OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

### **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only received AUG 1 0 1987 date entered

1. Name	<u> </u>	100010			
- Halli	<u> </u>	······································			
historic U	nion Battery	F, Battle	e of Corinth		
and or common	N/A				
2. Loca	tion				
street & number	Rabbit Ran	ch Road			N/A not for publication
city, town Cor	rinth	***	_X_ vicinity of		
state Mis	sissippi	code	028 county	Alcorn	<b>code</b> 003
3. Class	sificatio	n			
district building(s) structureX site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process being consider	tion A	tatus occupied X_ unoccupied work in progress ccessible yes: restricted X_ yes: unrestricted no	Present Use  X agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	operty	7		
name Mr.	and Mrs. Ha	rold Isbe	11		
street & number	Kimberly	Road			
city, town Cor	rinth		N/A vicinity of	state	e Mississippi
5. Loca	tion of	Legal	Descripti	on	
courthouse, regist	try of deeds, etc.		ice of the Chan orn County Cour	-	
street & number	Waldon S	treet			
city, town	Corinth			state	• Mississippi
6. Repr	esentat	ion in	<b>Existing</b>	Surveys	
title None		,	has this pro	operty been determined	eligible? yes _X_ no
date				federal s	tate county local
depository for sur	vey records				
city, town				state	•

Condition  X excellent  good  fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one X unaltered altered	Check one  X original site moved date	N/A	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

Battery F is one of a series of six batteries that were constructed by Federal troops during the summer of 1862 as an outer defense network around the southwestern portion of the town of Corinth, Mississippi. The Federal forces were still occupying Corinth when Confederate forces under Generals Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price assaulted the town from the northwest during the Battle of Corinth (October 3 and 4, 1862). In their attack, the Confederates essentially bypassed all six batteries except for F, which was involved in heavy fighting. Today, ironically, Battery F is the only one of the six to have survived intact the ravages of modern progress.

The battery is situated in a field on the crest of a ridge overlooking the railroad that was known in the 1860s as the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The battery consists of a relatively well-preserved semi-circular embankment with a radius of about 70 feet and is oriented facing the northwest. There is a cut in the center which was presumably to permit the firing of a cannon. A fosse lies on the outer side of the battery; it was created when earth was removed to form the embankment. The embankment is about 40 feet wide from its interior to the center of the fosse. Overall because of its state of preservation and because of its surrounding, the site is evocative of the events leading up to and occurring during the Battle of Corinth.

#### 8. Significance

1700–1799 _X 1800–1899	architecture	community planning conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation conservation/settlement	music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	October 3-4, 1862	Builder/Architect	N/A	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The site of Battery F is significant on the basis of National Register Criterion A, in that it is associated with the Battle of Corinth, which was an important battle of the War between the States. Corinth was strategically located during the war because of its location at the intersection of two major railroads, the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio. Consequently, its occupation by Federal troops in May 1862 and the subsequent repulsion of Confederate troops during the Battle of Corinth (October 3-4, 1862) were severe blows to the Confederacy.

In mid-September 1862 Major General Sterling Price, C.S.A., marched with his troops to Ripley, Mississippi, where he was joined by General Earl Van Dorn, C.S.A., who had devised a plan to attack the Federal garrison at Corinth which consisted of about 23,000 troops under the command of Major General William S. Rosecrans. In late September Van Dorn and Price marched north from Ripley as a diversionary movement then turned and approached Corinth from the northwest. This approach allowed them to avoid all but one of the outer Federal batteries, most of which lay to the south of Corinth.

Fighting began on the morning of October 3 along the Chewalla Road and increased in intensity into the day. It was on this day that fighting occurred at Battery F. It was the division of Major General Mansfield Lovell, C.S.A., that came up against Federal forces around the battery. Lovell opened the battle by carrying the Federal stronghold in front of the battery. The Federal troops then abandoned this position for a stronger one, presumably Battery F, which Lovell described as "a strong redoubt, well flanked with infantry and with an abatis of felled timber half a mile in width extending around it in one direction, with no obstructions to the North, in the direction of Price's right" (War of the Rebellion, Series I, vol. 17, pt. 1, p. 405).

Apparently having difficulty dislodging the Federal troops, Lovell acquired the assistance of two brigades belonging to Brigadier General Dabney H. Maury, which were on the opposite (north) side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The two brigades were ordered to cross the railroad and attack the Federal position. Brigadier General John Creek Moore who was in charge of one of the two brigades wrote in his report of the battle:

On crossing [the railroad] the enemy opened on us a most terrific fire from the brow of a hill not more than 75 yards distant. The enemy opposed us with a heavy force, being formed in two lines, the first lying on the ground

9.	Maio	r Biblio	graphical	References
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United States. War Department. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Ser. 1, vol. 17. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889.

(Continued)

10. Geographi	ical Data		
Acreage of nominated property _ Quadrangle nameCorinth, UTM References		e	Quadrangle scale 1:25000
	8 6 8 1 7 5 orthing	B Zone I	Easting Northing
C		┖┖┸┤ ┖ ┺┖┸┤ ┺	
fosse that are extant re of the Southeast Quarter	emains of Union of the Southwe ely 390 feet eas	Battery F. The sest Quarter of Sest of Rabbit Ranc	operty includes the embankment and site is located in the Northeast Quartoction 34, Township 2 South, Range 7 h Road and approximately 470 feet north boundaries of the Smith Bridge Road
state N/A	code	county	code
state N/A	code	county	code
organization Chairman of Batastreet & number 1002 Doug	ttlesite Commis		March 31, 1987 (601) 286-2187 phone (601) 287-3771
city or town Corinth		stat	
12. State Hist	oric Pres	ervation 0	officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this			
X national  As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this propaccording to the criteria and processate Historic Preservation Office	erty for inclusion in cedures set forth by	the National Register a	c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- nd certify that it has been evaluated ice.
Hile Deputy State Histori	ic Preservation	Officer	date August 4, 1987
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this pro	jeu II.	the National Register	date 9-70-87
Keeper of the National Regis	iter		•
Attest: Chief of Registration			date

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Union Battery F, Battle of Corinth

Continuation sheet Alcorn County, Mississippi

Item number

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Page

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

and the other firing over them. This awful fire staggered us but for a moment and as soon as our line was steadied a little, we charged, drove them from the position, and carried the work, capturing a few prisoners, and taking a large camp with their supplies of commissary and quartermaster's stores. On discovering our approach the enemy removed and saved their guns. This we found to be a strong work, in a fine position, and well constructed. From this position we judged this to be the point from which a cannonading had been kept up during the day (War of the Rebellion, Series I, vol. 17, pt. 1, p. 398).

By the end of the day Van Dorn and Price had successfully forced the Federal troops into their last line of defense within Corinth, but darkness, thirst, and exhaustion forced a halt to the fighting for the day. On the following day the Confederate forces resumed their attack but were eventually forced with withdraw by nightfall. If the Confederates had taken and held Corinth, this strategic position would have resulted in better communication and an improved flow of troops and supplies between the Army of Tennessee to the north and General John C. Pemberton's army headquartered in Jackson.

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Continuation sheet Alcorn County, Mississippi Item number

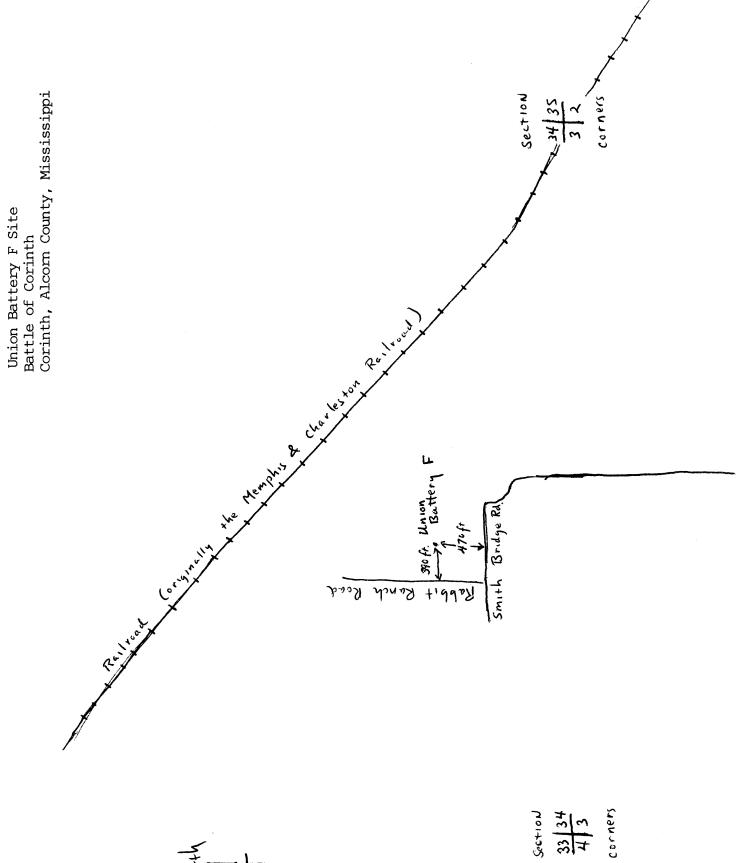


Page

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cockrell, Monroe F., ed. The Last Account of the Battle of Corinth. Jackson, Tenn.: McCowat-Mercer Press, Inc., 1955.

Gordon, Col. James. "The Battle and Retreat from Corinth." Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, 4(1901):63-72.



Section 33 34 4 3

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