

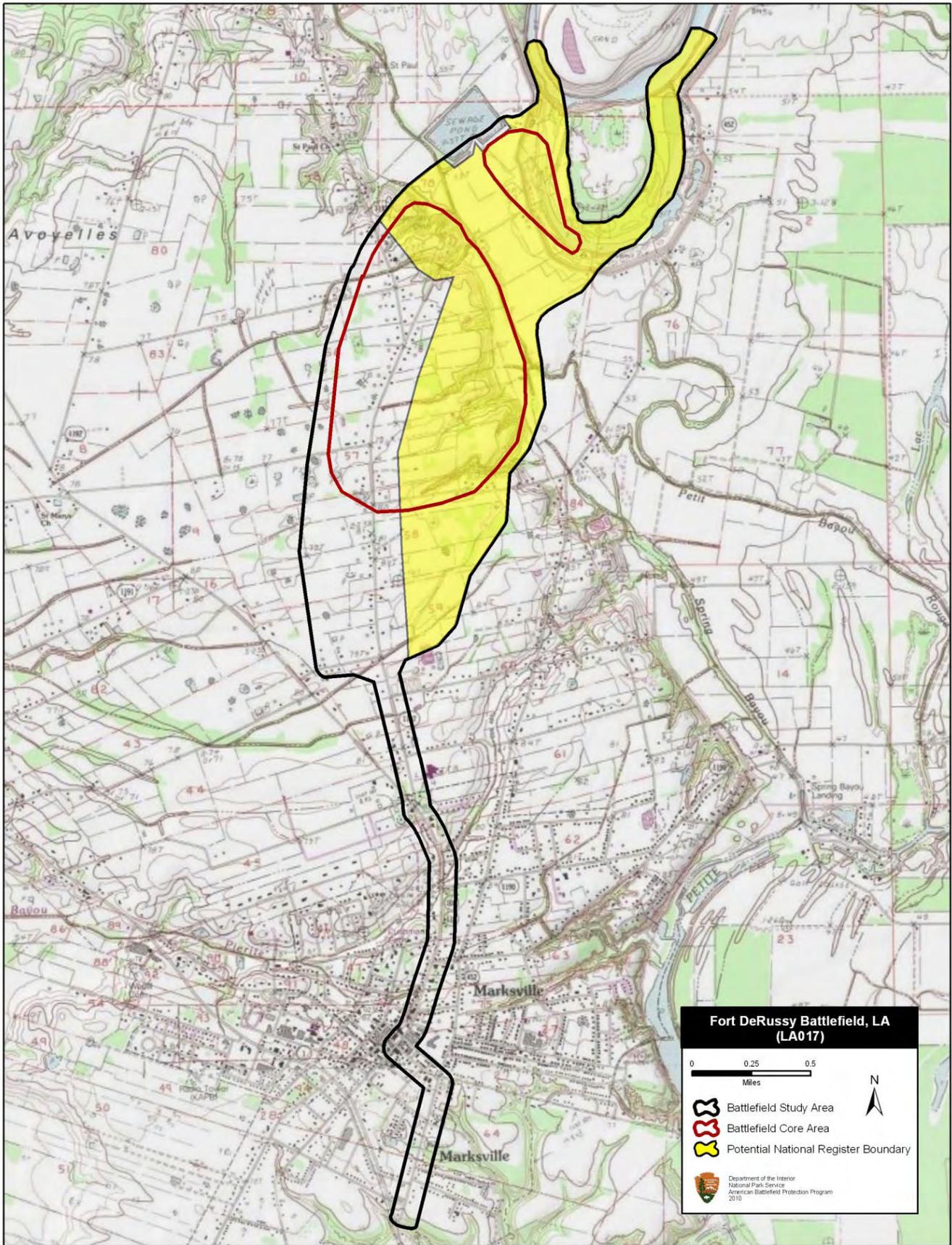
## Fort DeRussy (LA017)

<b>Location</b>	Avoyelles Parish
<b>Campaign</b>	Red River Campaign (1864)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	March 14, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General A.J. Smith, Brigadier General Joseph Mower, Lieutenant Commander Seth L. Phelps [US]; Lieutenant Colonel William Byrd [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Detachments of the XVI and XVII Corps, USS <i>Eastport</i> [US]; Fort DeRussy garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	1,475.19 acres The Study Area was revised to include the Federal advance from Hamburg directly against Fort DeRussy—the opening land action of the Red River Campaign—and the historic curve of the Red River. The Core Area was adjusted to represent the range of opposing artillery during the battle and the field of fire from Federal naval vessels during their attack against the fort.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	813.16 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	75.00 acres Louisiana Office of State Parks, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	75.00 acres Louisiana Office of State Parks, Fort DeRussy State Historic Site
<b>Management Area</b>	Fort DeRussy State Historic Site
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Friends of Fort DeRussy (1994)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Advocacy</li><li>✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li><li>✓ Fundraising</li><li>✓ Interpretation Projects</li><li>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</li><li>✓ Legislation</li><li>✓ Planning Projects</li><li>✓ Research and Documentation</li></ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Brochure(s)</li><li>Driving Tour</li><li>Living History</li><li>Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li><li>Visitor Center</li><li>Walking Tour/Trails</li><li>✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li><li>✓ Website</li><li>Other</li></ul>
<b>Condition Statement</b>	Most essential features of the battlefield retain integrity, but steady residential growth along the road frontage from Marksville toward the site of Fort DeRussy is destroying the

landscape. This important Red River Campaign battlefield requires immediate protection before more land is subdivided and developed and the state historic site is surrounded by houses.

**Historical Designation**

None



## Forts Jackson and St. Philip (LA017)

<b>Location</b>	Plaquemines Parish
<b>Campaign</b>	Expedition to and Capture of New Orleans (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 16-28, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Flag Officer David G. Farragut, Commodore David Dixon Porter [US]; Brigadier General Johnson K. Duncan, Flag Officer John K. Mitchell [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	West Gulf Blockading Squadron [US]; Garrisons of Forts Jackson and St. Philip Confederate River Defense Fleet [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	14,619.32 acres The ABPP reduced the 1993 Study Area. The boundary now extends only as far north as Quarantine Point, where Farragut's ships regrouped after having run safely past the two Confederate forts.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	13,693.59 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	269.36 acres Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 187.36 acres, fee simple Plaquemines Parish, 82.00 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	269.36 acres Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Pass-A-Loutre Wildlife Management Area, 187.36 acres Plaquemines Parish, Fort Jackson (closed to the public since 2005 due to hurricane damage), 82.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	Fort Jackson Pass-A-Loutre Wildlife Management Area
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Plaquemines Historic Association (1996)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

## Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The principal resources associated with this battlefield are the Mississippi River, Fort Jackson, and Fort St. Philip. The Mississippi River has been significantly engineered to remain on its present course and while the battlefield retains a good deal of integrity, the condition of the forts is poor.



In 2005, Fort Jackson was damaged by hurricanes Katrina and Rita and was under water for approximately one month. The fort walls were destabilized when hurricane winds blew over the mature trees that had been allowed to grow atop the fort walls. The resulting water infiltration is contributing to further decay of the historic masonry. The structurally unsound fort has been closed to the public since 2005. In addition, an existing stadium adjacent to Fort Jackson and the Mississippi River levee detracts from the battlefield's historic setting.

Figure 6. Water continues to penetrate and erode **Fort Jackson**. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

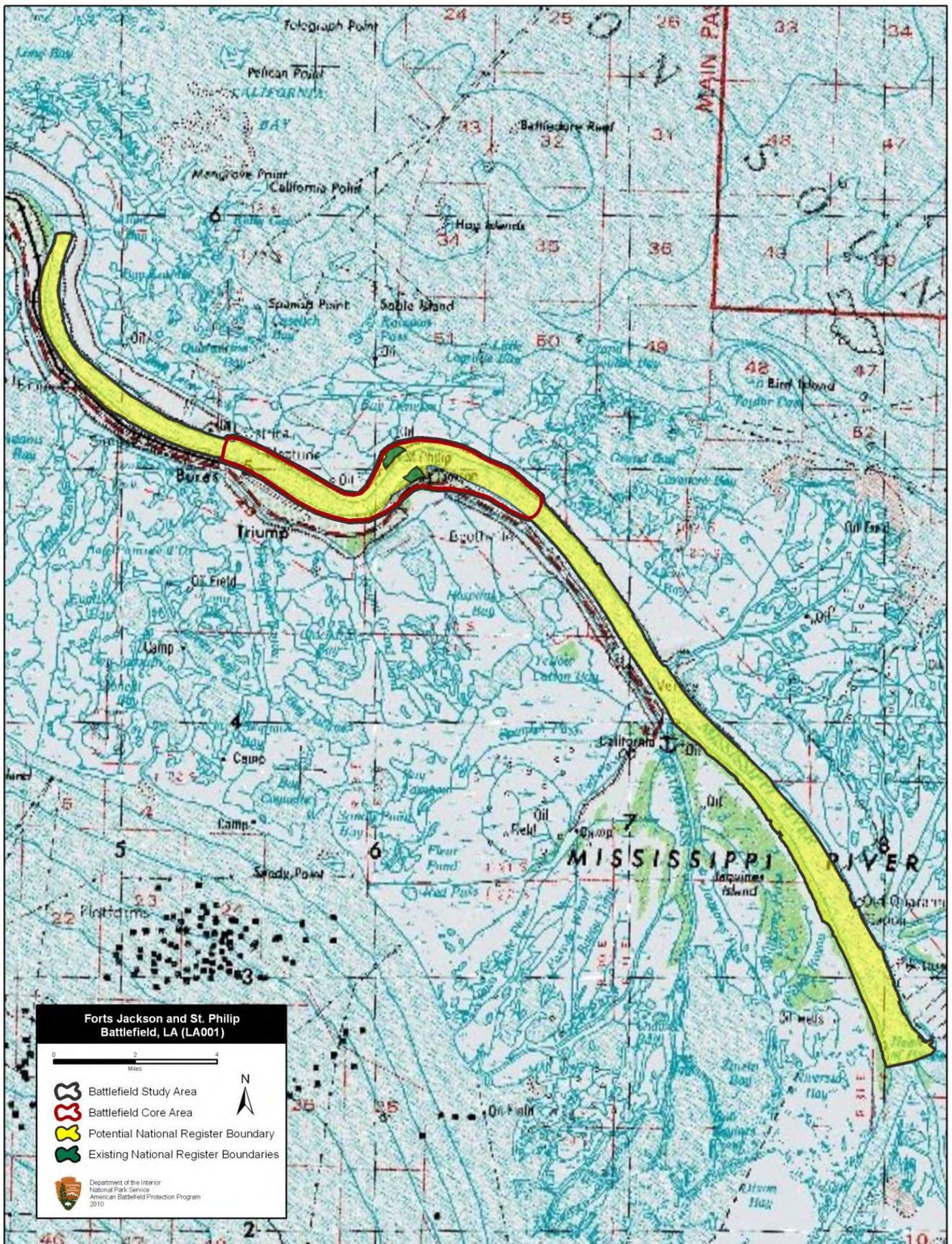
Fort St. Phillip (which was not surveyed by the ABPP due to its isolated location) consists of overgrown ruins and is more archeological site than standing structure. The fort is only accessible by boat or helicopter, which helps protect it from looters, but its remote location also complicates efforts to mitigate damage to the site.

Both forts have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. They both require considerable effort and funding to reverse the ravages brought upon them by natural forces. Without immediate intervention, both will continue to deteriorate.

## Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (Fort Jackson, 1966)

National Historic Landmark (Fort St. Philip, 1966)



## Georgia Landing (LA005)

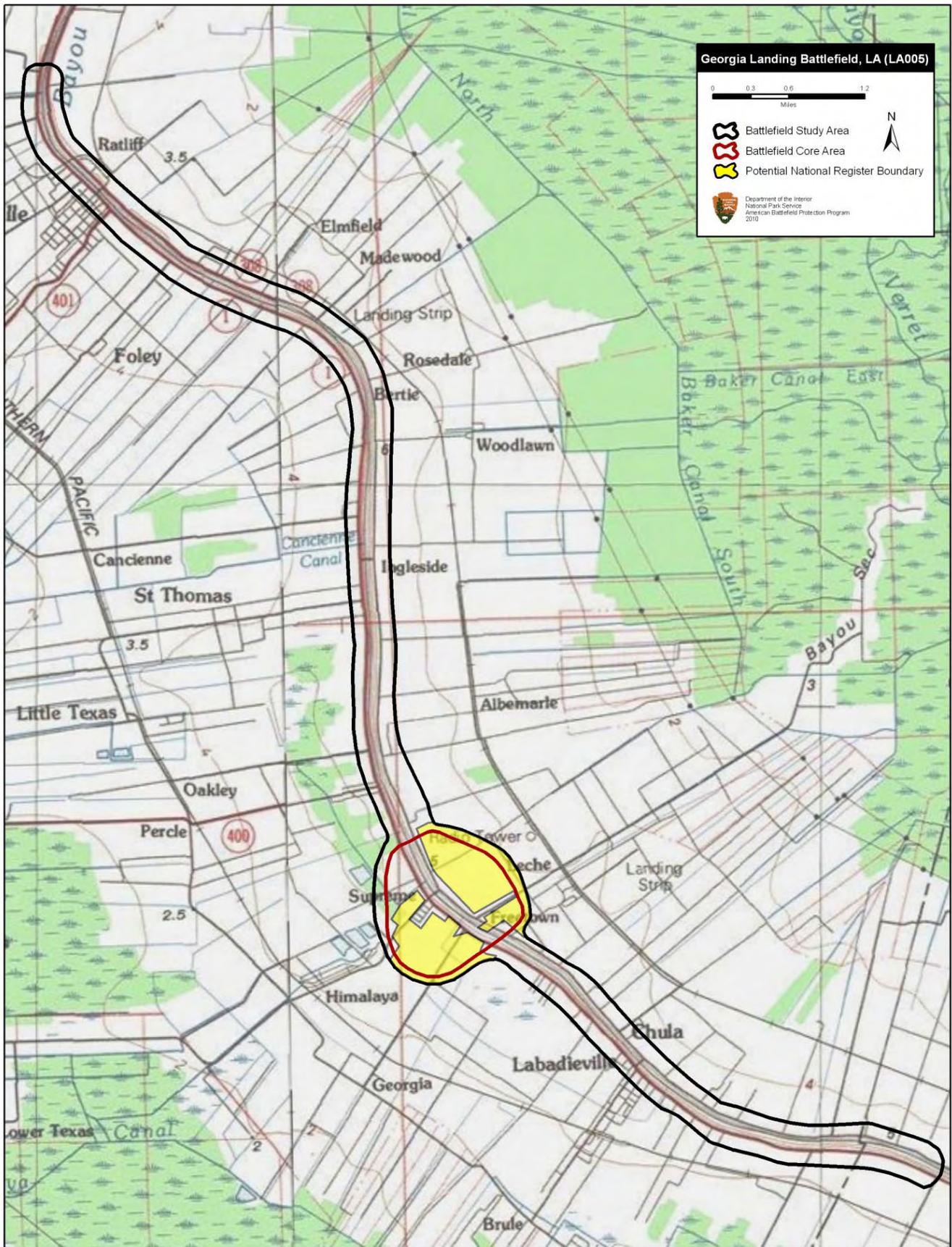
<b>Location</b>	Assumption and Lafourche Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations in LaFourche District (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	October 27, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel [US]; Brigadier General Alfred Mouton [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Department of the Gulf, Reserve Brigade [US]; 18th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Crescent Regiment, Ralston's Battery, 33rd Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Terre Bonne Regiment Louisiana Militia, Semmes's Battery, and 2nd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,140.48 acres The Study Area was revised to include the location of the Federal camp north of Napoleonville (from which Weitzel marched to intercept the oncoming Confederates) and the Confederate retreat route south to the point where Federal skirmishers broke off pursuit. The Core Area was expanded slightly to include the location of the Federal pontoon bridge over Bayou Lafourche; Union soldiers crossing at this point came under heavy fire from Confederate infantry and artillery.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	469.32 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

**Condition Statement**

Although bisected by roads and development along the Bayou Lafourche, most essential features of this battlefield survive. Additional growth is expected within the Core Area. Preservation efforts should focus on the open land east and west of the existing roads and houses.

**Historical Designation**

None



## Goodrich's Landing (LA014)

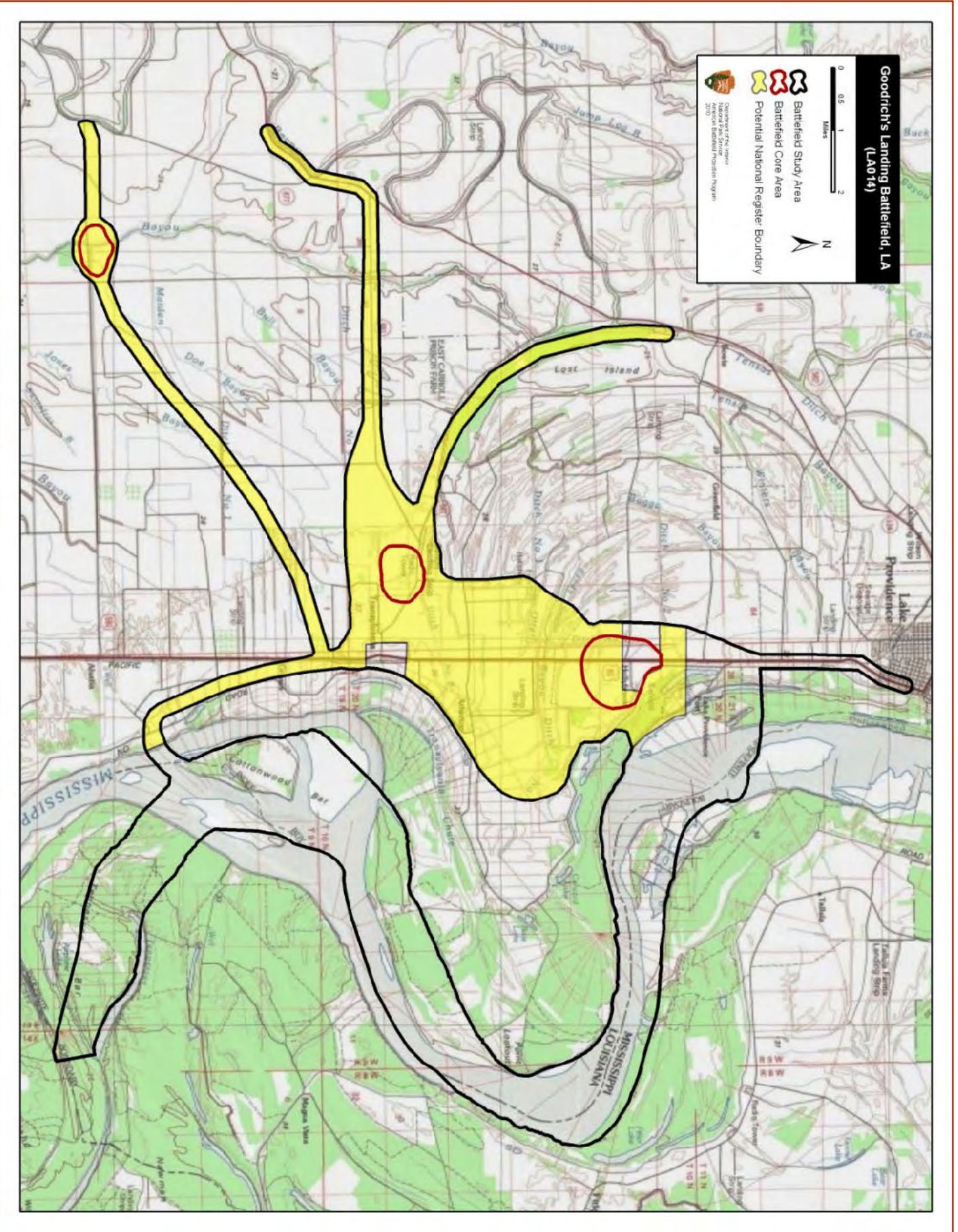
<b>Location</b>	East Carroll Parish; Issaquena County, Mississippi
<b>Campaign</b>	Grant's Operations Against Vicksburg (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 29-30, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Colonel William F. Wood, Brigadier General Alfred E. Ellet [US]; Colonel William H. Parsons [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Brigade of 1st Arkansas Volunteers (African Descent) and 10 <sup>th</sup> Louisiana Volunteers (African Descent), and the Mississippi Marine Brigade [US]; 12th and 19th Texas Cavalry Regiments, 15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Cameron's Louisiana Battery, and Ralston's Mississippi Battery [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Inconclusive
<b>Study Area</b>	29,203.48 acres (20,939.57 acres in Louisiana; 8,263.91 acres in Mississippi) The ABPP significantly revised the CWSAC's 1993 battlefield boundaries. The location of Goodrich's Landing was found to be further south than originally thought in 1993 and the Study Area was revised accordingly. The Study Area was also expanded to include the Mississippi Marine Brigade's line of march from Young's Point to intercept Parson's retreating Confederates. An additional Core Area at Bayou Tensas was drawn to represent the Confederate rearguard action on June 30.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	12,795.73 acres (all in Louisiana)
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy</li> <li>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li> <li>Fundraising</li> <li>✓ Interpretation Projects</li> <li>Land or Development Rights Purchased</li> <li>Legislation</li> <li>Planning Projects</li> <li>Research and Documentation</li> </ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Brochure(s)</li> <li>Driving Tour</li> <li>Living History</li> <li>Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li> <li>Visitor Center</li> <li>Walking Tour/Trails</li> <li>Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

**Condition Statement**

In 1876, the Mississippi River shifted to the east, changing the battlefield landscape along the river channel as it existed at the time of battle. The open, agricultural landscape is still present within much of the Study Area. The Indian mounds on which Federal forces constructed their fortifications survive, but a modern farm detracts from the historic setting around the mounds. The massive Mississippi River levee also affects the viewshed of the battlefield. Archeological looting is the greatest threat to this isolated battlefield. Apart from this movement of the river, the battlefield retains good integrity and offers opportunities for full protection of the remaining landscape.

**Historical Designation**

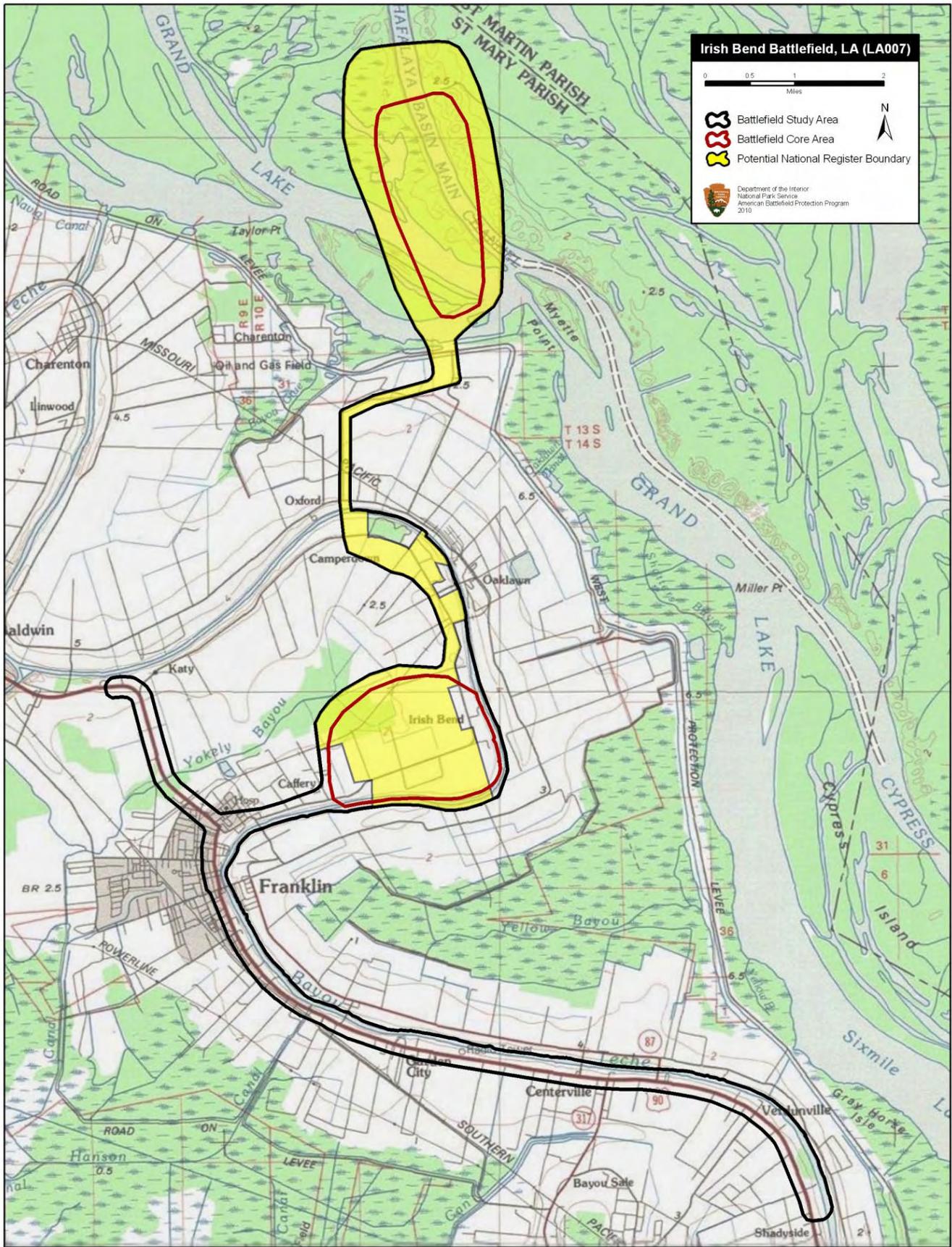
None



## Irish Bend (LA007)

<b>Location</b>	St. Mary Parish
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 14, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Cuvier Grover, Lieutenant Commander A.P. Cooke [US]; Major General Richard Taylor [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	4th Division, XIX Corps, Department of the Gulf, and Naval Forces in Berwick Bay [US]; Army of Western Louisiana [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	7,772.88 acres The revised Study Area includes the locations of the Federal landing north of the battlefield and the subsequent naval action at Grand Lake. The southern Core Area was shortened to the point where the CSS <i>Diana</i> engaged the flank of the Federal line. The ABPP added a new Core Area to the north to include the area where Federal naval forces sank the CSS <i>Queen of the West</i> .
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	4,990.88 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	2,846.57 acres Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	2,846.57 acres Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
<b>Management Area</b>	Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

<b>Condition Statement</b>	Land use is little changed since the period of significance and much of the historic landscape retains integrity, especially in the Core Areas. Increasingly dense residential development along Bayou Teche represents the greatest threat to the battlefield.
<b>Historical Designation</b>	None



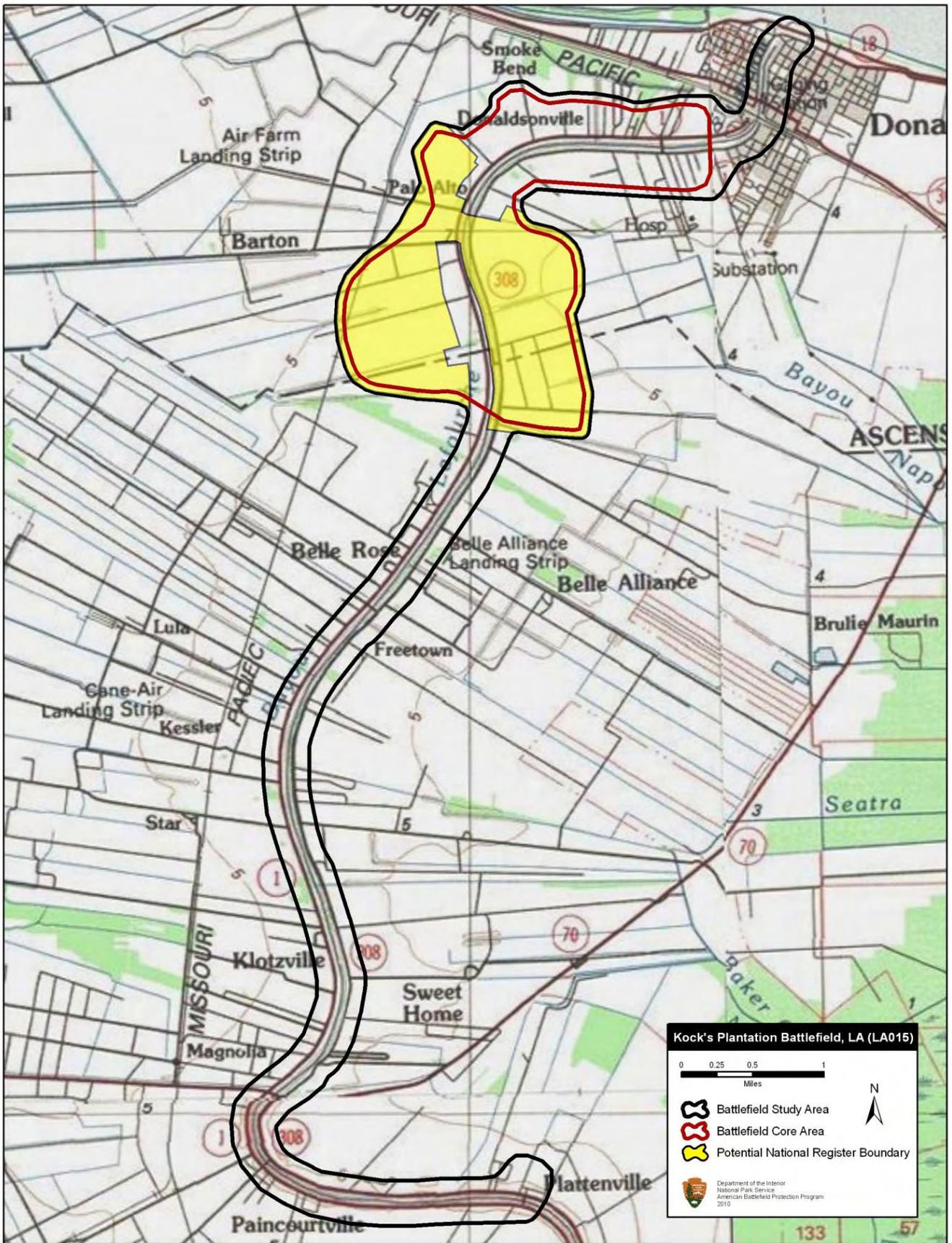
## Kock's Plantation (LA015)

<b>Location</b>	Ascension and Assumption Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Taylor's Operations in Louisiana West of Mississippi (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	July 12-13, 1863, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, Colonel Nathan A.M. Dudley, and Colonel Joseph Morgan [US]; Brigadier General Tom Green [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1st Brigade, 2nd Division and the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, XIX Army Corps [US]; Major's Brigade and Green's Texas Brigade [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	4,270.76 acres The revised Study Area includes the route taken by Confederate forces from Plattenville in their effort to intercept BG Weitzel's command. The Core Area was expanded to represent the running fight between Federals and Confederates back into Donaldsonville.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	1,402.34 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
<b>Condition Statement</b>	The battlefield landscape has been altered since the time of battle, but some essential features remain. The Core Area has survived with good integrity: the bayou and the roads on either side follow their historic routes, several period houses survive, and open farmland east and west of the bayou (behind the residences) retains integrity. In the rest of the Study Area residential

development, particularly along Bayou Lafourche and just south of Donaldsonville on State Route 308, diminishes the integrity of the overall battlefield. The development below Donaldsonville is growing and ultimately may destroy the historic landscape if land protection efforts are not undertaken.

**Historical Designation**

None



## LaFourche Crossing (LA012)

<b>Location</b>	Lafourche and Assumption Parishes
<b>Campaign</b>	Taylor's Operations in Louisiana West of Mississippi (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 20-21, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Lieutenant Colonel Albert Stickney [US]; Colonel James P. Major [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Detachments of the 23rd Connecticut, 176th New York, 26th & 42nd Massachusetts, and 26th Maine Infantry Regiments, detachments of Captain Blober's Cavalry, and the 21st Indiana Heavy Artillery and 25th New York Light Artillery [US]; 2nd Cavalry Brigade, District of Western Louisiana [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,572.68 acres The revised Study Area includes the Confederate approach route into Thibodaux—a rapid movement made with the intention of destroying the Federal garrison there—and the route over which the Federals pursued the retreating Confederates to the south. The ABPP mapped new Core Areas in Thibodaux and Schriever to represent the opening skirmishes on June 20 and fighting along the Confederate route of retreat on June 21, respectively.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	864.64 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
<b>Condition Statement</b>	Much of this battlefield has changed since the Civil War, but some essential features remain. The battlefield is extremely threatened, with only the eastern portion of the Study Area retaining integrity.

Thibodaux, located approximately halfway between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, is growing quickly. There has been a great deal of residential development near the battlefield, especially to the west along State Route 1. On the east side of Bayou Lafourche, State Route 308 is heavily traveled and could be widened in the near future, a project that would pose a major threat to the battlefield. Undisturbed land in the eastern Core Area and along the railroad should be the target of preservation activities at this battlefield.

**Historical Designation**

None

