

PH0355623

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 5 1976
DATE ENTERED	<i>Approved 10/19/77</i>

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 & NUMBER

N and E of Vicksburg

Vicksburg National Military Park

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Vicksburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4

STATE

Mississippi

VICINITY OF

CODE

28

COUNTY

Warren

CODE

149

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*

Southeast Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Warren County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1009 Cherry Street

CITY, TOWN

Vicksburg

STATE

Mississippi

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY 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 _____

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. Wilfshin, "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	3,577,520,0	B	1,5	170,318,5,0	3,577,950,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	1,5	170,411,5,0	3,578,335,0	D	1,5	170,057,5	3,578,332,5
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		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 A. [Signature]

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

DATE

12/9/77

ATTEST:

Charles [Signature]

DATE

12-5-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1 of 18

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 87 PAGE 2 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5 of 18

(cont.)

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6 of 18

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7 of 18

(cont.)

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 Winsboro 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" height. 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8 of 18

(cont.)

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

9 of 18

(cont.)

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)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12 10 of 18

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 dodeconal 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 29 1976
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 12 of 18

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED DEC 29 1976 DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1513 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 16 14 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 17 15 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 116 of 18

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 19 17 of 18

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2018 of 18

Good Condition

Significance: 3rd Order

HS-42 Pemberton - Grant Surrender Interview Site Monument (1863-1864)

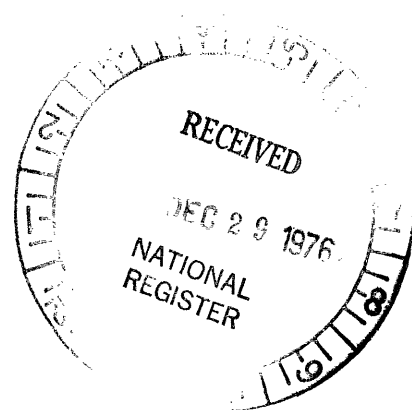
Erected by the Union soldiers occupying Vicksburg, Granite obelisk approximately ten feet in height surmounted by a sphere which rests on a pedestal design: in relief, an American eagle; one claw holding a laurel, the other a shield, beak holds a pennant. This monument originally marked the site of the 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.



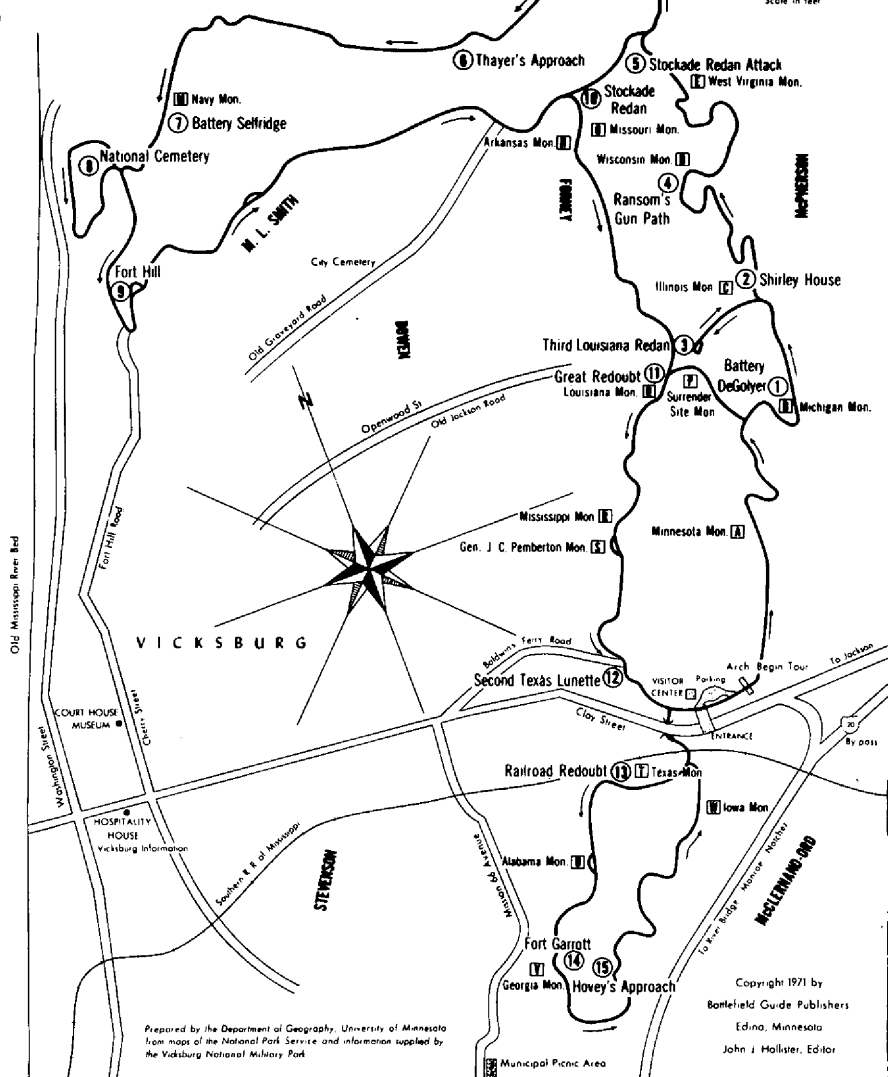
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Pennsylvania Mon. (11) Massachusetts Mon. (12)
 Gen. U. S. Grant Mon. (13) New Hampshire Mon. (14)
 New York Mon. (15) Rhode Island Mon. (16)
 Kansas Mon. (17)

MISSISSIPPI

SHERMAN-STEEL

0 1000
 Scale in feet



Prepared by the Department of Geography, University of Minnesota from maps of the National Park Service and information supplied by the Vicksburg National Military Park

Copyright 1971 by
 Battlefield Guide Publishers
 Edina, Minnesota
 John J. Hollister, Editor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 29 1976

DATE ENTERED

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