UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)
Wivivive
COMMON:
COMMON:
Random mind Boric:
2. Location

STREET AND NUMBER:
Approximately $21 / 2$ miles southwest of Raymond on Hwy. 18. CITY OR TOWN:

Raymond
A. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
Mississippi State Highway Department and Multiple Private
STRETAND NUMBER:
3. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ETC:
Hinds County Courthouse
STREETAND NUMBER:


Raymond
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Natchez Trace Parkway Survey



DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The site of the Battle of Raymond is changed in appearance by the paved old Highway 18 and the new Highway 18 running lengthways through the middle of the battlefield and across Fourteen Mile Creek. The new highway was constructed through the Confederate trench which ran along the creek. This trench was used to bury the Confederate dead after the battle; however, the remains have been reinterred in the Raymond Cemetery and are so marked.

The land on the sides of the highways is cultivated or heavily wooded. The hill where Bledsoe's Battery was emplaced is now covered by a manufacturing plant. The old Utica road, used as the route by which the Union troops entered the field, is still visible, but filled with trees and undergrowth.

## SIGNFIGANCE <br> Manmak.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The Raymond Battlefield Site is located two and one-half miles southwest of the town of Raymond, Mississippi, on Highway 18 at Fourteen Mile Creek, and south of the highway along the creek.

On May 11, 1863, Confederate General John C. Pemberton concluded that Grant was merely feinting toward Jackson and that his main force would head for the Big Black River Bridge, east of Vicksburg. Pemberton wired General John Grgeg at Raymond, to strike the Yankees in their flank and rear as soon as they turned north. Brigadier General W. H. T. Walker was directed to move his brigade from Jackson to help Gregg. For some reason Walker did not join in this movement, but stayed in Jackson.

Early on the 12 th of May, Gregg's scouts notified him that a Federal brigade-not a full corps, was marching up the Utica road. Thinking that this was the "feint" mentioned by Pemberton, Gregg at once moved his 2,500 men to crush or capture the Yankees, who were actually the advance elements of McPherson's corps, 10,000 strong.

Gregg deployed a regiment each on the Gallatin and Utica roads, holding back a strong reserve. He emplaced Bledsoe's three-gun battery, to cover the bridge over Fourteen Mile Creek, which at 10:00 a.m. opened fire on the Union vanguard as it moved down the road toward the creek.

The Union troops of General John Logan's division deployed astride the road and advanced, but the regiments were soon out of contact with each other and with the rear as they became entangled in the jungle bounding Fourteen Mile Creek.

Gregg, still thinking he was facing a small force, decided to execute a second attack, and moved his main force across the creek to the east to strike the enemy from the flank and rear.

Bearss, Edwin C. Decision in Mississippi. Jackson: Mississippi Commission on the War Between the States, 1962. P. 219.

Editors of Civil War Times Illustrated. Struggle for Vicksburg; the battles $\&$ siege that decided the Civil War. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1967. Pp. 33-35. Johnston, Hon. Frank. "The Vicksburg Campaign." Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Vol. 10, p. 76.

| GEOGRAPHICAL DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| latitude and longitude coordinates defining a rectangle locating the propertr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CORNER | Latitud |  |  | Longitude |  |  |
|  | Degrees Minutes Seconds |  |  | Degrees Minutes Seconds |  |  |
| NW | $32^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ | 30 " | 90 | 27 | 00" |
| NE | $32^{\circ}$ | $14^{\circ}$ | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |  | $26^{\circ}$ | 00" |
| SE | $32^{\circ}$ |  | 30" | 90 |  | 00" |
| Sw |  |  |  |  |  |  |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

| 0 | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Latitude | Longitude |
|  | Degrees 0 | Degrees Minutes <br> $\circ$ Seconds |

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

| STATE: | CODE |
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| STATE: |  |
| STATE: | CODE |
|  |  |
| STATE: | CODE |

1.) FORM PREPARED BY

## name and title: $\frac{\text { Mississippi }}{\text { STRETAND NUMBER: }}$ <br> Post Office Box 571 <br> City or town: <br> Jackson <br> 12. STATE LIASSON OFFICER CERTIFICAIION <br> As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na-

| William C. Wright, Historian |
| :--- |
| ORGANIZATION <br> Mississippi Department of Archives and History |


tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State $x$ Local $x$

R. A. McLemore

Title
Director, Miss. Dept. of Archives and History

Date June 18, 1971

| State |  | CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mississippi | 39205 | 28 | NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.


$$
\text { JAN } 131972
$$

Date $\qquad$
ATTEST:


Date $\qquad$

| STATE <br> Mississippi |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| COUNTY |  |
| Hinds |  |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |  |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| 1AA | 972 |

(Number all ontriea)
8.

The Federals still uncoordinated and confused by the dense woods and undergrowth, as well as the dust and smoke, gave way in some instances, but soon recovered and held. The reserves of McPherson hurried to the right, and those of Brigadier General John E. Smith to the center to bolster the weakened line.

The smoke and dust still prevented Gregg from seeing the size of the Union force, but as the attacking troops crossed the creek, Colonel Thomas W. Beaumont of the 50 th Tennessee, on the right saw what appeared to be a division. He sent ataff officer posthaste to Gregg, who couldn't be found. The enveloping force advanced beyond the creek, to receive a shattering volley in the flank from Brigadier General John D. Stevenson's regiments, which stopped the attack. Gregg ordered up the $41 s t$ Tennessee, but by this time the situation had changed drastically, and a general Federal counterattack was under way.

From about 1:30 p.m. to 2: 30 p.m., the Confederates were being forced to withdraw up the Gallatin and Raymond roads through the town of Raymond, and went into bivouac on the high ground beyond Snake Creek. The Federals stoppedin Raymond.

This savage engagement had one important consequence. It caused Grant to modify his plan of operations. The fury with which Gregg had attacked McPherson convinced Grant that the Confederates had built up a formidable striking force in Jackson. He decided that this concentration must be broken up before he could devote his attention to Pemberton's field army.

The Battle of Raymond resulted in Confederate casualties of 73 killed, 251 wounded and 190 missing. Casualties for the Union were reported to be 69 killed, 341 wounded and 32 missing.


(Map credit: Struggle for Vicksburg; the battles and siege that decided the Civil War. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1967. P33.)

Troop movements and deployments as the Confederates attacked.



Map credit: Struggle for Vicksburg; the battles and siege that decided the Civil War. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1967. P34.)

Troop movements and deployments as the Confederates withdrew.



