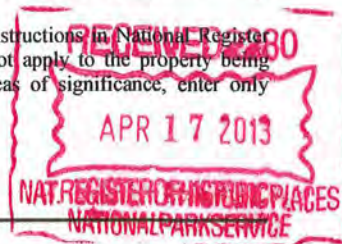


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Confederate Redoubt _____
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
Grenada Multiple Resource Area _____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Springhill Road _____
City or town: Grenada _____ State: MS _____ County: Grenada _____
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

<u>Katie Blount</u> <u>March 24, 2015</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State Historic Preservation Officer _____	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Confederate Redoubt


Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: _____)


Signature of the Keeper

5-29-2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property _____

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register na

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/fortification

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/forest

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NA _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

This property consists of a Confederate redoubt with a triangular plan. The site lies on the crest of a wooded steep-sided knoll that stands adjacent to and overlooks Springhill Road as it descends from the uplands toward the valley of the Yalobusha River. The redoubt is one of a series of fortifications erected by the Confederate Army to protect Grenada.

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Narrative Description

This property consists of a Confederate redoubt with a triangular plan. The site lies on the crest of a wooded steep-sided knoll that stands adjacent to and overlooks Springhill Road as it descends from the uplands toward the valley of the Yalobusha River. The redoubt is one of a series of fortifications erected by the Confederate Army to protect Grenada.

The two sides facing the river lowlands consist of well-preserved parapets with ditches on the outer side. Although the dimensions of the parapet and ditch vary somewhat from point to point, the parapet tends to be about 2-2.5 feet high as viewed from the rear. Because the sides of the knoll adjacent to these two fortification walls were very steep, the change in elevation from the crest of the parapet to the bottom of the ditch was considerable, at 10-12 feet. The associated ditches are about two feet deep as viewed from the rear. The earthwork on the south face was not as developed as the other sides nor was the slope of the knoll as steep, likely because this side did not face the anticipated avenue of attack. This earthen fortification, as with similar works, likely included wooden revetments on the interior to maintain a vertical face, while the parapet may have been topped with a head log to protect infantrymen. These wooden components, of course, no longer survive.

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1862-1863

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This property is a well-preserved Confederate redoubt built during the early stages of the Vicksburg Campaign. It is considered to be significant under Criteria A through its association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of our history,” in this case the Vicksburg Campaign, considered by many historians to be the most important campaign of the Civil War. While many such defense works were built in Mississippi during the Civil War, as a result of erosion, cultivation, and development, only a small fraction of these earthen fortifications survive.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early in 1862, Union commanders began combined army and navy operations to gain control of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In February, forces under the command of Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, allowing greater Federal penetration into the Tennessee Valley region and forcing Confederate forces to abandon Kentucky and portions of middle Tennessee. Union naval forces also moved down the Mississippi and captured Memphis, while Union Flag Officer David Farragut’s deep water fleet moved upriver as far as Vicksburg in April. Because of the strong Confederate batteries situated on the bluffs, however, Farragut was unable to land any troops at Vicksburg and was forced to fall back downriver. Because of the Union naval advances on both ends of the Mississippi River, however, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, Louisiana, by the spring of 1862, were the only Confederate strongholds remaining along the river.

Following the battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862, a large Union army under the command of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck began a slow movement to capture Corinth, a vital railroad crossroads of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroad. After capturing Corinth in May, Confederate forces attempted to retake the city in October, but failed after a bloody two-day engagement on October 3-4, 1862. After the failed attempt to retake Corinth, Grant took charge of the Union forces in north Mississippi and began operations to capture Vicksburg by an overland approach. Accordingly, with approximately 40,000 men, Grant began moving down the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad into north Mississippi in late November.

Opposing Grant’s efforts were Confederate forces under Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, who had taken command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. As Grant advanced down the railroad, Pemberton made several defensive stands, including south of the Tallahatchie River, where there were Confederate entrenchments. However, Pemberton was compelled to fall back from the Tallahatchie line and began constructing entrenchments on the south side of the Yalobusha River, concentrating his army at Grenada. The earthworks constructed at Grenada

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

were situated across a wide front facing the Yalobusha, of which this redoubt was a part. As with other portions of the line, the redoubt was likely constructed using slave labor. According to Ephraim Anderson, a soldier in the 1st Missouri Brigade, once the decision was made to fortify at Grenada, "large levies of slaves were made and added to those brought down from above, until a thousand were placed under our charge; overseers familiar with their habits were called in from the country and took charge of them through the day, while upon our company the duty devolved of guarding them at night... With the strong force employed, our work progressed rapidly, and upon the outskirts around Grenada appeared extensive lines of rifle-pits, forts, parapets and redoubts."¹ On December 6, Pemberton wrote the Confederate authorities in Richmond and indicated that the position was a strong one. "I have taken position behind the Yalabusha [sic] River," he wrote. "My left cannot easily be turned, and if attacked in front shall endeavor to hold the position."²

By the time the Union advance reached the vicinity of Coffeeville, Pemberton had assembled a force of approximately 30,000 men with which to defend his position at Grenada. The opportunity to test the strength of the fortifications never came, however. Instead, the Federals were forced to abandon the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad to protect their supply lines. This retrograde movement was the result of a Confederate cavalry raid on Holly Springs by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, whose troopers surprised the Union garrison at Holly Springs on December 20. This event, combined with other cavalry raids in Tennessee, forced Grant to abandon the effort to reach Vicksburg from the north by an overland route. Instead, he chose to move his army by boat down the Mississippi River in hopes of landing his army on dry ground below Vicksburg.

While large numbers of Confederate troops remained in Grenada for several weeks following the retreat of Grant's army, the earthworks were eventually abandoned as Pemberton's men were shifted to Vicksburg for the protection of that city. Over time, the ground where the fortifications were situated was reclaimed for agricultural use or other development, leaving only scattered remnants today. The campaign to capture Vicksburg and Port Hudson and reopen the Mississippi River continued for another six months, with Pemberton's surrender at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.

In addition to the Confederate Redoubt under consideration, three other Confederate earthworks associated with the defense against the Union advance in central Mississippi were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. These earthworks were located south of the Yalobusha River, about four miles north of Grenada. According to the nomination,

¹ Anderson, Ephraim, *Memoirs Historical and Personal; Including the Campaigns of the First Missouri Confederate Brigade* (1868), pp. 252-253.

² *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. 17, Part II, p.782.

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Three Confederate redoubts along the south bank of the Yalobusha River, near the Grenada Reservoir, are tangible evidences of the defenses constructed by the Confederates for the protection of the river crossings and the Mississippi Central and Mississippi-Tennessee Railroads at Grenada.³

The Confederate Redoubt under consideration was constructed at the same time as a part of the efforts to defend against the Union advance that formed an early chapter in the Vicksburg Campaign. Other existing Civil War-era earthworks are found in Corinth, Alcorn, Mississippi and associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, (NHL, May 1991). The trenches, battery sites and earthworks in Corinth were constructed by both Union and Confederate forces. The Bailey Hill Earthworks in Jackson, Hinds County (NR, 1975) and associated with Siege of Jackson in 1863, were built as Union artillery sites.

³ National Register of Historic Places. Confederate Earthworks, Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi, National Register #7300108.

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anderson, Ephraim, *Memoirs Historical and Personal; Including the Campaigns of the First Missouri Confederate Brigade* (1868).

National Register of Historic Places. Confederate Earthworks, Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi, National Register #7300108.

War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. 17, Part II..

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 074-GRN-0274 _____

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.776635 | Longitude: -89.819641 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is shown on the accompanying map and consists of a line that encloses the redoubt along the exterior of the extant earthworks.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all extant portions of the Confederate Redoubt.

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jack D. Elliott, Jr. and Jim Woodrick _____
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History _____
street & number: P.O. Box 571 _____
city or town: Jackson _____ state: MS _____ zip code: 39205 _____
e-mail: jwood@mdah.state.ms.us _____
telephone: 601-576-6940 _____
date: January 22, 2015 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Confederate Redoubt

City or Vicinity: Grenada

County: Grenada

State: MS

Photographer: Barry White, MDAH

Confederate Redoubt

Grenada County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Date Photographed: January 13, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 8. Camera facing southeast
- 2 of 8. Camera facing southwest
- 3 of 8. Camera facing west
- 4 of 8. Camera facing northwest
- 5 of 8. Camera facing southwest
- 6 of 8. Camera facing east
- 7 of 8. Camera facing east.
- 8 of 8. Camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

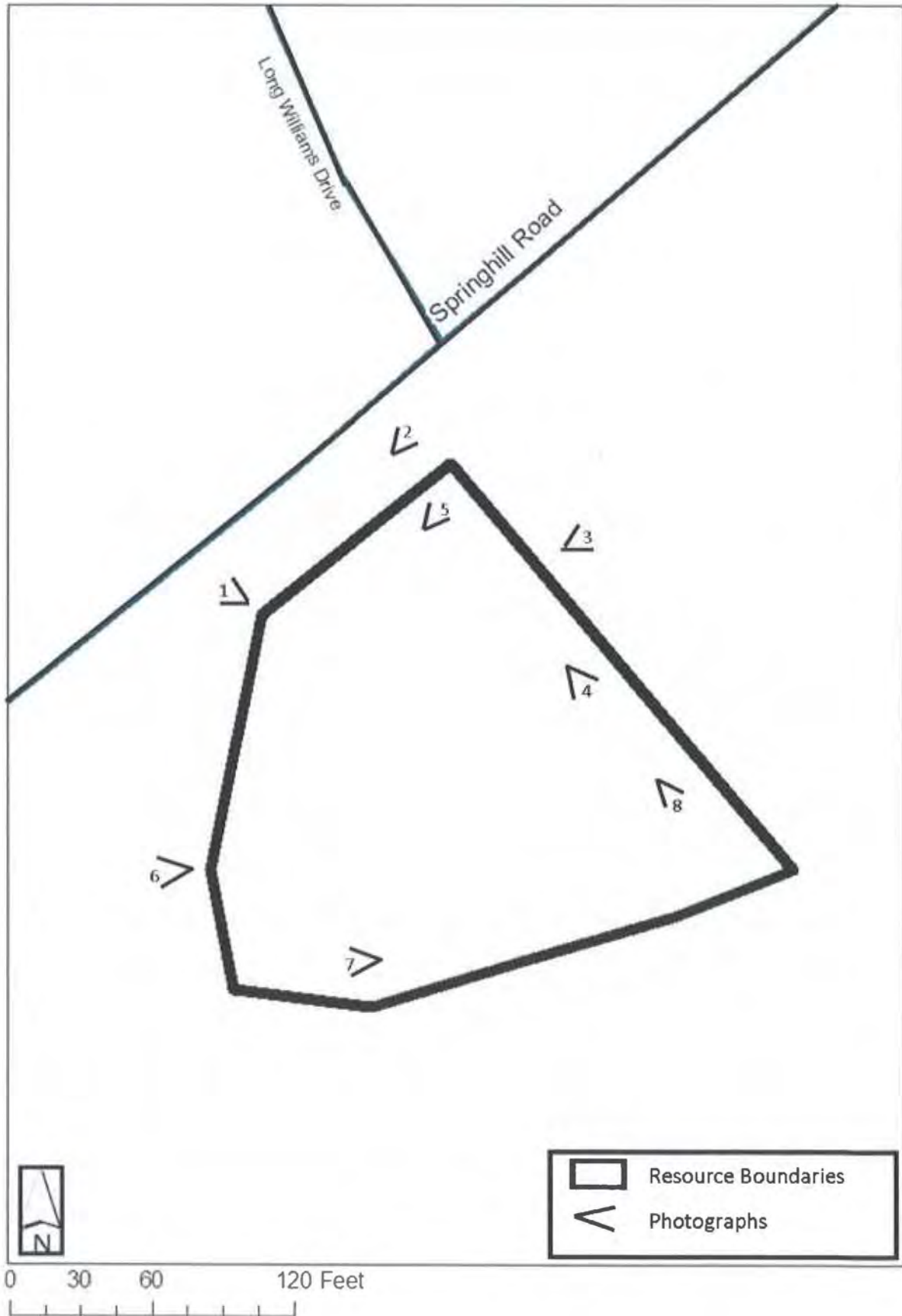
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Confederate Redoubt
Name of Property
Grenada County, Mississippi
County and State
Grenada Multiple Resource Area
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1



Confederate Redoubt, Grenada, Grenada County






CRENADA FORT
The site of the fort built by the Spanish in 1763. The fort was built on a hillside overlooking the river. It was destroyed by the British in 1764. The site is now a park.















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY CONFEDERATE REDOUBT
NAME:

MULTIPLE GRENADA MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Grenada

DATE RECEIVED: 4/17/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/08/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/26/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/02/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000296

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-29-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gubbart DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Jim Woodrick, director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6940 • Fax 601-744-0930
mdah.state.ms.us



April 7, 2015

Mr. Paul Loether
Program Director, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Confederate Redoubt, Grenada, Grenada County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on March 19, 2015.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katie Blount".

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator