this stretch of the river was of vital importance to the Union from the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Command of that waterway would allow uninterrupted passage for Federal troops and supplies moving into the South. It would also have the desired effect of isolating the States of Texas, Arkansas, and most of Louisiana, comprising nearly half the land area of the Confederacy and a region upon which the South depended heavily for supplies.

In an effort to deter the advancing Union army and navy from their objective, the Confederates erected fortifications at strategic points along the river. But fighting their way southward from Illinois and northward from the Gulf of Mexico, Federal forces captured post after post, city after city, until by late summer of 1862 Vicksburg and Port Hudson posed the only major obstacles to Union domination of the Mississippi.

Of the two posts, Vicksburg was the strongest and most important. It sat on a high bluff overlooking a bend in the river, protected by heavy artillery batteries along the riverfront and by a maze of swamps and bayous to the north and south. So far the city had defied large-scale river expeditions designed to force it into submission.

In October 1862 Ulysses S. Grant was appointed commander of the Department of the Tennessee and charged with clearing the Mississippi of Confederate resistance. That same month, Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, a West Point graduate and a Pennsylvanian by birth, assumed command of the roughly 50,000 widely scattered Confederate troops defending the Mississippi. His orders were to keep the river open. Vicksburg became the focus of military operations for both men.

During the winter of 1862-3 Grant conducted a series of amphibious operations (often referred to as the Bayou Expeditions) aimed at reducing Vicksburg. All of them failed, and Grant's military career plunged to its lowest point. To many Northerners he was foundering in the swamps with nothing to show for it but a steadily mounting death list. But Lincoln, replying to the critics, decided to "try him a little longer."

By the spring of 1863 three courses of action were open to Grant: first, with Memphis, Tenn., as his base, he could advance southward into Mississippi, using the railroads to supply his army, and invest Vicksburg from the east. Secondly, he could attack Vicksburg from directly across the river. Or, he could march down the west (Louisiana) bank, cross well below the city, and then swing into position to attack from the south. Because of the criticism he had sustained during his winter operations, Grant knew he had to choose the method that would buy victory at the lowest cost in Northern lives. Direct attack against Vicksburg would probably be disastrous, and withdrawal toward Memphis would look like a retreat. Grant chose to march downriver and strike the city from the south. It was an important and difficult choice for Grant. It meant exposing his army to possible destruction if the Confederates checked his advance out of the bridgehead.

On March 29, having divided his field army of approximately 45,000 men into three corps under Gens. William T. Sherman, John A. McClernand, and James B. McPherson, Grant moved south from his encampment at Milliken's Bend, 20 miles northwest of Vicksburg, through the fertile delta lands of Louisiana. Opposed by only a handful of Confederate troops, he easily established his army on the Mississippi River above Grand Gulf, 25 miles south of Vicksburg.

For the river crossing he needed the cooperation of the Union navy. On the nights of April 16 and 22, Adm. David D. Porter managed to run eight gunboats and seven transports past the Vicksburg batteries, losing only two vessels. Now Grant not only had troops south of the city, but he also had the means for ferrying them across the river.

On April 29, to prepare the way for the crossing, Porter's ironclad gunboats bombarded the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf. The attack was repulsed. Undaunted, Grant marched his troops a little further south and stormed ashore unopposed at Bruinsburg. Striking rapidly eastward to secure the bridgehead, the Northerners met elements of Pemberton's Confederate forces near Port Gibson. The Southerners fought a gallant holding action, but they were overwhelmed and fell back toward Vicksburg.

By May 7 Grant was ready to push inland. His aims were simple. Unlike many 19th-century soldiers, he was thinking of total victory. Since his goal was not merely to capture Vicksburg but also to destroy Pemberton's defending army, Grant drove northeastward to break the Southern Railroad of Mississippi upon which the Confederates depended for supplies. Then he planned to pivot to the west and drive on Vicksburg. But after

meeting and defeating a small Confederate force at Raymond, Grant changed his plan. Learning that Confederate troops were converging on Jackson from the south and east and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was en route from Middle Tennessee to reinforce Pemberton, the Federal commander decided to wheel to the east and capture the rail center of Jackson, thus placing himself squarely between two strong enemy forces. It was a gamble but it paid off. On May 14, almost unopposed, the Union army took Jackson, scattering Johnston's forces to the winds.

Grant then turned his army westward and moved against Vicksburg, defeating the Confederates in a crucial battle at Champion Hill and again at Big Black Bridge. Unable to hold their positions, Pemberton's disorganized troops fell back into the city and occupied strong fortifications. Advance units of the Union army, pressing hard on the Confederates' heels, were in front of Vicksburg by May 18.

Federal officers were convinced that the battles of Champion Hill and Big Black Bridge had broken Confederate morale and they immediately scheduled an attack on Vicksburg. Though only part of his army was in position to strike, Grant ordered an assault on the afternoon of May 19. Rushing into the heavy abatis in front of the Southern positions, the Union troops were thrown into confusion. Some reached the ditch in front of Stockade Redan, but most were pinned down short of their goal.

Many Federal soldiers fired all the ammunition in their cartridge-boxes as the opposing troops blazed away at each other throughout the long, hot afternoon. After dark, the Northerners fell back.

Three days later, on May 22, at 10 a.m., Grant launched a second assault on Vicksburg. Union officers synchronized their watches to ensure a simultaneous movement. Careful timing, however, did not prevent the Confederates from repulsing the initial thrust. Renewed attacks during the afternoon also failed. At nightfall, the Union troops fell back, having lost 3,100 men in their second vain attempt to storm Vicksburg.

Grant's failure to capture the city by assault compelled him reluctantly to start siege operations. Advance breaching batteries were established to

hammer the Confederate fortifications, and while Admiral Porter's gunboats cut off communications and blasted the city from the river, the Union army began to squeeze Vicksburg from the land side. Weeks went by. Fewer messages went in and out of the beleaguered stronghold. Food, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds began to run short.

Union engineers dug 13 approach trenches toward key Confederate strongpoints and started to dig tunnels under them. "Every man in the investing line became an army engineer day and night," a Federal infantryman later recalled. "Every day the regiments foot by foot, yard by yard, approached nearer the strongly armed rebel works. The soldiers got so they bored like gophers and beavers, with a spade in one hand and a gun in the other." In a vain effort to stop their attackers, the Confederates dug countermines and rolled powder-charged barrels down at the Federals.

On June 25 Union engineers exploded a mine under the 3d Louisiana Redan, blowing a breach in the Confederate line. After occupying the crater and battling for 24 hours to hold it, Grant pulled his men back, realizing the attempted breakthrough had failed. Five days later, the Northerners detonated a second mine at the same point, but did not follow it with an assault.

For the beleaguered defenders, time was running out. Soldiers were eating mule meat instead of the usual salt pork. Ground peas had replaced cornmeal. Their only hope for relief was that General Johnston might break through the Union siege lines or that reinforcements from Louisiana could gain possession of DeSoto Peninsula across the river. As the weeks passed and no help came, hope died.

By the end of June, Pemberton could see only two possible alternatives: he could either evacuate the city and cut his way through the Federal lines or "capitulate upon the best attainable terms." The choice was reduced to one when his division commanders reported that the physical condition of the Confederate soldiers was so poor that an attempt to cut through the encircling army would be disastrous. On the afternoon of July 3 Pemberton met with Grant to discuss terms for the surrender of Vicksburg. Grant demanded unconditional surrender; Pemberton refused. The meeting broke



Gen. John C. Pemberton, commander of Confederate forces in the Vicksburg Campaign.

up. Grant, however, agreed to submit new terms in writing.

During the afternoon, the Union commander agreed to let the Confederates sign paroles not to fight again until exchanged. Officers could retain side-arms and a mount. Pemberton accepted these liberal terms, and at 10 a.m. on July 4, 1863, the Confederates marched out and stacked their arms. The Union troops marched in.

When Port Hudson surrendered 5 days later, the great Northern objective of the war in the West—the opening of the Mississippi River and the severing of the Confederacy—was at last realized. For the first time since the war began, there were no longer any Confederate troops or fortifications along the Mississippi. As President Lincoln wrote, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea."

The loss of Vicksburg, coupled with Gen. Robert E. Lee's defeat the day before at Gettysburg, marked the beginning of the end for the Southern Confederacy. Her chances for independence now lay in the hope that Northerners would tire of the war and force the Federal Government to terminate hostilities. But the steady advance of the Union's western armies made this a vain hope. Gen. Josiah Gorgas, Confederate Chief of Ordnance, saw the outcome clearly, as the following entry from his diary indicates:

*Events have succeeded one another with disastrous rapidity. One brief month ago we were apparently at the point of success. Lee was in Pennsylvania threatening Harrisburgh, and even Philadelphia. Vicksburgh seemed to laugh all Grant's efforts to scorn. . . . All looked bright. Now the picture is just as somber as it was bright then. Lee failed at Gettysburgh. . . . Vicksburgh and Port Hudson capitulated, surrendering thirty-five thousand men and forty-five thousand arms. It seems incredible that human power could effect such a change in so brief a space. Yesterday we rode on the pinnacle of success—today absolute ruin seems to be our portion. The Confederacy totters to its destruction.*

Admiral Porter's gunboats running the Vicksburg batteries on the night of April 16, 1863.

