Form 10-300 (July 1969) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE:	
Mississippi	
COUNTY:	
Claiborne	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 1 1 1972	_

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C	OMMON:		ć						
<u> </u>	Grand Gulf Mil:	ltary Stat	e Park						
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,, Ç.	CATEGORY					I A	CCESSIBLE		
	(Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	. 1	THE PUBL	- 1	
	District Building	X Public	Public Acquisition:		☐ Occupied		Yes:		
5	Site Structure	Private	☐ In Process	;	Unoccupied	1	Restricted		
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Р	RESENT USE (Check One or M	lore as Appropriate)		,					
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[_	Private Residence		Other (Specify)			
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CONDITION	X Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	 Deteriorated 	Ruins	Unexposed	
		(Check Or	ne)		(Check One)		
		red	Unaltered		Moved	X Original Site	

There are no structures remaining from the town which was incorporated in 1833. Prior to the devastation wrought upon the town by Federal forces in 1862, a storm in 1853 had caused extensive damage.

Grand Gulf received its name from the large whirl-pool formed as the Mississippi River struck a great rock formation near the town, but even the river has deserted Grand Gulf. The Mississippi River changed its course in 1929, leaving the area of the gunboat positions high and dry. Now the river which once flowed practically at the foot of Fort Wade is almost a half mile away.

The existing earthworks at Grand Gulf are in a remarkable state of preservation. Rifle pits and gun embrasures are very much intact after the passing of over a century.

Dug into the side of the Point of Rock, about forty feet above the gulf, Fort Cobun was protected by a parapet nearly forty feet thick. Here was located the upper battery, mounting at the time of the attack, two 32-pounder rifles, one 8-inch Dahlgren, and a 30-pounder Parrott rifle, with extensive rifle pits.

Fort Wade, the lower fort, just behind the ruined town, was situated on a shelf about twenty feet above and a quarter of a mile distant from the river. Fort Wade's armament consisted of one 100-pounder Blakely rifle, one 8-inch Dahlgren, and two 32-pounder rifles. Fort Wade also had extensive rifle pits.

Among the facilities at the Grand Gulf Military State Park are a museum and visitors' center and rest area. A lookout tower on Fort Wade provides a scenic view of the river to the west.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	. 🔲 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	17th Century	🗓 Ĵ9th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicat	ole and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
Historic *	☐ Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	🕱 Military	Theater	15 12 3
Conservation	☐ Music	Transportation	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			TO THE STATE OF TH

Grand Gulf Military State Park, located near the site of the extinct river town, Grand Gulf, in Claiborne County was the scene of considerable military activity during the Federal campaign to capture Vicksburg, approximately twenty miles to the north.

In late May, 1862, the cannoneers of the Brookhaven Light Artillery, commanded by Captain James A. Hoskins, reached Grand Gulf. Hoskins had his gunners emplace and mask their four 6-pounders on the bluffs behind the village. Their task was to harass the Federal fleet commanded by Flag Officer Commodore David G. Farragut. On the morning of May 26, 1862, the Confederate artillerists wisely let three warships pass undisturbed, but as the unarmed transports drew abreast of the guns, the four 6-pounders roared into action, scoring a number of hits on the Laurel Hill. Before the warships could get into a position to return the fire, the flying battery was gone.

Captain Thomas T. Craven, commander of the warship, Brooklyn, determined to teach the Confederates a lesson by bombarding the town of Grand Gulf, whose citizens claimed that the battery was there without their consent.

Captain Craven, who was intent on burning the town, decided to confer with Brigadier General Thomas Williams. At this conference, it was agreed that the town would be spared, but that the Federal forces would remain until the next day and levy a forced contribution of cattle, pigs, poultry and wood upon the populace.

Under the cover of darkness on the night of June 8, 1862, the Confederates moved a number of 6 and 12-pounders into position on the ridge behind Grand Gulf. The next morning the crews of these guns struck the Wissahickon and Itasca, while these vessels were passing the batteries.

On June 24, 1862, an attempt was made by the Union forces to get into the rear of Grand Gulf by way of Bayou Pierre, which was blocked by a raft across the bayou about six miles below the Bayou Pierre railroad bridge. The ships

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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

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had to back down the bayou to Colonel Barry's plantation, where a wagon road led to Grand Gulf four miles to the northeast.

As the task force approached the Confederate encampment near the railroad, the Federals sighted a locomotive and a freight car approaching from the direction of Port Gibson. On the car, protected by bales of cotton, the versatile Brookhaven Artillery had mounted one of their field pieces. A brief exchange of fire ensued, before the Confederates backed their train from the scene. This may well have been the first armored train employed in America.

After searching the bluffs behind Grand Gulf in vain for the Confederates, Colonel Halbert E. Paine's troops marched into the town of Grand Gulf, where they rendezvoused with the Federal transports. Before the troops embarked, they set fire to the town of Grand Gulf.

By the use of flying batteries, the Confederates were so mobile that it was hard for the Union troops to put a stop to their fortifying the bluffs of Grand Gulf. This continued harassment forced Farragut to start convoying his unarmed ships.

In March of 1863, the Confederate fortifications were strengthened and the armament was increased by the addition of Wade's and Guibor's Missouri Batteries under the command of Colonel William Wade, chief of artillery for General John S. Bowen. Bowen had some 2,500 infantry to man the extensive new rifle pits.

In April, 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant decided to alter his Vicksburg strategy by moving his troops down the Mississippi River; and, on April 29, 1863, the Federals launched a determined assault on Grand Gulf. The Confederates made a vigorous reply to the Union attack with their eight heavy field pieces. For six and a half hours, the two forts were shelled by the gunboats, Realizing how capable the Confederate batteries were at withstanding the assault, the gunboats were signaled to withdraw. General Grant, who witnessed the encounter on board a tug in the Mississippi River, decided against trying to run the unarmed transports, loaded to the gunwales with men, pass the Confederate batteries. Instead, Grant executed his alternate plan of disembarking his men and marching them down the Louisiana side of the river to DeShroon's [Disharoon's] plantation about three miles down the river.

Despite the estimated more than 2,500 heavy projectiles fired into the Confederate forts, there was little extensive

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Claiborne	
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damage. The Confederates suffered three dead, including Colonel Wade, and eighteen wounded, whereas, Union losses totaled nineteen dead and fifty-seven wounded. The Benton was rendered inactive by a shot through her control house from Fort Cobun. The forts with thirteen guns had held off seven Federal gunboats. The ships of this squadron amassed eighty-one guns, many of which were 11-inch Dahlgrens.

The defeat of Bowen's small army in the engagements west of Port Gibson on May 1, 1863, made the fortifications at Grand Gulf untenable, and the Confederates decided to spike the guns, destroy the ammunition and abandon the works. Grand Gulf was then occupied by Union forces, who used the site as a temporary base of supplies.

In 1958, the Mississippi Legislature created the Grand Gulf Military Park Commission to purchase land and develop the Grand Gulf site. Dedication ceremonies for the Grand Gulf Military State Park were held April 7, 1968.

9.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War

of the Rebellion. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing

Office, 1894-1922. Series I. Vol. 24, pp. 607-628.

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a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.

Stephen D. Newman

<u> 202-343-494</u>1

b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)

37. REMARKS ADDED

Yes DNo

AMENDMENT

C d. DEFERRED

. WITHDRAWN

FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION d. LOCAL

e. OTHER

TOTAL



