

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields
Technical Volume I: Appendices



Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

Technical Volume I: Appendices

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Committee on Natural Resources,
United States House of Representatives

The Secretary of the Interior

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Foreword

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was established by public law on November 28, 1990, because of national concern over the increasing loss of Civil War sites. The 15-member Commission, appointed by Congress and by the Secretary of the Interior, was asked to identify the nation's historically significant Civil War sites; determine their relative importance; determine their condition; assess threats to their integrity; and recommend alternatives for preserving and interpreting them. The Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields presents the Commission's findings.

Acknowledgements

These appendices were compiled by Dale E. Floyd, David W. Lowe, and Kathleen Madigan, staff members of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and Patrick Andrus, a historian with the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service. Rebecca Shrimpton, Historic Preservation Planner with the American Battlefield Protection Program,* initially served as editor. Tanya M. Gossett, Historic Preservation Planner, American Battlefield Protection Program,* provided final editing and publication oversight, with assistance from Virginia Carter and J. Hampton Tucker, also of the American Battlefield Protection Program.*

For the development of the report as a whole, the Commission gratefully acknowledges the assistance of hundreds of people and organizations whose contributions of time and information were invaluable. Contributors include the many volunteer field investigators, workshop participants, nonprofit battlefield preservation organizations, National Park staff, State Historic Preservation Officers, state parks staff, local elected officials, Civil War Round Table volunteers, professional and avocational historians, private firms, educators, and property owners.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the National Park Service are especially grateful to Sam Abell for providing the cover photograph of the Perryville Battlefield for all three volumes of the *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

** Staffed through a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.*

Introduction

This nation's Civil War heritage is in grave danger. It is disappearing under buildings, parking lots, and highways. Recognizing this as a serious national problem, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1991.

The Commission was to identify the significant Civil War sites, determine their condition, assess threats to their integrity, and offer alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Because of limited time and resources, the Commission concentrated on battlefields as the central focus of the Civil War and of many contemporary historic preservation decisions.

Protecting these battlefields preserves an important educational asset for the nation because:

- Seeing the battlefield is basic to an understanding of military campaigns and battles, while the latter are crucial to comprehending all other aspects of the Civil War.
- To be upon a battlefield is to experience an emotional empathy with the men and, in fact, the women who fought there.
- Clashing convictions and the determination to defend them cost the nation 620,000 lives.
- The values tested and clarified in that great conflict are what continue to bind the nation together today.

Today, more than one-third of all principal Civil War battlefields are either lost or are hanging onto existence by the slenderest of threads. It is not too late to protect the remaining battlefields if the nation acts swiftly. If it does not act now, however, within 10 years we may lose fully two-thirds of the principal battlefields.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission has examined this threat to our Civil War battlefields and has made its recommendations for action in the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. This Technical Volume to the Commission's report contains support documentation for the Commission's report. Also available is Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries, which contains historical summaries of the 384 principal Civil War battles that the Commission studied in preparing its report.

Appendix A

THE CIVIL WAR SITES STUDY ACT (PUBLIC LAW 101-628)

October 30, 1991 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE S1547

AMENDMENT NO. 1294 TO AMENDMENT NO.1294

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH). for Mr. JEFFORDS, for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. DOLE, proposes an amendment numbered 1294.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC-Section 1205 of Public Law 101-628 is amended in subsection (a) by.

- (1) striking "Three" in paragraph (4) and inserting "Four" in lieu thereof: and
- (2) striking "Three" in paragraph (5) and inserting "Four" in lieu thereof.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this is an amendment for and on behalf of Senator JEFFORDS, and it is a technical amendment that we are adding to the bill at this time. It has been cleared on both sides, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to amend the Civil War Sites Study Act of 1990 to provide for the appointment of two additional members to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission authorized pursuant to section 1205 et. seq. of the act. (Public Law 101-628 16 U.S.S. 1a-5 note). This corrects an oversight in the appointment authority of the original legislation establishing the Commission. The amendment is technical and noncontroversial, and I move its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1294) was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PUBLIC LAW 101-628 Nov. 28, 1990

TITLE XII CIVIL WAR AND OTHER STUDIES

SEC. 1201. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the “Civil War Sites Study Act of 1990”.

SEC. 1202. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this title:

- (1) The term “Commission” means the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission established in section 105;
- (2) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior; and
- (3) The term “Shenandoah Valley Civil War sites” means those sites and structures situated in the Shenandoah Valley in the Commonwealth of Virginia which are thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred in the region during the Civil War, including, but not limited to, General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson’s 1862 “Valley Campaign” and General Philip Sheridan’s 1864 campaign culmination in the battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864.

SEC. 1203. FINDINGS

The Congress finds that:

- (1) Many sites and structures associated with the Civil War which represent important means by which the Civil War may continue to be understood and interpreted by the public are located in regions which are undergoing rapid urban and suburban development; and
- (2) It is important to obtain current information on the significance of such sites, threats to their integrity, and alternatives for their preservation and interpretation for the benefit of the Nation.

SEC. 1204. SHENANDOAH VALLEY CIVIL WAR SITES STUDY

(a) STUDY (1) The Secretary is authorized and directed to prepare a study of Shenandoah Valley Civil War sites. Such study shall identify the sites, determine the relative significance of such sites, assess short and long-term threats to their integrity, and provide alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of such sites by Federal, state, and local governments, or other public or private entities, as may be appropriate. Such alternatives may include, but shall not be limited to, designation as units of the National Park System or as affiliated areas. The study shall examine methods and make recommendations to continue current land use practices, such as agriculture, where feasible.

(2) The Secretary shall designate at least two nationally recognized Civil War Historians to participate in the study required by paragraph (1).

(3) The study shall include the views and recommendations of the National Park System Advisory Board.

(b) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS. Not later than one year after the date that funds are made available for the study referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit such study to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

SEC. 1205. ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL. There is hereby established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The Commission shall consist of thirteen members appointed as follows:

- (1) Twice individuals who are nationally recognized as experts and authorities on the history of the Civil War, and two individuals who are nationally recognized as experts and authorities in historic preservation and land use planning, appointed by the Secretary.
- (2) The Director of the National Park Service or his or her designee.
- (3) The chair of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or his or her designee.
- (4) Three individuals appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives in consultation

with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(5) Three individuals appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate in consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

(b) CHAIR. The Commission shall elect a chair from among its members.

(c) VACANCIES. Vacancies occurring on the Commission shall not affect the authority of the remaining members of the Commission to carry out the functions of the Commission. Any Vacancy in the Commission shall be promptly filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) QUORUM. A simple majority of Commission members shall constitute a quorum.

(e) MEETINGS. The Commission shall meet at least quarterly or upon the call of the chair or a majority of the members of the Commission.

(f) COMPENSATION. Members of the Commission will serve without compensation. Members of the Commission, when engaged in official Commission business, shall be entitled to travel expense, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in government service under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) TERMINATION. The Commission established pursuant to this section shall terminate 90-days after the transmittal of the report to Congress as provided in section 8(c).

SEC. 1206. STAFF OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The Director of the National Park Service, or his or her designee, shall serve as the Executive Director of the Commission.

(b) STAFF. The Director of the National Park Service shall, on a reimbursable basis, detail such staff as the Commission may require to carry out its duties.

(c) STAFF OF OTHER AGENCIES. Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS. Subject to such rules as may be adopted by the Commission, the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as authorized by section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates determined by the Commission to be reasonable.

SEC. 1207. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(a) IN GENERAL. The Commission may for the purpose of carrying out this title hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) BYLAWS. The Commission may make such bylaws, rules and regulations, consistent with this title, as it considers necessary to carry out its functions under this title.

(c) DELEGATION. When so authorized by the Commission, any member or agent of the Commission may take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(d) MAILS. The Commission may use the United States mail in the same manner and upon the same condition as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 1208. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

(a) PREPARATION OF STUDY. The Commission shall prepare a study of historical significant sites and structures in the United States associated with the Civil War, other than Shenandoah Valley sites. Such study shall identify the sites, determine the threats to their integrity, and provide alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of such sites by Federal, State, and local governments, or other public entities, as may be appropriate. The Commission shall research and propose innovative open space and land preservation techniques. Such alternatives may include but shall not be limited to designation as units of the National Park System or as affiliated areas. The study may include existing units of the National Park System.

(b) CONSULTATION. During the preparation of the study referred to in subsection (a), the Commission shall consult with Governors of affected States, affected units of local government, State and local historic preservation organizations, scholarly organizations, and other such interested parties the Commission deems advisable.

(c) TRANSMITTAL TO THE SECRETARY AND CONGRESS. Not later than 2 years after the date that funds are made

available for the study referred to in subsection (a), the Commission shall transmit such study to the Secretary and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

(d) REPORTS. Whenever the Commission submits a report of the study to the Secretary or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit copies of that report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.

Appendix B

THE CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mr. Edwin C. Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss served in the 3d Marine Raider Battalion and 1st Marine Division during World War II. He studied at Georgetown University and received a B.S. degree in Foreign Service in 1949. He received his M.A. in history from Indiana University. In 1955, Mr. Bearss became Park Historian at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He is now the Chief Historian of the National Park Service. Mr. Bearss has researched and written about many National Park Service Civil War battlefields, including the Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, Stones River, Fort Donelson battlefields and the battlefields around Richmond, Virginia. In 1983, he won the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award, the highest award given by the department. He has also received a number of awards in the field of history and preservation, such as the T. Harry Williams Award, the Bruce Catton Award, the Alvin Calman Award, and the Bell I. Wiley Award. In 1990, Mr. Bearss was featured as a commentator on the PBS program *The Civil War*.

Dr. Mary Frances Berry

Mary Frances Berry is the Geraldine R. Segal Professor of American Social Thought and Professor of History and Law at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1980, after serving as the Assistant Secretary for Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, she was appointed by President Carter as a Commissioner on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Dr. Berry received her Bachelor of Arts degree and Master of Arts degree from Howard University, a Ph.D. in History from the University of Michigan, and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Michigan Law School. She previously served as Vice-president of the American Historical Association (AHA) and President of the Organization of American Historians (OAH).

Dr. Berry's scholarly works include: *Long Memory: The Black Experience in America* (co-author); *Military Necessity and Civil Rights Policy: Black Citizenship and the Constitution, 1861-1868*; and *Black Resistance/White Law: A History of Constitutional Racism in America*.

Mr. Ken Burns

Ken Burns is the founder of Florentine Films and an active documentary film maker. He is the producer, director, cinematographer, and co-writer of the PBS series, *The Civil War*. He also has produced and directed a number of award winning films, such as *Huey Long*, *The Statue of Liberty*, *The Shakers*, *Thomas Hart Benton*, *The Congress*, and *The Brooklyn Bridge*.

Dr. Robert D. Bush

Robert D. Bush is the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He has served as Director of the Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department and was the State Historic Preservation Officer and Executive Secretary of the Wyoming State Historical Society. His former positions include: Assistant Director and Head of Research, The Historic New Orleans Collection; Visiting Assistant Professor of History, University of Nebraska; Assistant Professor of History, Nebraska Wesleyan University; Assistant Instructor in History, University of Kansas; and teacher, Social Studies and Language Arts, Oak Lawn, Illinois. Dr. Bush received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Dubuque, Iowa; a Master of Arts from the University of Richmond, Virginia; and a Ph.D. from the University of Kansas.

Dr. Bush has been widely published in English and French. Chief among his accomplishments are three books in the Historic New Orleans Collection Monograph Series (1975-1979), of which he was General Editor; and *Guide to Research at the Historic New Orleans Collection* (1980). He has published numerous articles and briefer works on state and local history in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of American history.

Mr. Howard J. Coffin

Howard J. Coffin, of Montpelier, Vermont, the great-grandson of two Vermonters who served in the Army of the Potomac, has explored and written about Civil War battlefields for a quarter-century. His second book, *Full Duty: Vermonters and the Civil War*, will be published in September.

In 1989, commemorating the Battle of Cedar Creek, at Coffin's insistence the Vermont Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to save the battlefields of the Civil War, particularly where Vermonters fought. U.S. Senator James M. Jeffords responded by introducing the Shenandoah Valley Civil War Sites Act.

A former newspaper reporter and university public relations director, Coffin is a free lance writer and public relations consultant. He is a trustee of the Vermont Historical Society and of the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Foundation.

Dr. William J. Cooper

William J. Cooper, Jr., is Boyd Professor of History at Louisiana State University. He received his Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. His scholarly works focus on the nineteenth-century South and the Civil War. His major scholarly works include: *The Conservative Regime* (1968); *The South and the Politics of Slavery* (1978); *Liberty and Slavery* (1983); and *The American South* (1990, co-author). Dr. Cooper has served on committees for the Southern Historical Association, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Mr. J. Roderick Heller, III

J. Roderick Heller, III, a descendant of a number of Confederate veterans, has been active in the restoration of Carnton, a family home in Franklin, Tennessee. He is Chairman of The Civil War Trust, a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and a trustee of the Supreme Court Historical Society. He is also the co-author of *The Confederacy on the Way up the Spout - Letters to South Carolina, 1861-1864*, published in 1992.

Mr. Heller received his Bachelor of Arts in history from Princeton University, a Master of Arts in history from Harvard University, and his Law Degree from Harvard Law School. Before joining NHP, Mr. Heller was a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering and was president of Bristol Compressors, a manufacturing firm.

Mr. Heller is also the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Director of NHP, Inc. and its subsidiary, National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

Frances "Peg" Lamont

Frances Lamont is a former seven-term South Dakota state senator. She is a board member of the Historic South Dakota Foundation, the Chairperson of the Brown County/Aberdeen Landmarks Commission, and has been both an advisor to and a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 1987 she was named Trustee Emeritus and currently serves the National Trust in that capacity. As a state senator, she was the author and prime sponsor of numerous bills that were enacted in South Dakota Codified Law: the Historic Preservation Revolving Loan Fund, the Conservation Easement Law, the Historic Building Protection Act of 1987 and the Historic Farm Law 1988. Ms. Lamont also served for ten years on the National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Arts, Tourism and Cultural Affairs.

Ms. Lamont received her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in journalism and political science from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. James M. McPherson

James M. McPherson, the Edwards Professor of American History at Princeton University, is the author of the Pulitzer Prize winning book *The Battle Cry of Freedom*. Dr. McPherson has written numerous books on the Civil War. Among these are *The Negro's Civil War: How American Negroes Felt and Acted during the War for the Union*, *Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War*, and *Reconstruction and Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution*. Dr. McPherson was appointed to the Commonwealth Fund Lecturer in American History, University of London.

The Honorable Robert J. Mrazek

Robert J. Mrazek was a five-term representative to the U. S. House of Representatives. Elected in 1982, Congressman Mrazek has authored or sponsored a variety of notable bills including the landmark preservation act that set aside Civil War historic sites, beginning with the Manassas Battlefield, for protection; the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 that stipulated that certain films are worthy of Federal protection because they represent part of our national cultural heritage; and the Tongass Timber Reform Act, which saved the 17-million-acre Tongass National Forest in Alaska from being clear-cut. He received an A.B. degree in government from Cornell University in 1967.

Mr. Hyde H. Murray

Hyde H. Murray, the Vice Chair of the Commission, is a native of Waupaca County, Wisconsin, which sent two of his great-grandfathers to Union infantry regiments during the Civil War. He served on the staff of the U.S. House of Representatives for 30 years, where he was a founding member of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and the Capitol Hill Civil War Round Table. He has also been a re-enactor and belongs to several Civil War organizations.

Mr. Murray is a member of the Board of Directors of American Forests and is currently employed as Director of Governmental Relations for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Dr. Holly A. Robinson

Holly A. Robinson, Chair of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, is the Historian for the National Park System Advisory Board and member of the Council of Advisors of the National Parks and Conservation Association.

After receiving her doctorate at Rutgers University, she was a professor of history at Georgian Court College and Villanova University and Assistant Dean in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of San Francisco. Dr. Robinson also served on the Steering Committee for the National Park Service's 75th Anniversary Symposium, The Vail Agenda.

The Honorable Charles H. Taylor

Charles H. Taylor received his Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor degrees from Wake Forest University. His occupation is tree farmer. He served as Minority Leader in the North Carolina State House and State Senate. He has been a member of the U.S. House of Representatives since 1991. Congressman Taylor is on the Committee on Appropriations (Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary and Subcommittee on Legislative Branch) and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. He is a member of the Republican Research Committee and Chairman of that committee's Task Force on Environmental Balance and Task Force on Cancer. He is Vice-Chairman of the committee's Energy Task Force and Co-Chairman of the Task Force on Financial Industry Reform.

Judge William J. Wright

Judge Wright was a Recorder's Court Judge in Columbus, Georgia, and, currently, is an attorney at law. He is also the founder of Company L of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, a re-enactors group. Judge Wright formed this re-enactment group in an effort to teach young people about the role of African Americans in the Civil War.

Appendix C

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION STUDY PARTICIPANTS

Commission Staff

Dr. Lawrence E. Aten, Executive Director (designee of the Director, National Park Service)
Ms. Jan Townsend, Project Manager (from December 1991)
Dr. Marilyn W. Nickels, Project Manager (to December 1991)
Mr. Dale Floyd, Senior Historian
Mr. David W. Lowe, Historian
Ms. Kathleen Madigan, Program Assistant

Consultants

Ms. Elizabeth B. Waters, Preservation Alternatives Study
Ms. Denice Dressel, Research Assistant
Mr. Booker T. Wilson, III, Meetings Coordinator

Regional Coordinators

- Midwest Region, Omaha, NE
Ms. Connie Slaughter
- National Capital Region, Washington, DC
Mr. David Murphy
- Southeast Region, Atlanta, GA
Mr. Cecil McKithan
Mr. Paul Hawke
- Southwest Region, Santa Fe, NM
Mr. Thomas Carroll (to August 1992)
Mr. Neil Mangum (from August 1992)

Field Investigators

Mr. Ted Alexander, Antietam National Battlefield, National Park Service, MD
Mr. Stacey Allen, Shiloh National Military Park, National Park Service, TN
Mr. Michael Andrus, Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, VA
Mr. J. Barto Arnold, III, Texas Historical Commission, TX
Mr. Walter Bailey, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, ND
Mr. Michael Bailis, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, National Park Service, VA
Mr. Don Baker, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, AR
Maj. Ken Bako, USAFR, Reserve Officers Association, VA
Mr. Tim Bako, Catharpin, VA
Mr. Richard Beeler, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, National Park Service, KY
Capt. Edwin W. Besch, USMC (Ret.), Reserve Officers Association, VA
Mr. Joseph E. Brent, Kentucky Heritage Council, KY
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Mr. Ray Brown, Manassas National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, VA
Mr. Christopher Calkins, Petersburg National Battlefield, National Park Service, VA
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Mr. Thomas Carroll, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, NM
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Mr. Mark Christ, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, AR
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 Ms. Patricia Duncan, Division of Historic Preservation, LA
 Mr. Tom Ellig, Fort Ridgley State Park, MN
 Mr. Orvis Fitts, Kansas City Civil War Round Table, MO
 Mr. Dale Floyd, Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, National Park Service, DC
 Lt. Col. Mike Foley, USAFR, Reserve Officers Association, VA
 Mr. Kevin Foster, History Division, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Jonathan Fricker, State Historic Preservation Office, LA
 Mr. John Friend, Baldwin County Archaeological Board, AL
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 Mr. Arthur Gomez, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, AZ
 Mr. John Goode, Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site, NC
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 Mr. Sergio Iruegas, Texas Historical Commission, TX
 Mr. Jim Jobe, Fort Donelson National Battlefield, National Park Service, TN
 Mr. Ralph W. Jones, Oklahoma Historical Society, OK
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 - Mr. Tim Lavan, Technician
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 - Mr. Joe Bellas, Research Specialist, History
 - Mr. Malcolm Williamson, Research Specialist, Anthropology
 - Mr. Rick Thompson, Research Specialist, Geography
 - Mr. Mike Garner, Research Specialist, Natural Sciences
 - Mr. Shelby Johnson, Research Specialist, Geography
 - Mr. Bruce Gorham, Research Specialist, Geography
 - Mr. Glen Barton, Research Specialist, Geography
 - Mr. Wong Song, Research Specialist, Remote Sensing
 - Mr. Phil Chaney, Research Specialist, Surveyor
 - Mr. Brian Culpepper, Research Specialist, Landscape Architecture
 - Mr. Galen Denham, Project Specialist, Architecture
- Natchez Trace GIS/CADD Lab, National Park Service, MS
 - Mr. Daniel W. Brown, Superintendent
 - Mr. Gary R. Mason, Resource Management Specialist
 - Mr. Donald Myrick, Natural Resource Specialist

Preservation Alternatives Workshop Participants and Study Informants

Mr. Gus Bauman, Montgomery County Planning Board, MD
Ms. Grae Baxter, Civil War Trust, DC
Ms. Constance Beaumont, National Trust for Historic Preservation, DC
Ms. Kathleen Blaha, Trust for Public Lands, DC
Ms. Carolyn Brackett, Department of Tourism Development, TN
Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Offices of Tersh Boasberg, DC
Ms. Elizabeth Brabec, Land Ethics, DC
Ms. Mary Breeding, Consultant to The Kentucky Heritage Council, KY
Ms. Martha Catlin, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC
Mr. Richard Collins, Institute for Environmental Negotiation, University of Virginia, VA
Mr. Thomas Coughlin, Law Offices of Thomas Coughlin, DC
Mr. Grant Dehart, Open Space Program, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, MD
Mr. Robert Gray, Resource Management Consultants, Inc., DC
Ms. Cheryle Hargrove, Tourism Initiative, National Trust on Historic Preservation, CO
Col. Herbert Hart, Council on America's Military Past, DC
Mr. Eric Hertfelder, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, DC
Mr. Sandy Hillyer, National Growth Management Leadership Project, DC

Preservation Alternatives Workshop Participants and Study Informants (Cont.)

Mr. Myrick Howard, Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, NC
 Mr. Arthur Johnson, Political Sciences Department, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, MD
 Mr. Jerold Kayden, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, MA
 Ms. Genevieve Keller, Land and Community Associates, VA
 Ms. Frances Kennedy, The Conservation Fund, VA
 Ms. Linda Leazer, Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, VA
 Mr. Timothy Lindstrom, Piedmont Environmental Council, VA
 Ms. Shelley Mastran, National Trust for Historic Preservation, DC
 Mr. Bruce McDowell, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, DC
 Mr. Edward McMahon, The Conservation Fund, VA
 Mr. Bryan Mitchell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, VA
 Mr. James Murley, 1000 Friends of Florida, FL
 Mr. Stefan Nagel, National Trust for Historic Preservation, DC
 Mr. Greg Paxton, Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, DC
 Mr. Richard Rambur, Lowell National Historic Park, MA
 Mr. Jeffery Randolph, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, VA
 Mr. Richard Roddewig, Clarion Associates, IL
 Mr. Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Fred Sanchez, Andersonville National Historic Site, GA
 Mr. Ed Smith, Prairie Grove Arkansas State Battlefield Park, AR
 Mr. Peter Stein, Lyme Timber Company, NH
 Mr. Samuel Stokes, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Edward Thompson, Jr., American Farmland Trust, DC
 Mr. Tony Turnbow, Tennessee Natchez Trace Corridor Association, TN
 Ms. Susan Yessin, Kentucky Heritage Council, KY

Others Who Assisted The Commission

Mr. Ken Adams, Jackson Civil War Round Table, MS
 Mr. Steve Adams, Pea Ridge National Military Park, National Park Service, AR
 Mr. Alan Aimone, Special Collections, U.S. Military Academy Library, NY
 Mr. Don Alberts, Historical Research Consultants, NM
 Mr. Kenneth Apschnikat, Manassas National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, VA
 Mr. Alvin Arnold, Paragould, AR
 Ms. Joan Baldrige, Department of Arkansas Heritage, AR
 Ms. Brenda Barrett, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation, PA
 Ms. Nancy Bassett, Carter House, TN
 Ms. Phyllis Baxter, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, WV
 Mr. Michael Beard, Department of Archives and History, MS
 Mr. Mike Beck, Morristown, TN
 Mayor James Beesley, Port Gibson, MS
 Mr. Malcolm Berg, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, National Park Service, MO
 Mr. Arthur Bergeron, Jr., Louisiana State Parks, LA
 Mr. Sean Bersell, Legislative and Congressional Affairs, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Lee Bibb, Meridian Land Surveying, CA
 Mr. Eugene Bird, Averagesboro, NC
 Mr. Bill Black, Jr., Paducah, KY
 Deputy Secretary Frank A. Bracken, Department of the Interior, DC
 Mr. Robert B. Bradley, Department of Archives and History, AL
 Mayor Scotty Braesler, Lexington, KY
 Ms. Ruth Brinker, Monongahela National Forest, WV
 Mr. David Brook, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Department of Cultural Resources, NC

Others Who Assisted The Commission (Cont.)

Mr. Daniel Brown, Fort McAllister State Historic Site, GA
 Mr. Kent Masterson Brown, Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission, PA
 Mr. Steve Burgess, Fayetteville, AR
 Ms. Maria Burkes, Fredricksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, VA
 Mr. Gregg Butts, State Parks, Department of Parks and Tourism, AR
 Mr. Thomas Cartwright, Carter House, TN
 Mr. Don Castleberry, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, NE
 Mr. Cecil Cherry, Washington, NC
 Mr. Stephen D. Chyrchel, Arkansas Parks, Recreation, and Travel Commission, AR
 Mr. Jose Cisneros, Gettysburg National Military Park, National Park Service, PA
 Mr. John Cissell, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, GA
 Mr. Ray Clacomb, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, MS
 Mr. Stan Cohen, Missoula, MT
 Mr. David Cole, Knox County Museum, Barbourville, KY
 Dr. B. Franklin Cooling, History Office, Department of Energy, DC
 Mr. Fernando Costa, Planning, City of Atlanta, GA
 Ms. Stella Council, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, GA
 Mr. Steve Cox, AR
 Dr. Larry Crain, Port Hudson Campaign Committee, LA
 Mr. Robert Crowe, Marietta, GA
 Mr. Stanley Dahl, Fort Bragg, NC
 Mr. Jimmy Daniels, Department of Archives and History, MS
 Chancellor William Davis, Louisiana State University, LA
 Mr. Jeff Dean, Picketts Mill State Battlefield, GA
 Mr. Frank Deckert, Petersburg National Battlefield, National Park Service, VA
 Mr. Caldwell Delaney, Museums of the City of Mobile, AL
 Mr. Clark Dixon, Arkansas Post National Monument, AR
 Ms. Donna Donaldson, National Capital Parks Central, National Park Service, Washington, DC
 Mr. William M. Drennen, Jr., Division of Culture & History, WV
 Mr. Douglas Dunn, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Washington, DC
 Mr. Bob Dunnivant, Athens, AL
 Ms. Renée Gledhill Early, State Historic Preservation Office, NC
 Mayor Mike Earlywine, Checotah, OK
 Mr. Don Elmore, Somerset, KY
 Mr. Bill Erquitt, Atlanta, GA
 Mr. David Fallick, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, DC
 Mr. Doug Farris, Planning, Southwest Region, National Park Service, NM
 Mr. LeRoy Fischer, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, OK
 Mr. Frank Fitzpatrick, Owner of Middle Creek Battlefield, KY
 Mr. David Floyd, Office of State Parks, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, LA
 Governor Kurt Fordice, MS
 Ms. Maureen Foster, American Battlefield Protection Program, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Michael Fraering, Port Hudson State Commemorative Area, LA
 Ms. Camille Wyman Francavilla, Carnton Association, Inc., TN
 Mr. Rex Friedman, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, AR
 Dr. Gary Gallagher, Department of History, Pennsylvania State University, PA
 Mr. Timothy Gay, Powell Tate, Washington, DC
 Mr. Wallace Galloway, Congressman Charles Taylor's Office, DC
 Mr. Allen Gerrell, Natural Bridge State Historic Site, FL
 Mr. Paul Ghioto, Fort Caroline National Memorial, National Park Service, FL
 Mr. James Ginnette, AR

Others Who Assisted The Commission (Cont.)

Ms. Susan Goodenow, Powell Tate, Washington, DC
 Mr. Will Gorges, New Bern, NC
 Mr. Frank Graham, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, GA
 Mr. Thomas Green, Idaho State Historical Society, ID
 Mr. A. Wilson Greene, Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, VA
 Ms. Sarah Griffith, Sewell-Belmont House, DC
 Mr. Louis Hafermehl, State Historical Society of North Dakota, ND
 Ms. Elizabeth McMillian Hagood, Low-Country Open Land Trust, SC
 Mr. Richard Hanks, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, GA
 Mr. Herbert L. Harper, Tennessee Historical Commission, TN
 Mr. Woody Harrell, Shiloh National Military Park, National Park Service, TN
 Mr. Ken Harvey, London/Laurel County Tourist Commission, KY
 Mr. Leland Hawes, *Tampa Tribune*, Tampa, FL
 Mr. Raymond Hemstreet, Franklin, TN
 Dr. Lawrence Hewitt, History Department, Southeastern Louisiana University, LA
 Mr. John Hill, Historic Sites Division, Oklahoma Historical Society, OK
 Mr. Elbert Hilliard, Department of Archives and History, MS
 Mr. Mark Hilzim, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, LA
 Ms. Kay Hively, *Neosho Daily News*, MO
 Mr. Robert Lee Hodge, Gettysburg, PA
 Mr. Alan Hoeweler, Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, PA
 Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, MS
 Mr. Kurt Holman, Perryville State Historic Site, KY
 Mr. Hugh Horton, Corinth, MS
 Mr. John E. Hurley, The Confederate Memorial Association, DC
 Mr. Richard Hutnik, Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission, GA
 Mr. Cecil Isom, Boone National Forest, KY
 Mr. Chuck Isaacs, Franklin Battlefield Preservation Society, TN
 Governor Brereton C. Jones, KY
 Ms. Elizabeth Jones, Midway, KY
 Ms. Shea Jones, American Battlefield Protection Program, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Doug Keller, Pea Ridge National Military Park, AR
 Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kendall, III, MS
 Mr. William Kern, Fort Bragg, NC
 Mr. F. Andrew Ketterson, Cultural Resources Management, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, NE
 Mr. Ben Earl Kitchens, Iuka, MS
 Mr. Paul Laird, The Committee to Save Fort Fisher, Wilmington, NC
 Dr. Warren Lambert, Berea, KY
 Mr. Orden Lantz, Information Management Unit, National Park Service, Washington, DC
 Mr. Keith Lawrence, Osceola National Forest, Forest Service, FL
 Mr. Hunter Lesser, Monongahela National Forest, Forest Service, WV
 Ms. Elizabeth Lyon, Office of Historic Preservation, GA
 Ms. Cynthia MacLeod, Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, VA
 Mr. Andrew Masich, Colorado Historical Society, CO
 Mr. Ross Massey, Nashville, TN
 Ms. Cecilia Matic, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, NM
 Mr. Clifton Maxwell, Florida Department of Natural Resources, FL
 Mr. Thomas Merlan, Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Resources, NM
 Mr. Hugh Miller, Department of Historic Resources, VA
 Mr. Michael Mills, Barbourville, KY
 Mr. George Minnucci, Eastern National Park and Monument Association, PA
 Mr. Don Montgomery, Prairie Grove State Battlefield Park, AR

Others Who Assisted The Commission (Cont.)

Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council, KY
 Mr. Stephen Morris, Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Agency, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Townsend Mosely, AR
 Mr. Robert C. Mullins, Historic Gettysburg-Adams County, Inc., PA
 Mr. Norman Muse, AR
 Mr. Bill Neikirk, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, KY
 Mr. Glenn Nelson, AR
 Brig. Gen. Harold Nelson, Ph.D., Center of Military History, Department of the Army, DC
 Mr. Melvin Newman, Morrow, GA
 Mr. William Nichols, Vicksburg National Military Park, National Park Service, MS
 Mr. Johnny Mack Nickles, Gray, GA
 Mr. Bill O'Donnell, AR
 Mr. James Ogden, III, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, National Park Service, GA/TN
 Mr. Tom Oertling, Underwater Archaeology Consultant, Galveston, TX
 Mr. Ken P'Pool, Division of Historic Preservation, MS
 Mr. Ken Parks, Vicksburg, MS
 Mr. Jeff Parsons, Gulf Islands National Seashore, National Park Service, FL
 Ms. Mary Ann Peckham, Stones River National Battlefield, National Park Service, TN
 Mr. Bill Penn, Midway, KY
 Mr. David Perdue, AR
 Mr. Sam Perdue, Corinth, MS
 Mr. Randy Pilhours, Civil War Round Table of Northeast Arkansas, AR
 Mr. Mark Pollard, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Jonesboro, GA
 Mr. Robert M. Polsgrove, Kentucky Heritage Council, KY
 Mr. Gregg Potts, Port Hudson State Commemorative Area, LA
 Mr. Jody Powell, Powell Tate, Washington, DC
 Dr. William S. Price, Jr., Division of Archives & History, Department of Cultural Resources, NC
 Mr. Fred Prouty, Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation, TN
 Mr. Larry Puckett, AR
 Mr. Bill Rambo, Alabama State Parks, AL
 Mr. Jeffery Randolph, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, VA
 Mr. Patrick Reed, Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, GA
 Ms. Deborah Riley, Mosher Institute for Defense Studies, Texas A&M University, TX
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed Riley, WV
 Dr. William Glenn Robertson, Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS
 Judge Russel Rogers, Stuttgart, AR
 Ms. Leigh Rosenow, Division of Culture & History, WV
 Mr. Webb Ross, Hartsville, TN
 Ms. Susan Roth, Historic Preservation, Field Services and Grants Department, Minnesota Historical Society, MN
 Mr. Leslie Rowland, Department of History, University of Maryland, MD
 Mr. Jerry Russell, Civil War Round Table Associates, Little Rock, AR
 Mr. David Ruth, Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, VA
 Mr. Neil Sampson, American Forests, Washington, DC
 Mr. Richard Sauers, Lewisburg, PA
 Mr. William Scaife, Atlanta, GA
 Mr. Al Scheller, Vicksburg National Military Park, National Park Service, MS
 Ms. Alison Scholly, Clayton County, Convention and Visitors Bureau, GA
 Lieutenant Governor Melinda Schwegmann, LA
 Dr. Phil Secrist, Cobb County Board of Commissioners, GA
 Ms. Elaine Sevy, Public Affairs, National Park Service, Washington, DC
 Mr. Wes Shofner, Battle of Nashville Preservation Society, Inc., TN

Others Who Assisted The Commission (Cont.)

Ms. Rebecca Shrimpton, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Washington, DC
 Mr. Dean Shultz, Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission, PA
 Mr. John Simon, The Ulysses S. Grant Papers, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL
 Ms. Catherine Buford Slater, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, AR
 Mr. Cleve Smith, New Market, TN
 Mr. Doug Smith, Kingsport, TN
 Mr. Gene Smith, Averagesboro, NC
 Mr. Hal Smith, Athens, AL
 Mr. L.R. Smith, Bell Buckle, TN
 Ms. Patty Smith, Powell Tate, Washington, DC
 Dr. Richard Sommers, U.S. Army Military History Institute, PA
 Mr. Gehrig Spencer, Fort Fisher State Historic Site, Kure Beach, NC
 Mr. John Squire, AR
 Mr. Chuck Stanovich, Macon, GA
 Mr. Robert Stanton, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, DC
 Ms. Retha Stephens, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, GA
 Mr. Mark Stephens, Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, VA
 Ms. Emmy Scott Stidham, Friends of Honey Springs Battlefield Park, Inc., OK
 Mr. Bill Simmons, Lake Chicot State Park, AR
 Mr. Lee Stidham, Friends of Honey Springs Battlefield Park, Inc., OK
 Mr. John Strogan, Boone National Forest, Forest Service, KY
 Ms. Katia Swann, American Battlefield Protection Program, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, DC
 Ms. Karen Sweeney, Wilson's Creek Foundation, MO
 Mr. Donny Taylor, CSS Neuse State Historic Site, NC
 Mr. Doug Taylor, Morristown, TN
 Mr. John Teeter, AR
 Mr. Scott Templeton, Piney Flats, TN
 Ms. Jean Travers, American Battlefield Protection Program, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, DC
 Mr. Gibson Turley, AR
 Dr. Frank Vandiver, Mosher Institute for Defense Studies, Texas A&M University, TX
 Mr. Mike Vice, Fort Bragg, NC
 Mr. Geoff Walden, Elizabethtown, KY
 Ms. Brigitte Wallace, American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service, Washington, DC
 Mr. James Walker, Sumner School, DC
 Mr. K.S. Sol Warren, Cannon, KY
 Mr. Eddie Wells, Arkansas Post National Monument, AR
 Mr. Merle Wells, ID
 Mr. Paul West, DeWitt, AR
 Mr. Joseph Whitehorne, History Department, Lord Fairfax Community College, VA
 Mr. Keith Willis, Charleston, SC
 Ms. Chrissy Wilson, Department of Archives and History, MS
 Dr. Robin Winks, History Department, Yale University, CT
 Ms. Judy Wood, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah, GA
 Mr. Herbert Woods, Sons of Confederate Veterans, TN
 Mr. Charles A. Yeargan, Arkansas Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission, AR
 Mr. Darrell Young, Perryville, KY
 Mr. Tony Zaccagnino, American Battlefield Protection Program, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, DC
 Washington County Historical Society, AR

Appendix D

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION PUBLIC MEETINGS, PRESERVATION WORKSHOPS, AND BATTLEFIELD VISITS

PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. July 17, 1991, Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: This was the first meeting of the Commission. The focus was on the organization of the Commission and discussion of its by-laws and charter.

Speakers: Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr., Department of the Interior
Mr. John Michael Hayden, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior
Mr. Bruce Craig, National Parks and Conservation Association

2. August 16, 1991, Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: The meeting focused on developing the Commission study workplan.

Speakers: Mr. Bruce Craig, National Parks and Conservation Association
Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Office of Tersh Boasberg
Mr. John Fowler, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Mr. Robert Lee Hodge, Private Citizen

3. September 23, 1991 Atlanta, Georgia

Agenda: The commissioners heard from panel members and others about the status of Civil War battlefields in Georgia and, more specifically, in the Atlanta area.

Panelists: Dr. Philip Secrist, Chairman, Cobb County Board of Commissioners
Dr. Elizabeth Lyon, Georgia Office of Historic Preservation
Mr. Jeff Dean, Pickett's Mill State Battlefield Park
Mr. Fernando Costa, City of Atlanta

Speakers: Mr. Leon Eplan, City of Atlanta
Ms. Joan Warmack, Cobb County Historical Commission
Ms. Beth Wingfield, Civil War Society
Mr. Peter Popham, Private Citizen and Property Owner
Ms. Sally Thomas, Cobb Heritage Council
Ms. Kathy Scott, Private Citizen
Mr. Bud Hall, Private Citizen
Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council

4. November 21, 1991 Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: The Commissioners focused primarily on the specifics of the study workplan. They also heard reports on the importance of public-sector historical research and private-sector preservation efforts, American Heritage Areas, and state and local legislative alternatives.

Speakers: Ms. Patricia Holland, SHARP (Save Historic Antietam Through Responsible Planning)
Ms. Frances Kennedy, The Conservation Fund
Mr. Denis Galvin, Associate Director, Planning and Development, National Park Service
Mrs. Frances "Peg" Lamont, Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

5a. February 1, 1992 Nashville, Tennessee

Agenda: The focus of the meeting was on Civil War battlefield preservation in Tennessee, especially in the Nashville area. The Commissioner's also heard additional recommendations on state and local legislative alternatives and battlefield preservation.

Speakers: Ms. Ann Reynolds, Mayor's Office, City of Nashville
Mr. Herbert Harper, Tennessee Historical Commission
Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council
Mr. Wes Shofner, Battle of Nashville Preservation Society

Public Meetings (continued)

Mrs. Frances “Peg” Lamont, Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

5b. February 3, 1992 Nashville, Tennessee

Agenda: The Commission convened a discussion panel on heritage tourism and battlefield preservation.

Panelists: Ms. Cheryl Hargrove, Tourism Initiative, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Ms. Carolyn Brackett, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
Mr. Tony Turnbow, Tennessee Natchez Trace Corridor Association

6. March 30, 1992 Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: The primary topics of the meeting included the Commission’s Preservation Alternatives Study; the history of Civil War sites protection as seen through the *Heliogram*; new ways to approach battlefield interpretation; the proposed cooperative agreement between American Forests and the Civil War Trust; strategies for protecting Civil War sites; threats to Civil War sites (especially to visual integrity); and the proposed Open Space Preservation Act.

Speakers: Col. Herbert Hart, Council on America’s Military Past
Dr. Robin Winks, History Department, Yale University
Mr. Neil Sampson, American Forests
Ms. Grae Baxter, Civil War Trust
Mr. Rick Crouse, American Forests
Mr. Robert Gray, Resources Management Consultants
Mr. Ed T. McMahon, The Conservation Fund
Mr. Timothy Lindstrom, Piedmont Environmental Council
Mr. John Hill, Oklahoma Historical Society
Mr. Wallace Galloway, U.S. Representative Charles H. Taylor’s Office

7. June 5, 1992 Lexington, Kentucky

Agenda: The focus of the meeting was on Civil War battlefield preservation in Kentucky and the Commission’s Preservation Alternatives Study.
The Commission members also attended the June 6-8, 1992, conference “Civil War Battlefields: Forging Effective Partnerships” sponsored by the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program, Kentucky Heritage Council, and the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association.

Speakers: Deputy Secretary Frank Bracken, U.S. Department of the Interior
Governor Brereton C. Jones, Kentucky
Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council
Mr. Rusty Chevront, U.S. Senator Wendell Ford’s Office
Mr. Frank Fitzpatrick, Middle Creek Battlefield Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Bill Neikirk, Mill Springs Battlefield Association
Ms. Susan Kidd, Southwest Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Dr. Berle Clay, University of Kentucky
Mr. William Andrews, University of Kentucky Society of the Civil War Era
Mr. Steven McBride, University of Kentucky
Ms. Betty Garin-Smith, Private Citizen
Mr. Stokes Baird IV, Private Citizen and Property Owner
Ms. Brooks Harvard, Kentucky Department of Parks
Mr. Kurt Holman, Perryville Battlefield

8a. July 18, 1992 Fayetteville, Arkansas

Agenda: The focus of the meeting was on Civil War battlefield preservation in Arkansas and surrounding states, the proposed battlefield evaluation methodology, and the preliminary results of the Commission’s field studies.

Speakers: Senator Dale R. Bumpers (Letter read), U.S. Senate
Mr. Greg Butts, Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism

Public Meetings (continued)

Ms. Joan Baldridge, Department of Arkansas Heritage
 Mr. Greg Urwin, History Department, University of Central Arkansas
 Representative Jerry Hunton, Arkansas Legislature
 Mr. Larry Puckett, Fort Smith Civil War Round Table
 Mr. Ed Smith, Prairie Grove Battlefield Historic State Park
 Mr. Steve Adams, Pea Ridge National Military Park

8b. July 20, 1992, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Agenda: The Commission sponsored an extended discussion on Civil War battlefield preservation alternatives. In addition, speakers presented information on the status of Civil War battlefield preservation in Arkansas and surrounding states and their recommendations to the Commission on preservation priorities.

Speakers: Mrs. John (Carol) Woods, Fort Smith Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy
 Mr. John W. Teeter (Letter read), Nevada Co. Historical Society and Depot Museum
 Mr. Bill Shea (Letter read), History Department, University of Arkansas at Montecello
 Ms. Eloise Libby (Letter read), Arkansas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy
 Mr. Mark Christ, Arkansas Historic Preservation Programs
 Mr. Don Baker, Arkansas Historic Preservation Programs
 Dr. Hester Davis, Arkansas Archeological Survey
 Mr. John Hill, Oklahoma Historical Society
 Ms. Martha Catlin, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

9. September 19, 1992 Richmond, Virginia

Agenda: The Commission received considerable information on the status of and concerns about battlefield preservation in Virginia.

Speakers: Representative Thomas Bliley (Letter read), U.S. House of Representatives
 Mr. John Broadway, Virginia Board of Historic Resources
 Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council
 Mr. Irwin Rice, Private Citizen
 Mr. Daniel T. Balfour, Richmond Civil War Round Table
 Ms. Norma Dunwody, Culpeper County
 Mr. Michael Armm, Lee Sammis Associates
 Ms. Sue Hansohn, Citizens for Land Rights
 Col. William A. DeShields, Black Military History Institute
 Mr. M. James Menks, Virginians for Property Rights and Madison County Preservation Coalition
 Ms. Alice Menks, Virginians for Property Rights
 Mr. James B. Donati, Board of Supervisors, Henrico County
 Ms. Marjorie B. Pinkerton, Private Citizen
 Ms. Claire Rollins, Private Citizen
 Mr. Robert Bluford, Henrico Historical Society
 Mr. Henry V. Langford, Private Citizen
 Mr. Wayne Lenn, Private Citizen
 Mr. George Fickett, Chesterfield County Historical Society Civil War Sites Commission
 Mr. William H. Martin, Germanna Foundation and Brandy Station Foundation
 Mr. William P. "Bill" Gimbal (Letter read), Madison County Preservation Coalition
 Mr. Mac Pritt, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation
 Mr. Michael Green, Brandy Station Foundation
 Ms. Audry Austin, Brandy Station Foundation
 Mr. John Johnson, Virginia Farm Bureau
 Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Brandy Station Foundation
 Mr. K. Andrus, Private Citizen
 Representative George Allen, U.S. House of Representatives (Written Statement Only)
 Representative John J. "Butch" Davies, Virginia General Assembly (Written Statement Only)

Public Meetings (continued)

10. October 9, 1992 Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: The Commission meeting centered on battlefield preservation alternatives and on the methods of evaluating the battlefields, including military importance and interpretive potential, in the Commission's inventory.

Speakers: Mr. A. Wilson Greene, Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

11. November 9, 1992 Washington, District of Columbia

Agenda: The meeting focused on discussion of preservation alternatives and the structure and content of the Commission report.

Speakers: Ms. Frances Kennedy, The Conservation Fund
 Ms. Grae Baxter, Civil War Trust
 Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Office of Tersh Boasberg
 Mr. Tom Coughlin, Law Office of Tom Coughlin
 Mr. Grant Dehart, Maryland's Program Open Space
 Mr. Wallace Galloway, U.S. Congressman Taylor's Office
 Ms. Phyllis Baxter, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation

12. December 4, 1992 Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Agenda: The meeting focused on Civil War battlefield preservation issues in Louisiana, especially those associated with Port Hudson, and on the content and format of the Commission's report.

Speakers: Lieutenant Governor Melinda Schwegmann, Louisiana
 Dr. Larry Crain, Port Hudson Campaign Committee
 Mr. Mark Hilzim, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
 Mr. Fred Benton, Jr., Committee for the Preservation of Port Hudson Battlefield
 Mr. Bill Palmer, Louisiana State Park and Recreation Commission
 Mr. Wiley Harvey, Louisiana State Parks
 Ms. Ann Riley Jones, Louisiana Governor's Office
 Mr. Bill Lee, Private Citizen
 Mr. Jonathan Fricker, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
 Mr. Joe Martin, Private Citizen
 Mr. Charles Vincent, History Department, Southern University
 Ms. Ann Whitmer, Louisiana State University
 Mr. G. Scott Thorn, Second Louisiana Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
 Dr. Larry Hewitt, Southeastern Louisiana University

13. January 30, 1993 Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Agenda: The Commission focused its attention on battlefield preservation issues in and around the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania area and on the Commission report. The Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission held a public meeting in conjunction with the Commission's meeting.

Speakers: Ms. Frances Kennedy, The Conservation Fund
 Mr. David Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council
 Ms. Jo Ann Frobouck, Private Citizen, Property Owner, Antietam Battlefield
 Mr. Bob Mullin, Historic Gettysburg, Adams County and Gettysburg Civil War Round Table

14. March 27, 1993 Jackson, Mississippi

Agenda: The Commission discussed its primary recommendations and heard presentations regarding the status of and need for battlefield preservation in Mississippi.

Speakers: Ms. Elizabeth Shaifer Hollingsworth, Property Owner, Port Gibson Battlefield
 Mr. Charles L. Sullivan, Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
 Ms. Rosemary Williams, Seige and Battle of Corinth Preservation Task Force
 Mr. Clifford Worsham, Seige and Battle of Corinth Preservation Task Force
 Mr. Wendell Trapp, Seige and Battle of Corinth Preservation Task Force

Public Meetings (continued)

Mayor Edward S. Bishop, Sr., Corinth, MS
 Mr. S.W. Bondurant, Grenada County Historical Society
 Mr. Kenneth R. Adams, Jackson Civil War Round Table
 Ms. Judith L. Pace, Bureau of Land Management
 Mr. Elbert R. Hilliard, Mississippi Department of Archives and History
 Mr. Richard M. Lingle, Property Owner, Champion Hill
 Mr. Robert Abbey, Bureau of Land Management
 Mr. H. Grady Howell, Jr., Historian
 Lieutenant Governor Eddie Briggs, Mississippi (Written Statement Only)
 Ms. Nancy H. Bell, Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation
 Mr. James Thompson, Board of Directors, Beauvoir, The Jefferson Davis Shrine, Biloxi
 (Written Statement Only)
 Mr. William F. Winter, Board of Trustees, Mississippi Department of Archives and History
 (Written Statement Only)
 Mr. Michael B. Ballard, University Libraries, Mississippi State University (Written Statement Only)
 Professor John R. Marszalek, History Department, Mississippi State University (Written Statement Only)
 Mr. Dale S. Fleming, Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans (Written Statement Only)
 Mr. John D. W. Guice, Mississippi Historical Society (Written Statement Only)
 Dr. Johnny L. Mattox, Corinth Area Tourism Council (Written Statement Only)

15. April 23, 1993 Elkins, West Virginia

Agenda: The Commissioner's discussed the status and submittal of the report and listened to presentations on battle field preservation efforts in West Virginia and the importance of partnerships.
 Speakers: Mr. William M. Drennen, Jr., West Virginia Division of Culture and History
 Ms. Phyllis Baxter, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation
 Mr. Tim McKinney, Lee Headquarters Trust
 Mr. Martin Fleming, Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation
 Mr. Peter Baxter, West Virginia Reenactors Association
 Mr. Lars Burn, City of Philippi Historical Preservation Commission
 Dr. James Daddysman, City of Philippi Historical Preservation Commission
 Mr. Mike Smith, Droop Mountain State Park
 Ms. Pam Merritt, Down Road Highway Alternatives
 Dr. Stephen McBride, University of Kentucky
 Mr. Denver Barnett, Randolph County Development Authority

16. July 10, 1993, Wilmington, North Carolina

Agenda: The Commission approved the final report and heard testimony on battlefield preservation in North Carolina.
 Speakers: Dr. William S. Price, Jr., Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
 Ms. Betty R. McCain, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
 Mr. Jim Sugg, New Berne Preservation Society
 Mr. John Barden, Presenter for Battle of New Bern, NC
 Mr. Josh Willey, Presenter for Battle of New Bern, NC
 Mr. Bob Emory, Presenter for Battle of New Bern, NC
 Ms. Susan Moffat, Presenter for the Battle of New Bern, NC
 Ms. Donna Neal, Presenter for the Battle of Forks Road, or Jumpin Run, NC
 Mr. Leon Sikes, Presenter on the Confederate Arms Factory, Duplin Co., NC
 Mr. E.T. Townsend, Presenter for Fort Fisher
 Mr. Paul M. Laird, The Committee To Save Fort Fisher
 Ms. Terri Phykitt, Eastern North Carolina Chamber of Commerce
 Ms. Betty C. Molinare, Daughters of the Confederacy, North Carolina Division

CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES WORKSHOPS

1. March 4, 1992, “Defining the Study and the Issues”

Subject This workshop marked the beginning of the Commission’s Preservation Alternatives Study. Experts in land use, preservation policy, tax incentives, legislation, intergovernmental relations, and open-space and farmland preservation provided input on what the study should focus on and how the study should be constructed. Ms. Elizabeth “Bitsy” Waters facilitated and reported on each of the workshops.

Participants:

Dr. Lawrence E. Aten, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service and Executive Director,
Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
Mr. Gus Bauman, Montgomery County Planning Board
Ms. Grae Baxter, Civil War Trust
Mr. Ed Bearss, History Division, National Park Service [Commissioner]
Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Office of Tersh Boasberg
Ms. Martha Catlin, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Mr. Thomas Coughlin, Law Office of Thomas Coughlin
Ms. Susan Escherich, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service
Ms. Maureen Foster, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Mr. Wallace Galloway, Congressman Taylor’s Office
Mr. Robert Gray, Resource Management Consultants, Inc.
Col. Herbert Hart, Council for America’s Military Past
Ms. Sue Henry, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Mr. Eric Hertfelder, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
Mr. Sandy Hillyer, National Growth Management Leadership Project
Dr. Arthur Johnson, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Mr. Jerold Kayden, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
Ms. Frances Kennedy, The Conservation Fund
Mr. Timothy Lindstrom, Piedmont Environmental Council
Ms. Kathleen Madigan, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Dr. Bruce McDowell, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Mr. Ed McMahon, The Conservation Fund
Mr. Bryan Mitchell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Mr. Steven Morris, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Mr. Stefan Nagel, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Dr. Marilyn Nickels, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Mr. Richard Roddewig, Clarion Associates, Inc.
Mr. Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service
Representative Charles Taylor, U.S. House of Representatives [Commissioner]
Mr. Edward Thompson, Jr., American Farmland Trust
Mr. Krishna Toolsie, Office Dr. Mary Berry [Commissioner]
Ms. Jan Townsend, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service
Ms. Jean Travers, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service
Ms. Elizabeth “Bitsy” Waters, Consultant

2. May 26, 1992 “Financial Incentives”

Subject: The participants identified and discussed the relative merits of various kinds of financial incentives for preserving Civil War battlefields.

Participants:

Mr. Edwin Bearss, History Division, National Park Service [Commissioner]
Ms. Kathleen Blaha, Trust for Public Lands
Mr. Thomas Coughlin, Law Office of Thomas Coughlin
Mr. Grant Dehart, Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Ms. Myrick Howard, Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina
Mr. Timothy Lindstrom, Piedmont Environmental Council

Civil War Battlefield Preservation Alternatives Workshops (Continued)

Mr. Hyde Murray, American Farm Bureau [Commissioner]
Mr. Richard Roddewig, Clarion Association
Mr. Peter Stein, Lyme Timber Company
Mr. Edward Thompson, Jr., American Farmland Trust

3. June 29, 1992 “Local Planning and Regulatory Techniques”

Subject: The discussion focused on local and state preservation techniques, coalition building, and implementation strategies for Civil War battlefields.

Participants:

Mr. Edwin Bearss, History Division, National Park Service [Commissioner]
Ms. Elizabeth Brabec, Land Ethics
Ms. Mary Breeding, Kentucky Heritage Council
Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Office of Tersh Boasberg
Mr. Robert Gray, Resource Management Consultants
Ms. Genevieve Keller, Land and Community Associates
Ms. Shelley Mastran, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Dr. Bruce McDowell, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Mr. Samuel Stokes, Recreation Resource Assistance Division, National Park Service
Ms. Susan Yessin, Kentucky Heritage Council

4. June 30, 1992 “The Federal Role and Intergovernmental Relationships”

Subject: The participants discussed possible elements of a federal-state-local partnership program to preserve Civil War battlefields.

Participants:

Mr. Gus Bauman, Montgomery County Planning Board
Ms. Constance Beaumont, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Mr. Tersh Boasberg, Law Office of Tersh Boasberg
Dr. Robert Bush, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [Commissioner]
Ms. Martha Catlin, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Mr. Richard Collins, Institute for Environmental Negotiations
Mr. Jerold Kayden, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
Mr. Bryan Mitchell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Mr. James Murley, 1000 Friends of Florida
Mr. Greg Paxton, Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
Mr. Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service

CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS VISITED BY THE COMMISSION

1. September 22, 1991 (Atlanta, GA Meeting)

Snake Creek Gap, GA. Associated with the battle at Rocky Face Ridge (GA007) - Military Importance: Class C
Resaca, GA (GA008) - Military Importance: Class C
Cassville, GA. These combats followed the engagement at Adairsville (GA009) - Military Importance: Class C
New Hope Church, GA (GA010) - Military Importance: Class C
Kennesaw Mountain, GA (GA015) - Military Importance: Class B

2. February 2, 1992 (Nashville, TN Meeting)

Fort Negley, TN. Associated with the Battle of Nashville (TN038) - Military Importance: Class A
Shy's Hill, TN. Associated with the Battle of Nashville (TN038) - Military Importance: Class A
Stones River, TN (TN010) - Military Importance: Class A
Spring Hill, TN (TN035) - Military Importance: Class B
Franklin, TN (TN036) - Military Importance: Class A

Civil War Battlefields Visited By The Commission (Continued)

3. March 29, 1992 (Washington, DC Meeting)

Chantilly, VA (VA027) - Military Importance: Class B
 Manassas, VA (VA108) - Military Importance: Class A
 Cedar Creek, VA (VA022) - Military Importance: Class A
 Second Kernstown, VA (VA116) - Military Importance: Class B
 Third Winchester, VA (VA119) - Military Importance: Class A
 Balls Bluff, VA (VA006) - Military Importance: Class B

4. June 6, 1992 (Lexington, KY Meeting)

Perryville, KY (KY009) - Military Importance: Class A
 Mill Springs, KY (KY006) - Military Importance: Class B
 Middle Creek, KY (KY005) - Military Importance: Class C

5. July 18, 19, and 20, 1992 (Fayetteville, AR Meeting)

Wilson's Creek, MO (MO004) - Military Importance: Class A
 Pea Ridge, AR (AR001) - Military Importance: Class A
 Prairie Grove, AR (AR005) - Military Importance: Class B
 Caneyhill, AR (AR004) - Military Importance: Class C
 Honey Spring, OK (OK007) - Military Importance: Class B

6. September 18, 1992 (Richmond, VA Meeting)

Beaver Dam Creek, VA (VA016) - Military Importance: Class B
 Enon Church, VA. Associated with Haw's Shop (VA058). See Below
 Haw's Shop, VA (VA058) - Military Importance: Class C
 Cold Harbor, VA (VA062) - Military Importance: Class A
 Gaines' Mill, VA (VA017) - Military Importance: Class A
 Savage Station, VA (VA019) - Military Importance: Class C
 White Oak Swamp, VA (VA020a) - Military Importance: Class C
 Glendale, VA (VA020b) - Military Importance: Class B
 Malvern Hill, VA (VA021) - Military Importance: Class A
 Ft. Harrison, VA. Associated with Chaffin's Farm (New Market Heights) (VA075) -
 Military Importance: Class B

7. November 8, 1992 (Washington, DC Meeting)

Bristoe Station, VA (VA040) - Military Importance: Class B
 Chancellorsville, VA (VA032) - Military Importance: Class A
 Wilderness, VA (VA046) - Military Importance: Class A

8. December 4, 1992 (Baton Rouge, LA Meeting)

Port Hudson, LA (LA010) - Military Importance: Class A

9. January 29, 1993 (Gettysburg, PA Meeting)

Gettysburg, PA (PA002) - Military Importance: Class A

10. March 26, 1993 (Jackson, MS Meeting)

Grand Gulf, MS (MS004) - Military Importance: Class C
 Port Gibson, MS (MS006) - Military Importance: Class B
 Raymond, MS (MS007) - Military Importance: Class B
 Champion Hill, MS (MS009) - Military Importance: Class A
 Vicksburg, MS (MS011) - Military Importance: Class A

11. April 22, 1993 (Elkins, WV Meeting)

Civil War Battlefield Preservation Alternatives Workshops (Continued)

Philippi (WV001) - Military Importance: Class D
Rich Mountain (WV003) - Military Importance: Class B
Camp Alleghany (WV008) - Military Importance: Class C
Cheat Mountain (WV005) - Military Importance: Class B

12. July 9 and 11, 1993 (Wilmington, NC)

Averasborough (NC019) - Military Importance: Class C
Bentonville (NC020) - Military Importance: Class A
Wilmington (NC016) - Military Importance: Class D
Fort Fisher (NC015) - Military Importance: Class A
Fort Anderson (NC010) - Military Importance: Class D

Appendix E

BATTLEFIELD SURVEY PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION

by
David W. Lowe

Civil War Study
American Battlefield Protection Program
National Park Service

BATTLEFIELD SURVEY
Compiled by David W. Lowe

CONTENTS

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ATTACHMENTS

Battlefield Evaluation Form
Defining Features Sheet
Key to Map Symbols
List of Civil War Roundtables in the U.S.
Bibliography

1. Civil War Sites Study

The Civil War Sites Study Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-628) established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The Commission was asked to prepare a study of historically significant Civil War sites and structures in the United States. The study will identify sites, determine their relative significance, assess short and long-term threats to integrity, and provide alternatives for preservation and interpretation. The American Battlefield Protection Program (National Park Service) is providing the staff for the commission study and will be conducting field surveys of more than 350 sites in the country to locate the events on the ground and to determine the sites integrity. Information collected in the field surveys will be processed through the computer mapping technology known as Geographic Information Systems or GIS. Using GIS, staff can overlay many different kinds of maps to display historic and modern information, such as superimposing old and new road networks, or showing current land use information superimposed over troop positions and movements. GIS will enable us to generate statistical data on the integrity of Civil War sites nationwide.

2. Goals of the Field Survey

Attempting a field survey of 350 plus Civil War sites nationwide is a major task that can only be accomplished through the cooperation of staff at national and state military and battlefield parks, representatives of the state historic preservation offices, and volunteers from local preservation or interpretive groups, such as Civil War Roundtables. Much of this work will be coordinated through the regional offices of the National Park Service.

The primary goal of the field survey portion of the study is to collect baseline integrity data for all battlefields on our list. This requires:

- locating the action on the ground;
- defining study and core areas for each of the battlefields, and
- updating land use changes within the battlefield study area.

For locating action on the ground we hope to build largely on work that has already been done in the community of professional and amateur historians. It is our impression that serious battlefield students first acquire the USGS quadrants for a site to focus their documentary research and begin to plot battle information. The student then visits the site and matches his battle information with the terrain as much as possible. Often when the information is published as a report, book, or article, the maps included are of varying scales and quality and generally contain less information than was collected in the field. The USGS maps used as “notes” for the research are typically filed away. These are the very maps we want to bring to the surface.

What we are attempting to do in terms of on-the-ground survey is an adaptation of the U.S. Army War College “Staff Ride” approach. The series of battlefield guides produced by the U.S. Army War College for Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville offers published excellent examples of this approach. These books provide a step-by-step guide to visiting a site and relate specific terrain features to battle accounts from the *Official Records*, and elsewhere. The maps in this series do not use USGS quads for a base but do provide terrain details and contour intervals. (These books are readily available in most bookstores with a good Civil War section.) *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, edited by Francis Kennedy (The Conservation Fund, 1990) overlays battle information on USGS quads. The maps reproduced in this book are similar to what we want to receive from the field surveyors. Simple maps, well done, are our best way to communicate the ebb and flow of battle on the landscape. Using USGS quads as a base enables us to begin to standardize our observations and produce comparable data.

3. Looking at Battle Accounts

The first stop for researching any Civil War Action is the 128-volume, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C: 1880-1901), known simply as the *Official Records* or *Official Records, Armies*. This work compiles officers’ reports, communications, and other material, related to campaigns and battles. A companion volume, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (U.S. War Department. 4 vols. 1891-1895. Reprint [1 vol.]. New York: Fairfax Press. 1983.) compiles battle maps that can be extremely useful in pinning action to the ground.

When using battle accounts from the *Official Records*, it is important to remember that the quality of these reports varies significantly. Officers had much to gain by putting their successes and failures in the best light. The official reports were often flawed and self-serving, and eyewitnesses sometimes differed so widely that one cannot believe they are describing the same events. Another problem with the records is that many key officers never submitted reports or the

reports were lost, so there will be gaps in the coverage. Many more Union reports are contained in the *Official Records* than Confederate reports.

Some battle reports are models of clarity, such as General Kershaw's description of the fighting in the Wheatfield on the second day of Gettysburg:

The moment the line was rectified the 7th and 3rd regiments advanced into the wood and occupied the stony hill, the left of the 3rd Regiment swinging around and attacking the batteries to the left of that position, which, for the reasons already stated [see above p.66], had resumed their fire. Very soon a heavy column moved in two lines of battle across the wheat-field to attack my position in such a manner as to take the 7th Regiment in flank on the right. The right wing of this regiment was then thrown back to meet this attack, under the command of *Lieutenant-Colonel Bland*. I then hurried in person to *General Semmes*, then 150 yards in my right rear, to bring him up to meet the attack on my right, and also to bring forward my right regiment, the 15th...which, separated from the brigade by the artillery at the time of the attack, was cut off by *Semmes's* brigade....

General Semmes promptly responded to my call, and put his brigade in motion toward the right, preparatory to moving to the front. While his troops were moving he fell, mortally wounded. Returning to the 7th Regiment, I reached it just as the advancing column of Federals (*de Trobriand's* brigade) has arrived at a point some two hundred yards off, whence they poured into us a volley from their whole line, and advanced to the charge. They were handsomely received...by this veteran regiment, which long kept them at bay in its front. One regiment of *Semmes's* brigade came at the double quick as far as the ravine in our rear, and checked the advance of the Federals in their front. There was still an interval of a hundred yards, or thereabout, between this regiment and the right of the 7th, and into this the enemy was forcing his way, causing my right to swing back more and more; still fighting, at a distance not exceeding thirty paces, until the two wings of the regiment were nearly doubled on each other.

About this time, the fire of the battery on my left having ceased, I sent for the 2nd South Carolina regiment to come to the right. Before I could hear anything of them the enemy had swung around and lapped my whole line at close quarters, and the fighting was general and desperate all along the line...The 7th Regiment finally gave way, and I directed *Colonel Aiken* to re-form it at the stone wall about *Rose's*. I passed to the 3rd Regiment, then hotly engaged on the crest of the hill, and gradually swung back its right as the enemy made progress around that flank. *Semmes's* advanced regiment had given way. One of his regiments had mingled with the 3rd, and amid rocks and trees, within a few feet of each other, these brave men, Confederates and Federal, maintained a desperate conflict. The enemy could make no progress in front, but slowly extended around my right. Separated from view of my left, of which I could hear nothing, all my staff being with that wing, the position of the 15th Regiment being wholly unknown, the 7th having retreated, and nothing being heard of the other troops in the division, I feared the brave men around me would be surrounded by the large force...gradually enveloping us. In order to avoid such a catastrophe, I ordered a retreat to the buildings at *Rose's*.

On emerging from the wood...I saw *Wofford* riding at the head of his fine brigade, then coming in, his left being in the Peach Orchard, which was then clear of the enemy. His movement was such as to strike the stony hill on the left, and thus turn the flank of the troops that had driven us from that position. On his approach the enemy retreated across the wheatfield, where, with the regiments of my left wing *Wofford* attacked with great effect, driving the Federals upon and near to Little Round Top. I now ascertained that *Barksdale* had advanced upon the Peach Orchard after I had become engaged; that he had cleared that position with the assistance of my 8th South Carolina...driving all before him, and having advanced far beyond that point...had fallen mortally wounded....He had passed too far to my left to afford me any relief except in silencing the batteries that had so cruelly punished my left.

My losses exceeded 600 men killed and wounded—about one-half of the force engaged. [“Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysburg,” *Battles and Leaders*. III. P.330-37.]

Kershaw's words are derived from the “science” of nineteenth-century warfare. Such phrases as *rectifying the line*, *swinging around*, *heavy column*, *two lines of battle*, *right wing*, *poured into us a volley*, *advanced to the charge*, *lapped my whole line at close quarters*, and so forth, had specific meanings for Kershaw and evoke a vivid image of what occurred on the field. That is if one understands his vocabulary. Kershaw's report is also notable for details of the terrain: *the*

wheatfield, the ravine in our rear, the stone wall at Rose's, the crest of the stony hill, amid rocks and trees, the wood, Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard. If one can locate the Rose Farm and perhaps a remnant of its stone fence, the stony hill, the ravine, then one can fairly reliably locate Kershaw's position on the field of Gettysburg.

Often some small detail—a fence, spring, ravine, or hillock—hold the key to pinpointing a unit's position. Only a close study of the terrain can hope to reconcile conflicting accounts. One must become intimate with the ground. Conversely, a battle cannot truly be understood if the terrain on which it was fought has been drastically altered. This fact has a direct bearing on arguments used by military historians for preserving battlefield land.

A Civil War battle followed its own rules of logic, based on several factors: **Standard movements, deployment, and tactics, the range and capabilities of weaponry, and the advantages and obstacles of the terrain.**

Standard movements, deployment, and tactics. Units moved in column and fought in lines of battle, typically on a regimental, brigade, or division front. Infantry were deployed shoulder-to-shoulder to mass firepower. Studying nineteenth-century manuals of tactics can provide an understanding of how units functioned in combat. Battle accounts often refer to specific commands given to the troops, and knowing these commands can enable you to follow the action across the landscape.

Range and capabilities of weaponry. The smoothbore musket was only accurate at a distance of 50-100 yards. The rifled musket changed the nature of warfare, enabling the infantryman to reliably strike a target between 300 and 400 yards distant. Lines of battle often closed to rifle-musket range and exchanged volleys, advancing closer only when one side sensed an advantage over the other. The rifle-musket was responsible for 90 percent of the casualties in the Civil War. Artillery was used for long-range fire, using exploding shells or solid shot, or for close support, using canister. Batteries of four or six guns were deployed to the front in gaps between military units or on high ground to the rear of the main battle line. Artillery fire accounted for about 8 percent of the casualties but often provided the key to holding a defensive line.

Advantages and obstacles of the terrain. The uses of terrain for attack and defense have not changed appreciably since the Civil War, except that armies no longer have to see each other to kill. Units at close quarters struggled to hold the high ground, take vital crossroads, defend the line of a river or stream, and so forth. Defending infantry were sometimes placed just behind the crest of a hill out of the line of fire and loosed a volley as the heads and chests of the attackers emerged into view. Bridges and fords were vital strategic points. Ravines provided a secure place to mass reserves or mass for an attack. Civil War tactics were poorly adapted to fighting in heavy forests. Trees broke up the lines of battle, officers could not see their units to properly direct them.

4. Surveying and Mapping Civil War Battlefields

The purpose of the Civil War Sites Study is to fix on the ground, as nearly as possible, the movements and positions of the opposing forces. The survey methodology presented here is in many ways “quick and dirty,” but pursued carefully it will provide us with comparable information from the sites. At every point in the process, the researcher could go deeper, delving into regimental histories, diaries, and manuscripts. A site visit could easily be extended from one day to a week, if time and money were no object. Because we could easily get bogged down in the countless details of research, our goal is to build as much as possible on research that has already been done. You may find an author, county historian, or relic hunter, who has already done the research and who can quickly lay out the entire battle for you. But you will need to know enough about the event to assess the logic and accuracy of their mapping and interpretation.

The first step is to plot all of your battlefields on a regional map. Plan your site visits in the most efficient way, concentrating on site clusters. Prioritize your sites. Larger, more complex, battles will typically take longer to research and survey than smaller events. On the other hand, larger battles probably have more written about them. The first few sites will take longer to do, and then you'll develop a system. Check the files of the state historic preservation office for information or maps of the battles. Call the county historical society to see what maps and descriptions are available. This could save you a lot of time. Someone may have already mapped the site. Then all you will need to do is collect current land use information.

5. Before Going Into the Field

1. Conduct a literature search for relevant materials, focusing first on reports in the *Official Records*, *Armies*, and then re-

spected secondary works. (*Check Blue and Gray Magazine* and *Civil War Times Illustrated*, CWTI is indexed.) Enter the best ones on the SOURCES sheet as you go. Determine the size and composition of opposing forces. Numbers engaged and casualty figures are a useful gauge of the extent and intensity of the conflict. Cavalry battles were typically more widespread affairs than infantry battles with the same numbers of troops engaged.

2. Draw up, or photocopy, an Order of Battle to assist the research effort. For smaller engagements this is a quick way to understand who was involved and what each unit did in the battle. Use the Order of Battle to keep track of the units while you're reading. Make notes on the page. Make stars by units that have reports in the *Official Records*. Whatever works for you. This can be one of your more valuable crib sheets.
3. Review all materials. What were the military objectives of both sides? Keep a running list of "defining features." (See example of the Defining Features Sheet.) These are the place names mentioned in battle accounts that describe where battle events and actions occurred. (For example: The troopers followed *the Hooterville Road* and crossed *Rice Run* at *Jameson Ford*. They first engaged the enemy near the *Stanley House* but then retreated to a position on *Apple Tree Hill*.) You will take this list into the field with you to see how many defining features can still be located.
4. Ask yourself whether the accounts tend to agree and support one another or if there are large discrepancies. Where accounts disagree, you may be able to reconcile them by looking at the terrain. At this point, further research into memoirs, diaries, regimental histories, etc., may be required if other materials are sketchy. Ideally, we would read everything available about a specific battle and write the definitive history of the battle. But people spend their entire lives studying some of these sites. What you should strive to gain from your reading is a concise understanding of the battle, the "big picture," and then the main events. We are seeking a baseline understanding of these sites, not a "battle book." (You can go back later and write that article you've always wanted to write.)
5. Conduct map research, beginning with maps in the *Atlas of the Official Records*. Look for place names from your list of defining features. Historic maps from the mid-to-late nineteenth century can be useful in pinpointing mills, fords, old roadbeds, sometimes even residences. Compare battle maps found in the secondary material reviewed; where do they agree and disagree? Compare battle maps and historic maps with modern USGS quads to orient yourself and see how much things have changed. Which roads are new? Which follow the old roads? Can you locate any of your defining features? Two reference works are especially helpful for locating historic maps:

National Archives. *A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives*.
Washington: National Archives. 1986.

Stephenson. Richard W., comp. *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress*.
Second Edition. Washington: Library of Congress. 1989.

6. On Site Activities

1. Take along you essential reference works, photocopied maps, USGS quads for the area, and the DEFINING FEATURES sheet, identification, and a letter of introduction from the NPS. You will need a camera to capture essential viewsheds. Binoculars and a clipboard are helpful. Sturdy, comfortable shoes are essential.
2. Conduct a "windshield tour" of the area, stopping to take photos where appropriate. (Be sure to write down the frame number, the subject, and direction. You can't always remember later where a photo was taken. If you take 360-degree panoramas, mark the location of the camera on the USGS quad with a star.) Don't take just pretty photos; we want to see examples of intrusions, as well. Observe the general character of land use and settlement patterns. Look for surviving features and old structures. Pick out landmarks and defining features. Use a USGS quad to guide yourself and make notes directly on the map in pencil. Circle or block-in and note features, structures, sites, modern intrusions, new development, etc.
3. It is important to locate *vantagepoints* from where to view the battlefield from both Union and Confederate sides. Study the terrain. How did the armies look to each other? What were the advantages/disadvantages of the positions? If necessary, secure permission to enter private property to locate and field-check essential defining features that cannot be seen from the road. Walk the ground until the movements of the armies reconcile themselves in your mind.

The battle line ran along that ridgeline. The flanking attack was over there through that parking lot. Artillery on that hill. Make note of your observations on the USGS quad. Sketch in battle lines and movements. Take photos.

7. Submitting the Information

1. While your memory is still fresh, transfer the information from your note maps to a clean USGS quad, using the standardized symbols provided. Plot and label the defining features. Draw in the primary troop movements and positions. Block-in new developments with a yellow highlighter and label them as commercial, industrial, residential, quarry, etc.
2. Complete the battlefield evaluation form and assess the existing integrity as GOOD (appearance of site essentially unchanged from the historic period of significance), FAIR (major geographical, topographical or design features are largely intact with some changes), POOR (major geographical, topographical, or design features have been altered or obliterated), LOST (the landscape has changed beyond recognition). If one part of the battlefield is in good condition while the rest has been lost, please note this fact.
3. Outline a *study area* that includes all essential strategic and tactical components of the battle. The *study area* functions as the context and setting of the battlefield. Outline a *core area* that contains the areas of confrontational deployment, most violent conflict, and heaviest casualties.
4. Submit maps, a list of defining features, an evaluation form, a list of sources, photos, and other relevant materials to the regional coordinator. Keep copies of your work. The contact persons at the regional NPS offices are : Paul Hawke for Southeast (AL/FL/GA/KY/MS/NC/SC/TN 404-331-7719), Connie Slaughter for Midwest (IN/KS/MN/MO/ND/OH 402-221-3426), Tom Carroll for Southwest (AR/LA/MN/OK/TX 505-476-1728), David Murphy for National Capital (DC/MD/WV), Maureen Foster for the Far West (CA/CO/ID/PA 202-343-9521) and David Lowe for Virginia (202-343-2239).

8. Definitions

STUDY AREA. The boundaries of the *study area* encompasses all of the battlefield's area features: staging areas, engagement areas, skirmish areas, holding action areas, bivouac areas, and troop reserve areas; sites: command posts signal stations, hospitals, event sites (where a general was killed), observation posts, markers, and monuments; movements: approaches to the battlefield, retreats and withdrawals, flanking movements, attacks and pursuits; and positions: picket lines, skirmish lines, battle lines, regroup positions, artillery positions, entrenchment's. The above features are included within a battlefield whenever they are involved in a hostile action with an opposing force or whenever they are involved in an action or reaction generated by an opposing force in immediate proximity to the other.

CORE AREA. The *core area* for a battlefield is that area, which encompasses all of the critical phases defined for the battle. Battles can be divided into narrative phases reflecting the progress of the conflict. Phases cover the convergence and deployment of opposing forces, the development and tactical execution of the battle, and the disengagement and withdrawal of the forces. The core area encompasses those phases that constituted the most intense fighting during the battle, or involved decisive moments or turning points of the battle.

INTEGRITY. GOOD: Appearance of site essentially unchanged from the historic period of significance. FAIR: Major geographical, topographical or design features are largely intact with some changes. POOR: Major geographical, topographical, or design features have been altered or obliterated. LOST: The landscape has changed beyond recognition.

9. A Note on Photographs

1. During the training session in October, we discussed the use of Kodak Panorama cameras for battlefield survey work. National Capital Region was to explore obtaining the cameras from Kodak by donation or at a discount. As of this time, we cannot say that Kodak will cooperate. Thus, the use of Panorama cameras should be considered optional. In the absence of a Kodak commitment, the regions will be responsible for film, development, etc.
2. We still like the idea of taking 180- and 360-degree panoramas from selected vantagepoints on the battlefields. This

has the advantage of preventing unconscious “editing” of the scenery. We are not interested in pretty pictures as much as balanced coverage of the viewsheds. Panorama shots accomplish this purpose.

3. We recommend that three or four vantagepoints be selected to cover the battlefields from different angles (particularly from both Union and Confederate angles, when possible). Mark the locations from which panoramas were taken on the USGS quad with a circled star. When 360-degree shots are taken begin with the north and return to the north. When 180-degree panoramas are taken please note the direction of the center exposure on the USGS quad. Number the stars on you map to correspond with each panorama series.
4. Place each panorama series in a separate envelope labeled with the battlefield, date, subject, panorama number and direction, photographer’s initials, e.g. Jonesboro, 11/11/90, 360 from top of Jones Hill (#2), D.W.L. or Jonesboro, 11/11/91, 180 from near Jones House, (#3 view east), D.W.L.
5. Single photos/slides of structures, areas of special interest, etc., can be handled as you see fit, so long as they are clearly labeled by battlefield, location, and direction of shot.
6. Panorama shots will, of course, be of limited use if you are in the midst of a wilderness and no clear vantagepoints are available. Use your judgement in these cases, please.

10. Civil War Battlefields in Rural Context

Archivist, Dallas Irvine, once observed that “the Civil War was a rural social war” fought “within the structure of a still predominantly agricultural social order.” Understanding a battlefield, then, demands that a researcher first familiarize himself with the logic and the features of the mid-19th century agrarian landscape in the vicinity of the battle. These features include the network of turnpikes, farm roads, and railroads, the distribution of small villages and hamlets, the location of isolated farms, mills, churches, and other structures, and the pattern of fields, woodlots, and forests as determined by prevailing agricultural practices. This cultural landscape, in turn, was shaped by the drainage system and elevations, gaps, fords, and even the soil quality, which determined which crops could be grown and thus which farming techniques could be used to the best advantage. In the Shenandoah Valley, for example, the full range of agricultural practices was represented, from large-scale plantation farming, which utilized many slaves, to small-scale homestead farming which used only family labor. These farming practices shaped the population density, the distribution of structures, the road network, the pattern of field and woodlots, and so forth.

In many places, the 19th century lies close to the surface with merely a veneer of changes. The land is farmed much as it was a hundred years ago. Old houses, mills, and churches survive, or their foundations may be located. The new road network is in many places congruent with the old, except that old turnpikes have been straightened to become major highways. Paved country roads follow the winding courses of old farm roads. Small villages have grown into larger towns, yet preserve their core as a historic district.

Elsewhere, however, the 19th century has been obliterated by large-scale recontouring of land, high-density development, quarrying, highway construction, or some other drastic change in land use. Civil War battles were often fought for possession of crucial transportation crossroads—a fact that continues today to spur the necessities of modern growth and development. Only where modern highways and railroads have bypassed a once important settlement, such as Appomattox Courthouse, does the 19th century landscape stand fully revealed to modern eyes. At the battlefield level, an understanding of the agrarian landscape, enables an assessment of what has been lost and what remains.

In addition to looking at the agrarian context of the war, some effort must be made to understand the landscape as the participants understood it. Many Civil War officers operated with a deficient understanding of regional topography, particularly in the first years of the war when reliable maps were almost non-existent. Columns were sent down the wrong roads, told to bivouac at villages that were impossibly distant, ordered to use fords that could not be located, and so on. Main roads were identified by the next major town, and farm roads by the name of a church, hamlet, or prominent resident along the route. Directions were given in terms of local residents (take the left fork at the Walker House), local watercourses (after crossing Plum Run), or local landmarks (just before you get to Widow’s Peak at Keller’s Mill). For an outsider, the local landscape could be hopelessly confusing, and often residents conspired to keep it that way.

Because much of the war was fought on Southern soil, Confederate officers typically had a better mental picture of the landscape. There were invariably soldiers in the ranks who were born and raised in the area and knew every back road and mule path. These men served as guides and assisted in the preparation of more accurate maps. But many uncertainties

remained. Although these guides knew their backyard intimately, many had never been ten miles from home and were unfamiliar with what was over the next ridge. It was up to the headquarters staff to piece together this mosaic of details to generate a useful picture of the region. A map produced during the war is important not only for the information it contains but for the information it leaves out, providing a clue to the user's "mental topography."

The most detailed military maps of both sides include names of some residents and streams, but very little terrain information except for the grossest elevation features. Sometimes rivers and streams were completely misplaced. This built-in uncertainty forced a commander to rely on scouts or pursue a first-hand reconnaissance to get a truer picture of the region through which he advanced.

A unit commander was often forced by circumstances into battle with only a dim understanding of the advantages or obstacles of the terrain before him. Regimental and brigade officers typically knew less than division and corps commanders, who had benefit of a wider intelligence network. On the other hand, intelligence reports often differed and disagreed, so that a commanding general could determine the true situation only by seeing it with his own eyes. Even with a personal reconnaissance, elements of confusion and uncertainty remained. When fighting began, the vicinity was soon obscured by smoke. Visual cues were then sometimes abandoned entirely and dispositions made in response to the sound of firing, which indicated whether a portion of the line was standing firm or falling back. Reinforcements were simply "sent to the right," leaving it to the field officers to pick out their best route and position.

In theory, a well-trained unit could be directed from place to place in a systematic and orderly manner like part of a machine. The commanding general provided direction to the whole, while individual units responded to the commands of field officers to reach their proper place. The ranks were trained to deploy quickly from column into line or back into column. Units could be rapidly shifted from the left flank of the battle line to right or be faced in a different direction. It took a firm hand and much experience to synchronize the movements of larger units—brigades and divisions—and an entire corps moving in unison under fire was a rare and impressive sight. An understanding of these movements can be had by looking over the tactics manuals produced before and during the war, such as *Casey's* or *Hardee's* tactics. These books can typically be found in major libraries.

All movements were dependent upon terrain, which more than any other factor influenced the shape and development of a Civil War battle. The local road network determined the likelihood of two armies colliding, influenced the direction and speed with which units approached a battlefield, and determined how quickly reinforcements might be moved to a point of danger on the battle line. On the field, commanders deployed to take advantage of any protection or advantage offered by the ground, particularly high ground. Forces often faced each other from opposing ridges with the intervening valley as no-man's land. If infantry were deployed on lower ground, artillery was typically posted on some commanding height to the rear. Defenders might be positioned behind a stream, along the edge of a woodlot, or in a farmland with open fields to the front, providing clear fields of fire. It was often expedient to advance a battle line at a trot, stopping it at a convenient fence to dress ranks. Commanders sought to anchor their flanks on some local feature—a hill, ravine, stream, or swamp. A flank that could not be so anchored was in danger of being "turned" and the battle lost.

While many of these observations seem obvious, one need only to examine the schematic maps (box, line, and squiggle) that adorn many modern battle monographs to see at once what is missing. Abstract blocks meant to represent living masses of men seem to float in the emptiness of the page among a few sketchy lines labeled at roads or streams. The relative relationships of individual units may be accurately portrayed, but there is little sense of the terrain on which they deployed, fought, and died. This is a measure of our own mental topography as researchers and disseminators of high-tech information. What we leave out is as informative of our priorities as what we put in.

SURVEY UPDATE 2/11/92 Battlefield Survey Definitions

BATTLE: STOPPING AND STARTING POINTS. Battle begins when an opposing force begins to act based on the presumption: 1) of being in the immediate presence of the enemy, and 2) that hostilities are imminent. These actions may be preliminary to initial skirmishing, such as deployment of forces, or begin when skirmishing alerts one side to the other's presence and triggers deployment. The study area should encompass the site of initial deployment and firing.

Battle ends when forces disengage, when one side or the other retreats or withdraws, or, in cases of siege warfare, when fighting subsides to chronic levels of sniping and skirmishing. The study area should encompass the site or rear guard actions.

DEFINING FEATURES. Defining features are sites and place names found in battle accounts and descriptions or shown on historic maps that can be used to locate significant battle actions and events in the field. When defining features are plotted on an USGS quadrant the resulting "scatter plot" reveals the geographic extent of the action on the ground. The

study area should encompass all defining features. Use the defining features sheet to keep a running list of place names while researching the action. Battlefields typically have 25 or more defining features, that include names of ridges, hills, streams, woods, roads, crossroads, railroads, fords, bridges, towns, houses (residents), churches mills, and so forth. A structure does not have to be standing so long as its approximate location can be reliably determined.

STUDY AREA. The study area encompasses all of the features associated with the command, deployment, and movement of troops, beginning when battle is initiated and ending when forces disengage. The study area provides the strategic setting for the battle. It would, for example, encompass bivouac areas if soldiers were roused by distant gunfire and marched to the sound of battle. It would contain the staging area where these troops were held waiting to be sent in. It would contain their route out of battle and the hospital sites that held their wounded. The study area contains the staging areas for troops that were present but not engaged. The study area may be discontinuous. For example, if a distant signal station featured prominently in the action it can be circled and included as a “satellite feature.” Whenever possible, select the nearest physical features—road alignments, streams, fencelines, etc.—to serve for the study area or core area outlines.

CORE AREA. The core area of a battlefield encompasses all of the tactical objectives of the battlefield, including areas of decisive maneuver, most intense fighting and heavy casualties. A core area most often consists of a contiguous parcel that encompasses the area of confrontational deployment (i.e., the killing zone). Sometimes, it is appropriate to identify a “satellite core,” creating a discontinuous core area. For example, fighting might have occurred at both ends of a large swamp with little action in-between, or a smaller action may have been fought some distance from the main even that nevertheless had a critical influence on the outcome of the battle.

INTEGRITY. GOOD—Appearance of site essentially unchanged from the historic period of significance with respect to terrain, land use, road network, and mass and scale of buildings; FAIR—Major geographical, topographical, or design features are largely intact with some changes; POOR—Major geographical, topographical, or design features have been altered or obliterated; LOST—The landscape has changed beyond recognition.

BOUNDARIES. This study is interested in collecting baseline data, building a nationwide inventory of Civil War sites, and assessing current (1992) integrity. The outlines of study and core areas are meant to reflect the historical extent of battle actions and do not technically constitute the “boundaries” of a battlefield. The study and core outlines are necessarily subjective. Boundaries, for preservation or planning, must be defined parcel by parcel through political and economic processes.

IMP (INHERENT MILITARY PROBABILITY). Terrain determines the formation and direction of battle within the limitations of personnel, tactics, and weapons. It is proper to make an educated guess about a tactical maneuver based on the assumption that a Civil War soldier behaved as any modern soldier with similar equipment would behave in a similar situation. For example, there is IMP in taking and holding the high ground. IMP states that soldiers attacking up a steep slope would funnel toward the easier climb ravines. Given range, targets, and line-of-sight, one can use IMP to locate a probable position for a battery of guns. Be sure your use of IMP is based on an understanding of the terrain at the time of the battle. For example, an open field might have been heavily wooded at the time, changing the configuration or probabilities.

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION SURVEY FORM

Name of battlefield: _____

Other names: _____

Campaign: _____ Theater: _____

State: _____ County: _____

Geographic relationship to nearest state road or town:

Beginning Date of Battle: _____ Ending Date of Battle: _____

CONTACT PERSON(S):

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip, Telephone _____

OWNERS☐ Private ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ Federal agency name _____**REGISTRATION**Battlefield listed on Nat'l Register ☐ Yes ☐ No National Historic Landmark ☐ Yes ☐ NoPotentially eligible for NR listing ☐ Yes ☐ No On State Register ☐ Yes ☐ No**PLANNING INFORMATION**Jurisdiction (county/city) has comprehensive land use plan ☐ Yes ☐ NoJurisdiction (county/city) uses zoning ☐ Yes ☐ No**DESCRIPTION OF BATTLEFIELD***Elements*

<input type="checkbox"/> monuments/plaques	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretive materials	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> burials
<input type="checkbox"/> road beds	<input type="checkbox"/> stone walls	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> rifle pits	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> other surface remains	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structures	<input type="checkbox"/> archeological sites	other _____	

Current land use☐ agricultural ☐ residential ☐ industrial ☐ commercial other _____*Current condition of battlefield (integrity)*☐ Lost ☐ Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Good

**CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION
SURVEY FORM — page 2**

Description of current condition

THREATS TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE RESOURCE

Short-term threats

Long-term threats

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION
SURVEY FORM — *page 3*

SOURCES

[illegible]

Completed by: _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION
SURVEY FORM — page 4

DEFINING FEATURES*

Battlefield: _____

Page No. ____ of ____

Date of Conflict: _____

Union Objectives:

Confederate Objectives:

No.	Name of Feature	Importance of Battle	Field Comment	Mapped

**Defining Features: Sites and place names found in battle descriptions or shown on historic maps that can be used to locate significant actions and events in the field.*

Appendix F

GIS ASSESSMENT OF BATTLEFIELD INTEGRITY

Overview

In support of the Civil War Advisory Commission's study of Civil War sites, the National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) Facility, the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville's Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (CAST), and the National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway (NATR), Geographic Information Systems Unit created Geographic Information System (GIS) databases for selected battlefields.

The purpose of creating these databases was threefold. First, to assess the integrity of the battlefield based on current land use or land cover. Second, to provide digital data to Federal, State, and local agencies for incorporation into their respective GIS databases. Third, to create a long-term, ongoing map inventory to facilitate protection of Civil War battlefields as part of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission survey of battlefields.

Funding to develop GIS battlefield databases allowed for 177 battlefields to be selected from the inventory of 384 battlefield sites. Battlefields were selected on the basis of their proximity to those areas undergoing development. It is in these areas where battlefields are most likely to be threatened and therefore deserve priority attention. Moreover, local governments in these areas are most likely to possess GIS technology and therefore could readily incorporate the digital data produced for the battlefield. Since most development is associated with urban expansion, all battlefields that are located within Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) were selected. Additionally, all battlefields listed on the Secretary of the Interior's Priority List of twenty-five battlefields were selected due to their historical importance and level of threat.

Premises

The GIS measurement of the integrity of a battlefield is based on several premises. First, areas currently covered by forest or used as pasture or agriculture will retain the terrain relief features that were present at the time of the battle. These features include the topography or "lay of the land," allowing one to understand relationships between opposing artillery positions, battle lines, and movements. Another key feature that conveys the significance of the battlefield is setting. In many cases battles were fought in rural settings where road networks, stonewalls, fords, open fields, and woodlots structured the course of the fighting. Therefore, if the land cover or land use of a battlefield is largely rural in character today it is likely to have a strong continuity with the rural setting that was present at the time of the battle.

Alternatively, battlefield areas that were rural at the time of the battle but are now developed are likely to have lost their integrity because the link between the topography then and now has been severed through grading and other massive earth moving activities. Even more problematic, the rural setting is likely to have been altered to the point where the once extant rural infrastructure is no longer present or discernable.

An important exception to this latter premise is those battlefields that were urban, in whole or in part, at the time of the battle. In such cases the historic urban character of the urban area must be preserved in terms of massing, scale, style, and function in order to convey the setting in which the battle was fought. One practical way of identifying such historic urban areas inside a battlefield is by making reference to the properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Since these properties have retained their historic integrity, any listed property within a battlefield whose period of significance predates 1865 will contribute to the integrity (although not always to the significance) of the battlefield.

Following these premises, the assessment of integrity employed the following rules.

Areas within a battlefield have retained integrity if they are:

- currently covered by forest or used as pasture or agriculture; or
- listed on the National Register of Historic Places and their period of significance predates 1865.

Areas within a battlefield have lost integrity if they are:

- currently covered by urban build-up, are permanently flooded, or are used as quarries or strip mines.

Land use and land cover (LULC) categories have been defined by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Specifications for Land Use and Land Cover and Associated Maps* (1982 Open File Report 77-555). The categories are divided into major and minor categories as shown on Table 1 below.

Table 1: USGS Land Use and Land Cover: Major and Minor Categories.

MAJOR CATEGORY	MINOR CATEGORY
URBAN BUILT-UP	Residential
	Commercial
	Industrial
	Commercial and Industrial
	Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
	Mixed Urban
	Other Urban
FOREST	Deciduous
	Evergreen
	Mixed
PASTURE / AGRICULTURE	Cropland and Pasture
	Orchard, Groves, Vineyards
	Confined Feeding Operations
	Other Agriculture
BARREN LAND	Beaches
	Strip Mine, Quarries, and Gravel Pits
	Sandy Areas other than Beaches
	Bare Exposed Rock
	Other Barren
WATER	Streams and Canals
	Reservoir or Flooded Areas
	Lakes
	Bays and Estuaries
	Other water

GIS Implementation of Integrity Assessment.

The assessment of integrity was carried out using the Geographic Resource Analysis Support System (GRASS) GIS software. A list of the data layers is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: GIS Data Layers Used in Assessing Battlefield Integrity

Data Layer	Theme	Original Scale	Used in Step
Study area	Vector file of battlefield boundary digitized from edited USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map	1:24000	1
Core area	Vector file of battlefield boundary digitized from edited USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map	1:24000	1
Landuse.70s	Raster, land use / land cover (LULC) divided into minor categories (see Table 1)	1:250000	2
Revised areas	Vector file of revised areas digitized from 1980s USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map	1:24000	2
Dwellings	Site file of extant and revised dwelling sites inside battlefield study area	1:24000	2
Landuse 80s	Updated raster LULC, divided grouped into major categories	1:24000	2
National Register	Vector file, districts, buildings, structures, objects, sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places	1:24000	3
Integrity	Derived raster integrity, showing lost and retained integrity	1:24000	4
Roads	Vector file, U. S Census Bureau TIGER/Line files	1:100000	5
Streams	Vector file, U. S Census Bureau TIGER/Line files	1:100000	5
County.Boundaries	Vector file digitized from USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps	1:24000	5

The Six Steps of Analysis:

Step 1: Define the battlefield.

Field Survey

The battlefield was first surveyed in the field to locate and map its defining features. These features were drawn on a 1:24000 USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map.

Study and Core Area Delineation

Based on the distribution of these defining features, a study area and core area were drawn on the map and then digitized as a data layer in the GIS database.

Step 2: Update land use/land cover (LULC)

1970s LULC

1970s LULC data were purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey in raster format. The source resolution of this data is 200 meters

Updating LULC

Since the 1970s LULC data is outdated with respect to the development that took place during the 1980s, an updated version of the LULC was needed. To update the data, the following procedure was used:

- All revisions appearing on 1980s published USGS Topographic Quadrangles Maps were digitized as areas and entered into the GIS database. These revisions were classified using the USGS LULC major categories.
- All dwelling sites (both extant and revised) appearing on 1980s published USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps were digitized as sites and entered into the GIS database. Following the USGS LULC definition of residential built-up, those areas containing 4 or more dwellings per 10 acre mapping unit were classified as residential areas. The derived data were then entered into the GIS database.
- Revised areas and residential areas were then added to the 1970s LULC to yield an updated 1980s LULC.

For those battlefields located where USGS topographic quadrangles were not revised during the 1980s, no updating was undertaken with respect to the 1970s LULC data layer.

1980s LULC Major Categories.

After completing the update of the LULC, minor categories were grouped together to form major categories with the exception of quarries and flooded areas. The following categories of LULC were used to assess integrity:

URBAN BUILT-UP
PASTURE/AGRICULTURE
FOREST
Quarry
Reservoir or Flooded Area

Step 3: Digitize National Register Properties*Digitizing National Register Properties*

All National Register properties listed within the county containing the battlefield were digitized and entered into the GIS as either area features or site features depending upon how they were drawn on the 1:24000 USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map.

Selecting National Register Properties

Once digitized, a selection was made of only those properties that pre-dated 1865 and were located within the battlefield. These properties contributed to retaining the integrity of the battlefield.

Step 4: Assess Integrity

Following the rules noted above for assessing integrity the following LULC categories were combined into the category labeled “integrity retention”

PASTURE/AGRICULTURE
FOREST
National Register properties whose period of significance pre-dated 1865

The following LULC categories were combined into the category “integrity loss”

URBAN BUILT-UP
QUARRY
Flooded Area

The categories “integrity retention” and “integrity loss” formed a new data layer that was added to the GIS database.

Since the original resolution of the LULC was 200 meters, all other data layers used in the integrity assessment were set to this level of resolution.

Step 5: Print Hard Copy Maps*LULC Map*

Hard copy maps were made showing the LULC with the battlefield. Roads, streams, and political boundaries were added as reference features (see Grimball's Landing Battlefield LULC Map)

Integrity Map

Hard copy maps were made showing the integrity retention and integrity loss areas within the battlefield. Roads, streams, and political boundaries were added as reference features (see Grimball's Landing Battlefield Integrity Map)

Step 6: Overall Condition of the Battlefield

Based on the assessment of integrity, the following rules were used to determine the overall condition of the battlefield:

Good Condition:	75-100% retention of integrity
Fair Condition:	50-75% retention of integrity
Poor Condition:	25-50% retention of integrity
Lost:	0-25% retention of integrity

A statistical report was produced for each battlefield indicating the percent of integrity retention. Using the above intervals, the condition of the battlefield is determined. For example, Grimball's Landing Battlefield has 92.03% integrity retention in its core area and 87.92% integrity retention in its study area; therefore both core and study areas are in good condition.

Battlefield Identification Number and Name	GIS Facility	Core & Study Unit Digitized	1980 LULC Update Created	National Register Properties Digitized	Integrity Data Layer Created	Study and Core Acreage Report
Alabama						
AL005 Spanish Fort	NATR	✓		✓		
AL006 Fort Blakely	NATR	✓		✓		
Arkansas						
AR004 Canehill	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AR005 Prairie Grove	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AR009 Devil's Backbone	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AR010 Bayou Fourche	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AR011 Pine Bluff	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia						
DC001 Fort Stevens	CAST	✓	✓	✓		
Florida						
FL002 Tampa	CAST					
FL003 Saint John's Bluff	CAST					
FL004 Fort Brooke	CAST					
Georgia	CAST					
GA001 Fort Pulaski	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA004 Chickamauga	CAST					
GA013 Marietta 1	CAST					
GA013 Marietta 2	CAST					
GA013 Marietta 3	CAST					
GA013 Marietta 4	CAST					
GA014 Kolb's Farm	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA015 Kennesaw	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA016 Peachtree Creek	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA017 Atlanta	CAST		✓	✓	✓	✓
GA018 Ezra Church	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA019 Utoy Creek	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA021 Lovejoy's Station	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA022 Jonesborough	CAST					
GA023 Allatoona	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GA025 Griswoldville	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky						
KY006 Logan's Cross-Roads	NATR	✓		✓		
KY009 Perryville	NATR	✓		✓		
Louisiana	CAST					
LA002 New Orleans	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA003 Baton Rouge	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA004 Donaldsonville	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA009 Plains Store	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA010 Port Hudson	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA012 LaFourche Crossing	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Battlefield Identification Number and Name	GIS Facility	Core & Study Unit Digitized	1980 LULC Update Created	National Register Properties Digitized	Integrity Data Layer Created	Study and Core Acreage Report
LA013 Donaldsonville	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LA015 Koch's Plantation	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland						
MD001 Hancock	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
MD002 South Mountain	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
MD003 Antietam	CRGIS					
MD004 Falling Waters	CRGIS					
MD005 Hagerstown	CRGIS					
MD006 Boonsborough	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
MD007 Monocacy	CRGIS					
MD008 Folck's Mill	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
Mississippi						
MS Corinth	NATR	✓				
MS007 Raymond	NATR	✓		✓		
MS008 Jackson	NATR	✓		✓		
MS009 Champion's Hill	NATR	✓		✓		
MS010 Big Black River Bridge	NATR					
Missouri						
MO001 Booneville	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO002 Carthage	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO003 Blue Mills	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO004 Wilson's Creek	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO006 Lexington	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO008 Springfield	CAST					
MO014 Independence	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO015 Lone Jack	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO016 Newtonia	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO018 Springfield	CAST					
MO023 Lexington	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO024 Little Blue River	CAST					
MO027 Westport	CAST					
New Mexico						
NM002 Glorieta Pass	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina						
NC014 Fort Fisher	CAST					
NC015 Fort Fisher	CAST					
NC016 Wilmington	CAST					
North Dakota						
ND002 Dead Buffalo	CAST					
ND003 Stony Lake	CAST					
Oklahoma						
OK002 Chusto-Talasah	CAST					

Battlefield Identification Number and Name	GIS Facility	Core & Study Unit Digitized	1980 LULC Update Created	National Register Properties Digitized	Integrity Data Layer Created	Study and Core Acreage Report
OK003 Chustenahlah	CAST					
Pennsylvania						
PA001 Hanover	CRGIS					
PA002 Gettysburg	CRGIS					
South Carolina						
SC001 Fort Sumter	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC002 Secessionville	CAST					
SC003 Simmon's Bluff	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC004 Charleston Harbor	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC005 Battery Wagner	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC006 Grimball's Landing	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC007 Battery Wagner	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC008 Fort Sumter	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SC009 Charleston Harbor	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee						
TN004 Memphis	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN005 Chattanooga	CAST					
TN006 Murfreesborough	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN010 Stones River	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN014 Vaught's Hill	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN015 Brentwood	CAST					
TN016 Franklin	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN018 Chattanooga	CAST					
TN019 Blountsville	CAST					
TN021 Wauhatchie	CAST					
TN022 Collierville	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	
TN023 Campbell's Station	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN025 Fort Sanders	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN026 Bean's Station	CAST					
TN027 Mossy Creek	CAST					
TN027 Dandridge	CAST					
TN028 Fair Garden	CAST					
TN031 Memphis	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN033 Bull's Gap	CAST					
TN036 Franklin	CAST	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TN038 Nashville	CAST					
Texas						
TX001 Sabine Pass	NATR	✓		✓		
TX002 Galveston	NATR	✓		✓		
TX003 Galveston	NATR	✓		✓		
Virginia						
VA001 Sewell's Point	CRGIS					

Battlefield Identification Number and Name	GIS Facility	Core & Study Unit Digitized	1980 LULC Update Created	National Register Properties Digitized	Integrity Data Layer Created	Study and Core Acreage Report
VA002 Aquia Creek	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA003 Big Bethel	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA004 Blackburn's Ford	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA005 First Manassas	CRGIS			✓		
VA006 Ball's Bluff	CRGIS			✓		
VA007 Dransville	CRGIS			✓		
VA009 Yorktown	CRGIS			✓		
VA010 Williamsburg	CRGIS			✓		
VA012 Drewry's Bluff	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA013 Hanover Courthouse	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA014 Seven Pines	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA015 Oak Grove	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA016 Beaver Dam Creek	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA017 Gaines' Mill	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA018 Garnett's and Golding's	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA019 Savage's Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA020 Glendale	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA021 Malvern Hill	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA024 Manassas Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA025 Thoroughfare Gap	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA026 Second Manassas	CRGIS					
VA027 Chantilly	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA030 Norfleet House	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA036 Aldie	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA040 Bristoe Station	CRGIS					
VA042 Buckland Mills	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA046 Wilderness	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA047 Port Walthall Junction	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA050 Swift Creek	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA051 Chester Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA052 Yellow Tavern	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA054 Ware Bottom Church	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA057 Totopotomoy Creek	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA058 Haw's Shop	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA059 Old Church	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA062 Cold Habor	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA063 Petersburg	CRGIS					
VA064 Lynchburg	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA065 Jerusalem Plank Road	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA068 Ream's Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA070 The Crater	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA071 Second Deep Bottom	CRGIS					

Battlefield Identification Number and Name	GIS Facility	Core & Study Unit Digitized	1980 LULC Update Created	National Register Properties Digitized	Integrity Data Layer Created	Study and Core Acreage Report
VA072 Globe Tavern	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA073 Ream's Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA074 Poplar Spring Church	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA075 Chaffin's Farm	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA077 Darbytown & New Market	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA078 Darbytown Road	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA079 Hatcher's Run	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA080 Fair Oaks and Darbytown	CRGIS					
VA083 Hatcher's Run	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA084 Fort Steadman	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA085 Lewis Farm	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA086 Dinwiddie Court-House	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA087 White Oak Road	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA088 Five Forks	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA089 Petersburg	CRGIS					
VA090 Sutherland's Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA096 Appomattox Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA097 Appomattox Court-House	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA098 Petersburg	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA090 Sutherland's Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA096 Appomattox Station	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA097 Appomattox Court-House	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
VA098 Petersburg	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		
West Virginia						
WV010 Harper's Ferry	CRGIS	✓	✓	✓		✓

Appendix G

CIVIL WAR HERITAGE PRESERVATION: A STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES

By
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Assisted by Denice Dressel

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INTRODUCTION

In 1988 Congress used a legislative taking to purchase a portion of the Civil War battlefield at Manassas, Virginia, to save it from being developed as a shopping center. The extraordinary cost of that action—\$135 million—led Congress to decide it needed to take a more comprehensive look at preserving the nation's Civil War heritage.

In 1990, Congress established a Civil War sites Advisory Commission and charged it with preparing a study of historically significant sites and structures associated with the War; determining the relative significance of these sites; assessing short and long term threats to their integrity; and providing alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of these sites. This study has been prepared for the Commission in direct response to their charge to identify a range of alternatives for preserving Civil War sites. It has been developed with the assistance of a number of professionals with experience in law, economic development, land planning, resource conservation and intergovernmental programs. These experts donated their time to participate in a series of workshops and served as consultants throughout the process. A list of the individuals who attended one or more of the workshops is attached. Their contributions to this final product were invaluable.

As the work of the study progressed, some fundamental observations emerged. The challenge of preserving Civil War heritage sites is much like the challenge of preserving other parts of the rural landscape, but with important differences. Civil War sites represent a finite resource, a portion of which has been compromised or lost already. Up to this point, the protection of these sites has depended largely on the stewardship of private property owners, with the exception of a few national, state and local parks. Increasing development pressures around many of these sites are making private preservation efforts more difficult.

There are no magic solutions for preserving Civil War sites or other valuable parts of our national heritage. There are a range of alternatives which need to be selected and combined in ways that are appropriate for particular sites and settings. Some will be purely private, some will be purely public, others will involve partnerships. Many of the alternatives available to Federal, state and local governments and to private individuals and organizations are outlined in this study. In considering which alternatives to pursue, experience suggests the Civil War heritage:

- provide strong Federal leadership that declares preservation of our Civil War heritage a national priority and Federal financial and technical assistance to support that priority;
- give primary responsibility for implementation of the Civil War heritage program to the local and state levels;
- provides a major role for private involvement in the stewardship of these sites, including efforts of private landowners and private non-profit organizations of all kinds;
- establishes ongoing educational and interpretive efforts to build understanding and appreciation of these sites in present and future generations.

Each of the five chapters presenting preservation alternatives is divided into three sections:

1. a description of existing programs and activities;
2. a recommended over-all approach;
3. Federal, state, local and private action alternatives.

The other chapter offer thought on the challenge of preserving these sites, combining site characteristics with preservation alternatives, and on the need for education and constituency building to support the alternatives selected.

What is envisioned in all of the alternatives presented in this study is not a large new Federal program that dictates what will happen with regard to Civil War sites. It is a vision of a Federal initiative that will raise awareness about the resource, provide funding for a wide range of protection activities, and establish an ongoing public-private partnership designed to protect and interpret this nation's Civil War heritage for future generations.

CHAPTER I: THE CHALLENGE

An Historical Context

Civil War battlefield preservation has a history that dates from the time of the War itself and continues to the present day. The reasons given for preserving these sites, the strategies used, and the way the sites have been interpreted can be viewed as reflections of the cultural values of the times during which the preservation initiatives were undertaken. As Reuben Raine put it in his thoughtful essay "The Memory of War: Reflection on Battlefield Preservation":

Preservation is not a none-for-all event: it is an ongoing process in which each generation reinforces, revises, or expands its cultural memory through interaction with artifacts and landscapes of its past. (p. 70)

The first moves to preserve Civil War battlefields were made shortly after the War. Veterans of battles at Gettysburg

and elsewhere, moved by the enormity of their experience and their desire not to forget, raised funds to acquire portions of the landscapes they considered hallowed ground. They used these sites to convene ceremonies of commemoration and healing between Union and Confederate veterans. Government involvement in battlefield preservation began soon after these private efforts. During the 1890s, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh, Antietam and Chickamauga/Chattanooga were taken over by the War Department and made National Military Parks, to provide commemorative areas, and training ground for military tactics and strategy. From the outset, preservation of Civil War battlefields and sites has involved public-private partnerships.

The first major era of Federal activity in Civil War battlefield protection also spawned the Antietam Plan. The strategy used at Antietam in the 1890's involved acquiring strips of land adjacent to major troop positions and movements, fencing these areas off, and building access roads to them as necessary. The land surrounding these military corridors remained in private hands. This partial preservation strategy reflected a perception that these areas, which were largely rural, would remain that way indefinitely. It also reflected early recognition of the costs and difficulties involved in preserving historic sites the size of Civil War battlefields, which often comprise as much as 5,000 acres or more.

The twentieth century has seen several eras of intense interest in Civil War battlefield protection. In 1926, Congress authorized a survey of all battlefield for commemorative purposes. This was completed in the early 1930s, although never officially adopted. In 1933, President Roosevelt transferred all the battlefield parks from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. Over the last fifty years, new national battlefield parks have been established and lands have been added to existing parks.

Throughout this period of time, Federal actions have been accompanied by private and public efforts at the state and local level. Many private landowners have placed conservation easements on their property to protect its historic and scenic value, while continuing to live and farm there. Often small portions of battlefields were acquired through private donations, and then taken over and added to by local or state governments. As a result of these cumulative efforts, 27 Civil War national parks include parts of one or more Civil War battlefield sites. Some or all of 27 battlefields are part of a state park system. Still others have been turned into local parks or are protected by easements or other restrictive covenants. Despite all this activity, because of the number and size of sites with significance, the vast majority of Civil War battlefield sites remain without protection and in danger of being lost or changed irrevocably by future development.

The motivation for preserving Civil War sites and the nature of interpretation has varied during the more than one hundred years people have been actively involved in preserving them. Early on, when the experience of the war was fresh in people's memories, these sites were used to hold celebrations of national unity. They were also used to train future armies in military history and tactics. Today, while these sites are still being used for military training, we are putting greater emphasis on restoring the authenticity of Civil War landscapes and on adding untold parts of the story, including some of the atrocities committed during the war and the roles played by unsung heroes and heroines.

Up to this point, formal preservation of Civil War sites has focused primarily on battlefields and on preservation through the creation of parks. As our interest in telling the full story grows, the effort will come to incorporate more and different types of sites, and a wider range of preservation strategies. It has been suggested by Raine and others that Civil War preservation needs to be viewed as an evolutionary process where the land, the battles, and the phases in the preservation process itself become important parts of our shared heritage. We will build on the past, but our efforts will be influenced by the values and perspectives of our time.

The Nature of the Challenge

The size and number of Civil War sites and the critical importance of their relationship to one another create major preservation challenges. Civil War sites comprise tens of thousands of acres and hundreds of battlefield and non-battlefield sites with great significance. The war consisted of battles and campaigns with strategic relationships to one another. The story cannot be told by looking at individual battles. Deciding which sites to preserve and how much of each site to preserve are important aspects of the challenge.

In approaching the task of Civil War site preservation, we must acknowledge important regional and cultural differences. The effects of the Civil War were more far reaching in the South than in the North. Most of the fighting took place in the South, there was more physical destruction, and a way of life was lost. Interest in Civil War sites is national and even international, but most of the sites are located in the southeastern part of this country. This puts a special responsibility on these states and communities. Effective preservation of a site requires an active local constituency for that preservation effort. In the South, this often calls on people to come to terms with a legacy of anger and bitterness about this defining era in our nation's history. Education and interpretation of Civil War sites must be undertaken sensitively and in close cooperation with local citizens to make sure the story is told with an awareness of its impact upon individuals, families and communities in the present.

There are also important rural and urban differences in the effort to preserve Civil War sites. In urban areas, property owners are accustomed to zoning and other land use restrictions, property values are high and competition for land is great. In rural areas, land is less costly and less in demand, and, historically, there have been fewer restrictions put on rural land by government. This causes rural landowners to approach government action regarding land use with greater caution and concern. In addition to these urban-rural differences in local attitudes, land prices, and competition from other types of development, pressure on providing land for active recreational purposes is higher in growing metropolitan areas than in rural areas. Passive Civil War battlefield parks may be harder to justify if there is not place nearby for children to play ball.

Civil War sites are considered resources of national value, but Federal authority to deal with land use is limited. Local governments are suspicious of any new Federal or state mandates and programs that take land off the local tax rolls. States are feeling over-burdened and facing unprecedented fiscal challenges. Private landowners are sensitive to infringements on their rights. Given these complexities, no single approach or activity is expected to be adequate to preserve Civil War battlefields and sites. A combination of activities will be necessary to acknowledge variations in the nature of the resources, the extent of the threats to them, and the political and cultural contexts in which they exist.

There are many elements of an organizational structure that can be used to preserve Civil War sites in place today. Some of these, like the Civil War sites Advisory Commission, have a limited life span. Others, like the state historic preservation offices, have permanence. There is also an extensive network of private organizations and land trusts at the national, state and local levels that is concerned about these sites, and has been working diligently to protect them. In an era of scarce resources and governmental downsizing, no one wants to add unnecessary bureaucracy. Building on existing structures and programs and forging new partnerships seems the most appropriate approach to a national strategy to preserve Civil War sites, but these are dangers. Existing programs and agencies have their own priorities and commitments. Adding Civil War site preservation as a high priority will not be easy. In addition, by their own admission, land use planning and historic preservation specialists in existing agencies and organizations do not know a great deal about Civil War battlefields and sites. Finding ways to educate them about the nature and value of these resources is an important part of the challenge.

Balancing Private Rights and Public Responsibilities

With most Civil War sites in private ownership, it is important to understand the status of the law with regard to private property rights and government regulation, in considering alternatives for preserving these sites. Property ownership is often thought of in simple terms, either you own property or you do not. In fact, ownership of land can be compared to ownership of a bundle of sticks, each of which represents a different right associated with property ownership. Some of the rights associated with land ownership include the right to farm, the right to mine, and the right to develop. These rights are separable, allowing owners to possess all or only some of these rights. Owners frequently sell mineral rights to property, while maintaining ownership. They may sell or donate development rights by placing a conservation easement on their property. Government regulation is used to establish how land can be used, which ends up restricting certain property development rights. Few situations exist where property owners have no limits, voluntary or involuntary, on the use of their land.

The value of land is the product of a complex set of private and public actions. It depends on where land is located, what kinds of improvements the owner has made to it, what kinds of activities are going on around it, and what kinds of public improvements have been made in its vicinity. It is this combination of private and public actions taken in conjunction with a piece of property that determine the value of that property. Put another way, a variety of public and private actions routinely add to and subtract from the value of property.

As part of forming a government, Americans agreed to restrict the actions of individuals in various ways to protect the will being of all. Limits were placed on how far government could go to prevent tyranny by the majority in exercising its power. As our population has grown and our society has become more complex, our concept and legal definitions of the balance needed between private property rights and public responsibilities has evolved. It is a dynamic process and limits are constantly being explored and tested.

The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. The history of how this amendment has been interpreted by the courts tells the story of the evolution of property laws in this country.

One of the early tests of the power of eminent domain, the power of the Federal government to condemn land for public use if just compensation is paid, was provided in the 1896 *U.S. v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Company* case, which involved a Civil War battlefield. The case involved condemnation of private property by the Federal government to create a national battlefield memorial at Gettysburg. At that time, there was no precedent for the Federal government to condemn land to preserve historic sites and the property owner claimed this was not a legitimate public purpose. The

Supreme Court ruled otherwise, arguing that preserving an important monument to the country's past was a valid purpose and the land could be taken provided fair compensation was paid.

The courts' interpretation of the power of government to regulate the use of private property has also evolved. The earliest governmental power in this country to restrict what people could do with their property was common nuisance law, which was brought to this country with many other elements of the British common law system. Nuisance law prohibits individuals from doing things with their property that harms neighbors. Until the late 1800s, nuisance law was the only restriction property owners faced on the use of their land. But the turn of the century, the character of America was changing. We were becoming more urban. Communities began to pay more attention to the need to plan, separate industrial from residential uses, and protect property values by placing greater restrictions on activities on neighboring properties through zoning ordinances. The legality of zoning was tested in the 1926 case, *Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty* in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right of local government to place restrictions on the use of private property, when this was necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community. That landmark decision, upholding the right of government to adopt zoning ordinances, is the fundamental legal decision underlying planning and zoning regulations today.

Since 1926, there have been a number of important U.S. Supreme Court decisions clarifying the nature and extent of government's power to pass laws affecting the use of private land. The *Berman v. Parker* case in 1956 upheld the legality of the Federal urban renewal program and defined "public welfare" as including community design and aesthetic concerns. The landmark *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York* decision in 1965 established historic preservation as a legitimate public purpose, and said that property owners are not entitled to the "highest and best use" of a piece of property, but only to a reasonable economic return. More recent Supreme Court cases including *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission* and others have not altered the fundamental right of government to pass laws and regulations restricting the use of private property, provided there is a strong link between the particular restriction or requirement imposed by the government and the public purpose being served, and provided the owner continues to receive some reasonable economic return from the property.

While some have viewed the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in the *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council* as a victory for private property rights over the responsibility of government to protect the public health, safety and welfare, it remains consistent with the fundamental precedents with regard to "takings" law outlined above. The Court returned the *Lucas* case to the South Carolina courts for reconsideration, but in the process reaffirmed the power of government to place substantial restrictions on the use of private property to protect the health, safety and welfare of a community, provided government established a clear link between the restrictions being established and the public purpose being served, and does not deprive the property owner of all reasonable use. If, as may turn out to be the situation in the *Lucas* case, a property owner is denied all use of his property, compensation must be paid, unless an over-riding public safety concern is found to exist. This has always been the case.

When private stewardship is not adequate to protect valuable historic resources, government at the Federal, state and local levels has clear authority to protect those resources. Even quite substantial restrictions on the use of private land are legitimate if they serve a clear, legislatively adopted public purpose, but governmental authority must be exercised in ways that respect the rights of private property owners as well as the powers and duties of different levels of government.

Next Steps

Current survey work shows that about 20% of the 373 battlefields that are the focus of the most recent National Park Service study are already lost. Many important non-battlefield sites are still unidentified, and significant number of them are almost certainly lost as well. The challenge is clear.

There are many ways to protect Civil War sites. The initiative can come from private property owners, private non-profit organizations, or local, state and Federal governments. The remainder of this study offers a wide range of organizational, planning and regulatory, and funding alternatives that could be used to set a comprehensive Civil War heritage preservation partnership in motion to meet the challenge.

CHAPTER II: ESTABLISHING PARTNERSHIPS

Federal leadership is crucial to launching and sustaining an effective effort to preserve Civil War sites. States and local governments have their own priorities and private resources are limited. If the preservation of these sites is left to compete with other priorities without Federal support, many sites will be lost. It is up to the Federal government to establish the

preservation of Civil War sites as a national priority and provide resources to stimulate state and local government and private actions to address that priority.

Developing a national strategy to preserve Civil War sites requires determining appropriate roles for different levels of government and between the public and private sectors. Current activities and other Federal-state-local models offer a starting point for developing an effective partnership framework.

Federal Preservation Activities

There are two major activities dedicated to Civil War site preservation at the Federal level, the Civil War sites Advisory Commission and the American Battlefield Protection Program. **The Civil War sites Advisory Commission** is a fifteen-member body, established by Congress, to identify Civil War sites, determine their relative significance, and propose alternatives for preserving them. The Commission is staffed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service. The resource identification work being done by the Commission's staff, in conjunction with State Historic Preservation Offices and National Park Service Regional Offices, is the most comprehensive work done to date to identify Civil War battlefields, establish their core areas and boundaries, and characterize the threats they face. For time and resource reasons, the research covers only 373 battlefields, not all Civil War sites of significance. The information being developed by that study will be used by the Commission, along with the alternatives presented in this report, to generate its recommendations. The Commission has a two year life-span and has to report its findings and recommendations to Congress in the Spring of 1993.

The American Battlefield Protection Program is an initiative of Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, Jr. It has focused initially on 25 priority Civil War battlefields. The program calls for protection of battlefields through intergovernmental and public-private negotiations; development and dissemination of information to local protection endeavors; and funding for protection activities at the state and local levels. Current activities include: 1) technical assistance from National Park Service experts and other consultants on site preservation, land protection, and heritage tourism; 2) funding for preservation planning and site stabilization; 3) site mapping; and 4) an information clearinghouse and newsletter on battlefield preservation activities. Another component of the American Battlefield Protection Program is the Civil War Soldiers System. This system will include a computerized database containing basic facts about soldiers who served on both sides during the Civil War; a list of regiments in both the Union and Confederate Armies; and descriptions of some of the major battles. In addition to establishing important historical documentation, it will be a way to link individual soldiers to units that participated in particular battles and bring this history to a more personal level at specific sites.

In addition to these two initiatives, neither of which has institutional permanence, there are a number of other Federal programs which support Civil War battlefield protection efforts.

- **Listing or Eligibility for Listing on the National Register** - The National Register of Historic Places is composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Criteria have been adopted to determine eligibility of properties to be listed in the Register, along with a procedure for nomination and listing. Listing in the Register provides national recognition and requires compliance with the Section 106 review process for any Federal or Federally assisted undertaking that affects the property.
- **Designation as a National Historic Landmark** - The National Historic Landmarks Program is used to identify, designate, recognize and protect buildings, structures, sites and objects of national significance. Eligibility criteria have been established for landmarks. All National Historic Landmarks are automatically placed on the National Register. Sites that do not meet the criteria to be designated National Landmarks may still be determined eligible for the National Register. The program focuses attention on places of exceptional value, requires compliance with the Section 106 review process, provides for special consideration by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in its deliberations, and provides for Congressional notification of imminent threats to the site.
- **Compliance with Section 106 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended** - Section 106 compliance requires the head of any Federal agency having jurisdiction over a Federal or Federally assisted undertaking that may have impacts on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register, to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the proposed undertaking and explore options to avoid or mitigate the harm with the responsible agency. The Advisory Council's comments can be obtained by developing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Agency and the Council or by direct comment by the Council. If the comments are in an MOA, the agency must carry out the terms of the agreement. If direct comments are provided by the Council, the agency must demonstrate it took the Council's comments into account.
- **Historic Preservation Fund Support** - This fund was established in the 1976 amendments to the Historic Preservation

Act to provide grants to states and localities to identify and preserve historic properties. The Fund is financed through annual appropriations by Congress and administered through State Historic Preservation offices.

- **Compliance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966** - Section 4-F of this legislation says Federal funds cannot be used for a transportation project that will have a negative impact on any park or any historical site on or eligible for National Register unless there is another feasible or prudent alternative.”
- **Acquisition as a National Park** - The National Park system includes a number of Civil War parks that incorporate some or all of several Civil War battlefields.

With the exception of acquisition as a national park and grant funding, the protection provided by Federal laws and programs consists of recognition of historical significance, and impact review requirements for all Federal or Federally funded projects. While Federal review requirements are less restrictive than certain types of state and local zoning provisions, they are significant. Almost all projects of any size involve some type of Federal license, permit or funding, and are subject to these review requirements if they may affect a property listed on or eligible for the National Register.

At this time, only a limited number of Civil War sites are listed on the National Register. The current survey work being done on 373 battlefields is not complete, but of 278 sites processed to date, 21 are National Historic Landmarks and another 45 are in the National Register of Historic Places. Listing in the Register and determinations of eligibility for listing can be controversial, as illustrated by a recent example. In early 1991, the National Park Service determined that the Brandy Station battlefield was eligible for listing in the Register, and would require Section 106 review of any Federal or Federally assisted undertaking that would affect the site. This caused a great deal of concern among property owners and elected officials in Culpeper County, Virginia, where a portion of the battlefield is located, since the community had just granted a rezoning for a very large development proposal for the site, and it was anticipated the development would involve one or more Federally assisted undertakings in the future. In September 1992, in response to objections to the way in which the site was determined eligible, the eligibility finding was withdrawn, but the issue is not resolved. As a way to respond to the resistance encountered to National Register listing at Brandy Station and elsewhere, it has been suggested that new ways need to be developed to apply Section 106 review requirements to very large historic districts.

State Preservation Activities

State activities that affect Civil War site preservation most directly are state historic preservation programs. Most states have their own programs, including a state register of historic places. Under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, states play the key role in implementing Federal preservation programs as well. The **State Historic Preservation Officer** (SHPO) in each state works with the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to see that Federal preservation policies and programs are carried out at the state level. This includes the SHPOs working with local governments and private groups to identify and evaluate historic resources; develop applications for the National Register; coordinate Section 106 review activities at the state level; provide historic preservation technical assistance to state agencies, local governments and non-profit groups; and award grants from Historic Preservation Fund allocations. A number of SHPOs are working actively with the American Battlefield Protection Program for example, the Oklahoma SHPO is linking its Civil War heritage program to its state historic preservation plan and is exploring the possibility of creating one or more heritage corridors.

The State of Maryland is the first state to establish its own commission to promote the preservation of Civil War sites. The Maryland Civil War Heritage Commission was established by the Governor in February 1992, and charged with identifying Maryland's Civil War sites and structures and developing priorities for preservation purposes. It also was charged with reviewing the adequacy of state and local programs to preserve these sites, developing public/private partnerships of all kinds, and advising state agencies on matters relating to Civil War sites and structures. The Commission can have up to twenty members, who are appointed by the Governor and include the Secretary of Natural Resources, one member each from the state House and Senate, a citizen representative from each of five regions of the state, and up to twelve other members with expertise in Civil War history, landscape architecture and related disciplines.

States also play direct programmatic roles in land use. They own and manage a variety of types of land, including state parks. Some states, including among others, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia, operate conservation easement programs to protect farmland, sensitive habitats, open space and other valuable land resources. The State of Maryland has one of the most comprehensive state land conservation programs in the country. It includes the easement donation program of the Maryland Environmental Trust, a State sponsored trust that holds more than 200 conservation easements covering some 36,000 acres; a purchase of development rights program for agricultural land conservation protecting over 100,000 acres of farmland and forest; and a multi-million dollar open space acquisition program funded by a state real estate trans-

fer tax, \$500,000 of which has been committed to acquiring conservation easements in the viewshed of the Antietam National Battlefield. The State sponsored Virginia Outdoors Foundation holds easements on 82,000 acres statewide. A 1991 survey conducted for The Land Trust Alliance identified 13 states with land conservation programs that include a statutory role for nonprofit organizations. Ten of the states, including Maryland and Florida in the southeast, provide direct funding for nonprofit organizations for land acquisition and in some cases for planning and stewardship projects. In some cases this involves special nonprofit set-asides, in others, nonprofits are eligible to apply for funding along with governmental entities. These grant programs that include funding for non-profits have provided almost \$100 million in state funds for land conservation over the last seven years.

The range of activities states are involved in make them key players in any national strategy to preserve Civil War battlefields and sites. States make a number of types of policy and spending decisions that can affect these sites. They adopt tax laws that affect land use and they retain over-all responsibility for land use regulation. Historically, states have delegated most of the direct responsibility for land use decisions to local governments. Recently they have begun to take a more active role adopting land use goals, guidance and regulations to protect resources of state and regional value and to promote more efficient use of land resources. These are addressed more fully in Chapter V.

Local Preservation Activities

Most of the authority for **land use planning and regulation** in this country has been delegated to local governments. The planning, zoning and other regulatory decisions they make regarding land use in their community have major implications for the future of Civil War sites located within their jurisdictions. These specific activities of local governments are discussed in Chapter V.

There are also a variety of ways in which local governments have been involved directly in preserving Civil War sites. These include: acquisition and management of these sites as local or regional parks; identifying the sites as part of a broader historic sites element in comprehensive plans; avoiding siting roads and other public facilities in locations that threaten these sites; and adopting various tax and zoning provisions to encourage rural land conservation.

The Certified Local Government Program (CLG) is one way in which local governments are working as active partners with Federal and state governments to preserve Civil War sites and other historic resources. The 1980 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 called for the National Park Service to establish national criteria for certifying local governments that have established the capacity for local preservation planning and implementation. The CLG program is administered through the state historic preservation offices. To be certified, local governments must establish a qualified historic preservation commission, maintain a system to survey and inventory historic properties, provide for public participation in these activities, and enforce state and local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties. In return for becoming certified, local governments are entitled to special grants, technical assistance and training from SHPOs, participation in the National Register listing process and in statewide preservation programs and planning. There were 684 CLGs in 1991, and about 60 new CLG have been added each year for the past five years. More than 2,000 local governments have adopted some type of historic preservation ordinance.

Private Preservation Activities

Private organizations have played a leadership role in Civil War battlefield and site preservation since the inception of such efforts. The formation of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in March 1864 and all of the efforts since that time, children's penny brigades, bake sales, and picketing to turn back threats, bear witness to the ability of Civil War sites to move citizens to action to preserve them.

Private efforts to preserve Civil War sites have taken many forms. The most significant private action in terms of numbers of sites preserved has been the stewardship of **private landowners**. Many of them have preserved these sites by keeping them in family ownership and in agriculture or some other compatible use for generations. Other private owners have taken the step of granting conservation easements on these sites to ensure their preservation in perpetuity. Some have donated portions of their land for parks or other conservation purposes. These landowners have been joined in their efforts by numerous private organizations at the national, state and local levels.

National non-profit organizations have played a leading role in Civil War site protection. There are three private non-profit groups at the national level that have been involved extensively in Civil war site preservation for a number of years: the Conservation Fund, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. **The Conservation Fund** is a national land conservation organization that acquires land with natural, historical or cultural significance to ensure its long-term protection. It has worked with the National Park Service, state park agencies and others to acquire key parcels that have become available within or adjacent to existing park boundaries, including por-

tions of a number of Civil War sites. **The Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites** is a national non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of Civil War battlefields and sites. It surveys important battlefields, develops priorities, and acquires priority parcels. It also provides grants and loans to local preservation groups to support their acquisition and preservation activities.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private non-profit organization established by Congressional charter in 1949. Its mission is to maintain the sites of national significance which it owns, and to help preserve historic resources in general, including Civil War battlefields and sites. It receives both public and private funding. The National Trust is actively involved in policy development, fundraising, providing financial and technical assistance to states, localities and private groups, and lobbying for preservation initiatives. It is located in Washington, D.C., but has a series of regional offices located across the country that provide technical assistance to the regions.

The Civil War Trust is a new non-profit organization dedicated to Civil War battlefield preservation. The Trust was founded in 1991 to serve as the private partner for the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Civil War Trust's primary responsibility is to raise funds to preserve the most valuable and threatened Civil War battlefields. It set an initial goal of raising \$100 million by 1996 to help preserve the 25 priority Civil War battlefields identified by the Battlefield Protection Program. It is seeking contributions from individual donors, major corporations and foundations. It also introduced a successful bill in Congress to raise funds through the sale of commemorative Civil War coins. The mission statement adopted in the Trust's strategic plan states:

The mission of the Civil War Trust is to promote appreciation and stewardship of our nation's historical, cultural and environmental heritage through preservation of significant Civil War battlefields and supporting preservation and education programs. (p. 2)

Local non-profit organizations are also key players in Civil War site preservation. They include local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, friends of the battlefield groups, and local historical societies. These groups lobby, fundraise, and serve as volunteer interpreters at countless sites. Some of the most important players at the local level are local land trusts, established to help preserve significant historic sites by seeking and holding conservation easements on them. Some **local land trusts** are public, established by a local government, but most are private. Almost all of them seek to achieve their goals through a variety of public-private partnerships. The roles being played by local land trusts in Maryland's statewide program to preserve valuable lands could serve as a model for public-private and state-local partnerships of this kind.

The state of Maryland has an extensive network of local land trusts. These local trusts are eligible to apply for state grants to cover operating costs, and they are one of the vehicles state and local governments use to acquire land through the state's Program Open Space. The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), a state sponsored land trust established in 1967, is relying heavily on local land trusts in their Rural Village Protection Program. The program was launched in 1989, with a Critical Issues Fund grant from The National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is designed to protect the farmland and open space around selected historic villages, by encouraging landowners to donate easements under one or more of Maryland's public and private easement donation programs. Initial villages selected include Sharpsburg near Antietam and Burkittsville near South Mountain.

The MET considers local land trusts so central to accomplishing its mission, it has created a partnership with The Chesapeake Bay Foundation to stimulate formation of local land trusts and collaboration between state and local trusts through carefully structured cooperative agreements. The local groups develop criteria for identification of parcels suitable for acquisition; provide information on easements to landowners; solicit donations; and monitor easements once they are received. The MET participates in presentations to landowners; reviews easements once they are submitted; helps donors apply for state and Federal tax benefits; and enforces the terms of the easement. This cooperative arrangement combines the community contact and knowledge of local groups with the state's greater legal and technical expertise and the special tax benefits the state is able to confer.

While Maryland's program for using and developing local land trusts is unusually extensive, these groups are flourishing nationwide. The Florida Land Trust Association is an active network of some twenty local land trusts, that work with local government and Florida's Preservation 2000 state land acquisition program to protect sensitive lands. North Carolina's Natural Heritage Foundation serves as a clearinghouse for about a dozen private nonprofit land trusts around the state and works to influence how the state's Natural Heritage Fund dollars are spent. The Low Country Land Trust in South Carolina is playing a leadership role in preserving battlefield sites in that state. The Save Historic Antietam Foundation and the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation are examples of local land trusts associated with individual Civil War battlefields.

In addition to groups focused primarily on land protection, there are numerous **Civil War roundtable and reenactment groups** concerned with Civil War history. There are organizations like the **Council on America's Military Past** that

have an interest in military history in general. These groups provide a large and important constituency for the preservation of Civil War battlefields and sites.

One of the major challenges of a national Civil War heritage preservation program will be to build on the strengths of private organizations at the national, state and local levels. Private groups are well suited to working with individual land-owners. They are able to move more quickly than government to acquire land or easements when these become available. They form the nucleus of a constituency for public and private action to preserve these sites and serve as a vital link in efforts to keep the story of the Civil War alive and pass it on to future generations.

Partnership Models

There are many intergovernmental and public-private partnership models that offer alternative approaches for Civil War site preservation. A number of these, such as programs to protect wetlands and migratory birds, include substantial land acquisition as well as regulatory elements. Others, like the farm bill's conservation reserve program, provide financial incentives to encourage private actions to support public goals. Five specific partnership models are summarized below. They offer a variety of elements that might be appropriate for a Civil War sites partnership model.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 declared the preservation of historic resources a national priority and set up a Federal-state-local partnership to accomplish this. It called for the National Park Service to establish a National Register of Historic Places and to develop criteria and procedures for placing properties in the Register. It created The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a Federal agency designated to review any Federal or Federally funded project that might have adverse impacts on property eligible for or listed in the National Register. It gives states responsibility for implementing most aspects of the Federal program. State participation is voluntary, but only states which have State Historic Preservation Offices that meet requirements set forth in the Act are eligible for Federal funds to support preservation activities. State matching dollars are required. Local governments that meet certain criteria are eligible for additional funding.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 established a Federal-state partnership program to protect coastal resources. The Act sets forth broad Federal policies regarding protection of these resources, but delegates specific policy making and plan implementation to the states. Federal funding was made available for state planning and for the implementation of Federally approved plans. The Act also established the National Estuaries Research Program that provided funding for acquisition of land and easements in Federally designated estuarine areas. State participation in the Coastal Zone Management Program is voluntary, and there is considerable latitude in how states comply. States get to define their coastal area, decide whether or not to require special permits for activity in some or all of that area, and whether to administer the program through a single agency or network of state and local agencies. One unusual feature is the requirement that all Federal actions in these coastal areas be consistent with Federally approved state coastal management plans.

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is the best known of a number of multi-state economic development commissions established by the Federal government during the 1960s. The ARC was charged with developing goals, policies, plans and programs for the economic and social improvement of its multi-state jurisdiction and with coordinating use of Federal funds consistent with a regional plan. Congress appropriated funds for administration, planning, research and demonstration projects. The membership of the ARC is made up of the Governors of all the states involved. Each governor serves as a co-chair on a rotating basis, and there is a presidentially appointed Federal co-chair. The ARC has its own Executive Director and staff, a staff for the Federal co-chairman, and a special representative and staff to serve state interests, supplementing gubernatorial involvement.

The National Estuaries Program, established under the 1987 amendments to The Clean Water Act, offers another approach. It is administered by The Environmental Protection Agency and invites states with valuable estuarine resources to apply for Federal funding to support planning and technical studies, and the development of management strategies to protect these resources. States compete and the funding is not sufficient to support all requests. State match money is required by this program.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation offers a public-private partnership model. The National Trust is a private nonprofit group that receives part of its funding from the Federal government. It is independent, but works in close cooperation with the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to implement the goals of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act. Many of its activities parallel the policy development, funding and technical assistance being provided by Federal and state agencies, but it has the additional strengths of being able to lobby and fundraise.

The National Heritage Conservation Act (S.2556) and the National Parks and Landmarks Conservation Act (H.R. 5738), are parallel pieces of legislation introduced in the Senate and House in Spring and Summer 1992, that offer other partnership possibilities. These proposed laws provide for voluntary cooperative agreements between the National Park Service and private owners of National Landmarks; protection of nationally significant heritage resources from adverse

Federal actions; and funding of heritage protection activities including, in the House version, an emergency fund for Federal intervention to protect immediately threatened resources. No action has been taken on either of these bills.

All of the models described above involve three major types of Federal activity:

- policy adoption;
- funding; and
- technical assistance.

Some also involve direct Federal programmatic responsibility. States and localities play the primary role in program implementation in all of these models. Some include private sector involvement directly, others do not.

The existing Federal-state-local partnership program for historic preservation offers a foundation for partnership efforts to preserve Civil War sites. The American Battlefield Protection Program, the Civil War Soldiers System, and the team conducting the inventory of 373 battlefields provides a nucleus of individuals and initiatives at the Federal level that a more permanent program could be built around. The SHPOs are state partners in other Federal preservation initiatives at the state level and in many instances are working actively with the American Battlefield Protection Program already. Given the scarcity of resources at the Federal level and the growing interest in reducing the size of the government, establishing an entirely new Federal program could be very difficult. It would be possible for an enhanced Civil War heritage preservation program to be built within the structure of the existing Federal historic preservation programs by borrowing from some of the other Federal-state models outlined above to increase private involvement, increase state and particularly gubernatorial involvement, promote stronger regional approaches, and introduce more competitive elements into the program.

Recommended Approach

The national program to preserve Civil War heritage sites needs to include a strong Federal leadership role. Because of the size and nature of Civil War sites and because land use regulation and management responsibilities reside primarily at the state and local levels, the program needs to be designed as a Federal-state-local partnership program, with public-private partnerships at all levels.

The most appropriate roles for the Federal government in this partnership program include:

- establishing goals and policies;
- providing funding and technical assistance;
- promoting regional perspectives that transcend local and state boundaries;
- taking a direct programmatic role only at National Park sites and other sites deemed to have extraordinary national significance.

The major role in implementing preservation alternatives at particular sites should be taken by citizens, private groups and governmental entities in the communities and states where the sites are located.

While legislation dedicated to the preservation of Civil War sites is needed to establish Federal policies and priorities, an entirely new administrative structure is not needed. The existing National Park Service and SHPO structure and current programs can be used as the foundation for an enhanced Civil War heritage preservation program, by adding permanent staffing, resource identification, advocacy and funding components dedicated to Civil War heritage preservation to these existing programs.

Partnership Alternatives

Federal Action Alternatives

1. Enact a Civil War Heritage Preservation Act of 1993 that declares Civil War battlefields and sites a valuable and threatened national resource, and sets forth key elements of a national preservation strategy, including preservation policies, a permanent Federal program dedicated to this purpose, elements of a Federal, state, local partnership, and funding for the effort.

Rationale: The activities of the Civil War sites Advisory Commission and the American Battlefield Protection Program have provided national visibility, recognition and support for efforts to preserve Civil War sites. To maintain this momentum and expand the effort, Civil War heritage preservation needs to be established as a national priority by the passage of such an Act.

2. Establish a permanent Civil War heritage preservation program within the National Park Service, building on the American Battlefield Protection Program and encompassing all significant sites, not just battlefields. Responsibilities of this program should include resource identification, education and technical assistance, financial assistance to states and localities for acquisition and other activities, and coordination with other Federal agencies and programs.

Rationale: The Civil War battlefield and sites preservation program needs to be Congressionally mandated and not tied to any single administration to provide continuity and permanence to the effort. It needs to be broadened to include Civil War sites as well as battlefields for the full story to be told. This Federal program can play a leadership role in developing partnerships to preserve these sites, providing funding for state and local efforts, and coordinating Civil War site preservation with other Federal, state and local actions.

3. Maintain a strong citizen advocacy voice for Civil War heritage preservation at the Federal level by creating a permanent Civil War Heritage Advisory Commission or by adding specific responsibilities for Civil War heritage preservation to the charge of the National Park System Advisory Board.

Rationale: The existence of a citizen advisory and advocacy group, like the current Commission, with ties to both Congress and the Executive Branch, gives great visibility to the Civil War heritage preservation effort. It provides continuity across administrations and ensures the presence of a strong non-bureaucratic advocacy voice. A citizen commission and its members can represent the Federal government at occasions held to recognize successful state and local preservation efforts and in other ways maintain a high profile for the endeavor.

4. Establish links with Governors' offices and state legislatures by convening a national forum on Civil War heritage preservation, appointing state advisory groups, getting on the agendas of the national meetings of the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Council of State Governments, or engaging in other activities designed to make state policy makers more aware of the value of Civil War sites and to create avenues for promoting state policy changes important to the preservation of these sites.

Rationale: Limiting the Federal-state partnership to National Park Service-SHPO relationships will result in lost opportunities. It will be necessary to bring in a broader array of top level policy makers if states are to be full fledged partners in this effort. The Federal government cannot mandate that these resources be taken into consideration in state planning, tax laws and other policies and procedures affecting these sites. It can engage in outreach, educational and technical assistance activities designed to elevate understanding and attention to the resource at the highest levels of state government.

5. Develop a Federally funded technical assistance program to work with SHPOs, local governments, private land trusts and others to devise effective preservation strategies for individual sites. The program should consist of a consortium of individuals with expertise in history, law, planning, rural development, and resource protection who are available to assist state and local efforts.

Rationale: Preserving large rural landscapes like Civil War sites is a complex and challenging task. It is desirable to have preservation efforts for specific sites led by local individuals and groups, but local capacity to undertake these endeavors single handedly is often limited. A technical assistance program that draws on individuals with expertise in a variety of disciplines could assist local efforts. Technical assistance needs to take a variety of forms from helping identify appropriate preservation strategies, to identifying sources of funding, providing information on establishing non-profit land trusts, and providing information on ways to link site preservation with tourism and other aspects of rural development.

6. Establish a recognition program for individual or regional Civil War site preservation efforts that achieve a certain level of accomplishment. A list of elements that contribute to site protection could be developed: a preservation plan, one or more local nonprofit advocacy groups, incorporation into local land use planning, effective fundraising, etc. and sites where preservation efforts include a number of these elements could be designated American Civil War sites or Civil War Heritage Partnership Sites.

Rationale: National recognition of all kinds can be important in drawing attention to sites and developing local and state support to protect them. This would be a way to provide national recognition for local efforts that have achieved a certain level of success.

7. Ask the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service to convene an intergovernmental task force, that includes some private sector participation, to identify mechanisms to improve the Section 106 review pro-

cess in historic districts of large acreage. The task force should address such things as areas of special sensitivity; non-contributing uses; interpretation; regional management plans that incorporate compliance with all Federal laws; and recognition of contemporary social, economic and land use needs.

Rationale: Concern about the Section 106 review process may generate resistance to National Register listing for large, sparsely developed historic landscapes like Civil War battlefields. Failure to address this may result in very few battlefield sites being listed. Recent resistance in select cases has led to challenges of the entire National Register/Section 106 process at both the state and Federal levels. An intergovernmental task force that included some private participation would provide the most effective forum for identifying mechanisms to improve the process to be considered for formal adoption by the Advisory Council and the Park Service.

State and Local Action Alternatives

1. Establish additional state Civil War heritage commissions to provide advocacy for the preservation of these sites at the state and local level, and serve as a link to Federal efforts.

Rationale: A state level commission can provide many of the same benefits as a national commission, including high profile advocacy and continuity of effort. State commissions have the added advantage of being in a position to influence action at the state and local level, where most of the decisions that affect Civil War sites are made. They could be instrumental in promoting state project impact reviews, favorable tax changes, state level funding, state and local planning law changes, and other important policy initiatives.

2. Establish strong ties between the SHPOs in states with Civil War resources and the permanent Civil War heritage preservation program in the National Park Service, by working jointly to provide technical and financial assistance to local and regional preservation efforts.

Rationale: An effective Federal-state framework to promote preservation activities already exists in the National Park Service-SHPO partnership. It would be appropriate to build on that partnership in efforts directed specifically at preserving Civil War sites.

3. Give priority to Certified Local Governments with Civil War sites in their jurisdictions for technical assistance and grant funding.

Rationale: Priority for Civil War funding and technical assistance could be tied to having achieved Certified Local Government (CLG) status, to strengthen the broader Federal-state-local preservation partnership. CLG status is an indication of community commitment to preservation and using scarce resources in CLG communities first could make state and Federal dollars go further. By giving priority to CLG communities, but not requiring CLG status for participation, states could leave the door open to working with communities that have a particularly valuable site but are not a CLG.

4. Maintain avenues for local governments to work directly with the Federal Civil War heritage preservation program in states where the SHPO does not respond actively to the initiative.

Rationale: As with all programs, some SHPOs can be expected to be more responsive to a Federal Civil War sites preservation initiative than others. It may be important to allow interested local governments with one or more sites to work directly with the Federal program and its staff if interest at the state level is limited.

Private Action Alternatives

1. Develop mechanisms to coordinate the work of the Civil War Trust with the Federal Civil War heritage preservation program, to maximize effectiveness of the overall effort.

Rationale: There are advantages to a preservation effort with strong public and private leadership entities at the national level. One example is the Federal historic preservation program and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This partnership provides the strengths of public and private action. To avoid competition, duplication of effort and lost opportunities, it is desirable to have the work of the Civil War Trust coordinated with the Federal government program with regard to the universe of sites to be included, the significance of individual sites, grant money available, and how it is distributed. Sharing common goals and priorities would allow responsibilities to be distributed among the two entities in the most efficient manner without concerns arising about different missions and desired outcomes.

2. Establish local land trust groups in conjunction with as many Civil War sites as possible.

Rationale: Local land trusts' combined strengths of local knowledge, contacts, and commitment make them one of the

greatest assets a specific preservation effort can have. Local governments have many competing priorities and responsibilities. A local non-profit group provides a dedicated local contact that can work with local individuals and local, state and national organizations and governments to pursue the full range of preservation alternatives. Leadership on this initiative could come from the Civil War Trust and other private non-profit organizations, with both public and private financial support.

CHAPTER III: APPROACHES TO PRESERVATION

There are many ways to preserve Civil War battlefields and sites, including acquisition of title, easements or development rights; land use planning and regulation; and financial incentives. No single approach is expected to provide the answer to the challenge at every site. A combination of approaches will be necessary that acknowledges variations in the nature of the resources, the extent of threats to them, and the political and cultural contexts in which they exist.

Given the size and number of sites associated with the Civil War, it will not be possible to preserve every site. Sites must be surveyed and evaluated to develop priorities among sites; to identify the most significant areas within sites; and to characterize the nature and use of adjacent lands. This information can guide the selection of an overall approach to preservation at an individual site and the specific preservation alternatives to be used.

There are three major steps involved in developing a protection strategy for a particular site:

- characterization of the site;
- determination of the portion to be preserved;
- selection of particular preservation alternatives.

Each of these steps is discussed briefly below.

Characterization of the Site

The inventory of 373 individual battlefields being conducted by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, in collaboration with National Park Service Regional Offices and SHPOs, will allow individual sites to be characterized in terms of the following variables:

- major significance — minor significance
- large — small
- high development pressure — low development pressure
- strong state/local planning capacity — weak state/local planning capacity
- integrity intact — integrity lost

Information being gathered to determine significance of the sites includes military significance in terms of the entire war, military significance within a particular campaign, social and economic significance of the event, and interpretive potential. Information being gathered regarding threats and current conditions includes such things as growth patterns within the area, immediate threats to the site, and whether or not the jurisdiction(s) it is located in have zoning. Finally, information being gathered regarding degree of integrity is measured by the number of important features—roads, terrain, hedges, buildings—intact or lost. Once this kind of site information is available, it can be used to guide the next two steps in the process: deciding how much to preserve and what preservation strategies to use to accomplish this.

How Much to Preserve

The battlefield inventory has established a study area boundary and core area boundary or boundaries for each site. Core areas are defined as the portions of the site on which the most intense fighting took place, or the most decisive moments in the battle occurred. Based on that information and various other site characteristics it is possible to make one of the following decisions:

- to preserve the entire study area;
- to preserve the entire core area;
- to preserve a representative portion of the core;
- to preserve an interpretative element.

While efforts may be made to protect the most valuable sites in their entirety, in most instances it is likely preservation efforts will concentrate on protecting some or all of the core areas. For sites lost to urban development or otherwise beyond substantial preservation, a small site, monument or other interpretative element may be all that is possible. In many cases, preservation activity will begin with a partial preservation approach, while staying open to opportunities to extend protec-

tion to larger areas as they arise. The determination of boundaries and areas of significance also arises in nominating sites for the National Register of Historic Places. Nominating a site requires a definition of the boundaries of that site and an ability to defend those boundaries based on National Register eligibility criteria.

At this point the Civil War sites inventory being conducted by the National Park Service includes only battlefield sites. It does not include any non-battlefield sites. Battlefields tend to be the largest sites and among the most difficult to preserve, since battlefield protection requires preservation of large areas of open land. Significant non-battlefield sites such as forts, hospitals and headquarters may be easier to protect in their entirety. They involve less acreage and appear to offer more revenue generating potential than sites with no structures on them.

All of the site information available will need to be used in setting a goal of full or partial preservation for an individual site. The approach selected will depend on an assessment of the value of the site, its degree of integrity, competing demands for use of the site, and the resources available.

Selection of Preservation Alternatives

Once site information has been gathered, boundaries established, and a goal of full or partial preservation set, it is necessary to select among an array of specific preservation alternatives to protect the site. Some generalizations can be made about the kinds of alternatives that are most appropriate for different kinds of situations. As with all generalizations, there will be exceptions, but these initial suggestions provide a place to start in considering preservation alternatives for particular sites.

If a site has major significance and high integrity, it may be appropriate to try to preserve it by acquiring full or partial rights to as much of the property as possible. If the site is large, fee simple acquisition of the entire site may be impractical. Conservation easements, purchase of development rights and other alternatives may need to be used to supplement acquisition of a portion of the site. If a site has minor significance, it may be most appropriate to use local land use planning and zoning to maintain the area in low density use with roadside markers to provide interpretation. In states and localities with little planning and zoning, acquisition, voluntary conservation, and other private initiatives will need to be emphasized.

Within the group of sites with major significance, two factors likely to make a great difference in determining the choice of preservation alternatives are the amount of development pressure on the site, and whether it still has high integrity or is compromised significantly. The degree of development pressure on a site affects the relative values between existing land uses, such as agriculture and forestry, and alternative land uses, such as housing, commercial or industrial activities. This in turn affects the cost of employing various preservation alternatives. For example, the cost of purchased easements will be low where the market for alternative uses is minimal, and high where alternative use options are greater. In addition to the level of development pressure on a site, the level of integrity that remains at the site is crucial to deciding how much to preserve and how to go about it. The chart on page 29 suggests the kinds of preservation alternatives that might be appropriate for sites with different combinations of these two characteristics. It is offered as an example and is not inclusive of all possible alternatives. Each site will be different and will require an assessment of the particular situation.

Case Studies

To illustrate the different paths that can be used to preserve Civil War sites, case studies have been prepared that summarize preservation efforts at five locations: Antietam, Prairie Grove, Balls Bluff, Pamplin Park and Andersonville. They are included in the Appendix. Each of the battlefield sites is in a different type of ownership. One is a Federal park, one is a state park, one is a regional park, and one is in private ownership.

Andersonville offers an example of preservation efforts at a non-battlefield site. At each of these sites, individuals and groups are using their own creative combination of preservation alternatives to accomplish the task.

In reviewing the alternatives outlined in the remainder of this study, it is important to remember they represent a variety of paths that can be taken to preserve Civil War sites. Some will be more appropriate for certain sites than others. All of the paths require partnerships. In the case of some alternatives, Federal, state or local government must take the lead. In others, that is left to the landowner, a local land trust or other private entity. Given the enormity of the task, all players and paths must be used, both singly and in combinations that fit the individual situations.

PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVES THAT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED FOR SITES WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS

LOW DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE - INTEGRITY INTACT

Alternatives to Consider

- identify core area(s)
- acquire title, easements or development rights on as much of core as possible
- purchase and lease for farming
- purchase and resell for farming with easements
- use limited development projects
- promote compatible use zoning on peripheral areas and adjacent lands
- seek easements on land in viewsheds
- seek scenic designation for access corridors
- nominate for the National Register or seek designation as a National Historic Landmark

HIGH DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE - INTEGRITY INTACT

Alternatives to Consider

- identify core area(s)
- acquire title, easements or development rights on as much of core as possible
- purchase and lease for farming
- purchase and resell for farming with easements
- use limited development projects
- promote compatible use zoning on peripheral areas and adjacent lands
- seek easements on land in viewsheds
- seek scenic designation for access corridors
- nominate for the National Register or seek designation as a National Historic Landmark

Low or High Development Pressure - Integrity Lost

Alternatives to Consider

- define what remains of site
- identify best remaining interpretive opportunity
- explore options for public access
- consider limited acquisition
- seek restoration of remaining structures/elements
- use vegetative buffers to screen adjacent development
- seek design controls on access corridors conduct archaeological investigations

CHAPTER IV: ACQUISITION

Full and Partial Acquisition Options

Given the complex and divisible nature of property rights, there are a number of acquisition options available to individuals and organizations trying to preserve Civil War sites and other portions of the rural landscape through some type of ownership.

- **Fee simple acquisition** - acquisition of full title to land and all the rights associated with it.
- **Fee simple acquisition and leaseback** - acquisition of full title with the land leased back to the previous owner or another party with use restrictions.
- **Fee simple acquisition and resale** - acquisition of full title with the land resold with use restrictions.
- **Acquisition of a conservation easement** - acquisition of a partial interest in land that provides some level of development restriction that is permanent and stays with the land when it is sold.
- **Purchase of development rights** - purchase of the right to develop property beyond its current use.

- **Bargain sale acquisition** - acquisition of full title at less than market price with the seller receiving credit for donating the difference between the market price and the sale price.
- **Undivided interest in property** - ownership split among several owners, with each owner having equal rights to the entire property and able to block changes in management and use.

These full or partial rights to property can be acquired in a variety of ways. Full or partial interest in property may be donated. It may be purchased from a willing seller or condemned and purchased by government from an unwilling seller through the process of eminent domain. The latter requires going through the constitutionally established process in which the public purpose to be served by condemnation is established, and a fair market price is determined and paid as compensation to the owner of the condemned land. All of these approaches have been used at one time or another to acquire Civil War battlefields and sites.

Fee simple site acquisition is an attractive preservation alternative to individuals and groups who want to protect Civil War sites because of the permanent protection it provides. It also carries difficulties with it. Fee simple acquisition is the most costly method of preservation, not only because initial acquisition costs are high, but because once acquired, these sites must be managed, made accessible, and interpreted. Local governments are wary of Federal and state government acquiring large tracts of land and removing them from the local tax rolls. This shifts more of the tax burden to other lands in the community and makes less land available for economic development, housing and other community uses. The use of eminent domain to acquire parkland has been highly controversial, sometimes leaving legacies of bitterness for generations. The costs and complexities of fee simple site acquisition have made many partial acquisition strategies attractive.

Conservation easements are one of the most attractive partial acquisition options. An easement is a legally enforceable interest in property created by transferring certain rights in property from one owner to another. When easements are used for conservation purposes, an owner donates or sells an easement that restricts future development of a piece of property. Owners retain the right to use and enjoy their property in all ways except those restricted by the easement. When property owners find tax incentives attractive enough to donate easements, these property rights are acquired at no direct cost to the preservation initiative. Even when easements must be bought, both acquisition and management costs are usually below costs for full acquisition and management. Use of easements also allows land to stay on the tax rolls and is often preferred by local governments. For all of these reasons, conservation easements have been used widely by public and private entities concerned with the preservation of large rural landscapes, including Civil War sites.

Purchase of development rights (PDR) programs closely resemble programs to purchase conservation easements. Both involve buying permanent restrictions on land development from the landowner for an agreed upon price, and enforcing them through deed restrictions that travel with the land when it is sold. In the case of PDR programs, which are adopted and administered by governments, these rights can be purchased and held permanently or they can be resold at some future time to landowners in other locations who want to purchase additional development rights. Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are among the states with PDR programs. They are financed by a combination of bonds and real estate transfer taxes. In some rapidly growing metropolitan areas, development rights can be almost as expensive to purchase as full title to land. For this reason, PDR programs are best suited to areas where development pressure is not too intense.

Limited development is another partial acquisition alternative that can be used to preserve core areas of Civil War battlefield sites. Limited development involves purchase of a tract of land for resource protection purposes, followed by resale of selected portions of the land with development restrictions. For example, a private land trust might buy 400 acres of a Civil War site and sell two or three large homesites with the stipulation that only one house may be built on each site, and that houses must be constructed in ways that do not intrude on the viewshed of the remainder of the property. The proceeds from the sale of the lots can be used to help fund the original purchase or other land acquisition needs of the organization. This approach has been used by a number of private land trusts including The Nature Conservancy, the Brandywine Conservancy in Pennsylvania, The Housatonic Valley Association in Connecticut, Colorado Open Lands, and others.

There are many advantages to carefully designed limited development programs. They generate revenue and permit more land to come under some type of protection than standard acquisition programs. They spread out management costs over several owners and permit multiple uses of land. If limited development projects are very successful, the proceeds can be used to develop revolving loan funds for acquisition of additional land. Limited development projects are also complex and only work under certain kinds of conditions. There must be a market for the large lots that are sold without any development rights beyond those specifically set out in the initial transaction. The non-profit organizations that initiate these programs must be careful how they implement them or the Internal Revenue Service may question the implications for their nonprofit status. Despite its complexities, limited development remains a valuable way to protect land with resource value.

Acquisition of Parkland

Adding new parks or lands to the National Park System is one of the most difficult ways to acquire Civil War battlefields and sites. Policies guiding parkland acquisition at the Federal level have been designed to limit Federal management responsibilities and costs to sites with national significance, where no other viable preservation alternative exists. Congress has indicated that it prefers, wherever possible, to have the NPS work in partnership with other governmental and private entities to preserve valuable natural, historic and cultural resources, rather than adding these resources to the Federal park system. However, additions to the Federal park system are one option that can be pursued to protect sites with the greatest national significance.

Specific policies have been developed for considering the **addition of new parks** to the national system. These are set out in *Management Policies: U.S. Department of Interior*, 1988. Congress has directed the NPS to undertake a New Area Study whenever it is contemplating addition of a new park to the national system. Factors that must be considered in a New Area Study include:

- the national significance of the site the availability of other protection options
- whether the type of site proposed is represented in the system already
- size and configuration of the land
- ability to accommodate public use
- vulnerability to threats
- administrative cost and feasibility
- acquisition cost
- management alternatives

Once they are completed, New Area Studies are transmitted to Congress to decide whether or not to authorize a new park unit. When Congress decides to acquire land for a new park, the authorization legislation sets out the types of acquisition that may be used: fee interest, less than fee interest, such as easements, etc. It also sets out sources of funding that are permitted, such as appropriations, donations, and transfer from another Federal agency.

The NPS also has detailed policies that guide **acquisition of land to expand the boundaries** of existing parks. Parks are separated into two major categories for purposes of additional land acquisition: those authorized prior to July 1, 1959, and those authorized since that date. In parks authorized prior to 1959, lands can be acquired on an opportunity basis, when offered for sale to the park or when acquisition is deemed necessary to prevent uses that would be detrimental to the park. For parks authorized since 1959, acquisition is approached on a systematic basis as needs are identified and resources are available. For some parks in both categories, Congress has placed limitations on acquisition, such as limiting it to donation or exchange, forbidding it through condemnation, and forbidding acceptance of donations outside the authorized park boundaries. In those cases, park land can be acquired only by the means authorized in the individual park legislation.

Another option that exists is acquisition of nationally significant areas as **affiliated areas** of the National Park System. Affiliated area status is a mechanism for recognizing the national significance of areas without assuming Federal management responsibilities. Cooperative management agreements are developed between the National Park Service and the management entity for the affiliated area. In 1990 the Park Service submitted a report to Congress recommending that affiliated areas be required to meet the same criteria for significance that are applied to potential park units.

Each state has its own park acquisition and expansion policies. State policies are influenced by many of the same factors that have dictated Federal policies: limited acquisition and management resources and a desire to keep as much land as possible in private ownership, if this can be done without sacrificing protection of the resource. It is necessary to go to individual state codes to know what the specific rules are governing establishment of new parks or expansion of existing parks in that state.

Acquisition by the Private Sector

Not all land acquired for preservation purposes at Civil War battlefields and sites has been acquired by government. Some land is acquired and managed by individuals with a strong commitment to conservation. Other land is acquired and managed by private conservation groups. The largest role played by private groups in land acquisition has been in acquiring conservation easements and other less than fee simple interests in land. By purchasing only conservation easements or development rights, private groups have been able to stretch their resources. Leaving land in private hands to be managed by resident owners, keeps these private groups from having to assume the costs involved in site management and maintenance, which escalate even further when sites have to be opened to the public and interpreted.

Recruitment of conservation buyers is an approach being used by The Nature Conservancy, The Chesapeake Bay

Foundation and others. These groups are working together to identify networks of conservation buyers who are interested in buying land of resource value when it becomes available and receiving tax benefits for placing permanent development restrictions on the land. These groups are also entering **voluntary stewardship agreements** with landowners willing to place development restrictions on their property. These tools can be used separately or in connection with limited development projects.

The private sector will continue to play a key role in acquiring valuable Civil War sites. This is the major mission of the national Civil War Trust and other long standing Civil War and land conservation groups, but these groups usually look to others to take over ownership and management of the land once it is acquired.

Recommended Approach

The national Civil War sites preservation strategy should endorse a diversified acquisition strategy that includes:

- determination of the relative significance of sites to guide public and private acquisition activity at the Federal, state and local levels;
- use of easements, purchase of development rights and other partial acquisition strategies by public and private entities to preserve Civil War sites;
- addition of significant sites to state and local park systems; and
- limited additions to the National Park system to protect the most nationally significant sites.

Funding should be sought at the Federal, state and local levels, from public and private sources to support this full range of acquisition activities.

Acquisition Alternatives

Federal Action Alternatives

1. Establish categories of Civil War battlefields and sites by relative significance, to direct full and partial acquisition efforts toward the most valuable sites, using criteria such as significance to the conduct of the War, social and cultural significance, levels of integrity and threat, and other key factors.

Rationale: With over 370 battlefields in the current National Park Service Study and an as yet unknown number of other sites that played some role in the progress and outcome of the war, it is important to identify the most significant sites to guide preservation activity. While there may continue to be a variety of lists developed by different organizations, the national Civil War heritage preservation effort needs nationally developed priorities that have substantial support from the various states, localities and private groups involved in the preservation partnership.

2. Seek Congressional funding for acquisition of full or partial interest in Civil War sites and make this funding available to all members of the preservation partnership: Federal, state and local government, and the full range of private organizations.

Rationale: Acquiring full or partial interest on land at Civil War sites of national significance will require more money than states, localities and private groups will be able to generate. As part of its Federal leadership role, the Federal government needs to commit a substantial amount of money for acquisition, as well as funding for technical assistance and program administration.

3. Identify a limited number of highly significant sites where immediate acquisition is recommended.

Rationale: Acquisition of title, easements or development rights at Civil War sites provides the greatest protection and is a reasonable goal for the most significant sites. In some cases threats to existing National Parks or major opportunities to enhance interpretation at these parks may make additional land acquisition at these sites desirable as well.

4. Introduce legislation to allow land that is adjacent to or in close proximity to an existing Federal Civil War park, but outside the park boundary, to be donated to the park if the National Park Service considers the donation beneficial to park management and interpretation.

Rationale: In many instances the legislation establishing national parks does not permit individual parks to accept donated land outside their boundaries. Eliminating this restriction would allow land the Park Service considers valuable to the mission of the park to be added to the park without any acquisition cost. Management costs would have to be considered as part of the decision to accept the donation, along with consideration of the value of the land to the park and its interpretation and the views of surrounding communities. Park expansion has always been politically controversial. Limit-

ing the proposed change to Civil War parks would avoid taking on a larger political battle than is necessary. It might also be helpful to set a geographic limit on areas that would be eligible for donation outside the park boundary.

5. Introduce legislation authorizing the National Park Service to receive conservation easements outside the boundaries of a Civil War park as gifts, or purchase easements outside the boundaries from willing landowners.

Rationale: This would provide a way to protect park viewsheds and approaches to parks in situations where no viable state, local or private easement programs exist.

State and Local Action Alternatives

1. Establish state easement and purchase of development rights programs to preserve Civil War sites and farmland surrounding them.

Rationale: Purchase of easements and Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) programs are ways to preserve land in its current use without having to pay full acquisition costs. PDRs are estimated to cost on average about 50% of the total acquisition costs of land, allowing the acquisition dollar to go twice as far. They also allow the existing use, usually farming, to continue, keeping the land under private management. The Federal government could work with state partners to promote PDR programs by preparing model state enabling legislation, sharing success stories, and allowing state PDR programs to apply for some portion of the Federal acquisition money available.

2. Include additional Civil War sites in state park systems.

Rationale: State park systems are an alternative to national ownership that provides a very high level of protection for a site. local governments and citizens may be more receptive to the establishment or expansion of a state park than to a Federal park. States have even more financial constraints than the Federal government, which means this alternative will only be an option for a limited number of sites.

3. Include additional Civil War sites in local park systems.

Rationale: Local park systems are often overlooked as an opportunity to preserve Civil War sites. Local Civil War parks can be used to stimulate tourism and provide educational opportunities as well as recreational greenspace. Many new local parks are established every year, particularly in rapidly growing metropolitan areas. The national inventory and significance lists could be made available to local governments to encourage consideration of Civil War sites for new park locations. Federal and state technical assistance could be provided in interpreting these sites. Small Federal and/or private grants set aside for this purpose could serve as an incentive to local governments to select these sites for new parks.

Private Action Alternatives

1. Increase private efforts to fund acquisition activities, and make private funds available to a full range of private non-profit organizations at the state and local levels.

Rationale: Private funds are needed to supplement public dollars and can be used to provide match money required to draw down public dollars. Different groups will take the lead in preservation activities in different situations and the private sector has greater flexibility than the public sector in who it provides funding to. Every effort should be made to capitalize on that flexibility.

2. Use limited development projects to preserve Civil War sites.

Rationale: The use of limited development strategies by private developers and conservation groups, where sale of a portion of a site finances the acquisition and preservation of the most valuable area, is a way to increase private sector participation. Purchasing as large a site as possible can help maximize preservation options and financial success. Because of the complexity of this process, it is an area where technical assistance from individuals with legal and real estate development expertise will be particularly valuable.

CHAPTER V: PLANNING AND REGULATION

Efforts to preserve Civil War battlefields and sites must extend beyond acquisition. Planning and land use regulations, and financial incentives, which are discussed in the next chapter, are all important mechanisms for protecting these resources.

Planning that affects Civil War sites takes place at many different levels. Site level planning focuses directly on the resource and charts a course for its future development and use. Local planning determines zoning classifications and other

factors with dramatic implications for the future of these sites, and provides an opportunity to integrate Civil War site preservation with other community goals. Many states are adopting state land use policies and regulations to guide growth and development, and Federal site inventory work is an important foundation for all of these planning efforts. Planning for the preservation of Civil War battlefields and sites is important whether the site has been acquired or not. When sites have been acquired, individual site plans, and plans made for the use of land surrounding those sites, are both important. When resources are not available for site acquisition, land use planning and regulatory techniques become vital preservation alternatives in their own right.

Planning at the Site Level

The amount of planning being done for individual Civil War battlefields and sites varies widely from site to site. All Federal parks are required to have general management plans and some state and local parks have them as well. Very few privately owned sites have any kind of management plan, although in some cases owners have developed visions for the future of these sites which bear some similarity to a plan concept form. The purpose in all cases of developing a management plan is to articulate goals for the site and implementation strategies to achieve those goals.

The fundamental components of a Federal park management plan could provide a model for other site level planning. Every Federal park General Management Plan (GMP) is required to:

- set forth a management concept for the park;
- identify strategies for achieving park objectives; and
- establish a role for the park unit within the context of regional trends and plans for conservation, recreation, transportation, economic development, and other regional issues.

These are appropriate elements for any Civil War site management plan, Federal, state, local, public or private.

One of the major goals of the American Battlefield Protection Program has been to get Battlefield Protection Plans developed for all 25 battlefields included in the program. These plans are intended to address boundaries, protection alternatives and interpretation. Once adopted, the plans will provide priorities for acquisition of land and easements, a basis for negotiating with local governments regarding planning and zoning in the area, and overall guidance on implementing a long term protection program. The value of having such plans suggests this should be a goal for as many Civil War sites, publicly and privately owned, as possible. The breadth and detail of such plans can be expected to vary considerably, depending on the size, location, significance and ownership status of the site.

Local Planning and Regulation

Historically, most land use planning and regulatory responsibility has been delegated to local governments. They establish community goals in the areas of public safety, economic development, resource protection, housing, and public service delivery, and use planning, local ordinances and public investments to implement those goals. For this reason, local land use planning and regulatory activity are on the front line with regard to Civil War site preservation.

There are three major tools for managing land use and protecting resources at the local level:

- **the comprehensive plan** - a locally adopted document that establishes goals and policies for the community and includes a land use map, designation categories of land use for various areas in the community, including commercial areas, housing areas, agricultural areas, and resource protection areas.
- **the zoning ordinance** - a text and map adopted by a local government that establishes the type and density of development allowed on particular parcels of land in a community.
- **the subdivision ordinance** - a locally adopted ordinance that establishes the rules for subdividing land into smaller parcels for residential development.

Communities differ in how many of these tools they have in place. Where they exist, plans and ordinances vary in how complete they are, their level of sophistication, and the frequency with which they are updated.

During the 1960s and 70s, with the emergence of concern about protecting farmland and natural and historic resources and providing more efficient public service delivery, a number of new local land use management techniques were developed. Some of the most widely used include:

- **agricultural and forestal districts** - designed to protect farming activities and create eligibility for special tax assessments or other financial incentives.
- **historic and design control overlay districts** - used in addition to underlying zoning to protect historic structures, scenic corridors, viewsheds and other valuable portions of the natural and cultural landscapes.
- **sign control ordinances** - designed to regulate the size, shape and location of signs to minimize visual impacts.

- **performance zoning** - used as an alternative to rigid use and density restrictions, providing flexible performance requirements to be achieved in a variety of ways.
- **cluster zoning** - a type of performance zoning used to concentrate development on one portion of a site in order to preserve the remainder of the site for conservation or recreation purposes.
- **transfer of development rights** - used to allow landowners in a preservation zone to sell the development rights on their land to landowners in a receiving zone where additional development is being encouraged.
- **urban service areas** - designed to concentrate public utilities in certain areas to encourage development in those areas and discourage development in others.
- **adequate public facilities ordinances** - designed to limit new development to areas where adequate public facilities are already in place to provide for more efficient land use and public service delivery.
- **development agreements** - products of negotiations between local governments and developers regarding the density, design and phasing of individual development projects.

Used singly, or in combination, these local planning and regulatory alternatives can be a powerful tool for preserving Civil War sites and the land around them. For example, combining use and density zoning with design overlay districts that minimize the visual impact of development is one of the most effective ways to integrate new development with landscape preservation. Not all of these techniques are available to all local governments.

The specific tools available depend upon the laws and enabling legislation that exist in particular states. For a further discussion of local land use planning and regulatory tools see *Saving America's Countryside: A Guide to Rural Conservation*, by Samuel N. Stokes, et. al.

In addition to choosing from among the tools listed above, some communities experiencing strong development pressures have taken the dramatic step of establishing **development moratoriums** that bring a temporary halt to new development, while they develop plans, adopt ordinances to guide this development, or prepare to accommodate the growth. These have been used while communities updated their comprehensive plans, evaluated the necessity of restricting development in environmentally sensitive areas, prepared a redevelopment plan for a blighted area, or completed the infrastructure necessary to serve a particular area. They can apply to all or only part of a community. The City of Atlanta, Georgia, adopted a twelve-month moratorium on demolition of historic properties while it developed a new comprehensive preservation ordinance. The courts have upheld the use of moratoriums or interim controls, provided they are adopted for brief periods of time and the activities to be accomplished during the time are carefully delineated and justified.

In approaching land use planning and regulation at the local level, it is important to **combine resource protection activities with other community values and goals**. These can include economic development, job creation and retention, recreational opportunities, agricultural land preservation and others. The town of Perryville, Kentucky has experienced success with their recent heritage tourism initiative. With technical assistance from the Kentucky SHPO and the American Battlefield Protection Program, the town has secured \$2.5 million of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) enhancement money to make improvements to the Perryville Battlefield and the town's historic main street. This is designed to give an economic boost to this small rural community, which has seen many of its young people leave because there were no jobs available.

Other communities are linking preservation of natural and cultural resources with the preservation of their rural character and lifestyle. A number of jurisdictions in the Connecticut River Valley have adopted "town character plans" and strategies for preserving that character, which include: special site plan review, sign controls, farmland and open-space protection, and scenic roadway designations. These communities are using a combination of local planning and zoning techniques to promote development patterns that protect the character of the rural landscape while still allowing their communities to grow and change. The illustrations on the next two pages demonstrate the difference between conventional and creative development patterns in terms of their visual effect on the landscape. The total amount of development in both cases is exactly the same. *Dealing with Change in the Connecticut River Valley: A Design Manual for Conservation and Development*, by Robert D. Yaro, et. al., describes the process and tools being used in communities to accomplish this type of creative development and offers case examples.

The opportunities to link Civil War site planning with local community planning are almost unlimited. They vary from community to community, whether it is working to coordinate with a local greenways program as is being done at Wilson's Creek and at Richmond National Battlefield Park, or with farmland preservation initiatives at Antietam and Prairie Grove, or with tourism and recreational initiatives at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and many other sites. Each situation is different. Part of the partnership to preserve Civil War sites involves providing Federal and state financial and technical assistance to help local communities take these sites into consideration as they assess their needs, establish goals, and select strategies to achieve those goals.

State Planning and Regulation

While states have traditionally delegated most land use planning and regulatory activity to local governments, they have begun to play an increasingly active role in resource protection and growth management. This reflects a growing awareness that issues such as air and water quality and infrastructure needs do not conform to local jurisdictional boundaries and require some type of state level coordination and oversight. This makes state land use planning and regulation another important path to pursue in attempting to preserve Civil War sites.

The major way in which states have been taking an active role in land use planning is through the adoption of **state growth management plans**. Hawaii, Oregon, Florida and Vermont were among the first states to adopt state goals and policies to guide land use planning and decision-making. Motivated by threats to natural and historic resources and escalating costs of providing public services, many other states including New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Washington, Maryland and Georgia have followed suit and adopted growth management programs. Oregon and New Jersey have adopted state land use plans which establish growth area boundaries, and policies to encourage growth inside these boundaries and restrict growth outside the boundaries. They require local land use plans to be consistent with these state plans. The more policy oriented programs, like those in Vermont and Georgia, establish state land use goals, but leave localities free to achieve state goals in a variety of ways. All of the state planning programs involve state-local partnerships. Some programs require local consistency with the state standards and provide oversight to ensure that this happens. In other states, participation is voluntary, with incentives provided to encourage participation. State growth management programs and plans are being used in a variety of ways, including, in some cases, to set policies and standards for historic resource protection. They provide another opportunity to bring Civil War sites to the attention of state and local decision makers. For a fuller discussion of state growth management programs, see John M. DeGrove's *Emerging State and Regional Roles in Growth Management*.

In addition to state growth management plans, or in some cases as a component of these, a number of states have established **heritage programs** to plan for the protection of natural, historic and cultural resources of exceptional value. These programs involve developing inventories of the state's most valuable resources and using these inventories for state, regional and local planning purposes. Civil War sites could become another element in state heritage inventories. This often includes mapping on state and local geographic information Systems which expands awareness of the existence and location of these sites and brings them to the attention of public and private decision makers.

Another type of state activity with implications for Civil War site preservation is **state environmental impact reviews**. A number of states have laws requiring state environmental impact reviews similar to the Federal EIS required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires the impacts of any Federally funded project on valuable natural, historical or cultural resources to be reviewed and mitigated. Other states have adopted laws similar to the Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. These state laws address the potential impacts of any state funded projects on historical and cultural resources in particular. New Mexico, Kansas, North Dakota and other states have adopted laws of this type. Rhode Island, Vermont and Oregon deal with this through their planning laws by requiring local comprehensive plans to include historic resource inventories and protection policies and requiring the state to comply with these plans unless no workable alternatives exist. Some of the most significant encroachments on Civil War sites have come from state actions, and these kinds of state laws and policies can form an important line of defense for these sites. For a summary of current state statutes addressing this see, "Protecting Historic Places from Harmful Actions by State Agencies," prepared by Constance Beaumont at the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Regional Planning and Resource Protection

Regional planning has been promoted over the years as the most appropriate way to deal with transportation, economic development, resource protection, affordable housing, and other areas of public responsibility that cross jurisdictional boundaries. While resistance to adding a new layer of government and reluctance to give up local autonomy have stalled many regional planning initiatives, there have been some notable successes in the area of regional resource protection planning. Some deal with regional resources within the boundaries of a single state, like the California Coastal Zone Program, others cross state boundaries and are multi-state plans, like the Chesapeake Bay Protection Program. Models exist in several European countries as well. All of these initiatives deal with resource protection over very large geographic areas.

In Great Britain, the Countryside Commission was set up to promote preservation of large areas of rural countryside that are primarily privately owned. The Commission establishes policies that are implemented by local planning authorities through local development plans, conditional development permission, and planning agreements between landowners and local authorities. In 1991, the Countryside Commission launched a new Countryside Stewardship Program designed to protect special categories of landscapes including coastal areas, old meadows and pastures, and historic landscapes. Under

this program, landowners select from a menu of approved conservation measures and, in exchange for signing a ten-year agreement to implement those measures, receive annual incentive payments from the Commission. It is difficult to transfer ideas directly from Great Britain to this country because of the dramatic differences in British and American planning law, however, the National Park Service has been examining the possibility of using voluntary agreements between landowners and the Park Service in viewsheds and other areas adjacent to national parks.

One example of a large scale regional resource protection program in this country is the New Jersey Pinelands Protection Program. In the late 1970s, legislation was introduced at the Federal level to protect the Pinelands, a fragile ecosystem considered to have national significance that makes up 30% of New Jersey's land area and is within easy access of thirty million metropolitan residents. In 1978, Congress passed a law calling on the state of New Jersey to establish a special management area to protect the Pinelands. The Federal Pinelands National Reserve legislation called for:

- establishment of a 15 member commission to plan for and administer the reserve, including one Federal representative; seven local representatives, one from each affected local jurisdiction; and seven gubernatorial appointees representative of a broad range of interest in the region;
- an interim moratorium on Federal projects within a certain portion of the area;
- Federal funds for planning, land acquisition and operation of the commission;
- development of a plan that recognized existing activities, encouraged activities consistent with protection the resource, and identified acquisition priorities; and
- implementation of the program at the state level.

The Federal legislation was developed by New Jersey Congress members, in close cooperation with the governor's office and state legislators. The Federal program was adopted first by gubernatorial Executive Order and then by the New Jersey State Legislature. The Legislature added provisions clarifying the powers of the new commission, requiring local land use plans to conform to the regional plan, and initiating state funding to help finance acquisition. Some of the factors considered most essential to building support for the initiative were:

- Federal seed money for planning and acquisition;
- combining landscape preservation goals with a regional growth program;
- payments in lieu of taxes to local governments; and
- development credits for landowners to mitigate the costs of preservation.

The National Park Service has been exploring a regional concept which it calls American Heritage Landscapes. As contemplated at this time, the system would be authorized by Congress to provide national recognition and oversight for highly significant landscapes without Federal acquisition or management. The system would be administered by state and local governments in partnership with landowners and community organizations, with technical assistance from the Federal government. Candidates for heritage landscape designation would be nominated and then reviewed by a Federal advisory board. If a landscape were selected, Federal legislation would be introduced which would specify a management and use framework for the area. Federal financial and technical assistance would be provided during the start-up period, but eventually these projects would be expected to rely on other funding sources, which could include existing state and Federal preservation assistance programs. For more information on the American Heritage Landscape proposal, see the working paper, "American Heritage Landscape Program," prepared by the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service.

The American Heritage Landscape proposal is still in the concept phase, but the three **National Heritage Corridors** designated by Congress: The Blackstone River Valley, The Delaware Lehigh Navigation Canal, and the Illinois-Michigan Canal use a similar model. In each case, a commission has been established consisting of local interests and one Federal participant. These commissions do not purchase or hold land, they engage in planning activities, seek funding, and coordinate state and Federal technical assistance. Additional information on heritage areas can be found in Sally Oldham's article "Heritage Areas: A Policy Perspective" in the March/April 1992 issue of *Historic Preservation Forum*.

Recommended Approach

To maximize the use of land use planning and regulation to preserve Civil War battlefields and sites the national strategy should:

- initiate planning activities for specific sites or groups of sites that lack management plans;
- build on existing land use planning and regulatory activities at the local, state, and regional levels where they exist;
- provide Federal grants to encourage additional state and local activity; and
- expand availability and understanding of innovative techniques for resource protection at the local level.

Emphasis should be placed on getting management plans in place for as many individual sites as possible to provide guidance on land acquisition, public access, interpretation, and cooperation with surrounding landowners and local jurisdictions. One avenue to pursue would be to establish one or more regional Civil War site commissions to develop plans and management strategies for a group of sites or campaigns located in a particular region.

While most localities and an increasing number of states have active land use planning and regulatory programs, in most cases, because of a lack of adequate resource identification information and general awareness about these sites, Civil War sites have received limited attention in these state and local planning activities. Effort should be made to alter that by supporting resource identification activities, providing financial assistance, and developing public-private partnerships at the national, state and local levels to get Civil War site protection integrated into existing planning and regulatory activities.

Planning and Regulatory Alternatives

Federal Action Alternatives

1. Continue to conduct and fund Civil War site survey activities, allowing state and local governments and private organizations to play a major role in identifying other battlefield and non-battlefield sites to be surveyed.

Rationale: Survey work is essential for planning at all levels to protect Civil War sites. It is important for determining significance, boundaries, and threats. States, communities, and private individuals are in a good position to help identify valuable battlefield and non-battlefield sites. They can also assist Federal survey work, if funding is provided.

2. Send notification of and information on all inventoried Civil War sites to local governments in the jurisdictions in which they are located.

Rationale: Local governments often do not know about the presence of Civil War heritage sites in their communities. Sending notification increases the likelihood these sites will be identified in local land use plans and taken into consideration by individuals contemplating future development projects.

3. Develop site management plans for sites on the national inventory, by providing Federal financial and technical assistance to states, localities and private organizations to develop these plans. Some type of state/local or private financial match should be required.

Rationale: These plans are needed to establish acquisition priorities for sites, guidelines for interpretation and use, and to serve as a basis for negotiation with landowners, local governments and others on issues related to site preservation. Initial efforts need to be concentrated on the more significant sites. Requiring state or local match money would direct limited resources to states and communities that are sufficiently concerned about preservation of a site to be willing to make a direct contribution themselves.

4. Provide Federal funding for SHPOs to develop comprehensive inventories of laws, policies, programs, and funding available to localities and regions in their state for Civil War site preservation purposes. This would include Federal preservation programs; state preservation programs; state planning laws; state tax incentives; Federal and state funding such as preservation grants and enhancement money under ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act); and local planning tools.

Rationale: Rural communities with small staffs are often unaware of the kinds of tools and funding available for preservation planning and implementation. It would be useful for the Federal Civil War sites preservation program and SHPO offices to have this kind of information available for communities, when more direct technical assistance cannot be provided. The New England Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as part of its "Project Prepare," has developed a workbook that can be used to catalogue legislation relating to land use, growth management and preservation. It might be possible to use the "Project Prepare" workbook as a starting point for cataloguing laws and programs with particular relevance for Civil War site preservation.

State and Local Action Alternatives

1. Adopt state laws that require inclusion of Civil War and other historic sites in local comprehensive plans.

Rationale: Having resources included in local comprehensive plans and land use maps is the first step toward local action to preserve these sites. The local comprehensive plan serves as a basis for local zoning decisions, public investment decisions regarding roads, parks, water and sewer lines, and for other important local policy decisions.

2. Adopt state statutes that protect Civil War sites from harmful actions by state agencies.

Rationale: The Section 106 review process of the National Historic Preservation Act administered by The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, requires review of the impacts of any Federally funded project on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Many states have no comparable provisions of this kind that apply to state funded projects and state actions can pose major threats to Civil War sites and other historic resources.

3. Amend state enabling legislation to expand the tools available to local governments to guide growth into suitable areas and away from sensitive natural, historical and cultural areas.

Rationale: Local government authority to adopt transfer of development rights, purchase of development rights, adequate public facilities and similar ordinances varies widely from state to state. Localities that lack the authority to adopt ordinances to guide growth and development in orderly patterns, are not able to make use of many of the preservation strategies available, even when the local community has the will to do so.

4. Enact a uniform recreational use statute in all states to protect owners of private historic sites from legal liability when they allow public access to their land.

Rationale: Many Civil War sites will remain in private ownership. Private landowners would be more willing to allow public access to these sites if their liability in case of injury could be eliminated or limited. While many states have recreational use statutes, they are often legally ambiguous, and no uniformity exists across states. A model statute needs to be developed and adopted that defines responsibilities of owners; whose liability the statute limits; and what types of land and activities are covered. For an initial discussion of this topic see "Recreational Use Statutes: Time for Reform," by Goldstein, Telfer and Kennedy.

5. Establish one or more regional Civil War site preservation commissions to preserve and manage groups of sites located in a particular region. These could have regional governance commissions that would be responsible for developing a management plan and integrating preservation strategies with an overall development concept for the region.

Rationale: This approach places responsibility for developing a preservation and management strategy in a body dominated by local and regional interests, which is in a position to integrate preservation needs with broader community concerns. The commission could include some Federal and/or state representation if this were desired. It becomes the commission's responsibility to develop an inventory of the management area; designate the most valuable portions for acquisition of land or easements; and recommend less stringent forms of protection for the remaining areas. If this method were used to preserve sites that were part of a single campaign, it could offer interpretation advantages as well.

6. Adopt historic preservation elements in local comprehensive plans that include mapping of identified Civil War sites and other historic resources.

Rationale: Comprehensive plans are used to guide the future growth and development of communities. Identifying historic resources and adopting preservation policies guides future development in ways that are responsive to resource protection.

7. Require notice of historic designations on land and any restrictions or requirements attached to such designations in all real estate sales contracts.

Rationale: This would make all purchasers aware of such restrictions and requirements when purchasing land and allow them to factor that in when making investment decisions.

8. Consider local government adoption of development moratoriums on highly significant Civil War sites facing intense development pressure, while management plans for these sites are developed.

Rationale: Development moratoriums have been adopted by a number of local communities to buy time to plan for areas under extreme development pressure. Not all states permit moratoriums, but in states that do, courts have upheld them, provided the public purpose is clearly delineated and a strict time limit is adopted. This could be used to draw attention to key sites and prevent irreversible changes from occurring while a management plan is adopted and initial implementation steps are taken. It would be appropriate for sites with the highest resource value, where local, state and national significance had already been established.

9. Develop a community assessment guide to be used by Civil War site host communities. This could include a step by step process for evaluating threats to the site, community planning capacity and resources, relevant state laws and regulations, and opportunities to combine site preservation with other community goals.

Rationale: A site and context assessment is valuable in designing a preservation strategy and management plan for a site. A variety of preservation techniques exist that can be used singly or in combination with one another, but not all of them will be useful at every site. A rigorous physical and institutional assessment is key to selecting appropriate and workable strategies. The American Battlefield Protection Program provides some initial guidance of this kind. The New England Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation has produced a book entitled *Saving Place: A Guide and Report Card for Protection Community Character*. This could serve as a starting place for developing a guide specifically directed toward Civil War site preservation.

10. Use computer imaging to demonstrate the level of development existing plans and ordinances would allow on historic sites to educate citizens about threats to these sites.

Rationale: Citizens often assume land that is currently undeveloped will remain that way. Showing what existing development permission will allow helps people consider whether or not they want an area to be developed that way in the future. Many communities are using this as part of community “visioning processes.”

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Voluntary conservation by private landowners has always been an important way to preserve rural landscapes like Civil War battlefields. Developing and nurturing appreciation for the value of a resource in individual landowners will continue to be a cornerstone of any voluntary land preservation effort. The other key element in voluntary preservation programs is the availability of tax and other financial incentives to encourage private owners to protect their land.

Tax incentives can take a variety of forms. Federal tax laws grant tax deductions and credits for a wide variety of activities the government wants to encourage. Tax deductions reduce the total income on which tax is calculated; tax credits are subtracted directly from tax owed. Since tax credits are subtracted from the actual tax bill, they are more valuable than deductions and serve as a stronger incentive. Since every tax deduction, exemption, or credit granted by Federal, state or local government reduces the amount of tax revenue received from that source and shifts the burden to other tax payers, the public purpose to be served by a particular tax incentive must be weighed carefully before the incentive is adopted.

In addition to tax incentives, there are other financial incentives that can be used to encourage land conservation. These include transfer of development rights programs, revenue sharing and others. While not as widely used as tax incentives, these are important options in a preservation strategy for large land areas. Financial incentives of all kinds are important to keep land in private ownership, while achieving public preservation goals.

Federal Tax Incentives

Federal tax incentives to preserve valuable rural land include the opportunity to deduct the value of donated property or interest in property from annual income prior to calculating annual income tax, and the opportunity to deduct the value of a donation from an estate before the estate tax is calculated.

Federal income tax laws permit landowners to take deductions from their taxable income if they donate land or some portion of their interest in land to a qualified governmental or nonprofit agency. The landowner is allowed to deduct the value of the donation from their annual income tax up to 30% of that annual income. Large donations can be spread out over a six-year period up to the legal percentage for each of those six years. The donation or partial donation of land can take a number of forms including outright donation of all interest in the property, donation of some or all of the development rights through a scenic easement, selling land at a bargain price for less than its full value and taking a deduction for the donated portion and other variations. In each case, the value of the donation must be determined through proscribed IRS procedures. The tax benefits will vary based on the nature of the property, the nature of the gift and the donor's particular tax situation. The chart below offers one example of the benefits that can be achieved from donating land as compared to selling it.

Similar benefits are available for reducing Federal estate taxes and the same types of donations are possible: outright donation, donation of a conservation easement or other permitted types of partial donation. In this case, once the value of the gift has been determined through the proscribed procedures, the value of an estate may be reduced by the amount of the gift before the estate tax is calculated.

Comparison of Net Return on Sale vs. Donation of Land: An Example

SITUATION

An investor or group of investors (partnership or subchapter S) owns real estate with the following characteristics and is in the described tax brackets.

Appraised Value:

Present Cost Basis:

Ordinary Tax Rate (Fed. & State)

Capital Capital Gains Rate (Fed. & State)

OPTIONS

a. Sale

Appraised Value (FMV): 25% Discount for cash Sales and Less Brokerage commission Proceeds Before Taxes

Less: Basis

Taxes @ 40%

Plus: Basis

TOTAL NET RETURN

b. Gift using FMV as tax deduction

Appraised Value

Ordinary Tax Rate

TOTAL NET RETURN

\$1,000,000
\$ 100,000
40%
40%

\$1,000,000
(250,000)

\$ 750,000

\$ 100,000
\$ 650,000

\$ (260,000)
\$ 390,000

\$ 100,000
\$ 490,000

\$1,000,000
40%
\$ 400,000

CONCLUSION

Using the value of donated property as a deduction, the investor(s) can receive an after-tax return from a charitable gift that is comparable to sale of the property.

Source: National Trust for Historic Preservation Department of Law and Public Policy

In addition to these basic income and estate tax incentives, tax incentives are available to corporations if the donations meet certain criteria. Individuals subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax must have the tax benefits for donating interests in land calculated under different rules.

Two **proposed changes in Federal tax law** affecting donations of land or easements on land were introduced in the last Congress. HR 2149, The Open Space Preservation Act of 1992, designed to modify the Estate Tax Code H, proposed that land on which a permanent conservation easement had been donated be exempt from Federal estate taxes, to serve as an additional incentive to donate easements. The bill had a large number of sponsors, but was defeated because the revenue option it included to off-set the cost of this exemption to the Federal treasury had already been used by others.

H.R. 1557, first introduced in March 1991, proposes a change relating to the donation of appreciated property for individuals subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax. The Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) provision in the tax code is designed to assure that everyone pays a minimum tax, including high income taxpayers who have been successful in using special deductions, credits and certain non-taxable income to reduce their regular income tax liability. At present, individuals subject to the AMT can only deduct their basis or cost in land and other real property donated to charitable organizations, not the appreciated value of the property. H.R. 1557; on which no final action has been taken, would change that and make donations of land and other appreciated property more attractive to individuals subject to the AMT.

A fundamental strategy question in considering new tax incentives is whether to pursue incentives for Civil War sites alone, to the extent the law allows, or to seek incentives for a broader category of publicly valuable rural lands. The advantage of pursuing incentives that apply only to Civil War sites is that it limits budget implications. This is important, because the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 requires any tax reduction to be offset by a tax increase or trade-off of some kind that makes it revenue neutral. The larger the category of lands affected by a proposed new tax incentive, the larger the off-set required. On the other hand, pursuing incentives that apply to a larger category of lands makes coalition building easier. It might be possible in some cases to seek tax incentives directed at Civil War sites initially, with the idea that these could be broadened to apply to other valuable lands in the future.

State Tax Incentives

Like the Federal government, states establish tax incentives and forego revenue to promote specific public policies. Some states have established tax benefits to promote the preservation of rural lands or historic properties. Maryland has a **state income tax deduction** for donation of land and easements to qualified state and private non-profit agencies. It also allows the Maryland Environmental Trust to confer a 15 year **local property tax exemption** on anyone donating a conservation easement to the Trust. Wisconsin and Michigan have state **income tax credits** for land placed in designated agricultural preservation districts. Using a tax disincentive approach, Vermont established an **elevated capital gains tax** on all undeveloped land held for a short period of time and then sold, to penalize such speculation. In addition, many states have passed state enabling legislation permitting local governments to establish agricultural and forestal districts and assess land at its value for agricultural and forestal use rather than at its development potential value for local property tax purposes. Review of individual state enabling legislation and programs is necessary to determine the actual tax incentives available for land preservation in individual states.

Local Tax Incentives

Local governments are more limited than Federal and state governments in the type of tax incentives available to them. The primary local tax affecting landowners is the real property tax. Depending on the local tax rate, in the case of large landowners this can be a significant tax. Most states allow local governments to establish **use value assessments** as opposed to market rate assessments for land placed in agricultural and forestal districts. Many localities across the country have agreed to establish these districts and accept the reduced amount of tax revenue, usually with tax recapture penalties, if the land is pulled out of these districts before the time established by law. This is a useful incentive to keep land in agricultural use in the short-term; it does not provide long-term protection. Another type of tax incentive available to local governments are **abateements or freezes on local property taxes** to encourage rehabilitation of historic properties, placing conservation easements on property or other actions the local government wants to encourage. As a corollary, permanent local property assessment reductions should result when land value is reduced through donation of a scenic easement to a qualified public or private agency. Unfortunately, valuations done for Federal or state tax purposes are not always incorporated into the local assessment process.

Other Financial Incentives

While tax benefits have been the most widely used financial incentive for voluntary land conservation, other incentives are available. In general, these incentives have been designed to provide some degree of equity between owners of land which the public wants to preserve, and owners of land on which development is being encouraged. Since in both cases government action affects the value of land, governments have sought to equalize costs and benefits across landowners.

Landowners are not the only ones who experience financial loss as a result of public restrictions placed on the use of land. Local governments derive a major portion of their revenue from real estate property taxes. If land is taken off the tax rolls or kept in low intensity uses, local tax revenue is affected. In some cases, this is off-set by the reduced service costs that result from lower intensity uses; in other cases it is not. Payment in lieu of taxes by Federal or state government is one approach that has been used to reduce the impact of land conservation programs on local revenues and promote local support and cooperation in implementing Federal and state initiatives. Some of the financial incentives that have been developed in recent years to address these local concerns are described briefly below.

Transfer of Development Rights programs have been used since the 1970s to preserve farmland, open space and historic properties. Under a TDR program, government establishes “sending zones” where it wishes to minimize development and preserve existing uses, and “receiving zones” where it wishes to encourage denser development. A property owner in a sending zone can sell the development rights on his property to an owner in the receiving zone, realizing a profit from the sale of the development rights while continuing to own the property and receive income from farming, use of an historic structure or other activity. The landowner acquiring the transferred development rights is allowed to develop his land to a higher density than the by-right zoning would allow.

The concept of TDRs was greeted with great enthusiasm when it was first introduced. It has proved very effective in a limited number of situations. Preserving large amounts of agricultural acreage in Montgomery County, Maryland is a prime example. But TDR programs require very special conditions for success. The land to be protected must be close enough to a growing metropolitan area for development pressure and a market for development rights to exist. In situations where development pressure does exist, local governments must keep by-right zoning provisions strict enough to sustain the market for development rights. If by-right zoning provisions are generous, there is no need to acquire extra development rights and the market for rights from “sending” zones collapses. Another problem sometimes faced by communities attempting to establish TDR programs is the reluctance of citizens to have their portion of the county designated as a receiving zone, with the higher development densities that accompany that. Despite these considerable hurdles to establishing successful TDR programs, they remain an option for conserving large areas of sensitive lands, including Civil War sites.

Revenue Sharing is another way to deal with equity issues across jurisdictional boundaries and among individual landowners that has had only limited application. It is being used by the regional government in the Twin Cities area in Minnesota and by several cities and counties in Virginia. Under the New Jersey Pinelands Protection Act, the state established a Pinelands Development Credit Bank funded by a portion of the tax revenues received from the Pinelands area. Landowners in areas with the greatest development restrictions share in the tax revenue realized from increased property values in the other areas inside the Pinelands area through sale of individual development credits. The payments are not intended to pay the full value of the development rights but are described as a type of profit-sharing”. This alternative might be explored in conjunction with a regional commission established to preserve sites located in a particular geographic area.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes are a way of addressing equity concerns at the local level. Payments in lieu of taxes are made to local governments for specific services or as more general governmental compensation. Military installations make payments to local school systems to cover costs of educating children of military personnel. Some public and private universities make payments in lieu of taxes to the communities in which they are located. There is also some precedent for payments in lieu of taxes when land is taken off the tax rolls or reduced in value as a result of significant conservation restrictions. The New Jersey Pinelands Protection Act included provisions for some payment in lieu of taxes to municipalities to compensate for lost revenue.

Compatible Use

The most common way of preserving rural land today is to have it used for economically productive activities that are consistent with landscape preservation. A combination of regulatory and tax incentives can be used to encourage compatible uses on land adjacent to Civil War battlefields and sites.

Agricultural activity is generally considered to be compatible with Civil War site preservation. Several of the tax incentive programs outlined above encourage owners to keep land in agricultural use, including special tax assessment districts and tax deductions for donations of conservation easements. Agricultural leasing is another way to promote agricultural activity on or adjacent to Civil War sites. Portions of both Federal and state parkland are leased for agricultural use, and when private land trusts buy land outright, they usually lease it back to farmers to generate income and reduce management costs. Exclusive agricultural zoning is another way to protect agricultural activities. It keeps agriculture from being encroached upon by residential uses and then attacked as a nuisance activity by new neighbors. The American Farmland Trust in Washington, D.C. has information on a wide variety of mechanisms available to keep land in agricultural use.

Low-density residential development is another compatible use. Houses existed on or adjacent to most Civil War sites during the time of the war. If appropriately situated, low-density residential development can occur without destroying the viewshed. There are many ways to encourage low density residential development including transfer of development rights programs, purchase of development rights programs, limited development projects and others discussed in earlier chapters of this study.

For many small towns and rural areas, as well as for larger cities, tourism is a major source of jobs and tax revenue. Civil War sites have a large national constituency and are used by states, regions and localities to promote tourism. Heritage tourism requires sensitivity in coordinating site preservation and interpretation with public access and amenity needs. It is not appropriate for all sites, but when it is carefully designed, it can be a way to link preservation of individual historic sites or groups of sites with local, regional and state economic development. Heritage tourism can provide property owners and local governments with a substantial economic return, while preserving valuable historic sites. This type of economic development is attractive to some communities because it does not require as high a rate of investment in public infrastructure—roads, schools, water and sewer—as other development alternatives. A variety of kinds of state and local promotional activities from magazine and newspaper advertising to video tours and brochures are being used to encourage and support heritage tourism activities.

Recommended Approach

Financial incentives to encourage preservation of Civil War sites need to include:

- tax law changes that expand income and estate tax benefits for the donation of land and easements;
- additional financial incentives at the state and local levels;
- incentives to maintain farming and other compatible uses on and adjacent to Civil War sites.

There are a number of Federal tax incentives in place that encourage landowners to preserve valuable rural lands, but the current rules restrict the value of these incentives for many property owners. The period allowed for spreading out income tax benefits is relatively short and there are limits on the amount of income to which deductions can be applied. Estate tax requirements often force heirs to sell land to pay the taxes. Federal procedures for evaluating land and easement donations are not consistent across regions and are not always taken into account by state and local governments when they assess property. These problems need to be addressed. And while Federal tax incentives are the single most attractive financial incentive, Federal tax incentives alone will not be sufficient. State and local incentives need to be expanded to promote private land conservation as well.

Tax reform is a complex and lengthy process. Where existing proposals exist, it is logical to build on those rather than starting over. In some cases, however, it will make sense to narrow the proposal to apply only to Civil War sites to minimize budget implications.

Financial Incentive Alternatives

Federal Action Alternatives

1. Support an increase in the percentage of tax liability against which a deduction or credit may be applied and extend the number of taxable years over which the deduction or credit may be spread out.

Rationale: Donation or bargain sale of land or easements on large tracts of appreciated land can have substantial economic value. It may well exceed the 30% present annual limit on deductions and it is often impossible to capture the full tax benefit within the six year time limit. Expanding the income and time limits would allow more landowners to capture the full tax benefits available. This is particularly important for farmers and others whose incomes are small relative to the value of their land, and who need to be able to spread the benefits over a higher portion of their income and a longer period of time to be able to realize any real benefit.

2. Enhance estate tax incentives for donation of conservation easements and allow donation of easements for up to two years after a decedent's death.

Rationale: When land is the primary asset in an estate, it often has to be sold to pay estate taxes. Forcing the sale of property can be contrary to public policies to protect farmland and other valuable natural and historical resources. There are incentives in the Estate Tax Code dealing with reduction in value for estate tax purposes of land that is under a conservation easement, but these provisions are limited in their applicability and effectiveness. Allowing heirs to consider easement donations after a decedent's death and receive estate tax benefits is another way to increase donations. Those who favor enhancing estate tax incentives argue that they are not as costly as increased income tax incentives, because many fewer land owners are eligible. Only .3% of all estates in the U.S. are subject to estate taxes. Estate tax incentives are also more attractive to landowners with large landholdings but limited incomes, who are not in a position to benefit from income tax incentives. H.R. 2149, The Open Space Preservation Act, expected to be reintroduced next year, is one vehicle that could be used to accomplish some of these changes.

3. Expand Section 2032A of the Estate Tax Code which provides individuals who inherit farmland with incentives to keep the land in farm use.

Rationale: Farming is one of the activities that is most compatible with Civil War site preservation. This makes farmland preservation an important aspect of any national Civil War sites preservation strategy. Current estate tax benefits for farmers are restricted to estates where farm real estate is less than 25% of the estate; where less than 50% of the estate is farm related; and where the farm is actively managed by the decedent's family (leasing is not allowed). This excludes many heirs from participating. Expanded applicability could have benefits for both farmland and Civil War site preservation.

4. Allow the full deduction for donation of appreciated property including land and conservation easements for individuals paying the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Rationale: The AMT has reduced the tax benefits of charitable contributions for individuals subject to it by limiting deductions to the cost of land and other personal property donated to charitable organizations. H.R. 1557 proposes that taxpayers subject to the AMT be allowed to deduct the appreciated value of the property as well. If this were adopted, it would provide another incentive to encourage donation of land for conservation purposes.

5. Permit a roll-over or delay of capital gains tax on farmland if the land continues in agricultural use when it is sold.

Rationale: This would function like the carry-over allowed on the sale of a primary residence and it would provide another incentive for farmland preservation.

6. Convert the current Federal income tax deduction for charitable donation of land or easements into an income tax credit.

Rationale: The purpose of providing tax benefits for donation of land and easements is to provide enough of an incentive that property owners will consider such donations rather than selling land for development. A tax credit carries much greater value than an income deduction. The full value of the credit is subtracted from taxes due, rather than being deducted up front to determine taxable income. Particularly in situations where land is or is expected to be in high demand with substantial sale value, the higher incentive is needed to make preservation a competitive option. A dramatic example of the incentive value of tax credits is the success of the historic rehabilitation tax credit for restoring historic buildings. With this program in full operation in 1984, 3,200 buildings were rehabilitated taking advantage of the credit. The rules for receiving the credit were severely reduced in 1986 and by 1991, just 729 applications for the credit were received. Restoring the original tax credit program has remained one of the highest priorities of the historic preservation community because of the extraordinary results it produced. This suggests tax credits for donation of land or easements could be one of the most powerful incentives available.

7. Have the Internal Revenue Service send guidance on the valuation of donated land and easements to all its regions and encourage use of that guidance in making valuation determinations.

Rationale: Current valuation procedures are inconsistent across regions. Introducing uniform guidance would provide greater certainty for land owners, conservation groups and governmental bodies in evaluating the consequences of these donations. IRS benchmark decisions on appraising easements could be distributed as guidance to regional offices.

8. Provide Federal funding to support state and regional heritage tourism initiatives through the Historic Preservation Fund or other mechanisms.

Rationale: Heritage tourism is an important way for Civil War sites to contribute to the local economy. A number of states, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, and others have heritage tourism programs. The national Civil War sites preservation program could look for ways to support these efforts and expand the amount of attention given to Civil War heritage by providing funding and technical assistance directed toward developing Civil War heritage corridors. This assistance should be focused at the state and regional levels where the impact is likely to be the greatest.

9. Provide Federal payments in lieu of taxes to local governments for Federal Civil War parks within their jurisdictions.

Rationale: These payments would minimize revenue loss for local governments and increase their support for development of new parks or expansion of existing parks within their jurisdictions. A disadvantage of this alternative is that if such payments had to be made for all parks, not just Civil War parks, the costs could be very substantial.

State and Local Action Alternatives

1. Establish state income tax credits for donation of land or easements or for placing land in agricultural and forestal districts, with appropriate recapture provisions for the latter.

Rationale: Federal tax incentives need to be supplemented by state incentives to maximize private land conservation efforts. While a few states offer this type of income tax incentive, most do not.

2. Establish state and local transferable development rights programs, revenue sharing and other incentives to build greater equity into land conservation programs.

Rationale: Federal, state and local policies to conserve land usually distribute costs and benefits unequally. Innovative state and local policies to promote greater equity across land owners is desirable. State TDR programs that permitted exchange of development rights across jurisdictional boundaries would be one way to deal with a limited market for development rights in rural areas.

3. Provide state payments in lieu of taxes to local governments for state Civil War parks within their jurisdictions.

Rationale: These payments would minimize revenue loss for local governments and increase their support for development of new parks or expansion of existing parks within their jurisdictions. A state Real Estate Transfer Tax would be one way to finance such payments at the state level. A disadvantage of this alternative is that if such payments had to be made for all parks, not just Civil War parks, the costs could be very substantial.

4. Establish local property tax exemptions for fixed periods of time on land placed under permanent conservation easement.

Rationale: This provides another incentive to landowners to place conservation easements on their land. It could be initiated at the local or state level. One way to reduce local government opposition to such a proposal would be for the state to compensate the local government for some or all of the lost revenue, or to freeze property assessments for some fixed period of time rather than granting full exemptions.

5. Train local assessors to reflect historic designations and voluntary development restrictions on land in making local property tax assessments.

Rationale: Restrictions placed on land for conservation purposes often are not reflected in local property tax assessments, unless the land is in a use value assessment district. Providing training for local assessors in all of the kinds of development restrictions that may be in place could provide more equitable tax assessments.

Private Action Alternatives

1. Establish a technical assistance program for landowners considering donation of land or easements and provide funding to cover appraisals and legal costs associated with such donations.

Rationale: Determining the costs, benefits and implications of donating land or easements can be a complex and expensive process. In some cases, just exploring this constitutes an insurmountable barrier. The Maryland Environmental Trust has established a fund and provides technical assistance in these matters. Promoting this in other states, within the Civil War Trust, or elsewhere, could facilitate bringing more land under protection of some type.

CHAPTER VII: FUNDING

A national effort to protect Civil War sites will require funding for a variety of purposes and from a variety of sources. Funding is needed to acquire land, easements, and development rights. It is also needed to fund survey work, planning and technical assistance. An almost unlimited number of funding sources and mechanisms exist. Some of the most commonly used are identified in this chapter. The particular sources available to different states and localities will depend on the constitutions, laws and political climates in those jurisdictions. Any serious Civil War site preservation effort will require determination and creativity in identifying potential sources and building the constituency needed to mobilize the resources for that purpose.

Level of Funding Needed

It is not possible to generate a single number and say with confidence it is the amount of money needed to preserve the nation's Civil War heritage. The size and number of sites involved, the different local conditions in which they exist, and the volatility of land costs make it very difficult to estimate potential land acquisition costs. Decisions about how much of a site to preserve and how to preserve it—fee simple acquisition, acquisition of conservation easements, limited development, etc.—will have a dramatic effect on the cost of preservation. And there are costs associated with resource identification, planning and interpretation activities.

It is possible to look at the cost of selected acquisition activities in recent years and see the wide range in prices paid for land acquisition. In 1989, Congress acquired a portion of the Manassas battlefield through a legislative taking. The cost of that purchase has been determined to be about \$135 million. The National Park Service recently received an appraisal of \$2.3 million for 400 acres at the Wilderness Battlefield in Hamilton's Thicket, Virginia. Information obtained from the Conservation Fund indicates the fair market value of land acquired as part of large site purchases of 100 acres or more in the last 2-3 years has been \$2,500-\$6,000 per acre at Gettysburg; \$4,000-\$6,000 per acre at Antietam; and \$2,000-\$3,000 an acre at Chancellorsville. During this same 2-3 year period, a small two acre parcel at City Point cost \$57,000 per acre; twelve acres of industrially zoned land at Fredericksburg sold for \$35,000 an acre; and one acre residential lots at Corinth and Prairie Grove sold for \$25,000 an acre and up. By contrast, 125 acres were purchased at Shiloh for a total of \$100,000. The chart on the below shows prices paid by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites for various tracts of land at battlefield sites over the last four years. This information illustrates the wide range of costs for land acquisition. depending on the size of the site, development pressures, zoning and other variables.

Real Estate Acquired by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites (APCWS) 1989-1992

Site and Date	Acreage	Cost
1. White Oak Road 4 parcels 1989-1991	30.3	\$ 57,794
2. Bentonville 1990	7.24	22,500
3. Hatcher's Run 1990	50.00	65,000
4. McDowell 1990	126.488	64,000
5. Fisher's Hill 1991	194.39	222,000
6. Byram's Ford 1991	38.75	42,600
7. Rich Mountain 1992		26,000

Source: Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites, Fredericksburg, VA

In addition to these sample acquisition costs at battlefield sites, Congress has appropriated between \$2 and \$3 million dollars for the last two years to cover resource identification and planning activities related to Civil War sites at the Federal,

state and local levels. Federal funds are needed to support the full range of acquisition, resource identification, planning, technical assistance and interpretation activities.

As with all resource protection endeavors, the need for resources can be expected to exceed what can be generated. If Civil War heritage preservation is established as a national priority, the national government will be looked to for the largest financial commitment, but each level of government and each private organization involved in the preservation partnership can be asked to evaluate needs and priorities and determine the level of resources it is prepared to commit to this task.

Federal Funding Sources

The most direct source of Federal funding for any activity, including Civil War site acquisition and protection activities, is an appropriation of general tax dollars by Congress for a specific purpose. This was the source of the millions of dollars used to acquire a portion of the Manassas Battlefield in Prince William County, Virginia. Direct appropriations of this kind are difficult to achieve in today's budgetary climate and usually require urgent, high visibility causes.

In addition to money Congress can appropriate directly for a specific cause, there are a number of ongoing Federal funding programs with direct relevance for Civil War Site preservation, including the Historic Preservation Fund, The American Battlefield Protection Program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and money for enhancement activities under the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Historic Preservation Fund was established under the 1976 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The law dedicated a portion of the money received by the Federal government under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to this fund. It called for Congress to make an annual appropriation from the fund to carry out the purposes of the 1966 Act. This included funds to support Federal preservation activities, and state historic preservation offices and activities. Grants to the states require a 50% cash or in-kind match for all activities except state and local survey work, which require a 30% match. The Secretary of the Interior apportions grants among the states according to a prescribed formula. A minimum of 10% of the money received by each state must go to Certified Local Governments. Separate allocations can be made from the fund to The National Trust for Historic Preservation to carry out its activities and to non-profit organizations representing minority groups involved in activities to preserve their cultural heritage.

Congressional appropriation of grants to the states from The Historic Preservation Fund reached a high of over \$47 million in 1980. It dropped to \$19.5 million in 1981. Congress appropriated \$30 million in 1992, and the current Administration has requested just over \$34 million for 1993, still well below the high of \$47 million appropriated in 1980, even in present day dollars, which do not account for inflation. States are permitted to allocate these funds as they see fit across eligible activities which include survey work, National Register nominations, preservation planning and acquisition. This is one type of Federal funding being used already in some states for Civil War site preservation activities.

The American Battlefield Protection Program, launched in 1990 by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., is a partnership program designed to promote responsible stewardship of American battlefield sites. The initial focus has been on 25 Civil War battlefields and the program has provided financial and technical assistance to state and local governments and private organizations actively involved in preserving these sites. Secretary Lujan secured \$2.1 million for the Battlefield Protection Program in 1992. Approximately \$200,000 of that was used for grants to the states. The Secretary requested \$10 million in the 1993 Federal budget. Congress has appropriated \$2.102 million for 1993, none of which is available for land acquisition.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established in 1964 to provide matching funds to states for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation land and facilities; and to provide grants to the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purchase of outdoor recreation land and protection of wildlife. Funding was provided by admission fees, special taxes and Congressional appropriations. Sixty percent of the Land and Water Conservation funds appropriated by Congress go to states with a 50% matching requirement. Money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund reached a peak of \$800 million in 1978. Just over \$300 million was appropriated in 1992.

A new source of Federal funding now available to be tapped for historic resource protection is **enhancement funds from the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)**. ISTEA is the 1991 reauthorization of the Federal highway law. In addition to providing funding for highways, transit, and other transportation facilities, \$3.5 billion over the next six years has been provided to finance activities designed to enhance the quality of travel experiences. This money can be used for scenic or historic highway programs, acquisition of scenic easements and historic sites, landscaping, archaeological research, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, and other activities. All states receive an apportionment of ISTEA funds according to a funding formula, a portion of which must be spent on enhancement activities. To apply for these funds, local governments and regional transportation organizations submit requests to

the state in the same way they request other transportation dollars. This represents a significant new source of funding for historic preservation at the state and local level. It could be particularly valuable for Civil War Site preservation, given that a large percentage of these sites are bisected by or adjacent to major roadways, but the initiative must come from the local, regional or state level.

These four sources of Federal funding for Civil War site preservation in no way exhaust the potential resources available at the Federal level. One role of an ongoing National Park Service program responsible for Civil War heritage preservation would be to identify and mobilize use of the wide range of resources available at the Federal level.

State Funding Sources

The same concerns about managing growth to keep infrastructure costs down and protect resources that have led to state land use plans and regulations have led to a dramatic rise in state land conservation programs. These include state programs to acquire parkland, open space, and scenic easements, and to support private organizations involved in land conservation activities. States have developed a variety of mechanisms to fund these land conservation activities.

For states as for the Federal government, **direct appropriation** of tax dollars is one way to finance land conservation activities. In addition to appropriations from general funds, states, like the Federal government, can use a variety of specific taxes for this purpose. Sales taxes, cigarette taxes, gasoline taxes, and amusement taxes are examples of **specific taxes** states can use portions of for land conservation purposes. One of the special taxes used most commonly by states for land conservation is a **real estate transfer tax**. A real estate transfer tax is a tax on property transactions where a small percentage of the purchase price is charged as the transfer tax. Florida, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Arkansas and Tennessee, among others, use real estate transfer taxes to fund state land acquisition programs. Financing acquisition of permanent open space with real estate transfer taxes is attractive to many who see rapid development driving the need for public land acquisition. Real estate transfer taxes provide an excellent source of funding during boom times. Recent experience has demonstrated their shortcomings during recessionary times, when real estate transactions drop dramatically. Delaware saw the resources from its real estate transfer tax drop 30% from 1989 to 1991.

Bond funding is the oldest and most widely used source of funding for land acquisition at the state level. States can sell general obligation bonds, which are paid back out of general tax revenues, or revenue bonds which are repaid with user fees, tolls, special taxes or other earmarked revenues. Of these two alternatives, states are turning more to revenue bonds, because they are subject to fewer restrictions and requirements than general obligation bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the states and require tax increases if necessary to pay them off. For this reason, they are subject to caps and voter referendums. Revenue bonds are backed only by the specifically dedicated revenue sources and usually require only legislative approval. Florida's Preservation 2000 Program, Delaware's Greenspace Program and Rhode Island's Open Space and Recreation Grants are financed by revenue bonds as are a number of other state programs.

Special tax districts are another mechanism being used at state, regional and local levels to fund open space acquisition and other activities. These involve establishing boundaries around an area to provide specific benefits or services in that district. A portion of the existing property tax can be diverted to a specific purpose or a surcharge added to be paid by those living in the district. They can be administered by an existing governmental body or by a quasi-governmental agency established to administer the district. They have been used at the local level to finance improvements in special business districts. They have also been used to help finance and maintain local and regional parks, golf courses and other recreational amenities, and for a variety of other public purposes. A version of this approach has been used in the New Jersey Pinelands Preservation Program and might be considered to help finance one or more regional Civil War sites preservation efforts.

Some states have elected to place the money they generate for open space acquisition in **trust funds**. These funds can receive their initial funding from direct appropriations, bonds, lotteries, or other sources. Trust funds are a way of generating a predictable and sustainable source of funding over a period of years, provided funds are structured in ways that do not allow them to be raided for other state needs during difficult times. One of the most active state programs of this kind is the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund. The Fund was established in 1987, backed by an unusual alliance of housing and environmental groups concerned about the effect rising land costs were having on housing affordability and environmental resource protection. It is governed by a small board with broad powers to move quickly as opportunities arise. It works through state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations, and provides technical assistance grants to nonprofits. The Trust Fund is financed with a combination of real estate transfer taxes and state bonds. Through April 1992, approximately \$41 million had been appropriated to the Trust Fund, about \$16.2 million for land conservation projects. It received a sizeable increase in funding for 1993 due to strong gubernatorial support, an ef-

fective case being made for the Fund's contribution to the State's tourism, agriculture and housing industries, and convincing arguments regarding favorable acquisition opportunities due to the recession.

In addition to the various funding sources outlined above, states have turned to some innovative interim financing tools including such things as lease purchases, installment purchases, and promissory notes. The purpose of these is to allow governments that face a cap on current borrowing capacity to acquire land that becomes available through one or more bridge mechanisms, until full funding becomes available. For discussion of these and other state funding alternatives see Phyllis Myers, *Mechanisms for Communities to Protect Open Space*.

Local Funding Sources

Local sources of funding for land conservation are more limited than state sources, but they include many of the same ones available to states: **general tax revenue appropriations, general obligation and revenue bonds, and special tax districts**. Some of the more notable local land acquisition programs in recent years include a \$125 million bond issue in King County, Washington, a \$95 million bond issue in Dade County, Florida, and \$130 million in bonds approved by a series of Rhode Island towns in the late 1980's.

In addition to the more traditional sources of funding, localities have developed some innovative ways of financing open space acquisition. Some states have adopted laws allowing local communities to charge **impact fees** on new development. In some cases **mitigation banks** have been set up requiring developers to pay the assessed impact fee into a bank or fund to be used to fund public improvements wherever they are needed, not just in the area adjacent to the project site. In states that permit local governments to impose impact fees, recent Supreme Court rulings require a tight link between the project being taxed and the improvements being funded. A different but related approach used to acquire parkland or open space in some localities is conditional zoning. This allows developers to offer certain kinds of amenities, including donation of open space as part of the development approval process. Localities can also **dedicate tourism dollars** for preservation purposes. A local community that derives much of its sales tax revenue from heritage tourism might dedicate a portion of that revenue to acquisition and management of historic lands and structures.

The alternatives available to local communities vary greatly from state to state, depending on the powers granted to local governments in that state. Within those constraints however, the options are limited only by the political support that can be generated for various funding alternatives.

Private Funding Sources

Most of the private funding for land conservation has come from **national nonprofit organizations** dedicated to this purpose. These groups rely primarily on direct support from individuals, corporations, foundations and other organizations. Some also sponsor special funding initiatives. It is hoped that recent Federal legislation authorizing the sale of **commemorative Civil War coins** will generate as much as \$20 to \$30 million for the Civil War Trust to use for site preservation. The Civil War Trust also has formed a partnership with the American Forestry Association to raise funds through the sale of historic trees.

Organizations associated with the preservation of particular Civil War sites have initiated programs to sell commemorative plots of ground at battlefield sites, much in the way people buy individual bricks to support the restoration of historic buildings. The purchase is in name only, the land remains undivided and managed for conservation purposes. These approaches are designed to attract resources from a large number of individuals who are drawn to establishing some personal connection to a site as a way of preserving it. The sale of wood products made from on-site trees and other crafts, as is being done at Honey Springs, Oklahoma and elsewhere, are other ways to raise funds at individual sites.

While **sale of bonds** is usually undertaken by governments, this is another option available to private groups as well, if an adequate source of repayment revenue is available. The reason for private organizations to sell bonds is the same as for public entities. It allows them to obtain a large sum of money all at once to meet a particular need or needs and pay it back over time in installments. Private groups can sell these bonds on behalf of government when for political or other reasons government does not wish to do so. This was the case in 1983 when The Nature Conservancy floated a five year \$2 million bond for the state of Mississippi to acquire over 3,000 acres of wetlands. Private nonprofit groups may also sell bonds for their own purposes. The Internal Revenue Service limits private activity bond issues to \$150 million.

Revolving loan funds have been used extensively by private nonprofit groups to rehabilitate historic buildings in urban areas. They have been used less often for land conservation purposes. An initial source of funds is needed to establish a revolving loan fund. Once these funds are available, they can be used to purchase threatened properties which can then be resold with development restrictions, with the proceeds returned to the fund. Revolving loan funds need to be replenished periodically, because the development restrictions placed on land reduce the resale value making the return to the

fund lower than the outlay. One way to replenish revolving loan funds is by combining them with limited development projects, where land is purchased and a portion of it is resold with development restrictions. The proceeds are used to cover the cost of the remaining land and any excess can be put into the revolving fund.

Private nonprofit groups have been particularly creative in using their resources in ways that allow them to be recaptured and used again. They can move quickly to acquire land on behalf of Federal, state or local governments and hold it for a period of time until public funds are appropriated and the land is sold to the governmental entity. This requires careful negotiations by all parties to establish realistic expectations. Private groups also acquire land and recapture a portion of their costs by leasing land for agriculture or other compatible uses. They may purchase options on property, or lease land with an option to buy as ways to preserve threatened lands until money to buy land or permanent easements is secured.

Federal Funding Strategies

While financial contributions will be needed from all partners, Federal funding will be a key element in making the preservation partnership work. One of the primary ways the Federal government gets state and local governments to carry out national goals and policies is by providing funds to support a portion of the implementation activities. This strategy has been used in the Historic Preservation Act program of 1966, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Coastal Zone Management program and countless other Federally adopted programs.

In developing a Federal funding strategy, it will be necessary to decide what activities to fund, what groups will be eligible to apply, and how to distribute the money. The activities to be funded might include resource identification, planning, acquisition, and interpretation. Groups eligible to apply for funding might include just state governments, or state and local governments, or a combination of public and private agencies and organizations. Choices for administering the money include the option of using the existing Historic Preservation Fund, a new Civil War sites protection fund, or some other mechanism. In addition to deciding what activities to support and how the money should be administered, decisions need to be made as to whether all activities will compete for the total funding available, or whether some portion of the funds will be allocated for acquisition, and another portion for resource identification planning, and other activities. Finally, money could be provided with or without a match requirement from the grant recipients. The alternatives presented on the following pages are designed to capture these choices, and provide a range of options for generating and administering funds to support preservation efforts.

Recommended Approach

The national strategy to protect Civil War sites should include a commitment of Federal dollars to support a range of preservation activities, including:

- a program unit in the National Park Service dedicated to Civil War site preservation activities;
- resource identification and preservation planning activities at the state and local levels;
- acquisition of title, easements or development rights at key sites by national, state and local governments and organizations.

These Federal funds should be administered in a way that their use for Civil War site preservation is insured. This could include dedicated funds within the context of existing funding programs, or a new fund.

Responsibility to fund the preservation effort should not be left to the Federal government alone. The national strategy should include:

- a requirement that Federal dollars be matched with dollar and in-kind contributions at the state and local levels;
- a strong private fundraising component to supplement governmental efforts.

Funding Alternatives

Federal Action Alternatives

1. Establish a Civil War Heritage Fund to support Federal program activities and provide a pool of dollars states, local governments, and private groups can apply for to preserve these sites. Activities eligible for funding could include resource identification and planning at the state, regional, local and site levels; acquisition; preservation of historic structures; education and interpretation. Some type of match requirement should be established as part of the program.

Rationale: This fund would build on the well established approach of using Federal incentive dollars to motivate states and localities and private groups to implement Federal policies. National criteria could be developed for site and ap-

plicant eligibility, to target resources where they are most needed and will be best used. Requiring some type of match money builds applicant ownership and commitment and draws more total dollars into the effort. The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Critical Issues Fund Grant program might be used as a model for setting up such a program, although it emphasizes development of transferable solutions and techniques rather than site specific preservation initiatives, which would be a major focus of the Civil War heritage fund. A separate fund for Civil War site preservation activities would maintain high visibility, have its own political constituency, and would not require these sites to compete with other types of historic resource protection activities.

2. As an alternative, provide a substantial increase in annual allocations to the Historic Preservation Fund to support resource identification, planning and acquisition activities, and preservation of historic structures at Civil War sites.

Rationale: The Historic Preservation Fund is an existing mechanism for providing Federal funding to support preservation activities at the state and local level. Securing Federal funds for an endeavor requires two Congressional actions: authorization and appropriation. The Historic Preservation Fund is already authorized at this point to provide up to \$150 million in funding annually, even though Congress is only appropriating about \$35 million of that. This leaves additional funds, already authorized, that could be sought for Civil War site preservation. In addition, formulas for allocating the money, match requirements and administrative protocols have already been established. The disadvantage of using the existing Historic Preservation Fund is that it could be difficult to guarantee that the additional funds appropriated would be used for Civil War site preservation. States do not like to have these funds designated. They prefer to retain flexibility to use them for a broad range of preservation activities, but it might be possible to establish a Civil War sites set aside in the Fund like the current set aside for grants and loans to minority groups.

3. Identify Federal resources that offer partnership opportunities for protecting Civil War sites, while addressing other Federal goals and priorities, and encourage states and localities to seek these funds for Civil War site preservation purposes.

Rationale: There are a number of Federal programs that offer opportunities for funding partnerships, including support programs for agriculture and forestry, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act enhancement funds, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. They could be used in conjunction with Federal, state, local or private funds specifically earmarked for Civil War site preservation activities, but could not be expected to substitute for Federal funds appropriated directly for Civil War heritage preservation.

4. Provide technical assistance to states and localities on options available to raise funds for Civil War site and other open space acquisition needs.

Rationale: A number of innovative ways to generate revenue have been developed at the state and local levels. Information outlining these mechanisms, their applicability to different states, and the strategies used to get them adopted need to be made available to states and localities interested in pursuing such options.

State and Local Action Alternatives

1. Establish open space acquisition funds and ongoing funding sources to replenish them in all states with Civil War resources.

Rationale: State funds to support acquisition of valuable lands are crucial to state acquisition, easement and purchase of development rights programs. In addition to funding state activities, they can be an important source of match money for Federal dollars, and support local initiatives as well. Several states with Civil War sites have such funds already, and others, like Virginia, are in the process of establishing them.

2. Establish income tax check-offs or sale of commemorative license plates as sources of state funding to preserve Civil War sites.

Rationale: Once adopted, such mechanisms provide annual income which could be administered through a state trust fund or other mechanism. Income tax check-offs are difficult to establish. They would probably need to be sought as part of a broad state program to protect sensitive natural areas and historic lands. Commemorative license plates have been used in Maryland and Virginia to raise funds to protect the Chesapeake Bay. Given the broad and diverse constituency for the preservation of Civil War sites, this might be a promising avenue to pursue.

3. Support the use of meals, entertainment, or other tourism related taxes to fund heritage preservation activities at the state and local levels.

Rationale: Historic resources are major tourism attractions and are used widely by states and localities in tourism brochures, videos and presentations. It would be appropriate to use some portion of the entertainment taxes received by states and local governments to fund preservation activities, conservation trust funds and related activities.

Private Action Alternatives

1. Continue to initiate a variety of fund raising activities from appeals to individuals and corporations, to special projects like the recent coin legislation and historic trees initiative.

Rationale: Efforts need to be found to capitalize on the widespread interest in Civil War history and to translate that into funding to support preservation and interpretation activities. The initiatives will need to be tailored to specific organizations and situations.

2. Explore the sale of timber on Civil War sites to finance acquisition activities.

Rationale: Substantial amounts of timber can be sold on a piece of property without dramatic changes in its appearance, if the harvesting is done carefully. On some Civil War sites trees need to be removed to restore the site to its condition at the time of the war. Private or public entities could undertake this activity to generate funds. The National Trust for Historic Preservation generated a substantial amount of money from the sale of timber at Montpelier, James Madison's home in Orange County, Virginia.

3. Lobby for additional Federal, state and local funding to support Civil War heritage preservation.

Rationale: Private groups, especially those with sizeable memberships or connections to key legislators, have an important role to play in demonstrating the breadth and depth of public support for the preservation of these resources to public decision makers.

CHAPTER VIII: CONSTITUENCY BUILDING

Building a constituency for preserving the nation's Civil War heritage is a multi-faceted task. Interest in the Civil War and the human stories it contains is broad and deep, as witnessed by the extraordinary success of the recent PBS documentary and the many groups, books, magazines and other activities dedicated to the topic. But in many cases, this intense interest with Civil War history has not been tied to the land on which the battles were fought and other crucial events took place. It will require new coalitions and new educational and interpretive initiatives if Civil War sites themselves are to be valued and preserved as a means of learning about this watershed event in our national history.

Forming Alliances

Preservation of Civil War sites has a great deal in common with efforts to preserve large environmentally sensitive areas and other valuable cultural landscapes. Up to this point, however, groups concerned about Civil War site preservation have given limited attention to forming alliances with other land conservation groups at the Federal, state and local levels. Organizations concerned with farmland, open space and habitat preservation are natural allies. Because of the large amounts of acreage involved, all of these endeavors must be integrated into state and local planning activities and they require a careful balancing of private rights and public responsibilities. State and local advocacy groups are already in place pursuing land conservation activities. They may be able to be enlisted to support the preservation of Civil War sites as another way to achieve their broader goals.

In addition to alliances with land conservation groups, there are other opportunities for coalition building. Civil War sites can be used to promote heritage tourism. This provides opportunities to work with local Chambers of Commerce and state tourism offices to promote economic development in particular localities, regions and states. New or expanded Federal, state or local parks can provide welcome jobs. A youth job corps program putting young people to work restoring and maintaining Civil War sites could be a way to combine preservation of these sites with getting young people productively employed. Vermont's Housing and Conservation Trust Fund represents a creative alliance between land conservation and affordable housing interests.

Proponents of additional public recreation spaces are other potential allies for the Civil War heritage preservation movement. Many urban and suburban areas have large constituencies concerned about providing adequate greenspace and recreational opportunities to serve rapidly growing populations. Civil War site preservation could fill a portion of this need. Forming alliances with these groups might require re-examination of the goals and policies regarding the preservation of individual Civil War sites. For example, it might be necessary to seek ways to combine opportunities for quiet reflection and authentic interpretation with opportunities for picnicking and other more active recreational uses.

Opportunities to build alliances are almost unlimited, but they must be tailored to the contexts and political realities of individual sites. Coalition building requires all parties to be open to each other's needs and to seek ways to combine those needs without sacrificing fundamental interests. At this time, a national Civil War sites preservation effort has the opportunity to move beyond its traditional constituencies of historical societies, reenactors, and historians and join forces with others concerned with broader goals of land conservation, economic development, and public educational and recreational opportunities.

Education and Interpretation

Education and interpretation are not the primary focus of this study. They will require much more attention and consideration than can be provided here. But it is important to acknowledge their critical importance to any effective preservation strategy.

The most successful way to expand the constituency for a cause is through education. There are many educational avenues available to build knowledge and understanding about the Civil War, from school curriculums and site interpretation, to professional training programs, to community education and research studies. All of these avenues will be important in building and sustaining a constituency to support specific preservation initiatives.

School curriculums provide the single best opportunity to develop understanding of the Civil War in future generations. Those curriculums need to reflect the full story of the war, its origins, its participants, and its implications for our lives today. It is important to include this broad focus in site interpretation as well. Interpretation needs to emphasize the effect of the war on individual lives and families, the roles played by women, blacks, and Native Americans, and the importance of the war in forging a single nation out of a federation of states. This more inclusive focus takes on special urgency as our population becomes more diverse and expands to include many groups with no historic connection to the war.

Civil War sites and events need to be made relevant to their surrounding communities. Opportunities need to be sought to link Civil War history with other aspects of local history. Schools should be encouraged to use Civil War sites that are open to the public as educational laboratories. These sites cannot speak for themselves. They must be presented and interpreted in ways that make them alive and meaningful if we are to expect future generations to protect them.

Up to this point, limited attention has been given to integrating Civil War resource planning and protection into local and state land use planning. This is due in part to the limited amount of survey work available on these resources, which has begun to be addressed. It is also due to the fact that many professional training programs have not identified Civil War resources along with other historic landscapes needing protection. Planners, landscape architects and other land use professionals work directly with local citizens to identify resources of value to their communities, to generate community visions, and to develop plans to implement those visions. They need to know about Civil War resources so they can carry this information into local planning forums. Training materials and speakers bureaus need to be developed to provide presentations and workshops for land use professionals on all aspects of Civil War site protection, including resource identification, site planning, adjacent area planning, interpretation and funding.

In addition to expanding understanding through education, interpretation and training, it is important to generate studies which can inform policy decisions related to Civil War site preservation. A recent study of Fredericksburg, Virginia's downtown historic district showed that property values increased an average of 674% from 1971 to 1990 within the historic district as compared to an average of 410% outside the district, during that same period of time. The study also cited other contributions preservation has made to the local economy, including jobs in historic rehabilitation and tourism dollars.

A 1991 study conducted by Jay Sullivan and Daniel C. Johnson at Virginia Polytechnic and State University examined the economic impacts of several battlefield preservation options in the Shenandoah Valley, including impacts on property values, employment and business activity. Acknowledging limits on the amount of information available on which to build assumptions, the study results suggested that battlefield preservation was likely to have positive distributional impacts on the economy of the Shenandoah Valley provided adequate up-front investments were made to make these sites attractive tourism destinations.

Scenic America is publishing a book entitled *The Economic Benefits of Resource Protection*, written by Elizabeth Brabec, and due out in late 1993. Several technical bulletins have been prepared in advance of the book publication on the economic benefits of historic preservation, open space preservation and other specific topics. These are available now from Scenic America. The Conservation Fund and the Civil War Trust are preparing a workbook that will enable communities to evaluate the economic benefits to a community of preserving its battlefields. The Conservation Fund or the Civil War Trust can be contacted for further information on this publication.

More studies and reports of this kind need to be undertaken. If carefully done, they provide important information for property owners and communities and a sounder basis for preservation planning and decision making.

Conclusion

It is not by chance this study concludes with some observations on constituency building. The study presents a range of alternatives that might be used to advance the cause of Civil War heritage preservation. Some of the alternatives have been used already for this purpose; some have been borrowed from other resource protection areas; others are new and untested. What they all have in common is that they require a constituency to move them from the arena of ideas into the realm of action. Many preservation alternatives exist, and others will be developed over time. It is easy to identify alternatives and think the task is completed, but this is only an initial step. Effective long-term protection of Civil War sites must be built upon a foundation of education and interpretation programs that generate broad appreciation of the resource, and the formation of political coalitions prepared to select and support preservation alternatives that are appropriate for a particular site, at a particular time, in a particular place.

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Appendix A

List of Workshop Participants

Gus Bauman Montgomery Country Planning Board Silver Spring, MD	Grant Dehart Open Space Program Department of Natural Resources Annapolis, MD	Shelley Mastran National Trust for Historic Preservation Washington, D.C.
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Constance Beaumont National Trust for Historic Preservation Washington, D.C.	Eric Hertfelder National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Washington, D.C.	Edward McMahon The Conservation Fund Arlington, VA
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		Edward Thompson, Jr. American Farmland Trust Washington, D.C.

Appendix B

Case Studies of Preservation Activities Being Used at Five Civil War sites

Case Study #1: Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland.

The Battle of Antietam took place on September 17, 1862. Activity to preserve the battlefield began just two years later. The State of Maryland, with help from nineteen other Union states, took the initiative to establish the Antietam National Cemetery with the purchase of 11.25 acres in 1864. In July of 1879, the War Department gained title to and took over the management of the cemetery. By 1890, Congress had passed a bill directing the War Department to survey, locate, mark and preserve the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, and mark the position of each of the forty-three different commands of the Regular Army engaged in the battle of Antietam. Five years later, Secretary of War Lamont reported to Congress that 17 acres of land at Antietam had been purchased in strips, conforming closely to the actual battle lines and embracing the principal features of the site. This represented a limited acquisition approach to preserving the site.

In 1933, Antietam National Battlefield Site and Antietam National Cemetery were transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service. During the 1930s, a number of opportunities arose to purchase or accept additional significant lands and structures and add them to the park's holdings. Despite concern on the part of many that the limited acquisition approach was no longer sufficient to protect the battlefield, there was no Congressional authorization to accept or acquire additional land. This changed in 1940, when Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept donated lands that were determined to have historical value in connection with the Antietam Battlefield site. This paved the way for a series of donations by private organizations and individuals to add to the park holdings, but there was still no authority to purchase additional land or easements. Twenty years later, in 1960, Congress granted the Secretary of the Interior authority to purchase full title or conservation easements on additional lands and structures of significance to the Antietam battlefield. The legislation authorized fee simple acquisition of an additional 600 acres, and acquisition of conservation easements on another 1,017 acres. The legislation also authorized the use of eminent domain, when necessary, to acquire key parcels. In 1988, the specific acreage limitations on fee simple holdings and conservation easements were removed.

The Battle at Antietam took place on approximately 8,000 acres. The current authorized boundaries of the park contain 3,245 acres. Of these 3,245 acres, 946 are owned outright by the Federal government, with lease-back arrangements with local farmers for much of this acreage. Another 1,434 acres are in private ownership, with easements held by the Federal government that restrict the amount and type of development allowed on the land. The remaining 865 acres inside the authorized boundary are privately owned, and for the most part in agricultural use.

In addition to Federal land and easement acquisition in connection with the battlefield park, other activities are taking place with bearing on the preservation of the battlefield. Washington County has a comprehensive plan that addresses battlefield preservation and a zoning ordinance which includes an overlay zoning district designed to protect trees on nearby Red Hill and help maintain the character of the approaches to the battlefield park. This overlay district does not change allowed zoning densities and uses, a sensitive issue at the time the overlay district was proposed. Most of the land adjacent to the park is zoned agricultural, but the zoning allows development density of one dwelling unit per acre, and numerous other uses, including churches, mobile home parks, hospitals and nursing homes and wide range of public service and recreational facilities.

Encroachment by residential subdivisions is considered the greatest threat to the battlefield at this time. Because of the limited amount of protection provided for adjacent lands by local planning and zoning, local regulations are being supplemented by a number of private initiatives. Large portions of the land surrounding the battlefield have been preserved for generations by families concerned about agricultural land preservation. Several have sold perpetual agricultural easements to the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation or entered into agricultural preservation districts restricting their property to agricultural use for ten years. Recently, these families have been joined in their efforts by private organizations concerned about battlefield and agricultural land preservation.

The Save Historic Antietam Foundation, a local group dedicated to raising funds to protect the battlefield and its environs, joined with the Maryland Environmental Trust, the Civil War Trust, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites, and several regional Civil War roundtables to raise \$325,000 to acquire the 40 acre Grove Farm site near the battlefield. The farm served as General Porter's headquarters and later as a military hospital. The Conservation Fund also has been actively involved in preservation activities at Antietam. In the late 1980's they purchased four tracts of land adjacent to the park, and donated some of it directly to the park. Donation of the remaining land would require Congressional approval, because it is outside the park's authorized boundary

The Maryland Environmental Trust is working with the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, the Western Maryland Conservancy, and the Washington County Land Quality Foundation, Inc., to acquire easements on land in the vicinity of the park. This cooperative endeavor represents an effort to forge consensus among local groups and individuals who are committed to preserving farmland and the character of the area around the park, but who are also concerned about getting too large and active a Federal presence in the community. At one point, local landowners adjacent to the park signed a petition indicating a willingness to place conservation easements on approximately 2,000 acres of land at a price of \$4,000 per acre. While this price was considerably above the average value of \$1,200 per acre being paid for conservation easements on land in that area, it does indicate a willingness on the part of owners to consider and negotiate sale of easements.

Governor Schaefer has taken an active interest in preserving the viewshed around the Antietam battlefield. He has committed \$500,000 in state funds to local property owners, local government, and local land trusts if they are able to match that with another \$500,000 to purchase conservation easements in the viewshed. In addition, the Maryland Civil War Heritage Commission has established an Antietam/Monocacy committee to help coordinate the various land trust efforts, and seek funding for easement purchase from Maryland's Program Open Space, Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act funds, and the Civil War Trust.

Finally, Antietam National Battlefield park has been developing a community outreach program to strengthen its local constituency. The program includes two large annual events, a Fourth of July concert and fireworks program, and an annual Antietam Memorial illumination in early December, in which 23,110 luminaries are placed across the battlefield to honor those who died in the battle. These special events are funded by the local private sector and involve the use of large numbers of local volunteers. The park also has established a special Ranger position to engage in outreach activities with local schools, colleges and organizations.

Antietam represents one of the longest standing battlefield preservation efforts in the country. Preservation activities have included a combination of fee simple land acquisition for the battlefield park, acquisition of conservation easements by the Park Service and other public and private land conservation organizations, and some limited protection for adjacent lands through planning and zoning. These preservation activities are the product of a series of partnerships that have included Federal, state and local governments, and numerous public-private individuals and organizations. Antietam is one of the 25 sites receiving special attention from the American Battlefield Protection Program, established to promote these kinds of partnership efforts.

Case Study #2: Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Washington County, Arkansas

The Battle of Prairie Grove occurred on December 7, 1862. Efforts to preserve Prairie Grove Battlefield began in 1908, when the Prairie Grove Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased nine acres of the battlefield to be used for reunions. No further preservation activity occurred at the battlefield until 1956, when the state of Arkansas created a Battlefield Commission and appropriated funds for acquisition and development of the Prairie Grove site. In 1970, a section of Prairie Grove Battlefield was placed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park was established in 1971. In 1990, Prairie Grove Battlefield was placed on the Secretary of the Interior's list of priority sites under the American Battlefield Protection Program. The most recent addition to the park was a key half-acre parcel acquired for \$16,000 by The Conservation Fund and donated to the park in 1992.

The Battle of Prairie Grove took place on over 3,000 acres. Nearly one third of this land has been lost to development in the town of Prairie Grove. The park currently owns 130 of the 376 acres identified as the battlefield core area. This 376 acre core area is the focus of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Protection Plan. The plan was prepared by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism as part of their agreement with the American Battlefield Protection Program. It defines future acquisition and management goals for the park, and has already protected the site from at least one development threat.

Northwest Arkansas is undergoing rapid residential and commercial development, which is reflected in the growth of the town of Prairie Grove. Recently, the park was threatened by a proposed relocation of Highway 62. The purpose of the relocation was to bypass the town of Prairie Grove. The proposed route would have had a severe impact on the battlefield's historic landscape and viewshed. Because a plan had been prepared for the Prairie Grove Park that identified the value of this resource and the potential impacts of the proposed highway relocation, an alternative route was chosen that avoids the park and areas proposed to be added to the park. This demonstrates the value of having a park plan in place to influence broader local decision-making.

Since the park was listed in the National Register in 1970, the town council and mayor have been sensitive to the park and its goals and have taken them into account in making local decisions that affect the park. Washington County does not have a comprehensive plan or any form of zoning regulations, so maintaining a good working relationship between park management officials and town officials has been extremely important.

Although there are no formal links between the park and a heritage tourism program, there is a regional tourist association through which the park advertises. The community is beginning to build on the idea of the park as a tourist attraction and is seeking to develop retail and commercial activities in the town that would be attractive to park visitors.

The park receives active support from a number of private groups in the community. The Prairie Grove State Park auxiliary operates and sells items in the museum's gift shop, with the proceeds going back into the park. There is a friends group forming to help raise money to acquire key parcels identified in the park management plan. Many of the owners of land surrounding the park have granted the park the right of first refusal if they put their land up for sale. In addition, the park maintains cooperative leaseback agreements with a number of local farmers to work the hay and wheat fields that are part of the park acreage.

Prairie Grove Battlefield is an example of private groups, the local community and the state working together to preserve a Civil War battlefield as part of a state park system. It has involved cooperation between the state parks and tourism director, the SHPO, the local community and local citizens and organizations. As with most sites, preservation of the battlefield is an evolving process. The state has taken the lead. The Federal role at Prairie Grove has included recognition through listing in the National Register and on the American Battlefield Protection Program's list of 25 endangered sites, and the prospect of Federal funding for planning and acquisition through the American Battlefield Protection Program has served as a catalyst for the latest round of state and local preservation activity at the site.

Case Study #3: Balls Bluff Battlefield Regional Park, Loudoun County, Virginia

The Battle of Balls Bluff occurred on October 21, 1861. Until recently, the only effort to preserve any portion of the battlefield was a half-acre National Cemetery owned by the Veterans Administration, along with five and one half acres of access road. The cemetery had been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but no determination of eligibility had been sought for the rest of the battlefield.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, a Loudoun County resident initiated the preservation of the Balls Bluff battlefield with his interest in the battle and his persistence in bringing it to the attention of Civil War enthusiasts. A local Federal judge, who also became interested in the site, contacted the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors and found them sympathetic to the preservation effort. In 1984, the judge met with the head of the National Park Service and the Loudoun County Board, and a decision was made to pursue designation of Balls Bluff as a National Historic Landmark.

Before the site could be designated a National Landmark, owner consent had to be obtained. The Landmark study found that, along with the National Cemetery held by the Veterans Administration, approximately 60 of the 76 acres under consideration for designation were owned by a Swiss development firm, which had plans for a residential subdivision to be built partially on battlefield land, and partially on land adjacent to the battlefield. An additional 10 acres were owned by a private individual. A period of negotiations followed among all the parties, and in 1986, the Swiss corporation agreed to the National Landmark designation and donated the 60 acres, along with an additional 113 acres adjacent to the battlefield, to the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NVRPA). They did this in exchange for Loudoun County granting higher density zoning on the residual land than was otherwise allowed, and the Virginia Department of Transportation providing the new development access to Route 15. The other landowner also agreed to the designation, but retained ownership of his property.

The Battle of Balls Bluff covered approximately 600 acres. Residential and road development currently abut the park to the south and west, with the Potomac River marking the park's eastern boundary. In 1986, the National Park Service prepared a concept plan for the NVRPA to assist with the development, management and interpretation of Balls Bluff as an historic battlefield park. In this plan, the Park Service identified 150 acres which it considered the core area, and which incorporated the 76 acres already designated a National Historic Landmark.

Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., there is substantial development pressure on land in Loudoun County. The parcel of land with the National Landmark designation that is still in private hands and within the battlefield's core area is zoned for residential development. The concept plan for the park calls for that parcel to be acquired if possible. The owner appears to be willing to consider selling the property for fair market value, but the resources are not available at this time. The concept plan also recommends acquisition of conservation easements to protect additional parts of the core area and the park's viewshed, but funds are not available for that at this time either.

Vandalism is a major problem for this park. A number of the original stone markers in the cemetery have had to be replaced; the flag and flagpole have had to be permanently removed; and a monument to Colonel Baker has been vandalized. The park is under-patrolled by park staff who are able to visit the site only about once a week. There is a plan to put up a gate at the subdivision entrance to the park, which would be locked at dark, and this may provide a partial solution.

The Loudoun County Museum in Leesburg has an exhibit pertaining to the Balls Bluff battle, along with a leaflet containing information on and directions to the park. The leaflet is available at the park as well. Plans have been made to place three interpretive plaques in close proximity to the cemetery. The American Blue Grey Association has donated \$2,500 for the acquisition of one of the interpretive plaques, and pledged to raise the funds for the other two. The NVRPA is encouraged by the new partnership forming between the park and the American Blue Grey Association. The NVRPA covers three counties and three cities, and Balls Bluff tends to get lost among the larger recreational parks.

The preservation effort at Balls Bluff is an example of the role that can be played by individual leadership. It is also an example of a creative use of public-private negotiations to accomplish a preservation goal. It demonstrates the management and interpretation challenges faced by small understaffed local and regional park authorities. It also shows how other community resources like the Loudoun County Museum can be used to help with site interpretation when on-site opportunities are limited.

Case Study #4: Pamplin Park Civil War Battlefield Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia

The Pamplin Park Civil War Battlefield Site was part of a larger Federal assault on the Confederate line at Petersburg on April 2, 1865. At the time of the Civil War, the site was known as the Boisseau Plantation, and the plantation house, Tudor Hall, was used as a Confederate headquarters. Since the War's end, much of the land, including the remains of the Confederate entrenchments, has been left relatively undisturbed.

The core area of the site includes approximately 360 acres. In 1990, this core area was owned by two separate landowners. One of the landowners asked Dinwiddie County to grant a rezoning that would allow industrial development on his property. Industrial uses exist on much of the land in the vicinity of the site. The county contacted the Petersburg National Battlefield and asked for an assessment of the property's historic importance and integrity. PNB found that much of the 255 acres proposed for the rezoning had been logged, but that the adjoining parcel was relatively undisturbed. Petersburg National Battlefield began to work with the developer of the first parcel to try to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the second property, in hopes that this portion of the site could someday be protected.

When the Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites (APCWS) was made aware of the undisturbed portion of the site, they attempted to purchase 10 acres from the owner. The owner was not interested in splitting up the site, but when financial circumstances led him to consider timbering the land in late 1991, he approached APCWS. He offered to sell them most of the site, with the exclusion of Tudor Hall and some land surrounding it, which is still a family residence. APCWS contacted the Pamplin family, descendants of the original Boissiau family, and life-members of APCWS. The Pamplin's responded favorably to the idea of preserving the site and in February, 1992, the available land was purchased by the Pamplin Foundation for about \$2,500 an acre. A right of first refusal was secured on the remaining portion of the parcel which includes Tudor Hall.

The Pamplin Foundation currently owns 103 acres of the site. It has requested that APCWS develop and manage the site at the foundation's expense. The foundation has provided the funds for APCWS to hire a land manager to oversee Pamplin Park and other sites that are owned by APCWS. APCWS is in the process of preparing a management plan for Pamplin Park, which is to include an interpretive center with a museum and a hiking trail to the earth works. The entrance road, parking lot and trail are expected to be open to the public by the anniversary of the battle in April 1993, with the interpretive center completed by 1994. Once, the park is complete, APCWS and the Petersburg National Battlefield hope to create an interpretive link between the two sites.

Most of the land surrounding Pamplin Park is in agricultural use, but there are industrial development pressures on the site, due to the close proximity of the railroad, an interstate, and other major byways. A book-making company recently opened near Pamplin Park, along with a concrete plant and a large truck refueling station. APCWS has a verbal agreement with the owner/developer of the parcel which was the focus of the initial rezoning request to minimize visual intrusion from any future development by creating a buffer zone between the development and the park. The rezoning request and the development have been put on hold for the time being, due to the state of the economy.

Pamplin Park provides an example of how quickly the private sector can move to preserve a site that is endangered. Creative private partnerships such as the ones between the Pamplin Foundation and APCWS, and between APCWS and the adjacent landowner, are an alternative to public ownership and/or regulation to preserve Civil War sites. The story of the preservation of this site demonstrates that a combination of factors is needed in any successful preservation endeavor. In this case the crucial factors included county officials sensitive to the potential value of the site, technical assistance available to help them make informed decisions, a willing seller, private funding available for an immediate purchase, and the availability of funding and an organization to carry the preservation effort through the planning, management and interpretation stages.

Case Study #5: Andersonville National Historic Site, Macon County, Georgia

During the Civil War, nearly 45,000 Union prisoners were confined in the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia. Over one quarter of the prisoners at Andersonville died during their confinement and were buried near the prison compound. In 1864, through the efforts of Clara Barton and a former prisoner, Andersonville National Cemetery was established on the portion of the site used as a burial ground.

At the end of the Civil War, the United States government removed the stockade and all the buildings on the prison grounds and returned the former prison site to its original owners. In 1890, the Georgia Department of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) decided to purchase the 73.5 acre prison site, including the stockade area, most of the fortifications surrounding it, and a right-of-way 100 feet wide leading to the railroad where the Union prisoners were brought in. In 1896, the G.A.R. transferred the property to the Women's Relief Corps, which purchased an additional 14.5 acres, including three fortifications not included in the original purchase. When the site was donated to the War Department in 1910, they treated the cemetery and prison site as two separate entities. In 1971, Andersonville was added as a unit to the National Park System and the Park Service purchased the land between the cemetery and the prison site and some additional land to serve as a buffer, and opened a road between the two properties to create one historic site.

Land in the area surrounding the park unit is predominately in farm and forest use, and significant changes in land use are not expected in the foreseeable future. There are three processing plants one-half mile from the park associated with the mining of large deposits of bauxite and kaolin. These mining and processing activities have not posed serious threats to the Historic Site, and the owner of the mine has voluntarily planted trees to provide a visual screen between the mining activity and the site.

The town of Andersonville is immediately adjacent to the historic site and has a population of about 300. The park unit enjoys a cooperative relationship with the local community. In 1985, the Andersonville Historic Site and the local chamber of commerce established a tourism committee, and several staff members at the park unit have served on this committee. The committee has responsibility to promote tourism within the vicinity of the Andersonville National Historic Site and the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

The park unit has also been able to work effectively with the State of Georgia. In 1987, Andersonville was used as an example of an important historic site in getting state legislation adopted that prohibits construction of any type of landfill within three miles of an historic site. In 1992, the state agreed to build a new entrance and parking lot to the site. Both of these improvements are proposed in the site's General Management Plan.

Andersonville Historic Site has had a strong working relationship with a number of military service organizations, because of the site's mandate to interpret the story of prisoners of war from the Civil War and to commemorate the sacrifices of all Americans who have lost their lives in prisoner of war camps. In 1984, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed with the American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc. to work toward establishing a museum dedicated to all American prisoners of war at the Andersonville site. Since that time, they have donated artifacts to the site and begun a campaign to raise \$2.5 million dollars to build the new visitor center/museum. While a few individuals have expressed concern about the effect such a museum and center might have on the tranquility of the site, the site's General Management Plan calls for construction of a new visitors center to relieve crowding at the existing center, and the park administration and town are very supportive of the endeavor.

Andersonville Historic Site has also established a POW Host Program, where former POWs volunteer to serve as hosts at the museum and work on interpretive projects. This year, over 100 former POWs volunteered 1,546 hours. Oral history interviews are conducted with the volunteer POWs to preserve their stories and experiences, as part of the museum's collection.

A community assistance group, "Friends of Andersonville," was formed in 1986 to assist and promote the Andersonville National Historic Site. Members serve as volunteers at the park unit and the group has produced a videotape on the history of the site. They are also helping to raise funds for the new museum. Andersonville has had a number of other partnerships over the years, including one with a local pulp company which donated over \$20,000 worth of logs to rebuild portions of the stockade wall in the late 1980s.

Andersonville demonstrates the importance of preserving non-battlefield as well as battlefield sites to tell the full story of the Civil War. It is a case where private initiative, followed up by Federal acquisition, has led to the preservation of an entire site as a national park unit. The rural nature of Andersonville's setting means that it faces little or no threat from surrounding development at this time. Administrators at the site have been very successful in developing strong working partnerships with local citizens and government, the state of Georgia, and numerous private organizations. It is an example of a Civil War site with strong connections to other aspects of national, state, and local history, and the partnerships being formed illustrate the large and diverse constituency being developed around the site.

Appendix C

Study Contacts for Case Study Information

Antietam National Battlefield

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State of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland

Prairie Grove State Battlefield Park

Ed Smith
Prairie Grove State Battlefield Park
Prairie Grove, Arkansas

Balls Bluff Battlefield Regional Park

Jeffery Randolph
Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority
Fairfax Station, Virginia

Pamplin Park Civil War Battlefield Site

Linda Leazer
Association for the Preservation of Civil War sites
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Chris Calkins
Petersburg National Battlefield
Petersburg, Virginia

Andersonville National Historic Site

Fred Sanchez
Andersonville National Historic Site
Andersonville, Georgia

Appendix H

CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

This is a compilation of agencies and organizations that are interested in battlefield preservation. Included are those interested agencies and organizations compiled from published lists and others that have contacted the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. This list illustrates that a wide variety of agencies and organizations have an interest in battlefield preservation. It should be helpful to anyone who is attempting to locate interested agencies and organizations in a particular area, state, or region.

Abraham Lincoln Association
Old State Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW #809
Washington, DC 20004

Alabama Historical Commission
725 Monroe Street
Montgomery, AL 36130

American Battlefield Protection Program
National Park Service
Heritage Preservation Services
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

American Historical Association
Attn: Deputy Executive Director
400 A Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003

"America's Civil War"
P.O. Box 84
Leesburg, VA 22075

Ash County CWRT
73 West Jefferson Street
Jefferson, OH 44047

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites
Attn: Will Greene
613 Caroline Street
Suite E
Fredericksburg, VA 22402

Atlanta CWRT
725 Spalding Drive, NE
Atlanta, GA 30328

Atlanta Historical Society
3101 Andrews Drive, NW
Atlanta, GA 30305

Aughwick CWRT
P.O. Box 41
Three Springs, PA 17264

Austin CWRT
P.O. Box 140555
Austin, TX 78714

Baltimore CWRT
1302 Marywood Drive
Belair, MD 21014

Battle of Nashville Preservation Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 121796
Nashville, TN 37212

Black Military History Institute
404 Golf Course Court
Arnold, MD 21012

The Blue & the Gray CWRT of Prince
Georges County
5608 Woodland Drive
Forest Heights, MD 20745

"Blue and Gray Magazine"
Attn: David E. Roth
522 Norton Road
Columbus, OH 43228

Brandy Station Foundation
P.O. Box 165
Brandy Station, VA 22714

Brandywine Valley CWRT
241 Chatham Way
West Chester, PA 19380

APPENDIX H

Brazos Valley CWRT
P.O. Box 4445
Bryan, TX 77805

The Bull Run CWRT
P.O. Box 951
Manassas, VA 22111

The Camp Chase Gazette
P.O. Box 707
Marietta, OH 45750

Camp Curtin Historical Society
P.O. Box 951
Harrisburg, PA 17108

Camp Tippecanoe CWRT
14 North 19th Street
Lafayette, IN 47904

Cape Cod Chapter Greater Boston
Civil War Round Table
111 Great Hill Road
Sandwich, MA 02563

Capitol Area CWRT
316 Thompson
Howell, MI 48843

Capital District CWRT
P.O. Box 8874
Albany, NY 12208

Capitol Hill Civil War Round Table
800 4th Street, NW, #415
Washington, DC 20024

Cedar Creek Battlefield Federation
P.O. Box 229
Middletown, VA 22645

Cedar Rapids CWRT
321 West Cedar Street
Monticello, IA 52310

Central Ohio CWRT
175 South Third Street, #1070
Columbus, OH 43215

Central Massachusetts CWRT
28 Yorktown Road
West Boylston, MA 01583

Central Pennsylvania CWRT
472 Orlando Avenue
State College, PA 16801

Chamberlain CWRT
35 River Bend
Yarmouth, ME 04096

Chantilly Battlefield Association
P.O. Box 1601
Alexandria, VA 22313

Charleston CWRT
4 Mulroy Court, Shadowmoss Plantation
Charleston, SC 29414

Chattahoochee Valley CWRT
2303 Dobbs Drive
Phoenix City, AL 36867

Cincinnati CWRT
P.O. Box 1336
Cincinnati, OH 45201

“Civil War History”
Attn: Dr. John Hubbell
Kent State University Press
Kent, OH 44242-0001

“Civil War Magazine”
Attn: Thomas A. Lewis
P.O. Box 770
Berryville, VA 22611

“Civil War News”
Attn: Kathryn Jorgensen, Editor
Water Street, P.O. Box C
Arlington, MA 02174

“Civil War Regiments”
1475 South Bascom Avenue
Suite 204
Campbell, CA 95008

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City
7933 Lamar Avenue
Prairie Village, KS 66208

The Civil War Roundtable
c/o Abraham Lincoln Bookshop
357 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, IL 60621

Civil War Round Table Associates
P.O. Box 7388
Little Rock, AR 72217

Civil War Society
P.O. Box 770
Berryville, VA 22611

“Civil War Times Illustrated”
Attn: John Stanchak
Box 8200
Harrisburg, PA 17105

Civil War Trust
Attn: Deborah Fitts
1225 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Clay County CWRT
RR 2 Box 225
Flora, IL 62839

Company of Military Historians
North Main Street
Westbrook, CT 06498

Confederate Historical Institute
P.O. Box 7388
Little Rock, AR 72217

Confederate Memorial Association
1322 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Confederate Memorial Hall
929 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130

The Confederate Research Center
Hill Junior College
Hillsboro, TX 76645

“Confederate Veteran”
P.O. Box 710287
Houston, TX 77271

Conservation Fund
Civil War Battlefield Campaign
Attn: Frances Kennedy
1800 North Kent Street
Suite 1120
Arlington, VA 22209

Coosa Valley CWRT
510 Valley Drive
Attalla, AL 35954

Coteau CWRT
113 South Hiawatha Avenue
Pipestone, MN 56164

Council on America’s Military Past (CAMP)
Attn: Herb Hart
P.O. Box 171
Arlington, VA 22210

Cumberland Gap CWRT
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Appendix I

BATTLEFIELD RESEARCH REFERENCE SOURCES

The following is a compilation of sources consulted during the Commission study. It is not a listing of all extant works relating to each of the subjects identified below.

I. General Histories and Reference Works

- Abbot, Henry Larcom. "Early Experiences with Balloons in the War." *Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, United States Army and Engineer Department at Large*, 4, September-October 1912, 679-82.
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Appendix J

OTHER IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR (NON-BATTLEFIELD) SITES: A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

No wars, and especially civil wars, occur exclusively on the battlefield. Thus, there are many important non-battlefield Civil War sites. Battlefields and these other kinds of sites together tell the broad story of the Civil War and its effect on this nation's citizenry and localities. The following is a **preliminary** list of important non-battlefield, or supplementary, Civil War sites. The sites are grouped into categories that reflect the kinds of sites commonly associated with the Civil War and warfare, in general.

A number of individuals who spoke at the hearings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (the Commission) or wrote to the Commission identified some important non-battlefield sites; these sites are included in the list. Most of the listed sites, though, were identified through a cursory review of secondary sources, including: *Fodor's Civil War Sites, A Practical Guide to Today's Scenes of the War Between the States* (New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1979); Alice Hamilton Cromie, *A Tour Guide to the Civil War*, Third Edition, Revised and Updated (Nashville, TN: Rutledge Hill Press, 1990); Chuck Lawliss, *The Civil War Sourcebook: A Traveler's Guide* (New York: Harmony Books, 1991); Robert B. Roberts, *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts: The Military, Pioneer, and Trading Posts of the United States* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1988); James B. Sweeney, *A Pictorial Guide to the Military Museums, Forts and Historic Sites of the United States* (New York: Crown Publishers, 1981); Marcella Thum and Gladys Thum, *Exploring Military America* (New York: Atheneum, 1982); Bryce D. Thompson, *U.S. Military Museums, Historic Sites & Exhibits* (Falls Church, VA: Military Living Publications, 1989); Catalog of National Historic Landmarks 1987, Compiled by the History Division, National Park Service (Washington, DC: The Government Printing Office, 1987); *The National Register of Historic Places*, ed. Ronald M. Greenberg, 2 Volumes (Washington, DC: The Government Printing Office, 1976); and *National Register of Historic Places 1966-1991: Cumulative List Through June 30, 1991* (Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1991).

Because the Commission's study focused exclusively on battlefields, the non-battlefield sites listed here were not researched or documented. Additionally, this list is not exhaustive; many more sites could be added after additional research, especially as new state and local Civil War histories are written.

This list has a variety of uses including serving as the basis for further Civil War site inventories and evaluation. Also possible is the identification of sites of varying types, from factories to residences, in a specific area or near a particular battlefield. Heritage tourism corridors can be established that incorporate sites listed here. For example, a heritage tourism corridor tracing Hood's Franklin-Nashville Campaign in 1864 would include only a few battle sites such as Fort Negley in Nashville and Fort Granger in Franklin, but would include the related non-battle sites of Athenaeum, Elm Springs and Old Davis Ford in Columbia; Absalom Thompson House and Rippa Villa in Spring Hill, Carter House, Carnton, Harrison House, Winstead Hill and Truett House in Franklin; and Traveller's Rest, Belle Meade Mansion, Belmont Mansion and The Tennessee State Capitol in Nashville, all found in the supplemental list.

Arsenals and Armories

Apalachicola Arsenal, Chattahoochee, FL
 Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, GA
 Benicia Barracks & Arsenal, Benicia, CA
 Confederate Arms Factory, Kenansville, NC
 Fayetteville Arsenal, Fayetteville, NC
 Liberty Arsenal, Liberty, MO
 Mount Vernon Arsenal (Sercy), Mount Vernon, AL
 Old State Arsenal (Kentucky Military History Museum),
 Frankfort, KY
 Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL
 Springfield Armory, Springfield, MA
 State Arsenal, St. Augustine, FL
 U.S. Arsenal, San Antonio, TX

U.S. Arsenal, Charleston, SC

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, NY

Camps

Camp Anderson, Monroe County, KY
 Camp Andy Johnson, Knox County, KY
 Camp Beauregard, Cravee County, KY
 Beckwith Camps (or Camp Fenwick), Beckwith, WV
 Camp Boone, Montgomery County, TN
 Camp Dennison, Hamilton County, OH
 Camp Dick Robinson, Garrard County, KY
 Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL
 Camp Joe Underwood, Barren County, KY
 Louisiana 1861/62 Winter Brigade Camp, VA

Camps (continued)

Measles Camp, VA
 Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, LA
 Camp Morton, Indianapolis, IN
 Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, KY
 Camp Parapet, New Orleans, LA
 Sewell Mountain Military Camp, Fayette County, WV
 Camp Wickliffe, LaRue County, KY
 Winter 1863 Encampments at Stevenburg, VA

Cemeteries

Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA
 Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, KS
 Cemetery, Fort Scott, KS
 Confederate Military Cemetery, Helena, AR
 Confederate Cemetery, Camden, AR
 Magnolia Cemetery, Baton Rouge, LA

Contraband Camps

Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, KY
 Corinth, MS
 Hilton Head, SC
 Port Royal, SC

Fortifications and Other Military Posts

Adobe Fort (First Adobe Walls), TX
 Alcatraz, San Francisco, CA
 Artillery Emplacements, Cotton Hill, Fayette County, WV
 Bailey Hill Civil War Earthworks, Jackson, MS
 Battery or Fort Huger, Suffolk, VA
 Battery McMullen, Fayetteville, WV
 Battery Bienvenu, near New Orleans, LA
 Benton Barracks, St. Louis, MO
 Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle Barracks, PA
 Castle Pinckney, Charleston, SC
 Dupre (Martello) Tower, in Lake Borgne, LA
 Fort Abercrombie, Graham's Point, ND
 Fort Adams, Newport, RI
 Fort Anderson, New Brunswick, NC
 Fort Barrancas and Water Battery, Pensacola, FL
 Fort Beauregard, Harrisonburg, LA
 Fort Branch, Williamston, NC
 Fort Bridger, Fort Bridger, WY
 Fort Brown, Brownsville, TX
 Fort Burton, Butte-a-la-Rose, LA

Fortifications (continued)

Fort C.F. Smith, Bowling Green, KY
 Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, MD
 Fort Caswell, Wilmington, NC
 Fort Churchill, Lyon County, NV
 Fort Clinch State Park, Fernandina Beach, FL
 Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, NH
 Fort Crafford, Fort Eustis, VA
 Fort Craig, Munfordville, KY
 Fort Defiance, Estherville, IA
 Fort Delaware State Park, Pea Patch Island off Delaware City, DE
 Fort DeRussey, Hickman County, KY
 Fort Dilts, near Marmarth, ND
 Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Fort Duffield, West Port, KY
 Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Island, TX
 Fort Foote, Fort Washington, MD
 Fort Fuller, Keyser, WV
 Fort Gadsden, Franklin County, FL
 Fort Gorges, Portland, ME
 Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, NY
 Fort Hays Historic Site, Hays, KS
 Fort Independence, Boston, MA
 Fort Jackson, near Savannah, GA
 Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, FL
 Fort Johnson, Charleston, SC
 Fort Johnston, Wilmington, NC
 Fort Knox, Bucksport, ME
 Fort Lapwai, Lewiston, ID
 Fort Laramie, Fort Laramie, WY
 Fort Larned, Pawnee County, KS
 Fort Leavenworth, KS
 Fort Lincoln, on Osage River, twelve miles South of Fort Scott, KS
 Fort Livingston, New Orleans, LA
 Fort Lowell, Tucson, AZ
 Fort Lyon, Bent County, CO
 Fort Lytle, Bowling Green, KY
 Fort Macomb, New Orleans, LA
 Fort Marcy, Arlington, VA
 Fort Marion/Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine, FL
 Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA
 Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, MS
 Fort McClary, Kittery, ME
 Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD

Fortifications (continued)

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, TX
 Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, PA
 Fort Mitchel, Hilton Head, SC
 Fort Monroe, Fort Monroe, VA
 Fort Montgomery, Rouses Point, NY
 Fort Moultrie, Charleston, SC
 Fort Nathan Hale, New Haven, CT
 Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, VA
 Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, MS
 Fort Pickens, Pensacola, FL
 Fort Pike, New Orleans, LA
 Fort Point, San Francisco, CA
 Fort Popham, Georgetown, ME
 Fort Preble, Portland, ME
 Fort Rice, near Fort Rice, ND
 Fort Riverview, VA
 Fort Sands, Muldraugh Hill, near Elizabethtown, KY
 Fort Scammell, Portland, ME
 Fort Scammon, Fayetteville, WV
 Fort Scott, Fort Scott, KS
 Fort Sisseton, Lake City, SD
 Fort Smith, Fort Smith, AR
 Fort Snelling, St. Paul, MN
 Fort Stevens, near Astoria, OR
 Fort Sumner, near Fort Sumner, NM
 Fort Taber/Rodman, New Bedford, MA
 Fort Taylor, Key West, FL
 Fort Terrell, Munfordville, KY
 Fort Totten, New York Harbor, NY
 Fort Towson, near Fort Towson, OK
 Fort Union, Mora County, NM
 Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, NY
 Fort Walton, Okaloosa County, FL
 Fort Ward, Alexandria, VA
 Fort Warren, Boston, MA
 Fort Washington, Fort Washington, MD
 Fort Wayne, Detroit, MI
 Fort Webb, Bowling Green, KY
 Fort Wilich, Munfordville, KY
 Fort Williams, Glasgow, KY
 Fort Wood, New York Harbor, NY
 Fort Wool, Fort Monroe, VA
 Fort Wright, Tipton County, TN
 Fortifications around Louisville, KY
 Fortifications at Covington, KY

Fortifications (continued)

Fortifications at Frankfort, KY
 Fortifications at Triune, TN
 Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, LA
 Jamestown Island Battery and Infantry Fortifications
 Jefferson Barracks, near Kirkwood, MO
 Lovejoy Station Earthworks, near Jonesboro, GA
 Mayfield Fortifications
 New Bern Fortifications, New Bern, NC
 Presidio of San Francisco, CA
 Proctors Tower (Fort Beauregard), near New Orleans, LA
 Signal Hill Fortifications
 Site of Fort Heiman, Calloway County, KY
 Yellow Bluff Fort, Fort George Island, FL

Headquarters Buildings

Absalom Thompson House (Hood's Headquarters), Spring Hill, TN
 Athenaeum (Schofield's Headquarters), Columbia, TN
 Balfour House, Vicksburg, MS
 Belle Meade Mansion (Chalmer's Headquarters), Nashville, TN
 Belmont Mansion (Wood's Headquarters), TN
 Burnside's Headquarters, Cincinnati, OH
 Chatham House, Falmouth, VA
 Confederate Memorial Hall (Longstreet's Headquarters), Knoxville, TN
 Garfield's Headquarters, Prestonburg, KY
 Gordon-Lee House, Chickamauga, GA
 Governor's Mansion, Jackson, MS
 Grant's Headquarters, Holly Springs, MS
 Green-Meldrim Mansion, Savannah, GA
 Hinds-McEntire House, Decatur, AL
 Oaklands Mansion, Murfreesboro, TN
 Ord Headquarters, Holly Springs, MS
 Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, LA
 Smith House, Beaufort, SC
 Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters, Winchester, VA
 Strider Farm, West of Harpers Ferry, WV
 Sycamore Dale, near Romney, WV
 Tebbetts House, Fayetteville, AR
 Traveller's Rest (Hood's Headquarters), Nashville, TN
 Truett House (Schofield's Headquarters), Franklin, TN

Homes of Civil War Participants

Albert Sidney Johnston Birthplace, Washington, KY
 Albert Pike Home, Little Rock, AR

Homes (continued)

Alcott House, Concord, MA
 Bellechasse, Gretna, LA
 Buchanan Home, Easton, MD
 Carnton, Franklin, TN
 Carter House, Franklin, TN
 Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, VA
 Dodge House, Council Bluffs, IA
 Ewing House, Lancaster, OH
 Frederick Douglass Home, Washington, DC
 General Lloyd Tilghman House, Paducah, KY
 Harris Home, Nashville, TN
 Harrison (Benjamin) Home, Indianapolis, IN
 Harrison House, Franklin, TN
 Helm House, Elizabethtown, KY
 Howe Home, Boston, MA
 Howell Cobb House, Athens, GA
 John Bell Hood Boyhood Home, Montgomery County, KY
 Lane House, Auburn, AL
 Liberty Hall, (Alexander H. Stephen Home), Crawfordville, GA
 Mansfield (J.K.F.) House, Middletown, CT
 Mary Todd Lincoln House, Lexington, KY
 McArthur House, Limington, ME
 Rawlins Home, Galena, IL
 Richard Hovey House, Normal, IL
 Rippa Villa (Nathaniel Cheairs House), Spring Hill, TN
 Robert E. Lee House, Richmond, VA
 Rosecrans Home, Cincinnati, OH
 Sam Davis Home, Smyrna, TN
 Samuel Mudd Home, Waldorf, MD
 Semmes House, Mobile, AL
 Sherman House, Lancaster, OH
 Strother House, Berkeley Springs, WV
 Van Lew House, Richmond, VA
 Vance House, Statesville, NC
 Washburne Home, Galena, IL
 William Le Duc House, Hastings, MN

Hospitals

Anderson House, Lexington, MO
 Blount House, Leesburg, AL
 Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, VA
 Hospital at Columbus-Belmont State Park, Hickman County, KY
 Lambeth House, Florence, AL
 Magnolia, Schriever, LA

Hospitals (continued)

The Burn, Natchez, MS
 Whitehall, Columbus, MS
 Wornall House, Kansas City, MO

Iron Works, Furnaces and Factories

Caledonia Iron Works (Steven's Furnace), Caledonia State Park, Adams and Franklin Counties, PA
 Hagley Museum (DuPont Powder Works), Wilmington, DE
 Tannehill Furnace, near Bessemer, AL
 Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond VA

Prisons

Andersonville Prison, Macon County, GA
 Cahaba Prison, near Selma, AL
 Confederate Stockade, Florence, SC
 Fort Lawton Prison, Magnolia Springs State Park, GA
 Johnston Island (Prison Camp), Sandusky Bay, OH
 Point Lookout State Park, St. Marys County, MD
 Site of Salisbury Prison Camp, Salisbury, NC

Raids

Note: Raids, especially those conducted by cavalry, were a special phenomena of the American Civil War. They demonstrated a versatility and mobility seldom seen before. Raids yielded intelligence, screened troop movements, disrupted enemy operations, and destroyed supplies and munitions. In many instances though, raids are difficult to relate to a specific site or sites. In general, they left little or no signature on the ground. The following list could serve as the basis for a study of how to recognize and effectively interpret these kinds of military events.

Andrew's Railroad Raid on the Confederate Line of Communication between Chattanooga, TN and Marietta, GA, April 1862

Averell's Raid in West Virginia, August 1863

Averell's Raid on the VA&TN Railroad, November 1863

Burbridge's Raid into Southwest Virginia, October 1864

Carter's Raid into East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, December 1862-January 1863

Chalmer's Raid in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, October 1863

Crook-Averell Raid on VA&TN Railroad, May 1864

Custer's Raid into Albemarle County, VA, February-March 1864

Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad, June-August 1864

Raids (continued)

Everett's Raid into Eastern Kentucky, June 1863
 Forrest's Raid in Middle Tennessee, July 1862
 Forrest's West Tennessee Raid, December 1862-January 1863
 Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee and Kentucky, March-April 1864
 Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, September-October 1864
 Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, October-November 1864
 Garrard's Raid to Covington, GA, July 1864
 Garrard's Raid to South River, GA, July 1864
 Gilmor's Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, WV, February 1864
 Grierson's Raid from La Grange, TN, to Baton Rouge, LA, April-May 1863
 Hines' Raid into Indiana, June 1863
 Imboden's Raid into West Virginia, April-May 1863
 Jenkin's Expedition in West Virginia and Ohio, August-September 1862
 Jones' Raid on the Northwestern (B&O) Railroad, April-May 1863
 Kautz's Raid against Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, VA, May 1864
 Kautz's Raid against Richmond and Danville Railroad, VA, May 1864
 Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid, VA, March 1864
 Kilpatrick's Raid from Sandtown to Lovejoy's Station, GA, August 1864
 Lyon's Raid from Paris to Hopkinsville, KY, December 1864-January 1865
 McCook's Raid on the Atlantic and West Point Railroad and the Macon and Western Railroad, GA, July 1864
 Morgan's First Kentucky Raid, July 1862
 Morgan's Second Kentucky Raid, December 1862-January 1863
 Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, July 1863
 Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May-June 1864
 Mosby's Operations about Fairfax Courthouse, VA, July-August 1863
 Mosby's Operations in Virginia, November 1863
 Pegram's Raid into Kentucky, March-April 1863
 Quantrill's Raid into Kansas, August 1863
 Rousseau's Raid from Decatur to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, AL, July 1864
 Saint Alban's Raid, VT, October 1864
 Sander's Raid in East Tennessee, June 1863
 Scott's Raid in Eastern Kentucky, July -August 1863
 Shelby's Raid in Arkansas and Missouri, September-October 1863

Raids (continued)

Stoneman's Raid in Virginia, April-May 1863
 Stoneman's Raid from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, December 1864
 Stoneman's Raid to Macon, GA, July-August 1864
 Stoneman's Raid from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia and Western North Carolina, March-April 1865
 Streight's Raid from Tuscumbia, AL, toward Rome, GA, April-May 1863
 Stuart's Raid, Peninsula, VA, June 13-15, 1862
 Stuart's Raid into Maryland & Pennsylvania, October 1862
 Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Raid, VA and WV, December 1863
 Van Dorn's Raid against the Mississippi Central Railroad, December 1862
 Wheeler's Raid in Tennessee, January 1863
 Wheeler's Raid on the L & N Railroad and the Chattanooga Railroad, TN, April 1863
 Wheeler's Raid, TN, September-October 1863
 Wheeler's Raid, to North Georgia and East Tennessee, August-September 1864
 Wheeler and Roddey's Railroad Raid, TN, September-October 1863
 Wilson's Raid: Chickasaw, AL to Selma, AL and Macon, GA, March-April 1865

Schools

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY
 U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA

Ships

Blockade Runners off Wilmington, NC
 Modern Greece
 Hebe
 Ella
 Vesta
 Ranger
 C.S.S. *Alabama*, off French coast near Cherbourg
 C.S.S. *Chattahoochee*, Columbus, GA
 C.S.S. *Florida*, Newport News, VA
 C.S.S. *Fredericksburg*, Drewrys Bluff, VA
 C.S.S. *Huntsville*, Mobile, AL
 C.S.S. *Richmond*, Drewrys Bluff, VA
 C.S.S. *Tuscaloosa*, Mobile, AL
 C.S.S. Ironclad Ram *Jackson/Muscogee*, Columbia, GA
 C.S.S. Ram *Neuse*, Kinston, NC
 U.S. Army Transport *Maple Leaf*, Jacksonville, FL
 U.S.S. *Cairo*, Vicksburg, MS

Ships (continued)

U.S.S. *Cumberland*, Newport News, VA
 U.S.S. *Hatteras*, Galveston, TX
 U.S.S. *Monitor*, Cape Hatteras (Outer Continental Shelf), NC
 U.S.S. *Philippi*, Mobile Bay, AL
 U.S.S. *Sultana*, Memphis, TN
 U.S.S. *Tecumseh*, Mobile Bay, AL
 U.S.S. *Westfield*, Galveston, TX

Surrender and Capture Sites

Appomattox Court House, VA
 Bennett Place, Johnston's Surrender Site, Durham, NC
 Jefferson Davis Capture Site, Irwinville, GA
 Lawrence House, Cedar Bluff, AL
 Site of Richard Taylor's surrender of the last major confederate army, Citronelle, AL

Miscellaneous Military Sites

Annie Wittenmyer Home, Davenport, IA
 Bailey's Dam, Pineville, LA
 Birch Coulee, near Fort Ridgely, MN
 Brown's Ferry, Southwest of Chattanooga, TN
 Cameron's Depot, near Charles Town, WV
 Chambersburg, PA
 Cooper Union, New York City, NY
 Cumberland Gap, near Middlesboro, TN
 Dutch Gap Canal, on James River, VA
 Ellerson's Mill (Ellison's Mill), near Mechanicsville, VA
 Kendrick House, Carthage, MO
 McCorkle's Drugstore, Waterloo, AL
 Old Davis Ford, Columbia, TN
 Orange & Alexandria Railroad, VA
 Pack Horse Ford, near Sheperdstown, WV
 Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, FL
 Picacho Peak State Park, Pinal County, AZ
 Pound Gap, Wise County, VA
 President Street Station, Baltimore, MD
 Recruiting Station, Wasioja Historic District, Wasioja Township, Dodge County, MN
 Ritchey House, Newtonia, MO
 Site of Death of Turner Ashby, Harrisonburg, VA

Swamp Angel Site, Charleston, SC
 U.S. Army Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, IN
 Western and Atlantic Railroad, Atlanta to Chattanooga, GA

Miscellaneous Sites

American House Hotel, St. Albans, VT
 Bald Nob, Cobb County, GA
 Burt-Stark Mansion, Abbeville, SC
 Cheney House, Cobb County, GA
 Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Washington, DC, to Cumberland, MD
 City Hall, Macon, GA
 Donaldson Farm, Adams County, PA
 Felty Farm, Adams County, PA
 First Confederate White House, Montgomery, AL
 First Confederate Capital, Montgomery, AL
 First Baptist Church, Columbia, SC
 Ford's Theater, Washington, DC
 French's Hill, Cobb County, GA
 Gilbert Farm, Adams County, PA
 Grant Memorial Home, Galena, IL
 Historic District, Hunterstown, PA
 Lower Sioux Agency, Redwood Falls, MN
 Marshall Farm, Adams County, PA
 McAdoo House, Cobb County, GA
 Mint Museum, Charlotte, NC
 Natchez, MS
 Oil Field, near Elizabeth, WV
 Old State Capitol, Milledgeville, GA
 Sioux Execution Site, Mankato, MN
 St. Louis Old Court House, St. Louis, MO
 St. Albans House Hotel, St. Albans, VT
 The Falls Church, Falls Church, VA
 The Tennessee State Capitol, Nashville, TN
 The Green, St. Albans, VT
 The St. Albans Railroad Station, St. Albans, VT
 U.S. Customs House, New Orleans, LA
 U.S. Mint, New Orleans, LA
 Wallis House, Cobb County, GA
 Witmer Farm, Adams County, PA
 Wren County Court House, Vicksburg, MS

Appendix K

HISTORY OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION

By Edwin C. Bearss

Civil War monuments, memorials, and parks are much-visited reminders of the Civil War that still fire passions, as evidenced by recent conflicts between Civil War buffs, preservationists, and developers at Manassas and Brandy Station. The first successful effort to protect a Civil War battlefield occurred in 1864. On April 30 of that year, ten months after the battle and six months after President Abraham Lincoln had spoken his immortal words at the dedication of Soldiers National Cemetery, the State of Pennsylvania chartered the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) to commemorate the “great deeds of valor... and the signal events which render these battle grounds illustrious.” The association was composed of members from Northern States that had troops in the battle and was only interested in acquiring lands where the Army of the Potomac fought on July 2-3, 1863. By 1890, the Association had acquired 470 acres.

Union soldiers and unit associations by the late 1870s were becoming interested in memorializing themselves and their dead and maimed comrades on the battlefields where they had fought. The first battlefield memorials had been erected by the participants while the guns still roared. In 1861, following their victory at First Manassas (Bull Run), Georgia soldiers positioned a column honoring Col. Francis Barlow, killed in that battle, the war’s first major engagement. Twenty months later, in the spring of 1863, soldiers of Col. William B. Hazen’s Brigade built a monument and wall enclosing the gravesites of their comrades who had fallen in defense of the Round Forest on December 31, 1862, at Stones River. Union troops posted at Vicksburg on July 4, 1864, placed a memorial at the site where on July 3, 1863, Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant and Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton met to discuss terms for the Confederate surrender. Then in June 1865, U.S. regulars built two pyramidal stone monuments on the Manassas battlefields — one at the Henry House and the other at the unfinished railroad grade.

Even at the time that Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, plans were afoot to erect in Soldiers’ National Cemetery a Soldiers National Monument. The proposed monument, designed by J.G. Batterson, featured a column crowned by Liberty with four seated figures at the base representing History, Industry, War, and Prosperity. It was dedicated on July 1, 1870. Previously, one memorial had been completed and positioned in the cemetery. This was the 1st Minnesota Urn in 1867.

No monuments were erected on the GBMA’s lands for some 15 years after the battle. Meanwhile, Union veterans of Gettysburg looked back on the war as the most significant event of their lives. Through their unit associations and their collective political and economic power, they took actions to memorialize themselves and their dead comrades on the battlefield where they had met the foe. The first unit to do so at Gettysburg was the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry in 1879, when a lettered granite block was affixed to a boulder positioned near Spangler’s Spring. Other regiments and batteries rushed to emulate the 2nd Massachusetts, and by 1890 more than 300 memorials and monuments had been sited on lands administered by the GBMA. Nearly \$1,000,000 had been expended on this work.

Meanwhile, veterans of the battle of Chickamauga, following up on a proposal made by Union veterans H.V. Boynton and Ferdinand Van Derveer, held a reunion and barbecue at Crawfish Spring, Georgia, in 1889. A Chickamauga Memorial Association was organized to seek creation of a memorial park that, unlike the one at Gettysburg, would honor both armies and be administered by the U.S. Government. The veterans were politically powerful and, with a spirit of reconciliation abroad, Congress acted promptly and decisively. On August 19, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison, himself a veteran of the Army of the Cumberland in its Tennessee and Georgia campaigns, signed into law a bill establishing Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the Nation’s first. Under the leadership of a three-man commission, lands were purchased, troop positions determined and marked, roads built, and state memorials and unit monuments erected. So effectively did the commission accomplish its work that on September 18-20, 1895, the park was dedicated in impressive ceremonies by Vice President Adlai Stevenson before a huge audience that included 40,000 veterans.

Five years before, on August 30, 1890, Congress had authorized an Antietam National Battlefield Site to include only token tracts scattered about the “landscape turned red,” where monuments and markers were placed. Then, in late December 1894, President Grover Cleveland signed legislation creating Shiloh National Military Park to commemorate the three great armies of the southwest-two Union and one Confederate-on the ground upon which they fought. Less than two months later on February 11, 1895, the President approved an act establishing Gettysburg National Park. The lands administered by GBMA were transferred to the United States, and the commission authorized by the legislation moved promptly to acquire lands where both armies fought, mark and memorialize Confederates as well as Union soldiers, and restore the historic scene.

A major concern of Union Gettysburg veterans as articulated by the GBMA was the threat to Devil's Den and Little Round Top from construction of an electric trolley line into that area of the battlefield. This was reinforced by fears that subdivisions would follow, further impacting the area adjacent to the lands owned by the GBMA. The chairman of the congressionally authorized Gettysburg National Park Commission warned that "the commission found important lines of battle occupied by an electric railway, the construction of which had begun early in April 1893." Secretary of War Daniel Lamont, who during his four years in Washington was a powerful advocate of battlefield preservation, visited Gettysburg in November to evaluate the situation. On doing so, he supported efforts by the Commission "to remove the electric road from the occupation of the prominent parts of the battlefield."

To erase doubts as to the national intent in the situation, on June 6, 1894, Congress adopted a Joint Resolution stating that there was "imminent danger that portions of said battlefield may be irreparably defaced by the construction of a railway over the same" and asserted the authority of the Secretary of War to acquire such lands by purchase or by condemnation.

The Gettysburg Electric Railway Company was undaunted, taking the position that "the public be damned." Finally, confronted by rising public animosity, the company agreed to stop construction but refused to negotiate the sale of the land in question. As recommended by the Commission and with the approval of Secretary of War Lamont, the United States Attorney General initiated condemnation proceedings. The court, after reviewing the case, awarded the company \$30,000 for the lands and improvements thereon. Company attorneys rejected the finding and filed exceptions, claiming that establishment of the Gettysburg National Park was not a public purpose within the meaning of earlier legislation and that "preserving lines of battle" and "properly marking with tablets the positions occupied" were not public uses which permitted the condemnation of private property by the United States. The case-*United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Company*-reached the Supreme Court.

On January 27, 1896, the court handed down its landmark decision, which was unanimous. Justice Rufus W. Peckham, a New Yorker and a Cleveland appointee, spoke for the court. His eloquent language, even after 96 years, on the significance of Civil War battlefields and stating the case for their preservation, is as relevant today as it was in the 1890s. Peckham wrote:

The end to be attained, by this proposed use, as provided for by the act of Congress, is legitimate, and lies with the scope of the constitution. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the great battles of the world. The numbers contained in the opposing armies were great; the sacrifices of life were dreadful; while the bravery, and, indeed, heroism displayed by both contending forces, rank with the highest exhibition of these qualities ever made by man. The importance of the issue involved in the contest of which this great battle was a part cannot be overestimated. The existence of the government itself, and the perpetuity of our institutions depended upon the result.... Can it be that the government is without power to preserve the land, and properly mark out the various sites upon which this struggle took place? Can it not erect the monuments provided for by these acts of Congress, or even take possession of the field of battle, in the name and for the benefit of all the citizens of the country, for the present and for the future? Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use, but one so closely connected with the welfare of the republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country.

The Supreme Court by this decision affirmed the constitutionality of acquiring private property by right of eminent domain for Gettysburg National Park and established the principle that the preservation of nationally important battlefield sites and buildings is a legitimate purpose of the United States Government.

Three years later, on February 21, 1899, Vicksburg National Military Park was authorized. The landscape of the five Federal Civil War parks created before 1900, unlike those established after 1916, features an unsurpassed collection of military and memorial art-statues, obelisks, temples, busts, reliefs, etc.-that date from the mid-1860s to the 1980s. These works of art, numbering in the thousands, were funded by the federal and state governments, veterans, families and friends, and associations.

Congress by the turn of the century became concerned over the high cost of land acquisition and development at the four national military parks and the flood of bills aimed at preservation of other battlefields and historic sites. In the three years between 1901 and 1904, thirty-four bills were introduced in Congress to authorize twenty-three additional historical reservations. This led to a study by the House Committee on Military Affairs chaired by Richard W. Parker. Hearings before the committee focused on how to preserve and interpret the nation's nationally significant battlefields without incurring exorbitant costs. This led to endorsement of the "Antietam Plan" as championed by Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, a career soldier who had chaired the Commission for Publication by the War Department of the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*. Davis, in marking the battle lines at Antietam, kept in mind the intent of "Congress to perpetuate" the field in its condition as of September 17, 1862, as "an agricultural community." He had therefore ensured that no large

tracts were purchased at Antietam but instead that narrow ribbons were acquired along the battle lines and fences were erected on other sites to preserve the agricultural character of the landscape. Land acquisition costs at Antietam National Battlefield Site, unlike the national military parks, were slight, the expense of constructing tour roads small, and the historical markers and memorials well located and accessible in an agricultural environment.

The “Antietam Plan” as championed by General Davis and endorsed by the Parker Committee — in contrast to the acquisition of a large acreage for park lands as was done at Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Chickamauga — dominated War Department and congressional thinking on Civil War battlefield preservation until the August 1933 transfer of the national battlefield parks to the Interior Department.

Congress did not create another Civil War military park until 1917, when Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site was established on Cheatham Hill, where three years before veterans of “Fighting Dan” McCook’s brigade had dedicated a monument funded by the State of Illinois. By that time, even the youngest veterans were in their mid-70s and no longer had the political and economic clout to campaign for legislation for establishment of large national military parks or secure monies for construction of battlefield monuments.

In the years following the Parker Committee study, public interest in preservation of additional battlefield parks ebbed. But in the mid-1920s there was a surge in interest in the Civil War and its sites. This renaissance was generated by a number of forces. Americans were becoming disillusioned with the “Great Adventure of 1917-18” and becoming increasingly isolationist; the five-and-a-half-day work week and paid vacations gave middle-class Americans more leisure time; Henry Ford’s Model T, to be followed by the Model A, provided the masses with a previously unheard-of mobility; and an expanding and improved roadway system gave access to cultural sites and natural wonderlands about which Americans had read or heard.

Congress reacted to a public groundswell as once again legislation was introduced to establish parks to protect and interpret sites associated with the Nation’s military history. By May 1926, there had been introduced into the 1st session of the 69th Congress twenty-eight battlefield bills of which fourteen provided for establishment of national military parks with appropriations authorized approximating nearly \$6,000,000. The other bills provided for markers on battlefields, the inspection of sites with a view to eventual establishment of parks, etc. To cope with the deluge and provide a rationale for thoughtfully addressing the issue, Congress took prompt action and President Calvin Coolidge signed into law on June 11, 1926, legislation directing the Army War College to undertake a site survey of battlefields in the United States. In classifying the Nation’s battlefields as to their significance, the War College would refer to Lt. Col. C.A. Bach’s June 16, 1925, memorandum. The Bach classification system evaluated the battlefields as:

Class I: Battles worthy of commemoration by the establishment of national military parks. These should be battles of exceptional political and military importance and interest whose effects were far-reaching, whose fields are worthy of preservation for detailed military and historical study, and which are suitable to serve as memorials to the armies engaged.

Class II: Battles of sufficient importance to warrant the designation of their sites as national monuments. The action of Congress and the great difference in the importance of these battles give reason for the subdivision under this class into:

Class IIa: Battles of such great military and historic interest as to warrant locating and including the battle lines of the forces engaged by a series of markers or tablets, but not necessarily by memorial monuments.

Class IIb: Battles of sufficient historic interest to be worthy of some form of monument, tablet, or marker to indicate the location of the battle field.

Colonel Bach had made a preliminary evaluation employing these criteria and had found among the battles dating from Lexington and Concord (April 1775) through Wounded Knee (December 1890) only five Class I battlefields. Two of these-Saratoga and Yorktown-were Revolutionary War actions; Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chickamauga-Chattanooga were from the Civil War. Congress, he noted, had already placed Shiloh in this category. He identified fifteen Class IIa Civil War battlefields, along with Chalmette which dated from the War of 1812. He also suggested an initial list of sixty-four less significant battlefields deserving some kind of monumentation under Class IIb.

Building on Colonel Bach’s initiative, Lt. Col. H.L. Landers of the War College, during 1926-32, undertook the mandated national survey of battlefields. Colonel Landers’ work resulted in several annual reports by the Secretary of War to Congress on his surveys. The 1928 and 1929 reports included preliminary field investigations of two Class I battlefields, Saratoga and Yorktown, and of nine Class IIa battlefields, including Manassas, Chalmette, and Richmond, that had not been authorized as national military parks. Also included were recommendations for erecting monuments at 50 Class IIb battlefields, including Appomattox, Balls Bluff, Cowpens, Monocacy, Pea Ridge, and Wilson’s Creek.

By 1929 Congress, taking cognizance of the “Antietam Plan” and the War College survey and evaluation, had authorized four Class IIa national military parks-Petersburg National Military Park, July 3, 1926; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefield Memorial National Military Park, March 14, 1927; Stones River National Military Park, December 1, 1927; and Fort Donelson National Military Park, March 26, 1928. Beginning in 1929, Congress took action

to recognize the fifty Class IIb battlefields evaluated and recognized for monumentation by the Secretary of War. These included: Brices Cross Roads and Tupelo, February 21, 1929; Monocacy, March 1, 1929; Cowpens, March 4, 1929; Chalmette (assume maintenance of), June 2, 1930; Appomattox Court House, June 18, 1930; and Fort Necessity, March 4, 1931. These sites and national military parks, including Moores Creek Bridge and Kings Mountain, along with the five 1890s parks and Kennesaw Mountain, were transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior on August 10, 1933.

Two Civil War battlefield parks were authorized and established during the Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Both-Richmond National Battlefield Park, March 2, 1936, and Manassas National Battlefield Park, May 10, 1940-were Class IIa battlefields. The former consisted of donated land and embraced the "Antietam Plan," while the latter had a large land base of ground identified with First Manassas. On June 21, 1934, Monocacy National Military Park was authorized but not established because the law required lands to be purchased at no cost to the government.

Public interest in the Civil War waned in the mid-1930s with the threat to world security incident to Japan's seizure of Manchuria and Jehol, the rise of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia, and the Spanish Civil War. The world as we knew it unraveled on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. By 1946, the Axis had been crushed and the United States emerged from World War II as an international power with global responsibilities. With more leisure time than heretofore, an affluent America took to the highways in ever-increasing numbers. Visits to parks, including battlefields, soared. The publication of Bruce Catton's trilogy featuring the Army of the Potomac revived public interest in the Civil War. Catton's third volume, *Stillness at Appomattox*, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in history in 1954. With the approach of the Civil War Centennial, Congress in 1956 authorized Pea Ridge National Military Park and in 1960 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Park. This was done despite lukewarm support by the National Park Service and recommendations against national battlefield status by the National Park Service Advisory Board.

Because the respective states were to acquire the lands for these parks, the "Antietam Plan" was scrapped by the Service. Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek were established with large cohesive land bases to provide for preservation of the historic scene and interpretation of the battle. In addition, as the War Department had designated these sites Class IIb battlefields, Congress by its action scuttled the system that had linked significance with land base, scale of commemoration, interpretation, and nomenclature.

In the mid-1960s and again in the early 1970s, the National Park Service undertook boundary studies of many of its Civil War parks. By this time it was apparent that the reasoning that since the early 1900s had wedded first the War Department and then the Interior Department to the "Antietam Plan" for new battlefield parks was critically flawed. By the 1860s, the Nation's infrastructure undergirding its future population and industrial centers and urban and transportation corridors was in place. These factors, particularly the latter, dictated the direction major campaigns took and where important battles were fought. The "Antietam Plan," which had provided low-cost solutions for preserving and interpreting battlefields before the burgeoning growth of suburbia and the accelerating flight from the inner cities of affluent and middle class Americans, was no longer valid by the Civil War Centennial. In 1960 the National Park Service formally scrapped the "Antietam Plan" at the park that had given its name to the philosophy of limited park protection and development. In that year, legislation authorized an expansion of the park from 20 acres to not more than 1,600, of which no more than 600 acres could be acquired in fee, and mandating that the Service look toward restoration of the site to "substantially the condition in which it was at the time of the battle." In 1978 Congress redesignated it Antietam National Battlefield.

The boundary studies undertaken by the Service were aimed at identifying lands adjacent to the Civil War battlefield parks that were significant to the park story and needed to protect and enhance the historic scene. The mid-1960s study resulted in legislation expanding the boundaries of a number of parks, among them Fort Donelson, Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania. At certain parks lands identified as surplus were disposed of.

The early 1970s study led to an exchange of letters between the Department and Sen. Alan Bible of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Boundary maps and documentation prepared by the Service and transmitted with the exchange of letters were to control land acquisition at the Civil War parks for which there was no legislated boundary. Among these were Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, and Appomattox Court House. Lands identified as needed within the depicted boundaries would be acquired by the Service without specific action by Congress. Any lands to be acquired outside these boundaries would require legislation.

This understanding guided land acquisition at these parks until challenged by the House of Representatives in 1986 over a proposal to donate the Taney Farm to the United States. The Taney Farm was outside the area identified by the National Park Service's 1974 study for inclusion within Gettysburg National Military Park. After an acrimonious hearing before the House Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands chaired by Bruce Vento, a bill was hammered out, passed,

and approved by President Ronald Reagan on October 16, 1987, authorizing the National Park Service to accept “the donation of certain non-Federal lands to Gettysburg National Military Park and to require a study and report on the final development of the park....”

The study was completed and forwarded to Congress, and for the first time Gettysburg National Military Park had a boundary defined by law. Within this boundary, various strategies governed land acquisition-some parcels in fee, some with easements, and there was authority to exchange lands deemed surplus to park needs for lands and properties subject to easements.

In mid-December 1989, President George Bush signed a bill to expand Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and establish a legislatively defined boundary. The Hamilton Thicket Tract — the scene of Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet’s devastating May 6, 1864, battle of the Wilderness onslaught — because of the local political situation was not included in the lands identified for inclusion in the park. The local political and economic situation had changed by August 1990 and President Bush in late October 1992 signed a bill authorizing the inclusion of the Hamilton Thicket Tract and key lands at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park within the respective parks, provided it is accomplished without cost to the United States.

The rancor caused by the decision of Hazel-Peterson to construct a 1.5 million square-foot mega shopping mall on the William Center Tract adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park led to its addition to the park in November 1988 by a declaration of taking as authorized by Congress. The high cost of the William Center Tract to the taxpayers; external threats to other Civil War battlefields- particularly those where development had been guided by the flawed “Antietam Plan”-that either desecrated the historic scene or gobbled up land sanctified by patriotic gore; and the failure by all sectors-the federal government, state and local governments, preservationists and landowners-to use the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to identify, evaluate, and register Civil War battlefields and sites not listed in the National Register of Historic Places had by 1990 precipitated a crisis. To confront this crisis and address this issue in a thoughtful and cost-effective manner, the Congress, responding to the leadership of Senator Dale Bumpers and the Department of the Interior to that of Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr., made battlefield preservation a matter of public policy through legislation creating the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

Appendix L¹

CIVIL WAR SITES LISTED BY THEATER AND CAMPAIGN

MAIN EASTERN THEATER

Appomattox Campaign (1865)

Amelia Springs (VA091)	04/05/65	04/05/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	04/09/65	04/09/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,B,F,G,K
Appomattox Station (VA096)	04/08/65	04/08/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: G
Cumberland Church (VA094)	04/07/65	04/07/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	03/31/65	03/31/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Five Forks (VA088)	04/01/65	04/01/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,F,G,H,N
High Bridge (VA095)	04/07/65	04/07/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: G,L
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	03/29/65	03/29/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Namozine Church (VA124)	04/03/65	04/03/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Petersburg (VA089)	04/02/65	04/02/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,D,F,J,K,O
Rice's Station (VA092)	04/06/65	04/06/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	04/06/65	04/06/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E,G
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	04/02/65	04/02/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
White Oak Road (VA087)	03/31/65	03/31/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,L,N

Averell's Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad (1863)

Droop Mountain (WV012)	11/06/63	11/06/63	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F

Bermuda Hundred Campaign (1864)

Chester Station (VA051)	05/10/64	05/10/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	05/06/64	05/07/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

¹ A legend and definitions are found at the end of this appendix.

Proctor's Creek (VA053) Ownership: P Park: N	05/12/64 05/16/64 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Poor	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: C,E
Swift Creek (VA050) Ownership: P,L Park: Y	05/09/64 05/09/64 Threats: Mod	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: L
Ware Bottom Church (VA054) Ownership: P,L,F Park: Y	05/20/64 05/29/64 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: F,L
<i>Blockade of Carolina Coast (1861)</i>			
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001) Ownership: S,F Park: Y	08/28/61 08/29/61 Threats: High	State: NC Integrity: Poor	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: P
<i>Blockade of Chesapeake Bay (1861)</i>			
Aquia Creek (VA002) Ownership: P,L Park: Y	05/29/61 06/01/61 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: I
Big Bethel (VA003) Ownership: P,L Park: Y	06/10/61 06/10/61 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: I
Sewell's Point (VA001) Ownership: F Park: N	05/18/61 05/19/61 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
<i>Blockade [Confederate] of the Potomac River (1861-62)</i>			
Cockpit Point (VA100) Ownership: P Park: N	01/03/62 01/03/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: A,C,I,K,L
<i>Bristoe Campaign (1863)</i>			
Auburn (VA039) Ownership: P Park: N	10/13/63 10/13/63 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
Auburn (VA041) Ownership: P Park: N	10/14/63 10/14/63 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
Bristoe Station (VA040) Ownership: P Park: N	10/14/63 10/14/63 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: E,F
Buckland Mills (VA042) Ownership: P Park: N	10/19/63 10/19/63 Threats: Mod	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
Rappahannock Station (VA043) Ownership: P Park: N	11/07/63 11/07/63 Threats: Mod	State: VA Integrity: Poor	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: F
<i>Burnside's North Carolina Expedition (1862)</i>			
Fort Macon (NC004) Ownership: S,F Park: Y	03/23/62 04/26/62 Threats: Low	State: NC Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: K
New Berne (NC003) Ownership: P Park: N	03/14/62 03/14/62 Threats: Mod	State: NC Integrity: Poor	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: F,K,L,P
Roanoke Island (NC002) Ownership: S Park: Y	02/08/62 02/08/62 Threats: Low	State: NC Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: G,P

South Mills (NC005)	04/19/62	04/19/62	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: P
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	06/05/62	06/05/62	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Cavalry Operations along the Rappahannock (1863)

Kelly's Ford (VA029)	03/17/63	03/17/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D

Chancellorsville Campaign (1863)

Chancellorsville (VA032)	05/01/63	05/03/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Salem Church (VA033)	05/03/63	05/04/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,F	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Second Fredericksburg (VA034)	05/03/63	05/03/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: F

Crook-Averell Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad (1864)

Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	05/09/64	05/09/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E
Cove Mountain (VA109)	05/10/64	05/10/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Demonstration on the Rapidan River (1864)

Morton's Ford (VA045)	02/06/64	02/07/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Early's Raid and Operations against B&O Railroad (1864)

Cool Spring (VA114)	07/17/64	07/18/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F
Folck's Mill (MD008)	08/01/64	08/01/64	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,S	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Stevens (DC001)	07/12/64	07/12/64	State: DC	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: B,C,F,G
Monocacy (MD007)	07/09/64	07/09/64	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: F,P	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,E,G,N
Moorefield (WV013)	08/07/64	08/07/64	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	07/20/64	07/20/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Second Kernstown (VA116)	07/24/64	07/24/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: B

Fredericksburg Campaign (1862)

Fredericksburg (VA028)	12/11/62 12/15/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P,L Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F,G,M

Gettysburg Campaign (1863)

Aldie (VA036)	06/17/63 06/17/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Boonsborough (MD006)	07/08/63 07/08/63	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Brandy Station (VA035)	06/09/63 06/09/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,G,H,I
Gettysburg (PA002)	07/01/63 07/03/63	State: PA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,B,D,E,F, G,N,O
Hanover (PA001)	06/30/63 06/30/63	State: PA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —
Manassas Gap (VA108)	07/23/63 07/23/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Middleburg (VA037)	06/19/63 06/19/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Second Winchester (VA107)	06/13/63 06/15/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Upperville (VA038)	06/21/63 06/21/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Williamsport (MD004)	07/06/63 07/16/63	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,F,H

Goldsborough Expedition (1862)

Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	12/17/62 12/17/62	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Kinston (NC007)	12/14/62 12/14/62	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
White Hall (NC008)	12/16/62 12/16/62	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Grant's Overland Campaign (1864)

Cold Harbor (VA062)	06/01/64 06/03/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,G,H,L
Haw's Shop (VA058)	05/28/64 05/28/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
North Anna (VA055)	05/23/64 05/24/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F,L

Old Church (VA059)	05/30/64	05/30/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	06/24/64	06/24/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	05/08/64	05/21/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F, G,L,N
Totopotomy Creek (VA057)	05/30/64	05/30/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D
Trevilian Station (VA099)	06/11/64	06/11/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: G,H
Wilderness (VA046)	05/05/64	05/07/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F, G,I
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	05/24/64	05/24/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	05/11/64	05/11/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D,G,H

Jackson's Operations Against the B&O Railroad (1862)

Hancock (MD001)	01/05/62	01/05/62	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Jackson's Valley Campaign (1862)

Cross Keys (VA105)	06/08/62	06/08/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,G
First Kernstown (VA101)	03/23/62	03/23/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,F,G,I
First Winchester (VA104)	05/25/62	05/25/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: B,F,G
Front Royal (VA103)	05/23/62	05/23/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: F,G
McDowell (VA102)	05/08/62	05/08/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,G
Port Republic (VA106)	06/09/62	06/09/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,G

Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid (1864)

Walkerton				
(Mantapike Hill) (VA125)	03/02/64	03/02/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,G,H

Longstreet's Tidewater Operations (1863)

Fort Anderson (NC010)	03/14/63	03/14/63	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: L

Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)	04/19/63 04/19/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L,P
Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)	04/11/63 05/04/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Washington (NC011)	03/30/63 04/20/63	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Lynchburg Campaign (1864)

Lynchburg (VA064)	06/17/64 06/18/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: C
New Market (VA110)	05/15/64 05/15/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D,G
Piedmont (VA111)	06/05/64 06/05/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E,K

Manassas Campaign (1861)

Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	07/18/61 07/18/61	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
First Manassas (VA005)	07/21/61 07/21/61	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Hoke's Run (WV002)	07/02/61 07/02/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Maryland Campaign (1862)

Antietam (MD003)	09/16/62 09/17/62	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,B,D,E,G,O
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	09/12/62 09/15/62	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C,F,I,L
Shepherdstown (WV016)	09/19/62 09/20/62	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
South Mountain (MD002)	09/14/62 09/14/62	State: MD	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E,F

McClellan's Operations in Northern Virginia (1861)

Ball's Bluff (VA006)	10/21/61 10/21/61	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F,G
Dranesville (VA007)	12/20/61 12/20/61	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —

Mine Run Campaign (1863)

Mine Run (VA044)	11/27/63 11/27/63	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F,L

Northern Virginia Campaign (1862)

Cedar Mountain (VA022)	08/09/62 08/09/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E,G
Chantilly (VA027)	09/01/62 09/01/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: D
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	08/25/62 08/27/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: F,G
Rappahannock Station (VA023)	08/23/62 08/23/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Second Manassas (VA026)	08/29/62 08/30/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P,S Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D,E,F,G
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	08/28/62 08/28/62	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations Against Fort Fisher (1864-1865)

Fort Fisher (NC014)	12/07/64 12/27/64	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: L,P
Fort Fisher (NC015)	01/03/65 01/17/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: B,F,G,J,K,L,P

Operations in Western Virginia (1861)

Camp Alleghany (WV008)	12/13/61 12/13/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L
Carnifex Ferry (WV006)	09/10/61 09/10/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C
Cheat Mountain (WV005)	09/12/61 09/12/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: I
Greenbrier River (WV007)	10/03/61 10/03/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004)	08/26/61 08/26/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Philippi (WV001)	06/03/61 06/03/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: I
Rich Mountain (WV003)	07/11/61 07/11/61	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C,G

Operations Against Plymouth and New Berne (1864)

Albemarle Sound (NC013)	05/05/64 05/05/64	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: K,R
Plymouth (NC012)	04/17/64 04/20/64	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: P

Peninsula Campaign (1862)

Beaver Dam Creek (VA016) Ownership: P,F Park: Y	06/26/62 06/26/62 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: D,E
Drewry's Bluff (VA012) Ownership: F Park: Y	05/15/62 05/15/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: —
Eltham's Landing (VA011) Ownership: P Park: Y	05/07/62 05/07/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: P
Gaines' Mill (VA017) Ownership: P,F Park: Y	06/27/62 06/27/62 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): A Interpretive Potential: E,F,L,N
Garnett's/Golding's Farm (VA018) Ownership: P Park: N	06/28/62 06/28/62 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
Glendale (VA020b) Ownership: P,F Park: Y	06/30/62 06/30/62 Threats: Mod	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: D,E,F
Hampton Roads (VA008) Ownership: Unk Park: N	03/08/62 03/09/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: B,F,G,I,K,R
Hanover Courthouse (VA013) Ownership: P Park: N	05/27/62 05/27/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: —
Malvern Hill (VA021) Ownership: P,F Park: Y	07/01/62 07/01/62 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): A Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,H
Oak Grove (VA015) Ownership: P Park: N	06/25/62 06/25/62 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): D Interpretive Potential: —
Savage Station (VA019) Ownership: P Park: N	06/29/62 06/29/62 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Poor	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: E,I
Seven Pines (VA014) Ownership: P Park: N	05/31/62 06/01/62 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: D,E,F,G
White Oak Swamp (VA020a) Ownership: P Park: N	06/30/62 06/30/62 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: —
Williamsburg (VA010) Ownership: P,F Park: Y	05/05/62 05/05/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: E,L
Yorktown (VA009) Ownership: F,S Park: Y	04/05/62 05/04/62 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: F,I,L,N

Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (1864-1865)

Boydton Plank Road (VA079) Ownership: P Park: N	10/27/64 10/28/64 Threats: Mod	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: L
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075) Ownership: F,L,P Park: Y	09/29/64 09/30/64 Threats: High	State: VA Integrity: Fair	Class (Military Importance): B Interpretive Potential: F,J,N,O
Crater (VA070) Ownership: F Park: Y	07/30/64 07/30/64 Threats: Low	State: VA Integrity: Good	Class (Military Importance): A Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,G,J
Darbytown and New Market (VA077) Ownership: P,L Park: Y	10/07/64 10/07/64 Threats: N/A	State: VA Integrity: Lost	Class (Military Importance): C Interpretive Potential: D

Darbytown Road (VA077)	10/13/64 10/13/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road (VA080)	10/27/64 10/28/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —
First Deep Bottom (VA069)	07/27/64 07/27/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F
Fort Stedman (VA084)	03/25/65 03/25/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Globe Tavern (VA072)	08/18/64 08/21/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,F Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,K
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	02/05/65 02/07/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: D
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	06/22/64 06/22/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	09/29/64 10/02/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: F Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: L
Petersburg (VA063)	06/15/64 06/18/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F,I
Petersburg (VA098)	06/09/64 06/09/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: N
Ream's Station (VA073)	08/25/64 08/25/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: I
Ream's Station (VA068)	06/29/64 06/29/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Sappony Church (VA067)	06/28/64 06/29/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J
Second Deep Bottom (VA071)	08/13/64 08/20/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	06/25/64 06/25/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Sheridan's Expedition to Petersburg (1865)

Waynesboro (VA123)	03/02/65 03/02/65	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: C

Sheridan's Valley Campaign (1864)

Berryville (VA118)	09/03/64 09/04/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Cedar Creek (VA122)	10/19/64 10/19/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	09/21/64 09/22/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C,F,K

Guard Hill (VA117)	08/16/64	08/16/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Opequon (VA119)	09/19/64	09/19/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,O
Smithfield Crossing (WV015)	08/29/64	08/29/64	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Summit Point (WV014)	08/21/64	08/21/64	State: WV	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Tom's Brook (VA121)	10/09/64	10/09/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: G,H

LOWER SEABOARD THEATER AND 1861-63 GULF APPROACH

Expedition from Hilton Head, SC to St John's Bluff, FL (1862)

Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	10/01/62	10/01/62	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,F Park: Y	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Expedition to Destroy Ships in the Hillsboro River, FL (1863)

Fort Brooke (FL004)	10/16/63	10/16/63	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Expedition and Capture of New Orleans (1862)

Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	04/18/62	04/28/62	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: F,N,P
New Orleans (LA002)	05/01/62	05/01/62	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: A,B,C,G,K

Florida Expedition (1864)

Olustee (FL005)	02/20/64	02/20/64	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J

Naval [Union] Attacks on Fort McAllister (1863)

Fort McAllister (GA002)	03/03/63	03/03/63	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations about Vicksburg and Baton Rouge (1862)

Baton Rouge (LA003)	08/05/62	08/05/62	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D,K
Donaldsonville (LA004)	08/09/62	08/09/62	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations in Charleston Harbor (1861)

Fort Sumter (SC001)	04/12/61	04/14/61	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,B,C,F,G,I

Operations in LaFourche District (1862)

Georgia Landing (LA005)	10/27/62	10/27/62	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations in the Vicinity of Saint Mark's, Florida (1865)

Natural Bridge (FL006)	03/06/65	03/06/65	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J

Operations in West Louisiana (1863)

Fort Bisland (LA006)	04/12/63	04/13/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,F Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Irish Bend (LA007)	04/14/63	04/14/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Vermillion Bayou (LA008)	04/17/63	04/17/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations [Union] Against Charleston (1862)

Secessionville (SC002)	06/16/62	06/16/62	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,E,L
Simmon's Bluff (SC003)	06/21/62	06/21/62	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations Against Defenses of Charleston (1863)

Charleston Harbor (SC004)	04/07/63	04/07/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Charleston Harbor (SC009)	09/07/63	09/08/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Sumter (SC008)	08/17/63	12/31/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Wagner (SC005)	07/11/63	07/11/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	07/18/63	09/07/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: B,D,G,J
Grimball's Landing (SC006)	07/16/63	07/16/63	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations [Union] of Gulf Blockading Squadron (1861)

Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	10/09/61	10/09/61	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: F Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: M

Siege of Port Hudson (1863)

Plains Store (LA009)	05/21/63	05/21/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: L

Port Hudson (LA010)	05/21/63 07/08/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: S,P Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: G,J,K,O

Taylor's Operations in Louisiana, West of Mississippi (1863)

Donaldsonville (LA013)	06/28/63 06/28/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: K,P

Kock's Plantation (LA015)	07/12/63 07/13/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: L

LaFourche Crossing (LA012)	06/20/63 06/21/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Stirling's Plantation (LA016)	09/29/63 09/29/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,F Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E

Union Operations Against Fort Pulaski (1862)

Fort Pulaski (GA001)	04/10/62 04/11/62	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: F,S,P,L Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: G,I

Yankee Outrage at Tampa

Tampa (FL002)	06/30/62 07/01/62	State: FL	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: F,S,P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

MAIN WESTERN THEATER MINUS THE GULF APPROACH*Atlanta Campaign (1864)*

Adairsville (GA009)	05/17/64 05/17/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L

Atlanta (GA017)	07/22/64 07/22/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O

Dallas (GA011)	05/26/64 06/01/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,F

Dalton II (GA020)	08/14/64 08/15/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —

Dalton III (GA024)	10/13/64 10/13/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: J

Ezra Church (GA018)	07/28/64 07/28/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: E,F

Jonesborough (GA022)	08/31/64 09/01/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,G,K,N

Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	06/27/64 06/27/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,E,F

Kolb's Farm (GA014)	06/22/64 06/22/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E

Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	08/20/64	08/20/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Marietta (GA013a)	06/10/64	07/03/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D,F,L
New Hope Church (GA010)	05/25/64	06/05/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	07/20/64	07/20/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L	Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	05/27/64	05/27/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S	Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Resaca (GA008)	05/13/64	05/15/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	05/08/64	05/11/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F
Utoy Creek (GA019)	08/06/64	08/06/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Battle of Corinth and Pursuit from Corinth (1862)

Corinth (MS002)	10/03/62	10/04/62	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,F,L,O
Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)	10/05/62	10/05/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Breaking the [Confederate] Barrier in the West (1862)

Fort Donelson (TN002)	02/12/62	02/16/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Henry (TN001)	02/06/62	02/06/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: P
Middle Creek (KY005)	01/10/62	01/10/62	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L,N
Mill Springs (KY006)	01/19/62	01/19/62	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Breckenridge's Advance into East Tennessee (1864)

Bull's Gap (TN033)	11/11/64	11/13/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: L

Burbridge's Raid into Southwest Virginia (1864)

Saltville (VA076)	10/02/64	10/02/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: G,J

Campaign of the Carolinas (1865)

Averasborough (NC019)	03/16/65 03/16/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F
Bentonville (NC020)	03/19/65 03/21/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,F,G
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	03/10/65 03/10/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: F Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Rivers' Bridge (SC011)	02/03/65 02/03/65	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Wilmington (NC016)	02/22/65 02/22/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: J
Wyse Fork (NC017)	03/08/65 03/10/65	State: NC	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign (1863)

Chattanooga (TN024)	11/23/63 11/25/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,F,G,M,O,Q
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	11/27/63 11/27/63	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S,F Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F

Chickamauga Campaign (1863)

Chattanooga (TN018)	08/21/63 08/21/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: F
Chickamauga (GA004)	09/19/63 09/20/63	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,E,F, G,H,M,N,O,Q
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	09/10/63 09/11/63	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L

East Tennessee Campaign (1863)

Blountsville (TN019)	09/22/63 09/22/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Blue Springs (TN020)	10/10/63 10/10/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (1864)

Brice's Cross Roads (MS014)	06/10/64 06/10/64	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: F Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E,F,J,N
Memphis (TN031)	08/21/64 08/21/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: G
Tupelo (MS015)	07/14/64 07/15/64	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee (1862-63)

Jackson (TN009)	12/19/62	12/19/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	12/31/62	12/31/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee (1864)

Johnsonville (TN032)	11/04/64	11/05/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S,F	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (1864)

Fort Pillow (TN030)	04/12/64	04/12/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S	Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,E,G,J, L,N,P
Paducah (KY010)	03/25/64	03/25/64	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Franklin-Nashville Campaign, Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee (1864)

Columbia (TN034)	11/24/64	11/27/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Franklin (TN036)	11/30/64	11/30/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: D,E,F,G
Murfreesborough (TN037)	12/05/64	12/07/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,F	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Nashville (TN038)	12/15/64	12/16/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: F,G,J
Spring Hill (TN035)	11/29/64	11/29/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F

Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Arkansas Post (AR006)	01/09/63	01/11/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: K,L
Big Black River Bridge (MS010)	05/17/63	05/17/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Champion Hill (MS009)	05/16/63	05/16/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,L
Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)	12/29/62	12/29/62	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	06/30/63	06/30/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: J,K
Grand Gulf (MS004)	03/31/63	03/31/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L
Helena (AR008)	07/04/63	07/04/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,J,K

Jackson (MS008)	05/14/63	05/14/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	06/07/63	06/07/63	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: E,J
Port Gibson (MS006)	05/01/63	05/01/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L
Raymond (MS007)	05/12/63	05/12/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Snyder's Bluff (MS005)	04/29/63	05/01/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Vicksburg (MS011)	05/19/63	07/04/63	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N

Heartland [Confederate] Offensive (1862)

Chattanooga (TN005)	06/07/62	06/08/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Iuka (MS001)	09/19/62	09/19/62	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Munfordville (KY008)	09/14/62	09/17/62	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,L
Murfreesborough (TN006)	07/13/62	07/13/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: K
Perryville (KY009)	10/08/62	10/08/62	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: S,P	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,C,F,G
Richmond (KY007)	08/29/62	08/30/62	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S,F	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E

Hood's Operations Against Sherman's Communications (1864)

Allatoona (GA023)	10/05/64	10/05/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E,F,L
Decatur (AL004)	10/26/64	10/29/64	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Joint Operations [Union] on the Middle Mississippi River (1862)

Memphis (TN004)	06/06/62	06/06/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: Unk	Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —
New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)	02/28/62	04/08/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: F,P

Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

Barbourville (KY001)	09/19/61	09/19/61	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	10/21/61	10/21/61	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H,J,L

Ivy Mountain (KY003)	11/08/61 11/09/61	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,S Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Rowlett's Station (KY004)	12/17/61 12/17/61	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Knoxville Campaign (1863)

Bean's Station (TN026)	12/14/63 12/14/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: F Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Campbell's Station (TN023)	11/16/63 11/16/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Sanders (TN025)	11/29/63 11/29/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: F,I

Meridian Expedition and Expedition from Memphis up the Yazoo (1864)

Dalton I (GA006)	02/22/64 02/27/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,F Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Meridian (MS012)	02/14/64 02/20/64	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: C
Okolona (MS013)	02/22/64 02/22/64	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)

Brentwood (TN015)	03/25/63 03/25/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Dover (TN012)	02/03/63 02/03/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: K
Franklin (TN016)	04/10/63 04/10/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: Y	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Thompson's Station (TN013)	03/05/63 03/05/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	03/20/63 03/20/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F

Mobile Campaign (1865)

Fort Blakely (AL006)	04/02/65 04/09/65	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J
Spanish Fort (AL005)	03/27/65 04/08/65	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio (1863)

Buffington Island (OH001)	07/19/63 07/19/63	State: OH	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —
Corydon (IN001)	07/09/63 07/09/63	State: IN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: L Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C,H,S

Salineville (OH002)	07/26/63	07/26/63	State: OH	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk		Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: —

John H. Morgan's Raid into Kentucky (1864)

Cynthiana (KY011)	06/11/64	06/12/64	State: KY	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: G,J

Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (1863-64)

Dandridge (TN028)	01/16/64	01/17/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: H

Fair Garden (TN029)	01/27/64	01/27/64	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: H

Mossy Creek (TN027)	12/29/63	12/29/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations in Mobile Bay (1864)

Mobile Bay (AL003)	08/02/64	08/23/64	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: A,P

Operations in North Alabama (1864)

Athens (AL002)	01/26/64	01/26/64	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations at the Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers (1861)

Belmont (MO009)	11/07/61	11/07/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: E,G

Operations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad (1863)

Collierville (TN022)	11/03/63	11/03/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Reopening of the Tennessee River (1863)

Wauhatchie (TN021)	10/27/63	10/29/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: I

Savannah Campaign (1864)

Buck Head Creek (GA026)	11/28/64	11/28/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F,H

Fort McAllister (GA028)	12/13/64	12/13/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Griswoldville (GA025)	11/22/64	11/22/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: G,L

Honey Hill (SC010)		11/30/64	11/30/64	State: SC	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E,F
Waynesborough (GA027)		12/04/64	12/04/64	State: GA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: H
<i>Shiloh Campaign (1862)</i>					
Corinth (MS016)		04/29/62	06/10/62	State: MS	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E,F,Q
Shiloh (TN003)		04/06/62	04/07/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P	Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,E,F,G,Q,N
<i>Stoneman's Raid into Southwest Virginia (1864)</i>					
Marion (VA081)		12/17/64	12/18/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: K
Saltville (VA082)		12/20/64	12/21/64	State: VA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: K
<i>Stones River Campaign (1862-63)</i>					
Hartsville (TN008)		12/07/62	12/07/62	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,S
Stones River (TN010)		12/31/62	01/03/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P	Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: B,G,E
<i>Streight's Raid: Tuscumbia, Alabama toward Rome, Georgia (1863)</i>					
Day's Gap (AL001)		04/30/63	04/30/63	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
<i>Tullahoma Campaign (or Middle Tennessee Campaign) (1863)</i>					
Hoover's Gap (TN017)		06/24/63	06/26/63	State: TN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E
<i>Wilson's Raid: Chickasaw, Alabama and Macon, Georgia (1865)</i>					
Selma (AL007)		04/02/65	04/02/65	State: AL	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L,S	Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: H
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI THEATER					
<i>Camden Expedition (1864)</i>					
Elkin's Ferry (AR012)		04/03/64	04/04/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)		04/30/64	04/30/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S	Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B
Marks' Mills (AR015)		04/25/64	04/25/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Poison Spring (AR014)	04/18/64	04/18/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S,P Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: G,J
Prairie D'An (AR013)	04/09/64	04/13/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S,P Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: F
<i>Dakota Expedition (1863)</i>				
Whitestone Hill (ND004)	09/03/63	09/03/63	State: ND	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J
<i>Efforts to Establish Posts in Texas (1862-63)</i>				
Galveston (TX002)	10/05/62	10/05/62	State: TX	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Galveston (TX003)	01/01/63	01/01/63	State: TX	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: P
Sabine Pass (TX001)	09/24/62	09/25/62	State: TX	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: P
Sabine Pass II (TX006)	09/08/63	09/08/63	State: TX	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: P
<i>Expedition from Brazos Santiago (1865)</i>				
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	05/12/65	05/13/65	State: TX	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,F Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: A,I,J
<i>Expedition to Lake Village (1864)</i>				
Old River Lake (AR017)	06/06/64	06/06/64	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C
<i>Marmaduke's Expedition Into Missouri (1863)</i>				
Cape Girardeau (MO020)	04/26/63	04/26/63	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Chalk Bluff (AR007)	05/01/63	05/02/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: L Park: Y	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
<i>Marmaduke's Expedition Into Missouri (1862-63)</i>				
Hartville (MO019)	01/11/63	01/11/63	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Springfield (MO018)	01/08/63	01/08/63	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
<i>Occupation [Union] of Indian Territory North of the Arkansas River (1863)</i>				
Baxter Springs (KS002)	10/06/63	10/06/63	State: KS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: E,J,S

Offensive [Confederate] North of Boston Mountains (1862)

Clark's Mill (MO017)	11/07/62	11/07/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Independence (MO014)	08/11/62	08/11/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Kirksville (MO013)	08/06/62	08/06/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Lone Jack (MO015)	08/16/62	08/16/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: L Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Newtonia (MO016)	09/30/62	09/30/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C,J
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	10/22/62	10/22/62	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —

Operations in Northeast Missouri (1861)

Mount Zion Church (MO010)	12/28/61	12/28/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	01/08/62	01/08/62	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C

Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)

Chustenahlah (OK003)	12/26/61	12/26/61	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: L Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C,J
Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	12/09/61	12/09/61	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: J
Round Mountain (OK001)	11/19/61	11/19/61	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk		Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: J

Operations in the Indian Territory (1864)

Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	02/13/64	02/13/64	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: Unk Park: N	Threats: Unk		Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: J

Operations Near Cache River, Arkansas (1862)

Hill's Plantation (AR003)	07/07/62	07/07/62	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J

Operations on White River (1862)

Saint Charles (AR002)	06/17/62	06/17/62	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,F Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: P

Operations [Union] to Clear [Confederates] from Missouri (1861)

Boonville (MO001)	06/17/61	06/17/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C

Carthage (MO002)	07/05/61	07/05/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: H
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	09/02/61	09/02/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Fredericktown (MO007)	10/21/61	10/21/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C
Lexington (MO006)	09/13/61	09/20/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C
Liberty (MO003)	09/17/61	09/17/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Springfield (MO008)	10/25/61	10/25/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: Y	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	08/10/61	08/10/61	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C,D,E,G

Operations [Union] to Drive [Confederates] from Indian Territory (1863)

Cabin Creek (OK006)	07/01/63	07/02/63	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	09/01/63	09/01/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: C,F,K
Honey Springs (OK007)	07/17/63	07/17/63	State: OK	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: High		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: G,H,J,K,L

Pea Ridge Campaign (1862)

Pea Ridge (AR001)	03/06/62	03/08/62	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: F,P Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,D,F,J

Prairie Grove Campaign (1862)

Caneyhill (AR004)	11/28/62	11/28/62	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: L,P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: C
Prairie Grove (AR005)	12/07/62	12/07/62	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: S,P Park: Y	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: E

Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)

Byram's Ford (MO026)	10/22/64	10/23/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Fort Davidson (MO021)	09/27/64	09/27/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Mod		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: —
Glasgow (MO022)	10/15/64	10/15/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Independence (MO025)	10/22/64	10/22/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: L Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

Lexington (MO023)	10/19/64	10/19/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: High	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Little Blue River (MO024)	10/21/64	10/21/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	10/25/64	10/25/64	State: KS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: L,S,F	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: F
Marmiton River (MO028)	10/25/64	10/25/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: L
Mine Creek (KS003)	10/25/64	10/25/64	State: KS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S,P	Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,H
Newtonia (MO029)	10/28/64	10/28/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —
Westport (MO027)	10/23/64	10/23/64	State: MO	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: L	Park: Y	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: C

Quantrill's Raid into Kansas (1863)

Lawrence (KS001)	08/21/63	08/21/63	State: KS	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: N/A	Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: G,J

Red River Campaign (1864)

Blair's Landing (LA020)	04/12/64	04/13/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk	Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: D,P,Q
Fort De Russy (LA017)	03/14/64	03/14/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,P
Mansfield (LA018)	04/08/64	04/08/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: S,P	Park: Y	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: B,F,Q
Mansura (LA022)	05/16/64	05/16/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: N	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: D,P
Monett's Ferry (LA021)	04/23/64	04/23/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: Unk	Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Unk	Interpretive Potential: D,P
Pleasant Hill (LA019)	04/09/64	04/09/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: Unk	Park: N	Threats: Unk	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: B,Q
Yellow Bayou (LA023)	05/18/64	05/18/64	State: LA	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Poor	Interpretive Potential: —

Sand Creek Campaign (1864)

Sand Creek (CO001)	11/29/64	11/29/64	State: CO	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: E,G,J

Sibley's New Mexico Campaign (1862)

Glorieta Pass (NM002)	03/28/62	03/28/62	State: NM	Class (Military Importance): A
Ownership: P,F	Park: Y	Threats: Mod	Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J,M
Valverde (NM001)	02/21/62	02/21/62	State: NM	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P,F	Park: N	Threats: Low	Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: —

Sibley's Operations Against Indians of the Northwest (1862)

Fort Ridgely (MN001)	08/20/62	08/22/62	State: MN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J
Wood Lake (MN002)	09/23/62	09/23/62	State: MN	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J

Sioux Expedition (1863)

Big Mound (ND001)	07/24/63	07/24/63	State: ND	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J
Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)	07/26/63	07/26/63	State: ND	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J
Stony Lake (ND003)	07/28/63	07/28/63	State: ND	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P,L Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J

Sully's Expedition Against Indians in Dakota Territory (1864)

Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	07/28/64	07/28/64	State: ND	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,S Park: Y	Threats: Low		Integrity: Fair	Interpretive Potential: J

Union Advance on Little Rock (1863)

Bayou Fourche (AR010a)	09/10/63	09/10/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): B
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —
Pine Bluff (AR011)	10/25/63	10/25/63	State: AR	Class (Military Importance): D
Ownership: P Park: N	Threats: N/A		Integrity: Lost	Interpretive Potential: —

PACIFIC COAST THEATER*Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah, to Cache Valley, Idaho (1863)*

Bear River (ID001)	01/29/63	01/29/63	State: ID	Class (Military Importance): C
Ownership: P,L,S Park: N	Threats: Low		Integrity: Good	Interpretive Potential: J,L

LEGEND AND DEFINITIONS**Theater**

Dr. Dallas D. Irvine, the creator and major compiler-editor of *Military Operations of the Civil War: A Guide-Index to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865* [hereafter referred to as *Guide-Index*] (Washington, DC; The Government Printing Office, 1968-80), wrote that Robert N. Scott, the overall editor of *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* [hereafter referred to as *Official Records*] (Washington, DC: The Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), arranged Series I of that publication "according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations . . ." The *Official Records* editors recognized five theaters of operations, Main Eastern, Lower Seaboard, Main Western, Trans-Mississippi, and Pacific Coast. Irvine, in the *Guide-Index*, modified this arrangement by removing the Gulf Approach operations from the Main Western Theater and combining them with the Lower Seaboard Theater. The Commission study used Irvine's classification system.

Name of the Campaign

Campaigns are subsets of theaters. The majority of the campaigns in the Commission study are as they appear in the *Official Records* and *Guide-Index*. A few changes, however, were made. Some campaigns that Irvine had placed in the Lower Seaboard and Gulf Approach were transferred to the Western Theater. In these campaigns, the troops involved

were wholly or mostly from Main Western Theater commands and were operating basically out of that theater. In addition, the *Official Records* and *Guide-Index* did not specifically include all of the battles identified in the Commission study in a campaign; listing these battles instead as singular events. In order to provide a framework in which to evaluate these battles, the Commission added some campaigns, using analysis from secondary sources.

Name of the Battlefield (Year of the Battle)

—/—/— Beginning Date of the Battle —/—/— End Date of the Battle

State: Standard State Abbreviations

Class (Military Importance): Class Refers to Military Class

Note: Military Class = Military Importance (which is measured within the framework of the campaign and the war)

Class A = Decisive: A general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of a campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war.

Class B = Major: An engagement of magnitude involving field armies or divisions of the armies in which a commander achieved an important strategic objective within the context of an ongoing campaign offensive. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.

Class C = Formative: An engagement involving divisions or detachments of the field armies in which a commander accomplished a limited campaign objective of reconnaissance, disruption, defense, or occupation. Formative battles had an observable influence on the direction, duration, or conduct of the campaign.

Class D = Limited: An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective of reconnaissance, defense, or occupation. Limited battles maintained contact between the combatants without observable influence on the direction of the campaign.

Ownership:

F = Federal Government

S = State Government

L = Local Government

P = Private

Park:

Y = Yes, a park is present.

N = No, a park is not present.

Note: Park means any size federal, state, local, or private park whether historical, recreational, or natural. The presence of a park does not mean that the battle is interpreted or even that the battlefield is protected.

Threats:

High = High threats means that there is rapidly changing land use on or close to the battle site and large core parcels are threatened. Substantial loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Mod = Moderate threats indicates that incremental changes in land use on or close to the battle site are occurring and smaller core parcels are threatened. Some loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Low = Low threats means that land use on and close to the battle site are changing slowly and core parcels do not appear to be threatened. Minimal loss of portions of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

N/A = Threat level is Not Applicable because the battle site landscape is deemed lost.

Integrity:

Good = A battle site with good integrity is essentially unchanged from the historic period with respect to terrain, land use, road network, and mass and scale of buildings.

Fair = A battle site with fair integrity is largely intact with some changes in primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings.

Poor = A battle site with poor integrity is significantly altered in terms of its primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings. Road construction and changes in land use are usually evident at sites with poor integrity. Sites with poor integrity sometimes retain core parcels (50-200 acres) intact within the generally fragmented landscape.

Lost = A lost site has “changed beyond recognition,” meaning that a resident of the time returning to the site today presumably would not recognize his or her surroundings. Lost battlefields may retain small (1-50 acres) parcels suitable for commemoration; however, the ability to interpret the battle on the landscape has been lost.

Interpretive Potential:

- A** = Effect Upon International Diplomacy
- B** = Effect Upon National Politics or Strategy
- C** = Effect Upon Regional or State Political Situation
- D** = Loss of Significant Commander (Wounding, Death, Relieved of Command)
- E** = Unusually High Casualties
- F** = Illustrates Important Lessons in Military Tactics and Strategy
- G** = Unusual Importance in the Public Mind and Imagination
- H** = Significant Participation of Cavalry, Artillery, or Other Single Combat Arm
- I** = Military Firsts
- J** = Participation of Significant Numbers of Minority Troops
- K** = Significant Economic Consequences
- L** = High Archaeological Potential
- M** = Unusually Significant Logistics or Supply Feat
- N** = Exceptional Individual Initiative in Bravery or Command
- O** = Exceptional Group Behavior
- P** = Illustrates Joint Operations (Army-Navy)
- Q** = Illustrates Cooperation of Separate Military Departments or Armies
- R** = Naval Operations
- = No Interpretive Potential Criteria Identified

Appendix M

CIVIL WAR SITES SORTED BY MILITARY CLASS¹ (OR MILITARY IMPORTANCE)

MILITARY CLASS: A	Threats	Integrity	Interpretive Potential
Alabama			
Fort Blakely (AL006)	Low	Good	J
Mobile Bay (AL003)	Mod	Fair	A,P
Arkansas			
Pea Ridge (AR001)	Low	Good	B,D,FJ
Georgia			
Chickamauga (GA004)	Mod	Good	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Jonesborough (GA022)	N/A	Lost	B,E,F,G,K,N
Kentucky			
Perryville (KY009)	Mod	Good	B,C,F,G
Louisiana			
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	Low	Poor	F,N,P
Mansfield (LA018)	Low	Fair	B,F,Q
Port Hudson (LA010)	High	Good	G,J,K,O
Maryland			
Antietam (MD003)	Mod	Good	A,B,D,E,G,O
Mississippi			
Champion Hill (MS009)	Low	Good	F,L
Corinth (MS002)	Mod	Poor	E,F,L,O
Vicksburg (MS011)	High	Fair	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N
Missouri			
New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)	N/A	Lost	F,P
Westport (MO027)	N/A	Lost	C
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	Low	Good	C,D,E,G
New Mexico			
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	Mod	Fair	J,M
North Carolina			
Bentonville (NC020)	Mod	Good	B,F,G
Fort Fisher (NC015)	High	Poor	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Pennsylvania			
Gettysburg (PA002)	Mod	Good	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
South Carolina			
Fort Sumter (SC001)	Low	Good	A,B,C,F,G,I

¹ A legend and definitions of military class, threat levels, integrity levels, and interpretive potential criteria are at the end of this appendix.

MILITARY CLASS: A	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Tennessee			
Chattanooga (TN024)	Mod	Fair	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Fort Donelson (TN002)	High	Fair	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Franklin (TN036)	High	Poor	D,E,F,G
Nashville (TN038)	N/A	Lost	F,G,J
Shiloh (TN003)	Low	Good	B,E,F,G,Q,N
Stones River (TN010)	High	Poor	B,G,E
Virginia			
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	Low	Good	A,B,F,G,K
Cedar Creek (VA122)	Mod	Fair	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Chancellorsville (VA032)	High	Fair	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Cold Harbor (VA062)	High	Fair	B,E,F,G,H,L
Crater (VA070)	Low	Good	B,E,F,G,J
First Manassas (VA005)	Low	Good	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
First Winchester (VA104)	N/A	Lost	B,F,G
Five Forks (VA088)	Low	Good	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort Stedman (VA084)	Low	Good	E,F
Fredericksburg (VA028)	Mod	Poor	B,D,E,F,G,M
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	High	Good	E,F,L,N
Malvern Hill (VA021)	High	Good	B,E,F,H
Opequon (VA119)	High	Poor	B,D,E,O
Petersburg (VA089)	High	Fair	B,D,F,J,K,O
Petersburg (VA063)	Low	Good	B,D,E,F,I
Second Manassas (VA026)	Mod	Good	D,E,F,G
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	High	Good	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Wilderness (VA046)	High	Fair	B,D,E,F,G,I
<i>Total of Military Class A = 45</i>			
MILITARY CLASS: B	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Alabama			
Selma (AL007)	N/A	Lost	H
Spanish Fort (AL005)	N/A	Lost	—
Arkansas			
Bayou Fourche (AR010a)	N/A	Lost	—
Helena (AR008)	Mod	Poor	E,J,K
Prairie D'An (AR013)	Low	Fair	F
Prairie Grove (AR005)	Mod	Good	E
Colorado			
Sand Creek (CO001)	Low	Fair	E,G,J
District of Columbia			
Fort Stevens (DC001)	N/A	Lost	B,C,F,G
Florida			
Olustee (FL005)	Low	Good	J

MILITARY CLASS: B	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Georgia			
Allatoona (GA023)	Mod	Good	E,F,L
Atlanta (GA017)	N/A	Lost	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Ezra Church (GA018)	N/A	Lost	E,F
Fort McAllister (GA028)	Low	Good	—
Fort Pulaski (GA001)	Low	Good	G,I
Griswoldville (GA025)	Low	Good	G,L
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	High	Fair	D,E,F
Marietta (GA013a)	High	Poor	D,F,L
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	N/A	Lost	E,F
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	Mod	Fair	F
Kentucky			
Mill Springs (KY006)	Mod		—
Munfordville (KY008)	Low	Good	F,L
Richmond (KY007)	Low	Fair	E
Louisiana			
Baton Rouge (LA003)	High	Poor	D,K
Fort De Russy (LA017)	Low	Fair	D,P
New Orleans (LA002)	High	Poor	A,B,C,G,K
Pleasant Hill (LA019)	Unk	Good	B,Q
Maryland			
Monocacy (MD007)	High	Good	B,E,G,N
South Mountain (MD002)	Mod	Good	D,E,F
Mississippi			
Big Black River Bridge (MS010)	Low	Good	—
Brice's Cross Roads (MS014)	Mod	Good	E,F,J,N
Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)	High	Fair	F
Corinth (MS016)	Mod	Fair	E,F,Q
Jackson (MS008)	N/A	Lost	—
Okolona (MS013)	Low	Good	—
Port Gibson (MS006)	High	Good	L
Raymond (MS007)	High	Fair	—
Tupelo (MS015)	N/A	Lost	—
Missouri			
Byram's Ford (MO026)	Mod	Poor	—
Fort Davidson (MO021)	Mod	Fair	—
Newtonia (MO029)	Mod	Good	—
New Mexico			
Valverde (NM001)	Low	Good	—
North Carolina			
New Berne (NC003)	Mod	Poor	F,K,L,P
Roanoke Island (NC002)	Low	Fair	G,P

MILITARY CLASS: B	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Oklahoma			
Chustenahlah (OK003)	Low	Good	C,J
Honey Springs (OK007)	High	Fair	G,H,J,K,L
South Carolina			
Charleston Harbor (SC009)	Low	Fair	—
Fort Sumter (SC008)	Low	Fair	—
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	N/A	Lost	B,D,G,J
Secessionville (SC002)	Mod	Fair	D,E,L
Tennessee			
Fort Henry (TN001)	N/A	Lost	P
Fort Pillow (TN030)	Low	Good	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Fort Sanders (TN025)	N/A	Lost	F,I
Johnsonville (TN032)	N/A	Lost	—
Memphis (TN004)	Unk	Unk	—
Spring Hill (TN035)	High	Good	F
Wauhatchie (TN021)	N/A	Lost	I
Texas			
Galveston (TX003)	High	Poor	P
Sabine Pass II (TX006)	Low	Fair	P
Virginia			
Appomattox Station (VA096)	N/A	Lost	G
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	Low	Good	B,D,E,F,G
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	N/A	Lost	D,E
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	Mod	Fair	L
Brandy Station (VA035)	High	Good	F,G,H,I
Bristoe Station (VA040)	High	Fair	E,F
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	Low	Good	D,E,G
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	High	Fair	F,J,N,O
Chantilly (VA027)	N/A	Lost	D
Cross Keys (VA105)	Low	Good	F,G
Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	Low	Good	—
First Kernstown (VA101)	High	Fair	B,F,G,I
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	Mod	Fair	C,F,K
Glendale (VA020b)	Mod	Good	D,E,F
Globe Tavern (Weldon RR) (VA072)	High	Poor	E,K
Hampton Roads (VA008)	Low	Good	B,F,G,I,K,R
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	Low	Good	D
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	High	Poor	—
Lynchburg (VA064)	N/A	Lost	C
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	Mod	Poor	F,G
Mine Run (VA044)	Mod	Fair	F,L
New Market (VA110)	Mod	Poor	D,G
North Anna (VA055)	Mod	Fair	F,L
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	Low	Fair	L
Piedmont (VA111)	Low	Good	D,E,K
Port Republic (VA106)	Low	Good	B,E,F,G

MILITARY CLASS: B	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	High	Poor	C,E
Rappahannock Station (VA043)	Mod	Poor	F
Ream's Station (VA073)	Low	Good	I
Salem Church (VA033)	High	Poor	E,F
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	Low	Good	D,E,G
Second Deep Bottom (VA071)	Mod	Fair	D
Second Fredericksburg (VA034)	Mod	Poor	F
Second Kernstown (VA116)	High	Poor	B
Second Winchester (VA107)	High	Poor	E,F
Seven Pines (VA014)	N/A	Lost	D,E,F,G
Totopotomy Creek (VA057)	High	Poor	D
Trevilian Station (VA099)	Low	Fair	G,H
Waynesboro (VA123)	N/A	Lost	C
White Oak Road (VA087)	Mod	Good	F,L,N
Williamsburg (VA010)	Low	Fair	E,L
Yorktown (VA009)	Low	Good	F,I,L,N
West Virginia			
Carnifex Ferry (WV006)	Low	Good	C
Cheat Mountain (WV005)	Low	Good	I
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	Mod	Fair	C,F,I,L
Rich Mountain (WV003)	Mod	Good	C,G
<i>Total of Military Class B = 104</i>			
MILITARY CLASS: C	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Alabama			
Day's Gap (AL001)	Low	Good	H
Decatur (AL004)	N/A	Lost	—
Arkansas			
Arkansas Post (AR006)	High	Poor	K,L
Caneyhill (AR004)	Low	Good	C
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	Mod	Fair	C,F,K
Elkin's Ferry (AR012)	Mod	Fair	—
Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)	Low	Good	B
Poison Spring (AR014)	Low	Good	G,J
Saint Charles (AR002)	Low	Fair	P
Florida			
Natural Bridge (FL006)	Low	Good	J
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	Low	Good	M
Georgia			
Adairsville (GA009)	Low	Good	L
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	Low	Good	F,H
Dallas (GA011)	High	Poor	E,F
Dalton I (GA006)	High	Fair	—
Dalton III (GA024)	High	Poor	J
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	Mod	Good	L

MILITARY CLASS: C	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Fort McAllister (GA002)	Low	Good	—	
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	High	Fair	E	
New Hope Church (GA010)	High	Fair	E,F	
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	Low	Good	E,F	
Resaca (GA008)	High	Good	F	
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	High	Good	F	
Utoy Creek (GA019)	Mod	Poor	—	
Waynesborough (GA027)	High	Poor	H	
Idaho				
Bear River (ID001)	Low	Good	J,L	
Indiana				
Corydon (IN001)	Low	Good	C,H,S	
Kansas				
Baxter Springs (KS002)	N/A	Lost	E,J,S	
Lawrence (KS001)	N/A	Lost	G,J	
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	Low	Good	F	
Mine Creek (KS003)	Low	Good	B,H	
Kentucky				
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	Low	Good	H,J,L	
Cynthiana (KY011)	High	Fair	G,J	
Middle Creek (KY005)	Low	Good	L,N	
Paducah (KY010)	N/A	Lost	—	
Louisiana				
Blair's Landing (LA020)	Unk	Unk	D,P,Q	
Georgia Landing (LA005)	Mod	Poor	—	
Irish Bend (LA007)	Mod	Fair	—	
Kock's Plantation (LA015)	Mod	Poor	L	
Mansura (LA022)	Mod	Fair	D,P	
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	N/A	Lost	E,J	
Monett's Ferry (LA021)	Unk	Unk	D,P	
Plains Store (LA009)	Low	Fair	L	
Yellow Bayou (LA023)	Mod	Poor	—	
Maryland				
Williamsport (MD004)	Mod	Fair	D,F,H	
Minnesota				
Fort Ridgely (MN001)	Low	Good	J	
Wood Lake (MN002)	Low	Fair	J	
Mississippi				
Grand Gulf (MS004)	Mod	Good	L	
Iuka (MS001)	High	Poor	—	
Meridian (MS012)	N/A	Lost	C	

MILITARY CLASS: C	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Missouri			
Belmont (MO009)	High	Poor	E,G
Boonville (MO001)	Low	Fair	C
Carthage (MO002)	Mod	Good	H
Glasgow (MO022)	N/A	Lost	—
Independence (MO025)	N/A	Lost	—
Lexington (MO006)	High	Fair	C
Newtonia (MO016)	Mod	Good	C,J
North Carolina			
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	Low	Good	K,R
Averasborough (NC019)	Low	Good	F
Fort Fisher (NC014)	High	Poor	L,P
Fort Macon (NC004)	Low	Fair	K
Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	N/A	Lost	—
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	High	Poor	P
Plymouth (NC012)	N/A	Lost	P
North Dakota			
Big Mound (ND001)	Low	Fair	J
Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	Low	Fair	J
Ohio			
Buffington Island (OH001)	Unk	Unk	—
Oklahoma			
Cabin Creek (OK006)	Low	Good	C
Pennsylvania			
Hanover (PA001)	Unk	Unk	—
South Carolina			
Charleston Harbor (SC004)	Low	Good	—
Honey Hill (SC010)	Mod	Good	E,F
Tennessee			
Columbia (TN034)	N/A	Lost	—
Dandridge (TN028)	High	Poor	H
Fair Garden (TN029)	Mod	Fair	H
Hartsville (TN008)	Low	Fair	D,S
Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)	Low	Good	—
Hoover's Gap (TN017)	Low	Fair	E
Memphis (TN031)	N/A	Lost	G
Murfreesborough (TN006)	N/A	Lost	K
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	Mod	Fair	—
Thompson's Station (TN013)	High	Good	E
Texas			
Sabine Pass (TX001)	Low	Fair	P

MILITARY CLASS: C	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Virginia			
Aldie (VA036)	Low	Good	H
Amelia Springs (VA091)	Low	Good	—
Berryville (VA118)	Mod	Good	—
Big Bethel (VA003)	N/A	Lost	I
Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	High	Poor	—
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	Low	Good	D,E
Cockpit Point (VA100)	Low	Good	A,C,I, K, L
Cool Spring (VA114)	Mod	Good	F
Cumberland Church (VA094)	Mod	Fair	—
Darbytown and New Market (VA077)	N/A	Lost	D
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	High	Good	H
Dranesville (VA007)	Unk	Unk	—
Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road (VA080)	Unk	Unk	—
First Deep Bottom (VA069)	Mod	Fair	F
Front Royal (VA103)	High	Poor	F,G
Guard Hill (VA117)	High	Poor	—
Hanover Courthouse (VA013)	Low	Fair	—
Haw's Shop (VA058)	Mod	Good	H
High Bridge (VA095)	Low	Good	G,L
Kelly's Ford (VA029)	Low	Good	D
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	Mod	Good	—
McDowell (VA102)	Low	Good	F,G
Middleburg (VA037)	Low	Good	H
Old Church (VA059)	Low	Good	H
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	Mod	Fair	—
Ream's Station (VA068)	Low	Good	—
Saltville (VA076)	Mod	Fair	G,J
Saltville (VA082)	Mod	Fair	K
Savage Station (VA019)	High	Poor	E,I
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	Low	Good	—
Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)	Mod	Good	L,P
Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)	High	Poor	—
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	High	Fair	—
Swift Creek (VA050)	Mod	Fair	L
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	Low	Fair	—
Tom's Brook (VA121)	Mod	Fair	G,H
Upperville (VA038)	Low	Good	H
Walkerton (VA125)	Low	Good	B,G,H
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	High	Fair	F,L
White Oak Swamp (VA020a)	High	Fair	—
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	High	Poor	D,G,H
West Virginia			
Camp Alleghany (WV008)	Low	Good	L
Droop Mountain (WV012)	Low	Good	F
Moorefield (WV013)	N/A	Lost	—
Princeton Court House (WV009)	N/A	Lost	—
Shepherdstown (WV016)	Low	Fair	—

Total of Military Class C = 128

MILITARY CLASS: D	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Alabama			
Athens (AL002)	Mod	Poor	—
Arkansas			
Chalk Bluff (AR007)	Mod	Good	—
Hill's Plantation (AR003)	Low	Fair	J
Marks' Mills (AR015)	Mod	Fair	—
Old River Lake (AR017)	Low	Fair	C
Pine Bluff (AR011)	N/A	Lost	—
Florida			
Fort Brooke (FL004)	N/A	Lost	—
Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	N/A	Lost	—
Tampa (FL002)	N/A	Lost	—
Georgia			
Dalton II (GA020)	Unk	Unk	—
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	Mod	Fair	—
Kentucky			
Barbourville (KY001)	N/A	Lost	—
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	N/A	Lost	—
Rowlett's Station (KY004)	Low	Good	—
Louisiana			
Donaldsonville (LA004)	N/A	Lost	—
Donaldsonville (LA013)	N/A	Lost	K,P
Fort Bisland (LA006)	Low	Poor	—
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	Low	Poor	J,K
LaFourche Crossing (LA012)	Mod	Fair	—
Stirling's Plantation (LA016)	Low	Fair	E
Vermillion Bayou (LA008)	N/A	Lost	—
Maryland			
Boonsborough (MD006)	High	Fair	—
Folck's Mill (MD008)	Low	Poor	—
Hancock (MD001)	Low	Fair	—
Mississippi			
Snyder's Bluff (MS005)	Mod	Good	—
Missouri			
Cape Girardeau (MO020)	N/A	Lost	—
Clark's Mill (MO017)	Mod	Poor	—
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	Low	Good	—
Fredericktown (MO007)	Mod	Fair	C
Hartville (MO019)	Mod	Poor	—
Independence (MO014)	N/A	Lost	—
Kirksville (MO013)	N/A	Lost	—
Lexington (MO023)	High	Poor	—
Liberty (MO003)	Low	Fair	—
Little Blue River (MO024)	Low	Poor	—

MILITARY CLASS: D	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Lone Jack (MO015)	Mod	Fair	—
Marmiton River (MO028)	Low	Good	L
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	Low	Fair	—
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	Low	Fair	C
Springfield (MO008)	N/A	Lost	—
Springfield (MO018)	High	Poor	—
North Carolina			
Fort Anderson (NC010)	Low	Fair	L
Kinston (NC007)	N/A	Lost	—
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	Mod	Good	H
South Mills (NC005)	Low	Good	P
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	Low	Good	—
Washington (NC011)	N/A	Lost	—
White Hall (NC008)	Low	Poor	—
Wilmington (NC016)	N/A	Lost	J
Wyse Fork (NC017)	Mod	Fair	—
North Dakota			
Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)	Low	Fair	J
Stony Lake (ND003)	Low	Fair	J
Whitestone Hill (ND004)	Low	Fair	J
Ohio			
Salineville (OH002)	Unk	Unk	—
Oklahoma			
Chusto-Talash (OK002)	N/A	Lost	J
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	Unk	Unk	J
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	Low	Fair	—
Round Mountain (OK001)	Unk	Unk	J
South Carolina			
Fort Wagner (SC005)	N/A	Lost	—
Grimball's Landing (SC006)	Mod	Fair	—
Rivers' Bridge (SC011)	Low	Good	—
Simmon's Bluff (SC003)	Low	Fair	—
Tennessee			
Bean's Station (TN026)	N/A	Lost	—
Blountsville (TN019)	N/A	Lost	—
Blue Springs (TN020)	Mod	Poor	—
Brentwood (TN015)	Mod	Fair	—
Bull's Gap (TN033)	High	Poor	L
Campbell's Station (TN023)	N/A	Lost	—
Chattanooga (TN005)	N/A	Lost	—
Chattanooga (TN018)	N/A	Lost	F
Collierville (TN022)	High	Poor	—
Dover (TN012)	N/A	Lost	K
Franklin (TN016)	High	Poor	—
Jackson (TN009)	Low	Good	L
Mossy Creek (TN027)	Mod	Poor	—

MILITARY CLASS: D	<i>Threats</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Interpretive Potential</i>
Murfreesborough (TN037)	Mod	Fair	—
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	Low	Good	F
Texas			
Galveston (TX002)	High	Poor	—
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	Low	Good	A,I,J
Virginia			
Aquia Creek (VA002)	High	Fair	I
Auburn (VA039)	Low	Good	—
Auburn (VA041)	Low	Good	—
Buckland Mills (VA042)	Mod	Fair	—
Chester Station (VA051)	N/A	Lost	—
Cove Mountain (VA109)	Low	Good	—
Darbytown Road (VA078)	Mod	Poor	—
Eltham's Landing (VA011)	Low	Good	P
Garnett's/Golding's Farm (VA018)	N/A	Lost	—
Manassas Gap (VA108)	Low	Good	—
Marion (VA081)	Mod	Poor	K
Morton's Ford (VA045)	Low	Good	—
Namozine Church (VA124)	Low	Good	—
Oak Grove (VA015)	N/A	Lost	—
Petersburg (VA098)	N/A	Lost	N
Rappahannock Station (VA023)	Mod	Good	—
Rice's Station (VA092)	Mod	Fair	—
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	High	Poor	—
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	Low	Fair	—
Sappony Church (VA067)	Low	Fair	J
Sewell's Point (VA001)	N/A	Lost	—
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	High	Good	J
West Virginia			
Greenbrier River (WV007)	Low	Fair	—
Hoke's Run (WV002)	Mod	Fair	—
Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004)	Low	Fair	—
Philippi (WV001)	Low	Poor	I
Smithfield Crossing (WV015)	High	Fair	—
Summit Point (WV014)	High	Fair	—

Total of Military Class D = 107

LEGEND AND DEFINITIONS

MILITARY CLASS:

Note: Military Class = Military Importance (which is measured within the framework of the campaign and the war)

Class A = Decisive: A general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of a campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war.

Class B = Major: An engagement of magnitude involving field armies or divisions of the armies in which a commander achieved an important strategic objective within the context of an ongoing campaign offensive. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.

Class C = Formative: An engagement involving divisions or detachments of the field armies in which a commander accomplished a limited campaign objective of reconnaissance, disruption, defense, or occupation. Formative battles had an observable influence on the direction, duration, or conduct of the campaign.

Class D = Limited: An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective of reconnaissance, defense, or occupation. Limited battles maintained contact between the combatants without observable influence on the direction of the campaign.

THREAT LEVELS:

High = High threats means that there is rapidly changing land use on or close to the battle site and large core parcels are threatened. Substantial loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Mod = Moderate threats indicates that incremental changes in land use on or close to the battle site are occurring and small core parcels are threatened. Some loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Low = Low threats means that land use on and close to the battle site are changing slowly and core parcels do not appear to be threatened. Minimal loss of portions of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

N/A = Threat level is Not Applicable because the battle site landscape is deemed lost.

INTEGRITY LEVELS:

Good = A battle site with good integrity is essentially unchanged from the historic period with respect to terrain, land use, road network, and mass and scale of buildings.

Fair = A battle site with fair integrity is largely intact with some changes in primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings.

Poor = A battle site with poor integrity is significantly altered in terms of its primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings. Road construction and changes in land use are usually evident at sites with poor integrity.

Lost = A lost site has “changed beyond recognition,” meaning that a resident of the time returning to the site today presumably would not recognize his or her surroundings.

INTERPRETIVE POTENTIAL CRITERIA:

- A** = Effect Upon International Diplomacy
- B** = Effect Upon National Politics or Strategy
- C** = Effect Upon Regional or State Political Situation
- D** = Loss of Significant Commander (Wounding, Death, Relieved of Command)
- E** = Unusually High Casualties
- F** = Illustrates Important Lessons in Military Tactics and Strategy
- G** = Unusual Importance in the Public Mind and Imagination
- H** = Significant Participation of Cavalry, Artillery, or Other Single Combat Arm
- I** = Military Firsts
- J** = Participation of Significant Numbers of Minority Troops
- K** = Significant Economic Consequences
- L** = High Archaeological Potential
- M** = Unusually Significant Logistics or Supply Feat

- N** = Exceptional Individual Initiative in Bravery or Command
- O** = Exceptional Group Behavior
- P** = Illustrates Joint Operations (Army-Navy)
- Q** = Illustrates Cooperation of Separate Military Departments or Armies
- R** = Naval Operations
- = No Interpretive Potential Criteria Identified

Appendix N

OWNERSHIP OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	NUMBER	PERCENT
Federal	5	1.3
State	8	2.1
Local	0	.0
Private	164	42.7
Federal + State	2	.5
Federal + Private	48	12.5
State + Local	0	.0
State + Private	29	7.6
Private + Local	60	15.6
Federal + Private + State	7	1.8
Federal + Local + State	1	.3
Private + State + Local	21	5.5
Private + Federal + Local	12	3.1
Federal + Local + State + Private	10	2.6
Unknown	17	4.4
Totals	384	100.00

Appendix O

CIVIL WAR SITES SORTED BY INTEGRITY¹

INTEGRITY: GOOD	Threat	Class	INTEGRITY: GOOD	Threat	Class
Alabama					
Day's Gap (AL001)	Low	C	Perryville (KY009)	Mod	A
Fort Blakely (AL006)	Low	A	Rowlett's Station (KY004)	Low	D
Arkansas			Louisiana		
Cane Hill (AR004)	Low	C	Pleasant Hill (LA019)	Unk	B
Chalk Bluff (AR007)	Mod	D	Port Hudson (LA010)	High	A
Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)	Low	C			
Pea Ridge (AR001)	Low	A	Maryland		
Poison Spring (AR014)	Low	C	Antietam (MD003)	Mod	A
Prairie Grove (AR005)	Mod	B	Monocacy (MD007)	High	B
			South Mountain (MD002)	Mod	B
Florida			Minnesota		
Natural Bridge (FL006)	Low	C	Fort Ridgely (MN001)	Low	C
Olustee (FL005)	Low	B			
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	Low	C	Mississippi		
Georgia			Big Black River Bridge (MS010)	Low	B
Adairsville (GA009)	Low	C	Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	Mod	B
Allatoona (GA023)	Mod	B	Champion Hill (MS009)	Low	A
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	Low	C	Grand Gulf (MS004)	Mod	C
Chickamauga (GA004)	Mod	A	Okolona (MS013)	Low	B
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	Mod	C	Port Gibson (MS006)	High	B
Fort McAllister (GA028)	Low	B	Snyder's Bluff (MS005)	Mod	D
Fort McAllister (GA002)	Low	C			
Fort Pulaski (GA001)	Low	B	Missouri		
Griswoldville (GA025)	Low	B	Carthage (MO002)	Mod	C
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	Low	C	Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	Low	D
Resaca (GA008)	High	C	Marmiton River (MO028)	Low	D
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	High	C	Newtonia (MO029)	Mod	B
			Newtonia (MO016)	Mod	C
Idaho			Wilson's Creek (MO004)	Low	A
Bear River (ID001)	Low	C			
Indiana			New Mexico		
Corydon (IN001)	Low	C	Valverde (NM001)	Low	B
Kansas			North Carolina		
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	Low	C	Albemarle Sound (NC013)	Low	C
Mine Creek (KS003)	Low	C	Averasborough (NC019)	Low	C
Kentucky			Bentonville (NC020)	Mod	A
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	Low	C	Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	Mod	D
Middle Creek (KY005)	Low	C	South Mills (NC005)	Low	D
Mill Springs (KY006)	Mod	B	Tranter's Creek (NC006)	Low	D
Munfordville (KY008)	Low	B	Oklahoma		
			Cabin Creek (OK006)	Low	C
			Chustenahlah (OK003)	Low	B

A legend and definitions of the integrity levels, threat levels, and [military] class are at the end of this appendix.

INTEGRITY: GOOD*Threat Class***Pennsylvania**

Gettysburg (PA002) Mod A

South Carolina

Charleston Harbor (SC004) Low C

Fort Sumter (SC001) Low A

Honey Hill (SC010) Mod C

Rivers' Bridge (SC011) Low D

Tennessee

Fort Pillow (TN030) Low B

Hatchie's Bridge (TN007) Low C

Jackson (TN009) Low D

Shiloh (TN003) Low A

Spring Hill (TN035) High B

Thompson's Station (TN013) High C

Vaught's Hill (TN014) Low D

Texas

Palmeto Ranch (TX005) Low D

Virginia

Aldie (VA036) Low C

Amelia Springs (VA091) Low C

Appomattox Court House (VA097) Low A

Auburn (VA041) Low D

Auburn (VA039) Low D

Ball's Bluff (VA006) Low B

Berryville (VA118) Mod C

Brandy Station (VA035) High B

Cedar Mountain (VA022) Low B

Cloyd's Mountain (VA049) Low C

Cockpit Point (VA100) Low C

Cool Spring (VA114) Mod C

Cove Mountain (VA109) Low D

Crater (VA070) Low A

Cross Keys (VA105) Low B

Dinwiddie Court House (VA086) High C

Drewry's Bluff (VA012) Low B

Eltham's Landing (VA011) Low D

First Manassas (VA005) Low A

Five Forks (VA088) Low A

Fort Stedman (VA084) Low A

Gaines' Mill (VA017) High A

Glendale (VA020b) Mod B

Hampton Roads (VA008) Low B

Hatcher's Run (VA083) Low B

Haw's Shop (VA058) Mod C

High Bridge (VA095) Low C

Kelly's Ford (VA029) Low C

Lewis's Farm (VA085) Mod C

INTEGRITY: GOOD*Threat Class*

Malvern Hill (VA021) High A

Manassas Gap (VA108) Low D

McDowell (VA102) Low C

Middleburg (VA037) Low C

Morton's Ford (VA045) Low D

Namozine Church (VA124) Low D

Old Church (VA059) Low C

Petersburg (VA063) Low A

Piedmont (VA111) Low B

Port Republic (VA106) Low B

Rappahannock Station (VA023) Mod D

Ream's Station (VA068) Low C

Ream's Station (VA073) Low B

Sailor's Creek (VA093) Low B

Second Manassas (VA026) Mod A

Spotsylvania Court House (VA048) High A

Staunton River Bridge (VA113) Low C

Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031) Mod C

Upperville (VA038) Low C

Walkerton (VA125) Low C

White Oak Road (VA087) Mod B

Wilson's Wharf (VA056) High D

Yorktown (VA009) Low B

West Virginia

Camp Alleghany (WV008) Low C

Carnifex Ferry (WV006) Low B

Cheat Mountain (WV005) Low B

Droop Mountain (WV012) Low C

Rich Mountain (WV003) Mod B

*Total Good Integrity = 131***INTEGRITY: FAIR***Threat Class***Alabama**

Mobile Bay (AL003) Mod A

Arkansas

Devil's Backbone (AR009) Mod C

Elkin's Ferry (AR012) Mod C

Hill's Plantation (AR003) Low D

Marks' Mills (AR015) Mod D

Old River Lake (AR017) Low D

Prairie D'An (AR013) Low B

Saint Charles (AR002) Low C

Colorado

Sand Creek (CO001) Low B

Georgia

Dalton I (GA006) High C

INTEGRITY: FAIR	Threat	Class	INTEGRITY: FAIR	Threat	Class
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	High	B	North Dakota		
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	High	C	Big Mound (ND001)	Low	C
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	Mod	D	Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)	Low	D
New Hope Church (GA010)	High	C	Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	Low	C
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	Mod	B	Stony Lake (ND003)	Low	D
			Whitestone Hill (ND004)	Low	D
Kentucky			Oklahoma		
Cynthiana (KY011)	High	C	Honey Springs (OK007)	High	B
Richmond (KY007)	Low	B	Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	Low	D
Louisiana			South Carolina		
Fort De Russy (LA017)	Low	B	Charleston Harbor (SC009)	Low	B
Irish Bend (LA007)	Mod	C	Fort Sumter (SC008)	Low	B
LaFourche Crossing (LA012)	Mod	D	Grimball's Landing (SC006)	Mod	D
Mansfield (LA018)	Low	A	Secessionville (SC002)	Mod	B
Mansura (LA022)	Mod	C	Simmon's Bluff (SC003)	Low	D
Plains Store (LA009)	Low	C			
Stirling's Plantation (LA016)	Low	D	Tennessee		
Maryland			Brentwood (TN015)	Mod	D
Boonsborough (MD006)	High	D	Chattanooga (TN024)	Mod	A
Hancock (MD001)	Low	D	Fair Garden (TN029)	Mod	C
Williamsport (MD004)	Low	C	Fort Donelson (TN002)	High	A
Minnesota			Hartsville (TN008)	Low	C
Wood Lake (MN002)	Low	C	Hoover's Gap (TN017)	Low	C
Mississippi			Murfreesborough (TN037)	Mod	D
Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)	High	B	Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	Mod	C
Corinth (MS016)	Mod	B	Texas		
Raymond (MS007)	High	B	Sabine Pass (TX001)	Low	C
Vicksburg (MS011)	High	A	Sabine Pass II (TX006)	Low	B
Missouri			Virginia		
Boonville (MO001)	Low	C	Aquia Creek (VA002)	High	D
Fort Davidson (MO021)	Mod	B	Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	Mod	B
Fredericktown (MO007)	Mod	D	Bristoe Station (VA040)	High	B
Lexington (MO006)	High	C	Buckland Mills (VA042)	Mod	D
Liberty (MO003)	Low	D	Cedar Creek (VA122)	Mod	A
Lone Jack (MO015)	Mod	D	Chaffin's Farm/New		
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	Low	D	Market Heights (VA075)	High	B
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	Low	D	Chancellorsville (VA032)	High	A
New Mexico			Cold Harbor (VA062)	High	A
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	Mod	A	Cumberland Church (VA094)	Mod	C
North Carolina			First Deep Bottom (VA069)	Mod	C
Fort Anderson (NC010)	Low	D	First Kerntown (VA101)	High	B
Fort Macon (NC004)	Low	C	Fisher's Hill (VA120)	Mod	B
Roanoke Island (NC002)	Low	B	Hanover Court House (VA013)	Low	C
Wyse Fork (NC017)	Mod	D	Mine Run (VA044)	Mod	B
			North Anna (VA055)	Mod	B
			Peebles' Farm (VA074)	Low	B
			Petersburg (VA089)	High	A

INTEGRITY: FAIR*Threat Class*

Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	Mod	C
Rice's Station (VA092)	Mod	D
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	Low	D
Saltville (VA082)	Mod	C
Saltville (VA076)	Mod	C
Sappony Church (VA067)	Low	D
Second Deep Bottom (VA071)	Mod	B
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	High	C
Swift Creek (VA050)	Mod	C
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	Low	C
Tom's Brook (VA121)	Mod	C
Trevilian Station (VA099)	Low	B
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	High	C
White Oak Swamp (VA020a)	High	C
Wilderness (VA046)	High	A
Williamsburg (VA010)	Low	B

West Virginia

Greenbrier River (WV007)	Low	D
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	Mod	B
Hoke's Run (WV002)	Mod	D
Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004)	Low	D
Shepherdstown (WV016)	Low	C
Smithfield Crossing (WV015)	High	D
Summit Point (WV014)	High	D

*Total Fair Integrity = 107***INTEGRITY: POOR***Threat Class***Alabama**

Athens (AL002)	Mod	D
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Arkansas

Arkansas Post (AR006)	High	C
Helena (AR008)	Mod	B

Georgia

Dallas (GA011)	High	C
Dalton III (GA024)	High	C
Marietta (GA013a)	High	B
Utoy Creek (GA019)	Mod	C
Waynesborough (GA027)	High	C

Louisiana

Baton Rouge (LA003)	High	B
Fort Bisland (LA006)	Low	D
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	Low	A
Georgia Landing (LA005)	Mod	C
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	Low	D
Kock's Plantation (LA015)	Mod	C

INTEGRITY: POOR*Threat Class*

New Orleans (LA002)	High	B
Yellow Bayou (LA023)	Mod	C

Maryland

Folck's Mill (MD008)	Low	D
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Mississippi

Corinth (MS002)	Mod	A
Iuka (MS001)	High	C

Missouri

Belmont (MO009)	High	C
Byram's Ford (MO026)	Mod	B
Clark's Mill (MO017)	Mod	D
Hartville (MO019)	Mod	D
Lexington (MO023)	High	D
Little Blue River (MO024)	Low	D
Springfield (MO018)	High	D

North Carolina

Fort Fisher (NC015)	High	A
Fort Fisher (NC014)	High	C
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	High	C
New Berne (NC003)	Mod	B
White Hall (NC008)	Low	D

Tennessee

Blue Springs (TN020)	Mod	D
Bull's Gap (TN033)	High	D
Collierville (TN022)	High	D
Dandridge (TN028)	High	C
Franklin (TN036)	High	A
Franklin (TN016)	High	D
Mossy Creek (TN027)	Mod	D
Stones River (TN010)	High	A

Texas

Galveston (TX002)	High	D
Galveston (TX003)	High	B

Virginia

Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	High	C
Darbytown Road (VA078)	Mod	D
Fredericksburg (VA028)	Mod	A
Front Royal (VA103)	High	C
Globe Tavern (VA072)	High	B
Guard Hill (VA117)	High	C
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	High	B
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	Mod	B
Marion (VA081)	Mod	D
New Market (VA110)	Mod	B

INTEGRITY: POOR			<i>Threat</i>	<i>Class</i>	INTEGRITY: LOST			<i>Threat</i>	<i>Class</i>
Opequon (VA119)	High	A			Louisiana				
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	High	B			Donaldsonville (LA004)	N/A	D		
Rappahannock Station (VA043)	Mod	B			Donaldsonville (LA013)	N/A	D		
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	High	D			Milliken's Bend (LA011)	N/A	C		
Salem Church (VA033)	High	B			Vermillion Bayou (LA008)	N/A	D		
Savage Station (VA019)	High	C							
Second Fredericksburg (VA034)	Mod	B			Mississippi				
Second Kernstown (VA116)	High	B			Jackson (MS008)	N/A	B		
Second Winchester (VA107)	High	B			Meridian (MS012)	N/A	C		
Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)	High	C			Tupelo (MS015)	N/A	B		
Totopotomy Creek (VA057)	High	B							
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	High	C			Missouri				
West Virginia					Cape Girardeau (MO020)	N/A	D		
Philippi (WV001)	Low	D			Glasgow (MO022)	N/A	C		
<i>Total Poor Integrity = 64</i>					Independence (MO025)	N/A	C		
INTEGRITY: LOST					Independence (MO014)	N/A	D		
Alabama					Kirksville (MO013)	N/A	D		
Decatur (AL004)	N/A	C			New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)	N/A	A		
Selma (AL007)	N/A	B			Springfield (MO008)	N/A	D		
Spanish Fort (AL005)	N/A	B			Westport (MO027)	N/A	A		
Arkansas					North Carolina				
Bayou Fourche (AR010a)	N/A	B			Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	N/A	C		
Pine Bluff (AR011)	N/A	D			Kinston (NC007)	N/A	D		
District of Columbia					Plymouth (NC012)	N/A	C		
Fort Stevens (DC001)	N/A	B			Washington (NC011)	N/A	D		
Florida					Wilmington (NC016)	N/A	D		
Fort Brooke (FL004)	N/A	D			Oklahoma				
Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	N/A	D			Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	N/A	D		
Tampa (FL002)	N/A	D			South Carolina				
Georgia					Fort Wagner (SC005)	N/A	D		
Atlanta (GA017)	N/A	B			Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	N/A	B		
Ezra Church (GA018)	N/A	B			Tennessee				
Jonesborough (GA022)	N/A	A			Bean's Station (TN026)	N/A	D		
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	N/A	B			Blountsville (TN019)	N/A	D		
Kansas					Campbell's Station (TN023)	N/A	D		
Baxter Springs (KS002)	N/A	C			Chattanooga (TN005)	N/A	D		
Lawrence (KS001)	N/A	C			Chattanooga (TN018)	N/A	D		
Kentucky					Columbia (TN034)	N/A	C		
Barbourville (KY001)	N/A	D			Dover (TN012)	N/A	D		
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	N/A	D			Fort Henry (TN001)	N/A	B		
Paducah (KY010)	N/A	C			Fort Sanders (TN025)	N/A	B		
					Johnsonville (TN032)	N/A	B		
					Memphis (TN031)	N/A	C		
					Murfreesborough (TN006)	N/A	C		
					Nashville (TN038)	N/A	A		
					Wauhatchie (TN021)	N/A	B		

INTEGRITY: LOST	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Class</i>	INTEGRITY: UNKNOWN	<i>Threat</i>	<i>Class</i>
Virginia			Georgia		
Appomattox Station (VA096)	N/A	B	Dalton II (GA020)	Unk	D
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	N/A	B	Louisiana		
Big Bethel (VA003)	N/A	C	Blair's Landing (LA020)	Unk	C
Chantilly (VA027)	N/A	B	Monett's Ferry (LA021)	Unk	C
Chester Station (VA051)	N/A	D	Ohio		
Darbytown & New Market (VA077)	N/A	C	Buffington Island (OH001)	Unk	C
First Winchester (VA104)	N/A	A	Salineville (OH002)	Unk	D
Garnett's/Golding's Farm (VA018)	N/A	D	Oklahoma		
Lynchburg (VA064)	N/A	B	Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	Unk	D
Oak Grove (VA015)	N/A	D	Round Mountain (OK001)	Unk	D
Petersburg (VA098)	N/A	D	Pennsylvania		
Seven Pines (VA014)	N/A	B	Hanover (PA001)	Unk	C
Sewell's Point (VA001)	N/A	D	Tennessee		
Waynesboro (VA123)	N/A	B	Memphis (TN004)	Unk	B
West Virginia			Virginia		
Moorefield (WV013)	N/A	C	Dranesville (VA007)	Unk	C
Princeton Court House (WV009)	N/A	C	Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road (VA080)	Unk	C
<i>Total Lost Integrity = 71</i>			<i>Total Unknown Integrity = 11</i>		

LEGEND AND DEFINITIONS**INTEGRITY LEVELS:**

Good = A battle site with good integrity is essentially unchanged from the historic period with respect to terrain, land use, road network, and mass and scale of buildings.

Fair = A battle site with fair integrity is largely intact with some changes in primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings.

Poor = A battle site with poor integrity is significantly altered in terms of its primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings. Road construction and changes in land use are usually evident at sites with poor integrity.

Lost = A lost site has "changed beyond recognition," meaning that a resident of the time returning to the site today presumably would not recognize his or her surroundings.

THREAT LEVELS:

High = High threats means that there is rapidly changing land use on or close to the battle site and large core parcels are threatened. Substantial loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Mod = Moderate threats indicates that incremental changes in land use on or close to the battle site are occurring and small core parcels are threatened. Some loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Low = Low threats means that land use on and close to the battle site are changing slowly and core parcels do not appear to be threatened. Minimal loss of portions of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

N/A = Threat level is Not Applicable because the battle site landscape is deemed lost.

MILITARY CLASS:

Note: Military Class = Military Importance (which is measured within the framework of the campaign and the war)

Class A = Decisive: A general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of a campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war.

Class B = Major: An engagement of magnitude involving field armies or divisions of the armies in which a commander achieved an important strategic objective within the context of an ongoing campaign offensive. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.

Class C = Formative: An engagement involving divisions or detachments of the field armies in which a commander accomplished a limited campaign objective of reconnaissance, disruption, defense, or occupation. Formative battles had an observable influence on the direction, duration, or conduct of the campaign.

Class D = Limited: An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective of reconnaissance, defense, or occupation. Limited battles maintained contact between the combatants without observable influence on the direction of the campaign.

Appendix P

CIVIL WAR SITES SORTED BY THREAT¹

THREAT: HIGH	Integrity	Class	THREAT: HIGH	Integrity	Class
Arkansas			Tennessee		
Arkansas Post (AR006)	Poor	C	Bull's Gap (TN033)	Poor	D
			Collierville (TN022)	Poor	D
Georgia			Dandridge (TN028)	Poor	C
Dallas (GA011)	Poor	C	Fort Donelson (TN002)	Fair	A
Dalton I (GA006)	Fair	C	Franklin (TN016)	Poor	D
Dalton III (GA024)	Poor	C	Franklin (TN036)	Poor	A
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	Fair	B	Spring Hill (TN035)	Good	B
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	Fair	C	Stones River (TN010)	Poor	A
Marietta (GA013a)	Poor	B	Thompson's Station (TN013)	Good	C
New Hope Church (GA010)	Fair	C			
Resaca (GA008)	Good	C	Texas		
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	Good	C	Galveston (TX002)	Poor	D
Waynesborough (GA027)	Poor	C	Galveston (TX003)	Poor	B
Kentucky			Virginia		
Cynthiana (KY011)	Fair	C	Aquia Creek (VA002)	Fair	D
			Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	Poor	C
Louisiana			Brandy Station (VA035)	Good	B
Baton Rouge (LA003)	Poor	B	Bristoe Station (VA040)	Fair	B
New Orleans (LA002)	Poor	B	Chaffin's Farm/ New Market Heights (VA075)	Fair	B
Port Hudson (LA010)	Good	A	Chancellorsville (VA032)	Fair	A
			Cold Harbor (VA062)	Fair	A
Maryland			Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	Good	C
Boonsborough (MD006)	Fair	D	First Kernstown (VA101)	Fair	B
Monocacy (MD007)	Good	B	Front Royal (VA103)	Poor	C
			Gaines' Mill (VA017)	Good	A
Mississippi			Globe Tavern (Weldon RR) (VA072)	Poor	B
Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)	Fair	B	Guard Hill (VA117)	Poor	C
Iuka (MS001)	Poor	C	Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	Poor	B
Port Gibson (MS006)	Good	B	Malvern Hill (VA021)	Good	A
Raymond (MS007)	Fair	B	Opequon (VA119)	Poor	A
Vicksburg (MS011)	Fair	A	Petersburg (VA089)	Fair	A
Missouri			Proctor's Creek (VA053)	Poor	B
Belmont (MO009)	Poor	C	Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	Poor	D
Lexington (MO006)	Fair	C	Salem Church (VA033)	Poor	B
Lexington (MO023)	Poor	D	Savage Station (VA019)	Poor	C
Springfield (MO018)	Poor	D	Second Kernstown (VA116)	Poor	B
			Second Winchester (VA107)	Poor	B
North Carolina			Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	Good	A
Fort Fisher (NC015)	Poor	A	Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)	Poor	C
Fort Fisher (NC014)	Poor	C	Sutherland's Station (VA090)	Fair	C
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	Poor	C	Totopotomy Creek (VA057)	Poor	B
			Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	Fair	C
Oklahoma			White Oak Swamp (VA020a)	Fair	C
Honey Springs (OK007)	Fair	B	Wilderness (VA046)	Fair	A

¹ A legend and definitions of threat levels, integrity levels, and [military] class are at the end of this appendix.

THREAT: HIGH	Integrity	Class	THREAT: MODERATE	Integrity	Class
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	Good	D	Grand Gulf (MS004)	Good	C
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	Poor	C	Snyder's Bluff (MS005)	Good	D
West Virginia			Missouri		
Smithfield Crossing (WV015)	Fair	D	Byram's Ford (MO026)	Poor	B
Summit Point (WV014)	Fair	D	Carthage (MO002)	Good	C
			Clark's Mill (MO017)	Poor	D
			Fort Davidson (MO021)	Fair	B
			Fredericktown (MO007)	Fair	D
			Hartville (MO019)	Poor	D
			Lone Jack (MO015)	Fair	D
			Newtonia (MO016)	Good	C
			Newtonia (MO029)	Good	B
THREAT: MODERATE	Integrity	Class	New Mexico		
Alabama			Glorieta Pass (NM002)	Fair	A
Athens (AL002)	Poor	D	North Carolina		
Mobile Bay (AL003)	Fair	A	Bentonville (NC020)	Good	A
Arkansas			Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	Good	D
Chalk Bluff (AR007)	Good	D	New Berne (NC003)	Poor	B
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	Fair	C	Wyse Fork (NC017)	Fair	D
Elkin's Ferry (AR012)	Fair	C	Pennsylvania		
Helena (AR008)	Poor	B	Gettysburg (PA002)	Good	A
Marks' Mills (AR015)	Fair	D	South Carolina		
Prairie Grove (AR005)	Good	B	Grimball's Landing (SC006)	Fair	D
Georgia			Honey Hill (SC010)	Good	C
Allatoona (GA023)	Good	B	Secessionville (SC002)	Fair	B
Chickamauga (GA004)	Good	A	Tennessee		
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	Good	C	Blue Springs (TN020)	Poor	D
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	Fair	D	Brentwood (TN015)	Fair	D
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	Fair	B	Chattanooga (TN024)	Fair	A
Utoy Creek (GA019)	Poor	C	Fair Garden (TN029)	Fair	C
Kentucky			Mossy Creek (TN027)	Poor	D
Mill Springs (KY006)	Good	B	Murfreesborough (TN037)	Fair	D
Perryville (KY009)	Good	A	Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	Fair	C
Louisiana			Virginia		
Georgia Landing (LA005)	Poor	C	Berryville (VA118)	Good	C
Irish Bend (LA007)	Fair	C	Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	Fair	B
Kock's Plantation (LA015)	Poor	C	Buckland Mills (VA042)	Fair	D
LaFourche Crossing (LA012)	Fair	D	Cedar Creek (VA122)	Fair	A
Mansura (LA022)	Fair	C	Cool Spring (VA114)	Good	C
Yellow Bayou (LA023)	Poor	C	Cumberland Church (VA094)	Fair	C
Maryland			Darbytown Road (VA078)	Poor	D
Antietam (MD003)	Good	A	First Deep Bottom (VA069)	Fair	C
South Mountain (MD002)	Good	B	Fisher's Hill (VA120)	Fair	B
Williamsport (MD004)	Fair	C	Fredericksburg (VA028)	Poor	A
Mississippi					
Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	Good	B			
Corinth (MS002)	Poor	A			
Corinth (MS016)	Fair	B			

Total High Threats = 75

THREAT: MODERATE*Integrity Class*

Glendale (VA020b)	Good	B
Haw's Shop (VA058)	Good	C
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	Good	C
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	Poor	B
Marion (VA081)	Poor	D
Mine Run (VA044)	Fair	B
New Market (VA110)	Poor	B
North Anna (VA055)	Fair	B
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	Fair	C
Rappahannock Station (VA023)	Good	D
Rappahannock Station (VA043)	Poor	B
Rice's Station (VA092)	Fair	D
Saltville (VA082)	Fair	C
Saltville (VA076)	Fair	C
Second Deep Bottom (VA071)	Fair	B
Second Fredericksburg (VA034)	Poor	B
Second Manassas (VA026)	Good	A
Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)	Good	C
Swift Creek (VA050)	Fair	C
Tom's Brook (VA121)	Fair	C
White Oak Road (VA087)	Good	B

West Virginia

Harpers Ferry (WV010)	Fair	B
Hoke's Run (WV002)	Fair	D
Rich Mountain (WV003)	Good	B

*Total Moderate Threats = 89***THREAT: LOW***Integrity Class***Alabama**

Day's Gap (AL001)	Good	C
Fort Blakely (AL006)	Good	A

Arkansas

Cane Hill (AR004)	Good	C
Hill's Plantation (AR003)	Fair	D
Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)	Good	C
Old River Lake (AR017)	Fair	D
Pea Ridge (AR001)	Good	A
Poison Spring (AR014)	Good	C
Prairie D'An (AR013)	Fair	B
Saint Charles (AR002)	Fair	C

Colorado

Sand Creek (CO001)	Fair	B
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Florida

Natural Bridge (FL006)	Good	C
Olustee (FL005)	Good	B
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	Good	C

THREAT: LOW*Integrity Class***Georgia**

Adairsville (GA009)	Good	C
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	Good	C
Fort McAllister (GA002)	Good	C
Fort McAllister (GA028)	Good	B
Fort Pulaski (GA001)	Good	B
Griswoldville (GA025)	Good	B
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	Good	C

Idaho

Bear River (ID001)	Good	C
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Indiana

Corydon (IN001)	Good	C
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Kansas

Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	Good	C
Mine Creek (KS003)	Good	C

Kentucky

Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	Good	C
Middle Creek (KY005)	Good	C
Munfordville (KY008)	Good	B
Richmond (KY007)	Fair	B
Rowlett's Station (KY004)	Good	D

Louisiana

Fort Bisland (LA006)	Poor	D
Fort De Russy (LA017)	Fair	B
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	Poor	A
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	Poor	D
Mansfield (LA018)	Fair	A
Plains Store (LA009)	Fair	C
Stirling's Plantation (LA016)	Fair	D

Maryland

Folck's Mill (MD008)	Poor	D
Hancock (MD001)	Fair	D

Minnesota

Fort Ridgely (MN001)	Good	C
Wood Lake (MN002)	Fair	C

Mississippi

Big Black River Bridge (MS010)	Good	B
Champion Hill (MS009)	Good	A
Okolona (MS013)	Good	B

Missouri

Boonville (MO001)	Fair	C
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	Good	D
Liberty (MO003)	Fair	D

THREAT: LOW	Integrity	Class	THREAT: LOW	Integrity	Class
Little Blue River (MO024)	Poor	D	Virginia		
Marmiton River (MO028)	Good	D	Aldie (VA036)	Good	C
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	Fair	D	Amelia Springs (VA091)	Good	C
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	Fair	D	Appomattox Court House (VA097)	Good	A
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	Good	A	Auburn (VA041)	Good	D
New Mexico			Auburn (VA039)	Good	D
Valverde (NM001)	Good	B	Ball's Bluff (VA006)	Good	B
North Carolina			Cedar Mountain (VA022)	Good	B
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	Good	C	Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	Good	C
Averasborough (NC019)	Good	C	Cockpit Point (VA100)	Good	C
Fort Anderson (NC010)	Fair	D	Cove Mountain (VA109)	Good	D
Fort Macon (NC004)	Fair	C	Crater (VA070)	Good	A
Roanoke Island (NC002)	Fair	B	Cross Keys (VA105)	Good	B
South Mills (NC005)	Good	D	Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	Good	B
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	Good	D	Eltham's Landing (VA011)	Good	D
White Hall (NC008)	Poor	D	First Manassas (VA005)	Good	A
North Dakota			Five Forks (VA088)	Good	A
Big Mound (ND001)	Fair	C	Fort Stedman (VA084)	Good	A
Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)	Fair	D	Hampton Roads (VA008)	Good	B
Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	Fair	C	Hanover Court House (VA013)	Fair	C
Stony Lake (ND003)	Fair	D	Hatcher's Run (VA083)	Good	B
Whitestone Hill (ND004)	Fair	D	High Bridge (VA095)	Good	C
Oklahoma			Kelly's Ford (VA029)	Good	C
Cabin Creek (OK006)	Good	C	Manassas Gap (VA108)	Good	D
Chustenahlah (OK003)	Good	B	McDowell (VA102)	Good	C
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	Fair	D	Middleburg (VA037)	Good	C
South Carolina			Morton's Ford (VA045)	Good	D
Charleston Harbor (SC004)	Good	C	Namozine Church (VA124)	Good	D
Charleston Harbor (SC009)	Fair	B	Old Church (VA059)	Good	C
Fort Sumter (SC008)	Fair	B	Peebles' Farm (VA074)	Fair	B
Fort Sumter (SC001)	Good	A	Petersburg (VA063)	Good	A
Rivers' Bridge (SC011)	Good	D	Piedmont (VA111)	Good	B
Simmon's Bluff (SC003)	Fair	D	Port Republic (VA106)	Good	B
Tennessee			Ream's Station (VA068)	Good	C
Fort Pillow (TN030)	Good	B	Ream's Station (VA073)	Good	B
Hartsville (TN008)	Fair	C	Sappony Church (VA067)	Fair	D
Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)	Good	C	Sailor's Creek (VA093)	Good	B
Hoover's Gap (TN017)	Fair	C	Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	Fair	D
Jackson (TN009)	Good	D	Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	Good	C
Shiloh (TN003)	Good	A	Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	Fair	C
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	Good	D	Trevilian Station (VA099)	Fair	B
Texas			Upperville (VA038)	Good	C
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	Good	D	Walkerton (VA125)	Good	C
Sabine Pass (TX001)	Fair	C	Williamsburg (VA010)	Fair	B
Sabine Pass II (TX006)	Fair	B	Yorktown (VA009)	Good	B
			West Virginia		
			Camp Alleghany (WV008)	Good	C
			Carnifex Ferry (WV006)	Good	B
			Cheat Mountain (WV005)	Good	B
			Droop Mountain (WV012)	Good	C
			Greenbrier River (WV007)	Fair	D

THREAT: LOW	Integrity	Class	THREAT: N/A	Integrity	Class
Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004)	Fair	D	Missouri		
Philippi (WV001)	Poor	D	Cape Girardeau (MO020)	Lost	D
Shepherdstown (WV016)	Fair	C	Glasgow (MO022)	Lost	C
<i>Total Low Threats = 137</i>			Independence (MO014)	Lost	D
THREAT: N/A	Integrity	Class	Independence (MO025)	Lost	C
Alabama			Kirksville (MO013)	Lost	D
Decatur (AL004)	Lost	C	New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)	Lost	A
Selma (AL007)	Lost	B	Springfield (MO008)	Lost	D
Spanish Fort (AL005)	Lost	B	Westport (MO027)	Lost	A
Arkansas			North Carolina		
Bayou Fourche (AR010a)	Lost	B	Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	Lost	C
Pine Bluff (AR011)	Lost	D	Kinston (NC007)	Lost	D
District of Columbia			Plymouth (NC012)	Lost	C
Fort Stevens (DC001)	Lost	B	Washington (NC011)	Lost	D
Florida			Wilmington (NC016)	Lost	D
Fort Brooke (FL004)	Lost	D	Oklahoma		
Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	Lost	D	Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	Lost	D
Tampa (FL002)	Lost	D	South Carolina		
Georgia			Fort Wagner (SC005)	Lost	D
Atlanta (GA017)	Lost	B	Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	Lost	B
Ezra Church (GA018)	Lost	B	Tennessee		
Jonesborough (GA022)	Lost	A	Bean's Station (TN026)	Lost	D
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	Lost	B	Blountsville (TN019)	Lost	D
Kansas			Campbell's Station (TN023)	Lost	D
Baxter Springs (KS002)	Lost	C	Chattanooga (TN018)	Lost	D
Lawrence (KS001)	Lost	C	Chattanooga (TN005)	Lost	D
Kentucky			Columbia (TN034)	Lost	C
Barbourville (KY001)	Lost	D	Dover (TN012)	Lost	D
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	Lost	D	Fort Henry (TN001)	Lost	B
Paducah (KY010)	Lost	C	Fort Sanders (TN025)	Lost	B
Louisiana			Johnsonville (TN032)	Lost	B
Donaldsonville (LA013)	Lost	D	Memphis (TN031)	Lost	C
Donaldsonville (LA004)	Lost	D	Murfreesborough (TN006)	Lost	C
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	Lost	C	Nashville (TN038)	Lost	A
Vermillion Bayou (LA008)	Lost	D	Wauhatchie (TN021)	Lost	B
Mississippi			Virginia		
Jackson (MS008)	Lost	B	Appomattox Station (VA096)	Lost	B
Meridian (MS012)	Lost	C	Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	Lost	B
Tupelo (MS015)	Lost	B	Big Bethel (VA003)	Lost	C
			Chantilly (VA027)	Lost	B
			Chester Station (VA051)	Lost	D
			Darbytown & New Market (VA077)	Lost	C
			First Winchester (VA104)	Lost	A
			Garnett's/Golding's Farm (VA018)	Lost	D
			Lynchburg (VA064)	Lost	B
			Oak Grove (VA015)	Lost	D
			Petersburg (VA098)	Lost	D

THREAT: N/A	Integrity	Class	THREAT: UNKNOWN	Integrity	Class
Seven Pines (VA014)	Lost	B	Ohio		
Sewell's Point (VA001)	Lost	D	Buffington Island (OH001)	Unk	C
Waynesboro (VA123)	Lost	B	Salineville (OH002)	Unk	D
West Virginia			Oklahoma		
Moorefield (WV013)	Lost	C	Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	Unk	D
Princeton Court House (WV009)	Lost	C	Round Mountain (OK001)	Unk	D
<i>Total N/A Threats = 71</i>			Pennsylvania		
			Hanover (PA001)	Unk	C
THREAT: UNKNOWN	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Class</i>	Tennessee		
Georgia			Memphis (TN004)	Unk	B
Dalton II (GA020)	Unk	D	Virginia		
Louisiana			Dranesville (VA007)	Unk	C
Blair's Landing (LA020)	Unk	C	Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road (VA080)	Unk	C
Monett's Ferry (LA021)	Unk	C			
Pleasant Hill (LA019)	Good	B			
			<i>Total Unknown Threats = 12</i>		

LEGEND AND DEFINITIONS

THREAT LEVELS:

High = High threats means that there is rapidly changing land use on or close to the battle site and large core parcels are threatened. Substantial loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Mod = Moderate threats indicates that incremental changes in land use on or close to the battle site are occurring and small core parcels are threatened. Some loss of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

Low = Low threats means that land use on and close to the battle site are changing slowly and core parcels do not appear to be threatened. Minimal loss of portions of the battle site landscape is expected within ten years.

N/A = Threat level is not applicable because the battle site landscape is deemed lost.

INTEGRITY LEVELS:

Good = A battle site with good integrity is essentially unchanged from the historic period with respect to terrain, land use, road network, and mass and scale of buildings.

Fair = A battle site with fair integrity is largely intact with some changes in primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings.

Poor = A battle site with poor integrity is significantly altered in terms of its primary geographical and topographical configuration and mass and scale of the buildings. Road construction and changes in land use are usually evident at sites with poor integrity.

Lost = A lost site has "changed beyond recognition," meaning that a resident of the time returning to the site today presumably would not recognize his or her surroundings.

MILITARY CLASS:

Note: Military Class = Military Importance (which is measured within the framework of the campaign and the war)

Class A = Decisive: A general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of a campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war.

Class B = Major: An engagement of magnitude involving field armies or divisions of the armies in which a commander achieved an important strategic objective within the context of an ongoing campaign offensive. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.

Class C = Formative: An engagement involving divisions or detachments of the field armies in which a commander accomplished a limited campaign objective of reconnaissance, disruption, defense, or occupation. Formative battles had an observable influence on the direction, duration, or conduct of the campaign.

Class D = Limited: An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective of reconnaissance, defense, or occupation. Limited battles maintained contact between the combatants without observable influence on the direction of the campaign.

Appendix Q

LOST CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

These highly fragmented battlefields are lost as complete and coherent historic battlefields. Nevertheless, surviving parcels may be suitable for interpretation, museums, or commemoration. They also may be suitable for incorporation in heritage corridors that tell the story of an entire campaign. At a minimum, these fragmented battlefields should be commemorated with historical markers.

BATTLEFIELD	CLASS ¹	BATTLEFIELD	CLASS ¹	BATTLEFIELD	CLASS ¹
Alabama		Donaldsonville (LA004)	D	Fort Sanders (TN025)	B
Selma (AL007)	B	Vermillion Bayou (LA008)	D	Johnsonville (TN032)	B
Spanish Fort (AL005)	B			Wauhatchie (TN021)	B
Decatur (AL004)	C	Mississippi		Columbia (TN034)	C
		Jackson (MS008)	B	Memphis (TN031)	C
Arkansas		Tupelo (MS015)	B	Murfreesborough (TN006)	C
Bayou Fourche (AR010a)	B	Meridian (MS012)	C	Bean's Station (TN026)	D
Pine Bluff (AR011)	D			Blountsville (TN019)	D
		Missouri		Campbell's Station (TN023)	D
District of Columbia		New Madrid/		Chattanooga (TN018)	D
Fort Stevens (DC001)	B	Island 10 (MO012)	A	Chattanooga (TN005)	D
		Westport (MO027)	A	Dover (TN012)	D
Florida		Glasgow (MO022)	C		
Fort Brooke (FL004)	D	Independence (MO025)	C	Virginia	
Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	D	Cape Girardeau (MO020)	D	First Winchester (VA104)	A
Tampa (FL002)	D	Independence (MO014)	D	Appomattox Station (VA096)	B
		Kirksville (MO013)	D	Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	B
Georgia		Springfield (MO008)	D	Chantilly (VA027)	B
Jonesborough (GA022)	A			Lynchburg (VA064)	B
Atlanta (GA017)	B	North Carolina		Seven Pines (VA014)	B
Ezra Church (GA018)	B	Goldsborough		Waynesboro (VA123)	B
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	B	Bridge (NC009)	C	Big Bethel (VA003)	C
		Plymouth (NC012)	C	Darbytown &	
Kansas		Kinston (NC007)	D	New Market (VA077)	C
Baxter Springs (KS002)	C	Washington (NC011)	D	Chester Station (VA051)	D
Lawrence (KS001)	C	Wilmington (NC016)	D	Garnett's/Golding's	
				Farm (VA018)	D
Kentucky		Oklahoma		Oak Grove (VA015)	D
Paducah (KY010)	C	Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	D	Petersburg (VA098)	D
Barbourville (KY001)	D			Sewell's Point (VA001)	D
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	D	South Carolina			
		Fort Wagner/Morris		West Virginia	
Louisiana		Island (SC007)	B	Moorefield (WV013)	C
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	C	Fort Wagner (SC005)	D	Princeton Court	
Donaldsonville (LA013)	D			House (WV009)	C
		Tennessee			
		Nashville (TN038)	A		
		Fort Henry (TN001)	B		

¹ Definitions of military class, or military importance, are on the following page.

LEGEND AND DEFINITIONS

MILITARY CLASS:

Note: Military Class = Military Importance (which is measured within the framework of the campaign and the war)

Class A = Decisive: A general engagement involving field armies in which a commander achieved a vital strategic objective. Such a result might include an indisputable victory on the field or be limited to the success or termination of a campaign offensive. Decisive battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the war.

Class B = Major: An engagement of magnitude involving field armies or divisions of the armies in which a commander achieved an important strategic objective within the context of an ongoing campaign offensive. Major battles had a direct, observable impact on the direction, duration, conduct, or outcome of the campaign.

Class C = Formative: An engagement involving divisions or detachments of the field armies in which a commander accomplished a limited campaign objective of reconnaissance, disruption, defense, or occupation. Formative battles had an observable influence on the direction, duration, or conduct of the campaign.

Class D = Limited: An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective of reconnaissance, defense, or occupation. Limited battles maintained contact between the combatants without observable influence on the direction of the campaign.

Appendix R

FEDERAL LAWS DIRECTLY AFFECTING HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Laws Governing National Historic Preservation Programs

Historic Sites Act of 1935

Public Law 74-292

This act establishes as national policy the preservation for public use of historic resources by giving the Secretary of the Interior the power to make historic surveys to document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archeological and historic sites across the country. It led to the eventual establishment within the National Park Service of the Historic Sites Survey, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the Historic American Engineering Record.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended

Public Laws 89-665, 96-515, 102-575, etc. 16 USC 470 *et seq.*

This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (through the National Park Service) to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, of National, State, and local significance. The Act mandates public and local government participation in the nomination process, and prohibits listing of properties if the private property owner objects.

The Act requires that regulations, standards, and guidelines be established for the establishment, operation, and oversight of Federal historic preservation programs, State historic preservation programs, certified local government programs, and Tribal historic preservation programs. Protection of historic resources important to Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians are recognized throughout the Act. The Act allows flexibility for State, local, and tribal preservation programs (e.g., by allowing for taking on additional responsibilities through contracts and cooperative agreements with the Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation). The Act directs the Secretary to provide the minimal oversight of State, local, and tribal programs commensurate with reasonable program accountability.

The Act establishes the Historic Preservation Fund and from it the Secretary administers a matching grant program for States for the purpose of identification, evaluation, registration, and preservation of National Register properties and to otherwise meet State Historic Preservation Office requirements as specified in the Act. The Act also establishes grant programs for the National Trust for Historic Preservation to implement its programs; for Certified Local Governments; for Indian tribes, Native Alaskans corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations; and, for the Freely Associated Micronesian States.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was established through this Act to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and to comment on federally licensed, funded, or executed undertakings affecting National Register properties. Under Section 106, Federal agencies are required to take into account the effect of their proposed undertakings on properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register before the expenditure of Federal funds or the issuance of any licenses, and to allow the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity to comment.

The Act specifically authorizes the National Historic Landmarks program, and establishes the statutory responsibilities for Federal agencies to manage Federally-owned historic properties, surveys and nominations, recording of buildings to be lost, appointment of agency preservation officers, leasing of historic Federal buildings, and increased sensitivity of Federal programs to meeting preservation objectives. The Act requires the Department of the Interior to develop regulations for ensuring that Federally-owned or controlled archeological collections are deposited in institutions with adequate long-term curatorial capability. The Act allows Federal agencies to waive the 1-percent limitation on data recovery authorized by the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974.

The Act provides emphasis on the establishment and provision of technical assistance, training, education, and professional standards for historic preservation. This emphasis is illustrated in part through the establishment of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The Act also has mandated the preparation of a number of reports (e.g., Threats to National Register-listed properties, Trafficking in Antiquities, establishing a national system of cultural parks, fire in historic properties, etc.).

The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to direct U.S. participation in the World Heritage Convention and establish procedures for nomination of World Heritage properties. The Act mandates a 30-day review period for Senate and House Committee review for regulations developed under the Act.

Laws Governing the National Historic Landmarks and the Federal Archeology Program

Antiquities Act of 1906

Public Law 59-209 16 U.S.C. 431-33

This act authorizes the President to designate historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled lands as national monuments. It provides for the protection of all historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity located on Federal lands by providing criminal sanctions against excavation, injury, or destruction of such antiquities without the permission of the Secretary of the department having jurisdiction over such resources. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense are authorized to issue permits for archeological investigations on lands under their control to recognized educational and scientific institutions for the purpose of systematically and professionally gathering data of scientific value.

Historic Sites Acts of 1935 - See above.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended - See above.

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Public Law 93-291 16 U.S.C. 469a

This act calls for the preservation of historic and archeological data that would otherwise be lost as a result of Federal construction or other federally licensed or assisted activities. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, or the agency itself, to undertake recovery, protection, and preservation of such data. When Federal agencies find that their undertakings may cause irreparable damage to archeological resources, the agencies shall notify the Secretary of the Interior, in writing, of the situation. The agencies involved may undertake recovery and preservation with their own project funds, or they may request the Secretary of the Interior to undertake preservation measures. Archeological salvage or recording by the Historic American Buildings Survey or the Historic American Engineering Record are among the alternatives available to the Secretary. This act presents two innovations over previous law: (1) previously, only dams were covered, now all Federal projects are; and (2) up to 1 percent of project funds may be used for this purpose. This act was amended by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Public Law 96-96 October 31, 1979

This act protects archeological resources on public lands and Indian lands. It establishes a permit application procedure for the excavation and removal of archeological resources located on these lands, and provides for criminal penalties for the excavation, removal, damage, sale, exchange, purchase, or transportation of these archeological properties unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under authority of the act. It also establishes rewards for information leading to convictions under the act and authorizes the issuance of regulations for the exchange and ultimate disposition of archeological resources removed from public and Indian lands or recovered under the Reservoir Salvage Act.

Archeological Resources Protection Act Amendments of 1988

Public Law 100-555 and 100-588

These amendments strengthened the *Archeological Resources Protection Act* by lowering the limit of felony violation of the Act to \$500.00 worth of damage to archeological sites and prohibiting the attempt to damage a site. They also require that Federal agencies develop public awareness programs, prepare plans and schedules for surveying land under their jurisdiction, and develop documents for reporting suspected violations of the Act.

Laws Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives

Section 48 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, (Certified Rehabilitations)

Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, (Qualified Conservation Contributions)

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained incentives to stimulate investment in income-producing historic buildings. Currently the Internal Revenue Code provides for a 20% investment tax credit for the substantial rehabilitation of historic buildings for depreciable uses such as for commercial, industrial, or rental residential purposes, and a 10% tax credit for the substantial rehabilitation for nonresidential but depreciable purposes of buildings built before 1936. There is no investment tax credit for owner-occupied residences. The preservation tax incentives are available for any qualified project that the Secretary of the Interior designates a **certified rehabilitation** of a **certified historic structure**.

The Internal Revenue Code also permits income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interests in historic property. Generally, the donations of a qualified real property interest to preserve a **historically important land area** or a **certified historic structure** meets the test of a charitable contribution for conservation purposes. For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a **certified historic structure** need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building, and may also be a remnant of a building, such as a facade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located.

Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Laws

The Department of Transportation Act of 1966

Public Law 89-670 23 U.S.C. 138 - "4(f)"

This act directs the Secretary of Transportation not to approve any program or project that requires the use of land from a historic site of national, State, or local significance as determined by Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction thereof unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such historic property. This means that the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard must consider the potential effect of their projects on historic resources whether or not the historic resource affected is listed in or determined to be eligible for the National Register.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Public Law 91-190 42 U.S.C. 4321 et. seq. (1970)

Under this act Federal agencies are obligated to consider the environmental costs of their projects as part of the Federal planning process. For major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, Federal agencies are to prepare an environmental impact statement. The Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comment on environmental impact statements to evaluate impact on historic resources.

Surplus Real Property Act, 1972 Amendment to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

Public Law 92-362 40 U.S.C. 484 (k) (3)

This act authorizes the General Services Administration to convey approved surplus Federal property to any State agency or municipality free of charge, provided that the property is used as a historic monument for the benefit of the public. To qualify for this provision, the structure must be included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Such free use is also applicable to revenue-producing properties if the income in excess of rehabilitation or maintenance costs is used for public historic preservation, park, or recreation purposes, and if the proposed income-producing use of the structure is compatible with historic monument purposes as approved by the Secretary of the Interior. It includes recapture provisions under which the property would revert to the Federal Government should it be used for purposes incompatible with the objective of preserving historic monuments.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

Public Law 102-240 49 USC 101 et seq.

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) was passed "to develop a National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient, environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the global economy and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner." ISTEA makes highway funds available for activities that enhance the environment, such as wetland banking, mitigation of damage to wildlife habitat, historic sites, activities that contribute to meeting air quality standards, a wide range of bicycle and pedestrian projects, and highway beautification. A percentage of funds being funneled through State highway departments must be used to enhance community well-being. Types of projects that can be funded include acquiring scenic or historic easements (e.g., viewsheds) or sites; historic highway programs; preservation of historic resources; repair and maintenance of historic bridges, transportation-related buildings, and facilities; preservation of abandoned transportation corridors; and archeological planning, research, and mitigation. Transportation planning as a whole will be more sensitive to the environment and historic preservation.

Appendix S

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION
BATTLEFIELDS INVENTORY BY STATE**ALABAMA**

Athens (AL002)
 Day's Gap (AL001)
 Decatur (AL004)
 Fort Blakely (AL006)
 Mobile Bay (AL003)
 Selma (AL007)
 Spanish Fort (AL005)
Total = 7

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Post (AR006)
 Bayou Fourche (AR010a)
 Canehill (AR004)
 Chalk Bluff (AR007)
 Devil's Backbone (AR009)
 Elkin's Ferry (AR012)
 Helena (AR008)
 Hill's Plantation (AR003)
 Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)
 Marks' Mills (AR015)
 Old River Lake (AR017)
 Pea Ridge (AR001)
 Pine Bluff (AR011)
 Poison Spring (AR014)
 Prairie D'An (AR013)
 Prairie Grove (AR005)
 Saint Charles (AR002)
Total = 17

COLORADO

Sand Creek (CO001)
Total = 1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fort Stevens (DC001)
Total = 1

FLORIDA

Fort Brooke (FL004)
 Natural Bridge (FL006)
 Olustee (FL005)
 Saint John's Bluff (FL003)
 Santa Rosa Island (FL001)
 Tampa (FL002)
Total = 6

GEORGIA

Adairsville (GA009)

Allatoona (GA023)
 Atlanta (GA017)
 Buck Head Creek (GA026)
 Chickamauga (GA004)
 Dallas (GA011)
 Dalton I (GA006)
 Dalton II (GA020)
 Dalton III (GA024)
 Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)
 Ezra Church (GA018)
 Fort McAllister (GA002)
 Fort McAllister (GA028)
 Fort Pulaski (GA001)
 Griswoldville (GA025)
 Jonesborough (GA022)
 Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)
 Kolb's Farm (GA014)
 Lovejoy's Station (GA021)
 Marietta (GA013a)
 New Hope Church (GA010)
 Peachtree Creek (GA016)
 Pickett's Mills (GA012)
 Resaca (GA008)
 Ringgold Gap (GA005)
 Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)
 Utoy Creek (GA019)
 Waynesborough (GA027)
Total = 28

IDAHO

Bear River (ID001)
Total = 1

INDIANA

Corydon (IN001)
Total = 1

KANSAS

Baxter Springs (KS002)
 Lawrence (KS001)
 Marais des Cygnes (KS004)
 Mine Creek (KS003)
Total = 4

KENTUCKY

Barbourville (KY001)
 Camp Wild Cat (KY002)
 Cynthiana (KY011)
 Ivy Mountain (KY003)

Middle Creek (KY005)
 Mill Springs (KY006)
 Munfordville (KY008)
 Paducah (KY010)
 Perryville (KY009)
 Richmond (KY007)
 Rowlett's Station (KY004)
Total = 11

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge (LA003)
 Blair's Landing (LA020)
 Donaldsonville (LA004)
 Donaldsonville (LA013)
 Fort Bisland (LA006)
 Fort De Russy (LA017)
 Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)
 Georgia Landing (LA005)
 Goodrich's Landing (LA014)
 Irish Bend (LA007)
 Kock's Plantation (LA015)
 LaFourche Crossing (LA012)
 Mansfield (LA018)
 Mansura (LA022)
 Milliken's Bend (LA011)
 Monett's Ferry (LA021)
 New Orleans (LA002)
 Plains Store (LA009)
 Pleasant Hill (LA019)
 Port Hudson (LA010)
 Stirling's Plantation (LA016)
 Vermillion Bayou (LA008)
 Yellow Bayou (LA023)
Total = 23

MARYLAND

Antietam (MD003)
 Boonsborough (MD006)
 Folck's Mill (MD008)
 Hancock (MD001)
 Monocacy (MD007)
 South Mountain (MD002)
 Williamsport (MD004)
Total = 7

MINNESOTA

Fort Ridgely (MN001)
 Wood Lake (MN002)
Total = 2

MISSISSIPPI

Big Black River Bridge (MS010)
 Brice's Cross Roads (MS014)
 Champion Hill (MS009)
 Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)
 Corinth (MS002)
 Corinth (MS016)
 Grand Gulf (MS004)
 Iuka (MS001)
 Jackson (MS008)
 Meridian (MS012)
 Okolona (MS013)
 Port Gibson (MS006)
 Raymond (MS007)
 Snyder's Bluff (MS005)
 Tupelo (MS015)
 Vicksburg (MS011)

Total = 16

MISSOURI

Belmont (MO009)
 Booneville (MO001)
 Byram's Ford (MO026)
 Cape Girardeau (MO020)
 Carthage (MO002)
 Clark's Mill (MO017)
 Dry Wood Creek (MO005)
 Fort Davidson (MO021)
 Fredericktown (MO007)
 Glasgow (MO022)
 Hartville (MO019)
 Independence (MO025)
 Independence (MO014)
 Kirksville (MO013)
 Lexington (MO006)
 Lexington (MO023)
 Liberty (MO003)
 Little Blue River (MO024)
 Lone Jack (MO015)
 New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)
 Newtonia (MO029)
 Newtonia (MO016)
 Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)
 Springfield (MO008)
 Springfield (MO018)
 Westport (MO027)
 Wilson's Creek (MO004)

Total = 27

NEW MEXICO

Glorieta Pass (NM002)
 Valverde (NM001)

Total = 2

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Sound (NC013)
 Aversborough (NC019)
 Bentonville (NC020)
 Fort Anderson (NC010)
 Fort Fisher (NC014)
 Fort Fisher (NC015)
 Fort Macon (NC004)
 Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)
 Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)
 Kinston (NC007)
 Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)
 New Berne (NC003)
 Plymouth (NC012)
 Roanoke Island (NC002)
 South Mills (NC005)
 Tranter's Creek (NC006)
 Washington (NC011)
 White Hall (NC008)
 Wilmington (NC016)
 Wyse Fork (NC017)

Total = 20

NORTH DAKOTA

Big Mound (ND001)
 Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)
 Killdeer Mountain (ND005)
 Stony Lake (ND003)
 Whitestone Hill (ND004)

Total = 5

OHIO

Buffington Island (OH001)
 Salineville (OH002)

Total = 2

OKLAHOMA

Cabin Creek (OK006)
 Chustenahlah (OK003)
 Chusto-Talasah (OK002)
 Honey Springs (OK007)
 Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)
 Old Fort Wayne (OK004)
 Round Mountain (OK001)

Total = 7

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg (PA002)
 Hanover (PA001)

Total = 2

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston Harbor (SC004)

Charleston Harbor (SC009)
 Fort Sumter (SC001)
 Fort Sumter (SC008)
 Fort Wagner (SC005)
 Fort Wagner/Morris Island
 (SC007)
 Grimball's Landing (SC006)
 Honey Hill (SC010)
 Rivers' Bridge (SC011)
 Secessionville (SC002)
 Simmon's Bluff (SC003)

Total = 11

TENNESSEE

Bean's Station (TN026)
 Blountsville (TN019)
 Blue Springs (TN020)
 Brentwood (TN015)
 Bull's Gap (TN033)
 Campbell's Station (TN023)
 Chattanooga (TN018)
 Chattanooga (TN005)
 Chattanooga (TN024)
 Collierville (TN022)
 Columbia (TN034)
 Dandridge (TN028)
 Dover (TN012)
 Fair Garden (TN029)
 Fort Donelson (TN002)
 Fort Henry (TN001)
 Fort Pillow (TN030)
 Fort Sanders (TN025)
 Franklin (TN016)
 Franklin (TN036)
 Hartsville (TN008)
 Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)
 Hoover's Gap (TN017)
 Jackson (TN009)
 Johnsonville (TN032)
 Memphis (TN031)
 Memphis (TN004)
 Mossy Creek (TN027)
 Murfreesborough (TN037)
 Murfreesborough (TN006)
 Nashville (TN038)
 Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)
 Shiloh (TN003)
 Spring Hill (TN035)
 Stones River (TN010)
 Thompson's Station (TN013)
 Vaught's Hill (TN014)
 Wauhatchie (TN021)

Total = 38

TEXAS

Galveston (TX002)
 Galveston (TX003)
 Palmeto Ranch (TX005)
 Sabine Pass (TX001)
 Sabine Pass II (TX006)
Total = 5

VIRGINIA

Aldie (VA036)
 Amelia Springs (VA091)
 Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)
 Appomattox Station (VA096)
 Aquia Creek (VA002)
 Auburn (VA039)
 Auburn (VA041)
 Ball's Bluff (VA006)
 Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)
 Berryville (VA118)
 Big Bethel (VA003)
 Blackburn's Ford (VA004)
 Boydton Plank Road (VA079)
 Brandy Station (VA035)
 Bristoe Station (VA040)
 Buckland Mills (VA042)
 Cedar Creek (VA122)
 Cedar Mountain (VA022)
 Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)
 Chancellorsville (VA032)
 Chantilly (VA027)
 Chester Station (VA051)
 Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)
 Cockpit Point (VA100)
 Cold Harbor (VA062)
 Cool Spring (VA114)
 Cove Mountain (VA109)
 Crater (VA070)
 Cross Keys (VA105)
 Cumberland Church (VA094)
 Darbytown and New Market (VA077)
 Darbytown Road (VA078)
 Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)
 Dranesville (VA007)
 Drewry's Bluff (VA012)
 Eltham's Landing (VA011)
 Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road (VA080)
 First Deep Bottom (VA069)
 First Kernstown (VA101)
 First Manassas (VA005)
 First Winchester (VA104)
 Fisher's Hill (VA120)

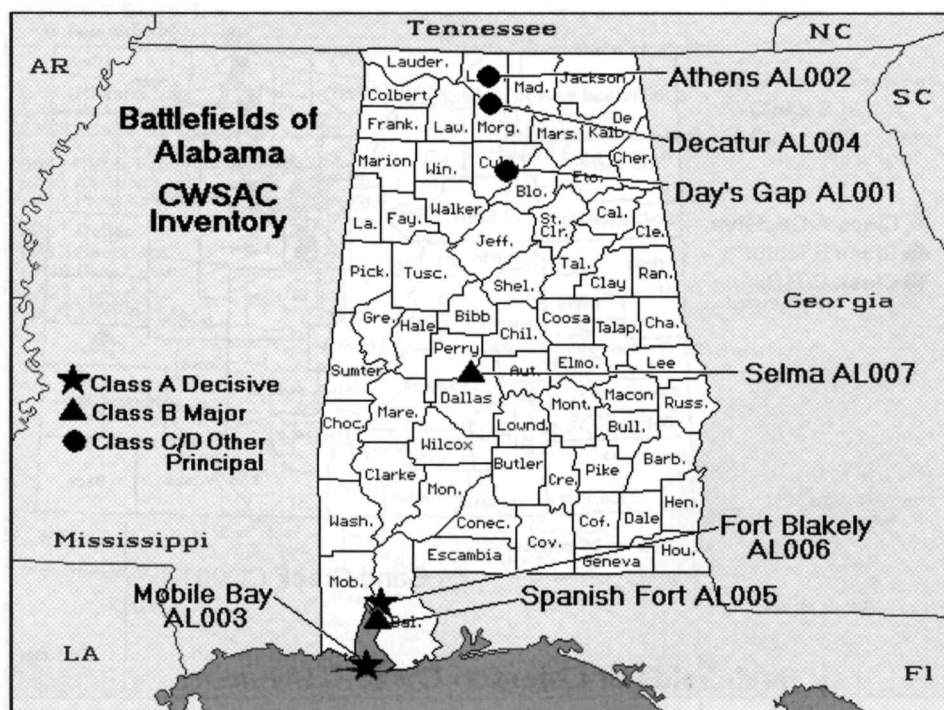
Five Forks (VA088)
 Fort Stedman (VA084)
 Fredericksburg (VA028)
 Front Royal (VA103)
 Gaines' Mill (VA017)
 Garnett's/Golding's Farm (VA018)
 Glendale (VA020b)
 Globe Tavern (VA072)
 Guard Hill (VA117)
 Hampton Roads (VA008)
 Hanover Courthouse (VA013)
 Hatcher's Run (VA083)
 Haw's Shop (VA058)
 High Bridge (VA095)
 Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)
 Kelly's Ford (VA029)
 Lewis's Farm (VA085)
 Lynchburg (VA064)
 Malvern Hill (VA021)
 Manassas Gap (VA108)
 Manassas Station Operations (VA024)
 Marion (VA081)
 McDowell (VA102)
 Middleburg (VA037)
 Mine Run (VA044)
 Morton's Ford (VA045)
 Namozine Church (VA124)
 New Market (VA110)
 North Anna (VA055)
 Oak Grove (VA015)
 Old Church (VA059)
 Opequon (VA119)
 Peebles' Farm (VA074)
 Petersburg (VA098)
 Petersburg (VA063)
 Petersburg (VA089)
 Piedmont (VA111)
 Port Republic (VA106)
 Port Walthall Junction (VA047)
 Proctor's Creek (VA053)
 Rappahannock Station (VA023)
 Rappahannock Station (VA043)
 Ream's Station (VA068)
 Ream's Station (VA073)
 Rice's Station (VA092)
 Rutherford's Farm (VA115)
 Saint Mary's Church (VA066)
 Salem Church (VA033)
 Saltville (VA082)
 Saltville (VA076)
 Sappony Church (VA067)
 Savage Station (VA019)

Sailor's Creek (VA093)
 Second Deep Bottom (VA071)
 Second Fredericksburg (VA034)
 Second Kernstown (VA116)
 Second Manassas (VA026)
 Second Winchester (VA107)
 Seven Pines (VA014)
 Sewell's Point (VA001)
 Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)
 Staunton River Bridge (VA113)
 Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)
 Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)
 Sutherland's Station (VA090)
 Swift Creek (VA050)
 Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)
 Tom's Brook (VA121)
 Totopotomoy Creek (VA057)
 Trevilian Station (VA099)
 Upperville (VA038)
 Walkerton (VA125)
 Ware Bottom Church (VA054)
 Waynesboro (VA123)
 White Oak Road (VA087)
 White Oak Swamp (VA020a)
 Wilderness (VA046)
 Williamsburg (VA010)
 Wilson's Wharf (VA056)
 Yellow Tavern (VA052)
 Yorktown (VA009)
Total = 123

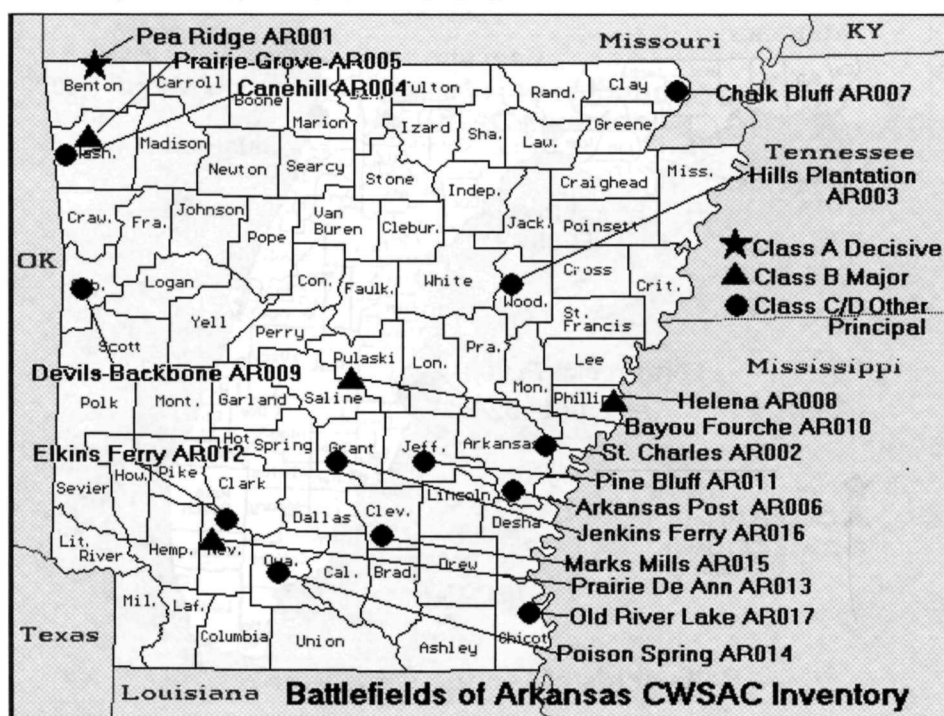
WEST VIRGINIA

Camp Alleghany (WV008)
 Carnifex Ferry (WV006)
 Cheat Mountain (WV005)
 Droop Mountain (WV012)
 Greenbrier River (WV007)
 Harpers Ferry (WV010)
 Hoke's Run (WV002)
 Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004)
 Moorefield (WV013)
 Philippi (WV001)
 Princeton Court House (WV009)
 Rich Mountain (WV003)
 Shepherdstown (WV016)
 Smithfield Crossing (WV015)
 Summit Point (WV014)
Total = 15

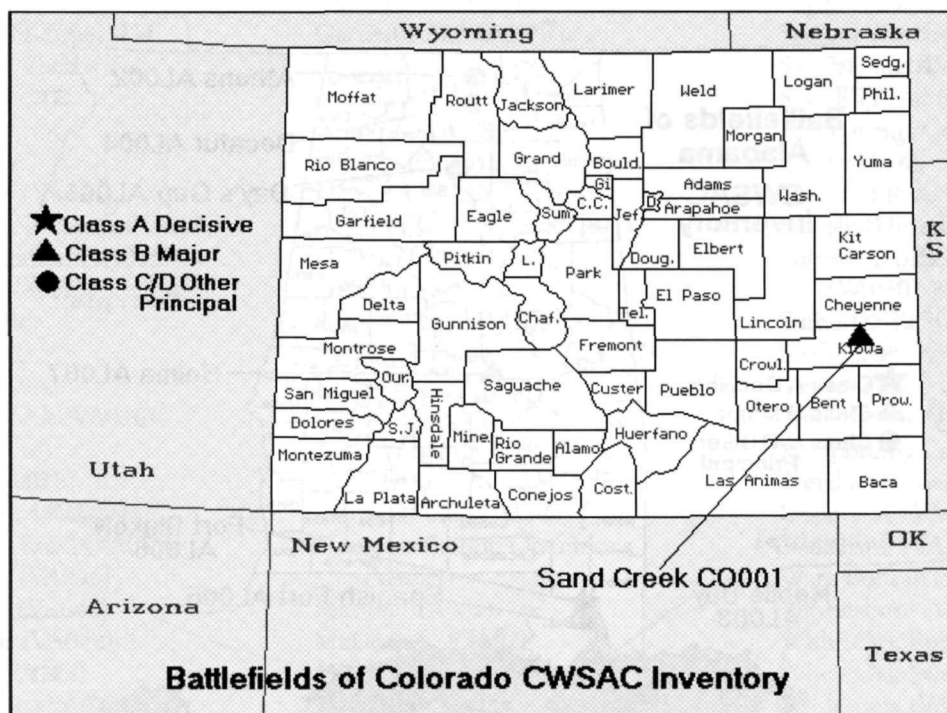
Appendix T

CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION BATTLEFIELD INVENTORY:
MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF BATTLEFIELDS

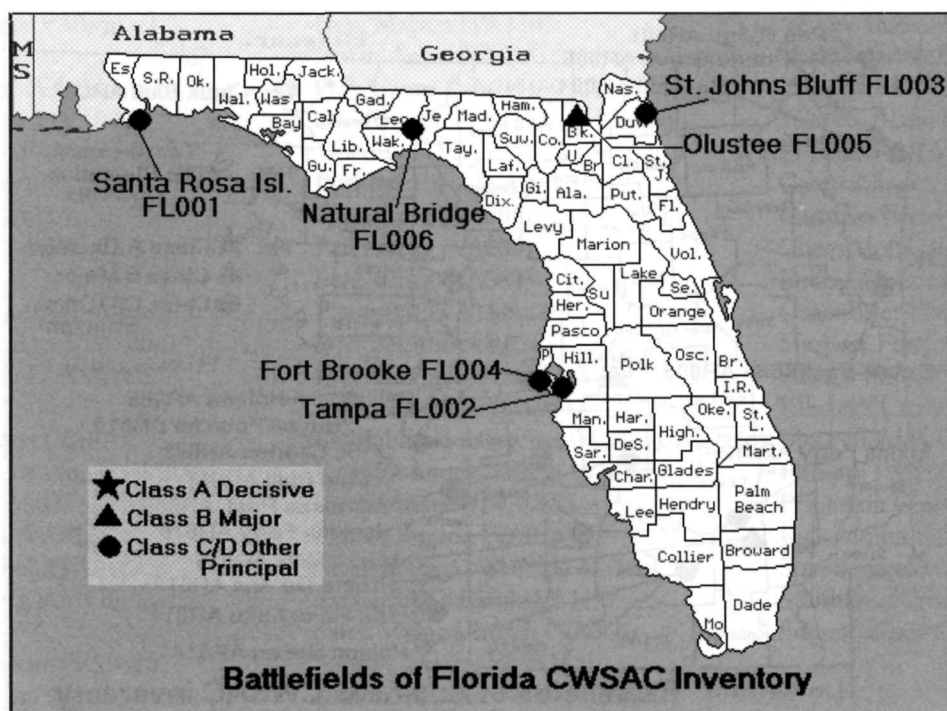
ALABAMA



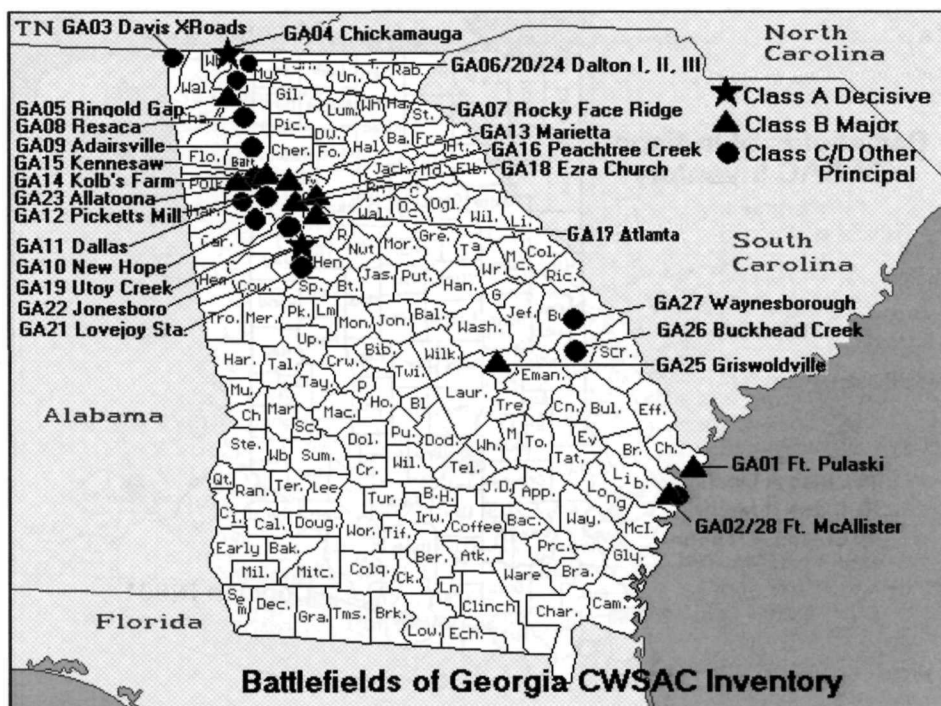
ARKANSAS



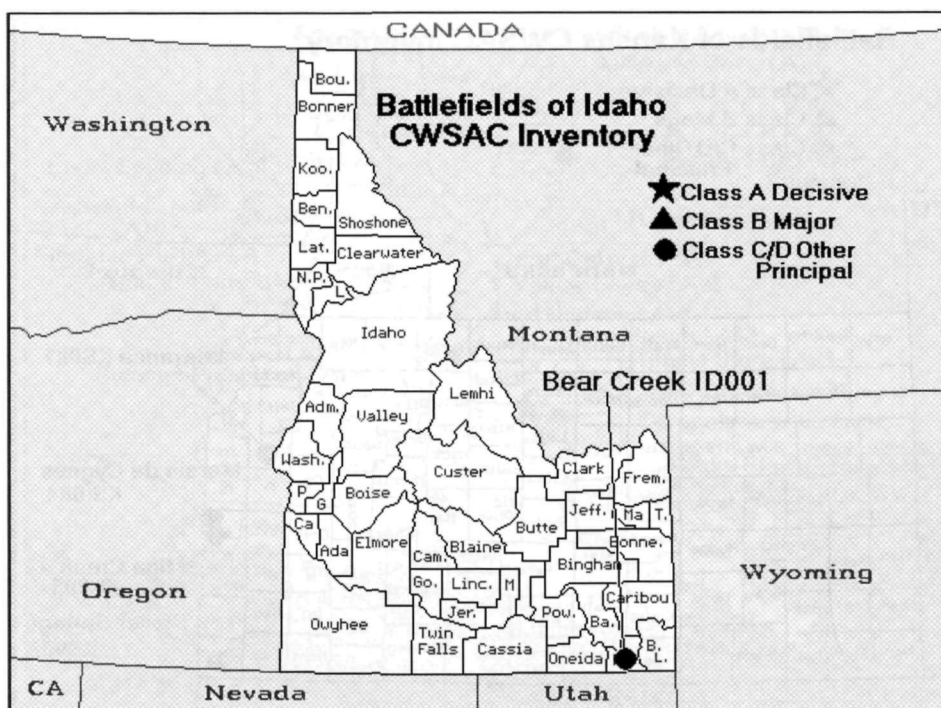
COLORADO



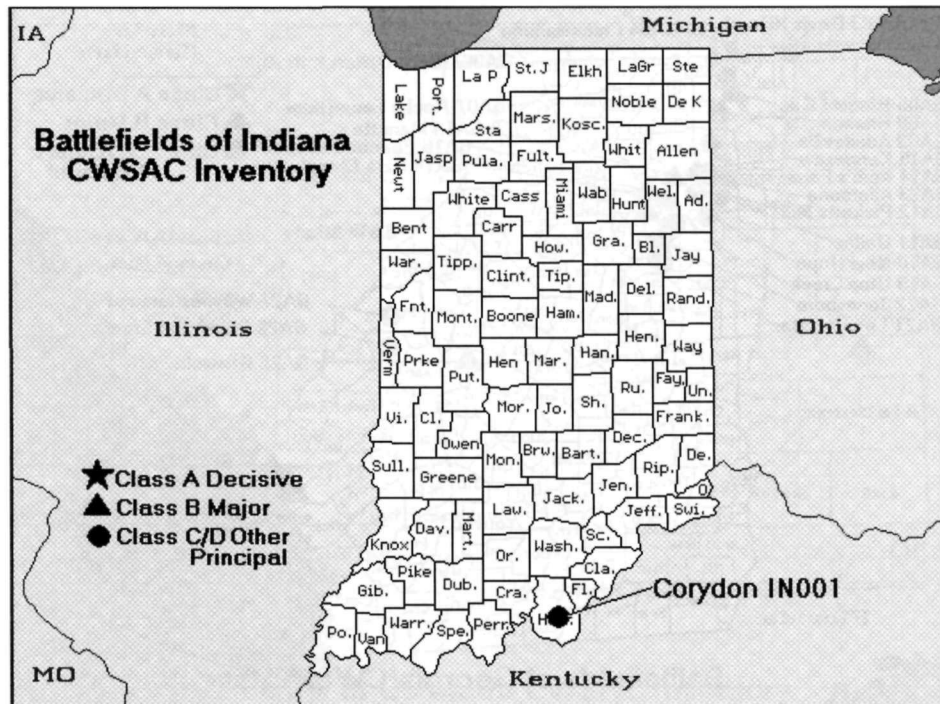
FLORIDA



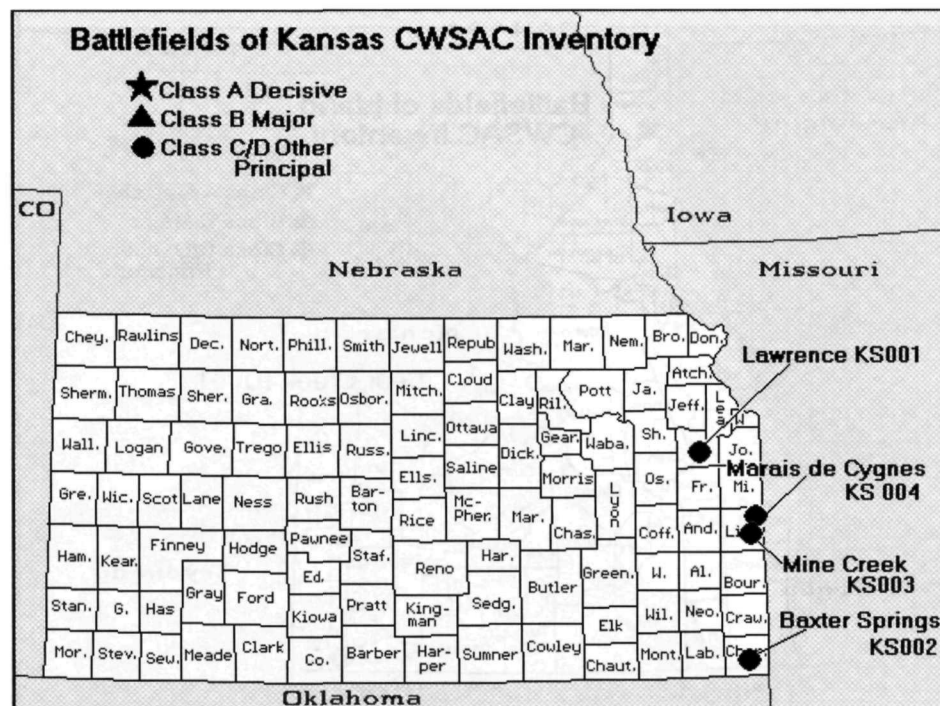
GEORGIA



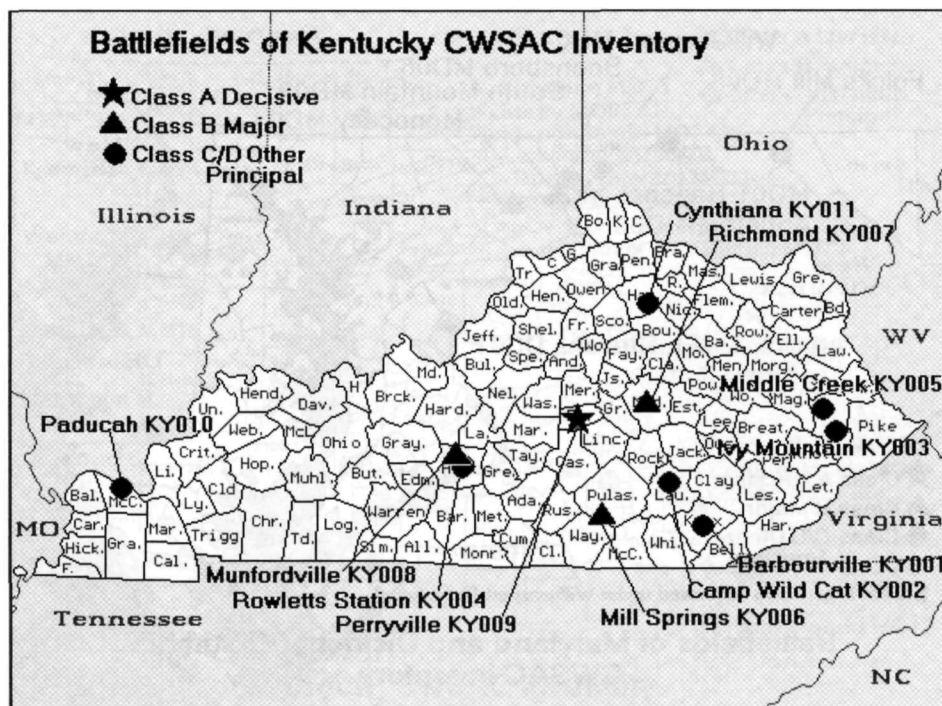
IDAHO



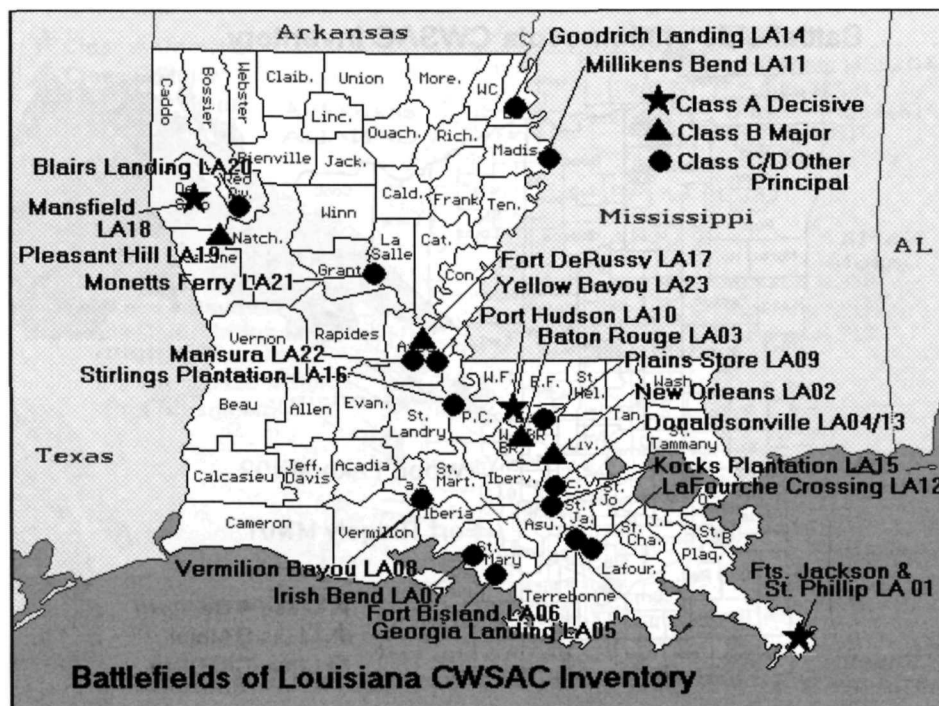
INDIANA



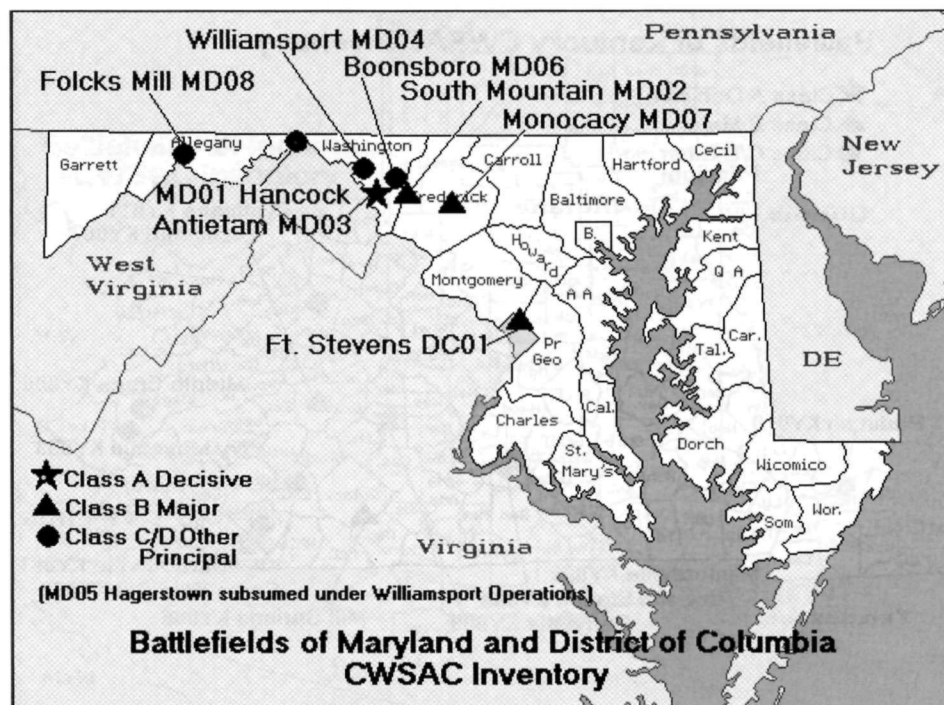
KANSAS



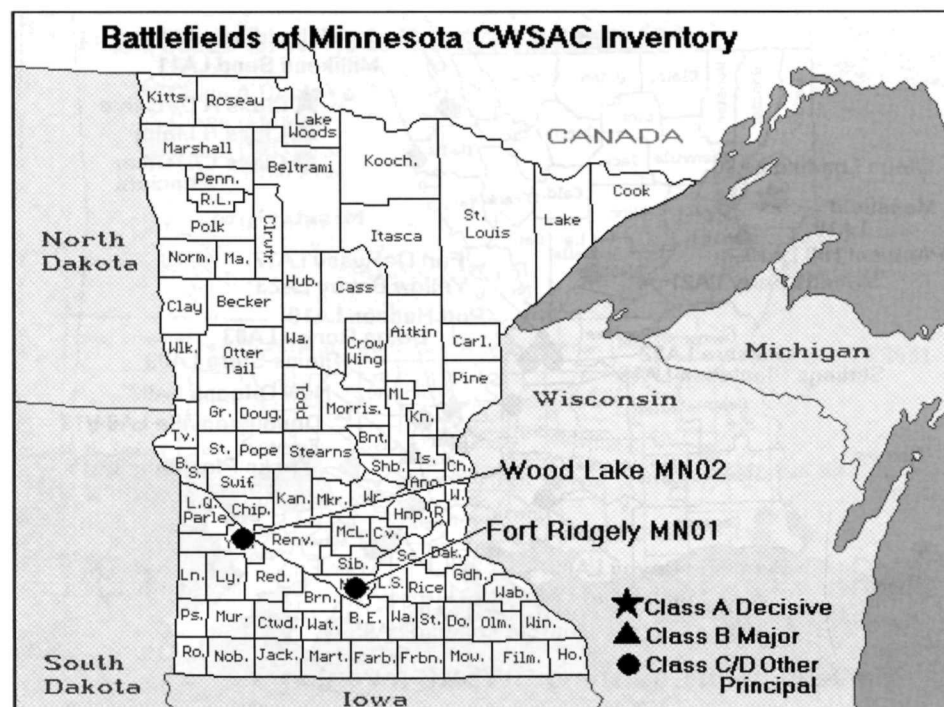
KENTUCKY



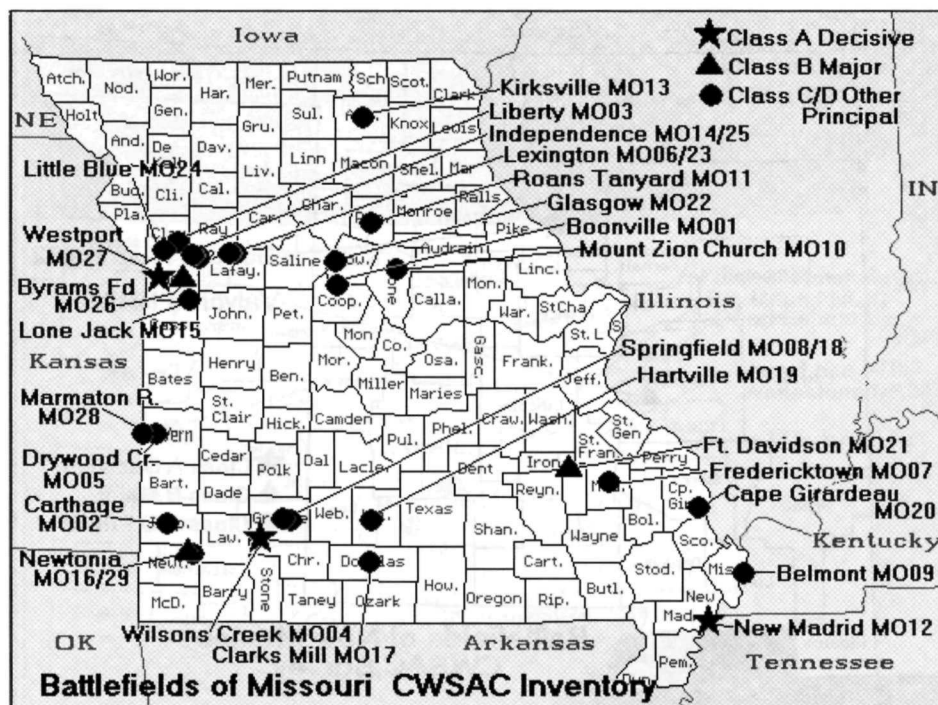
LOUISIANA



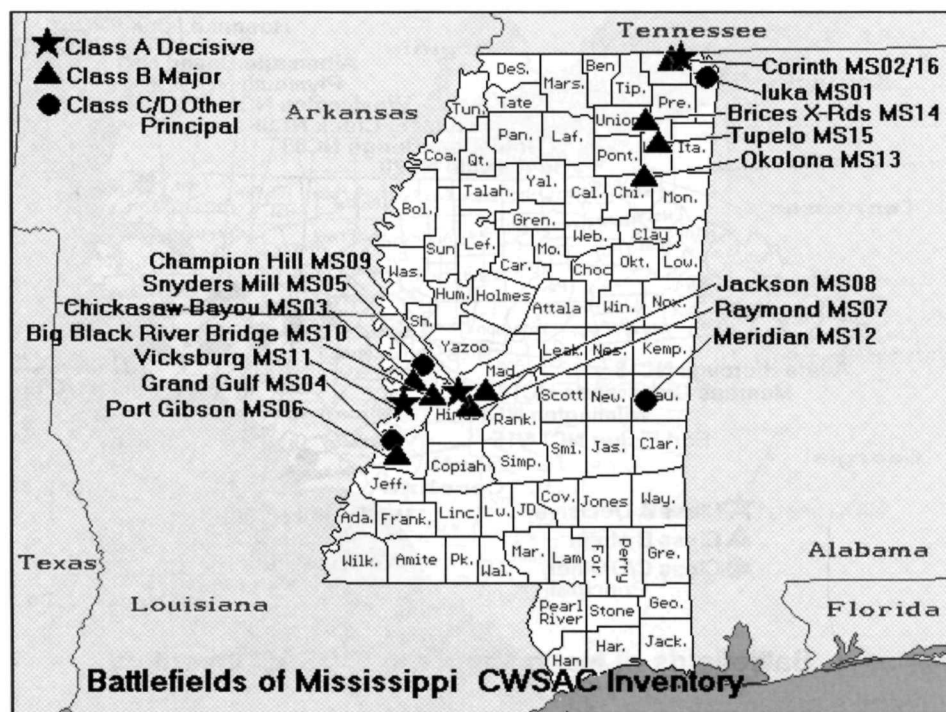
MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



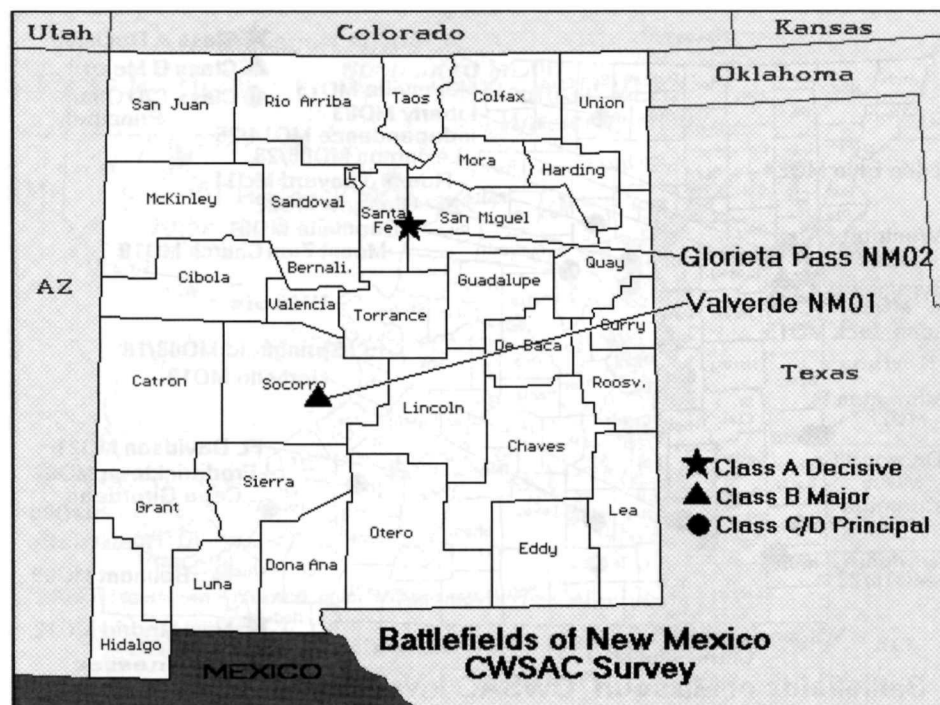
MINNESOTA



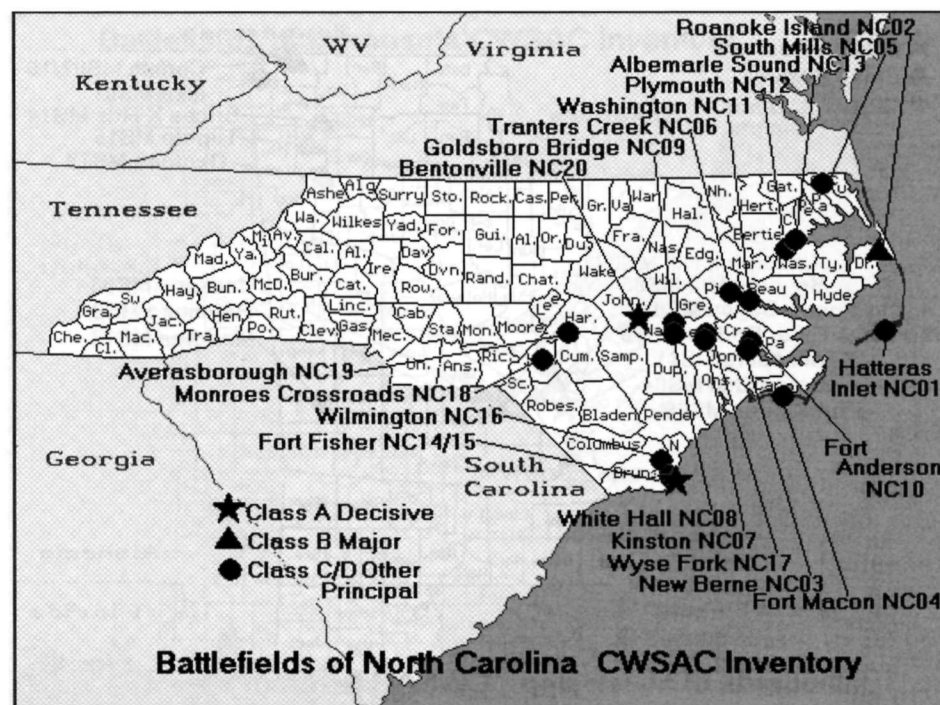
MISSOURI



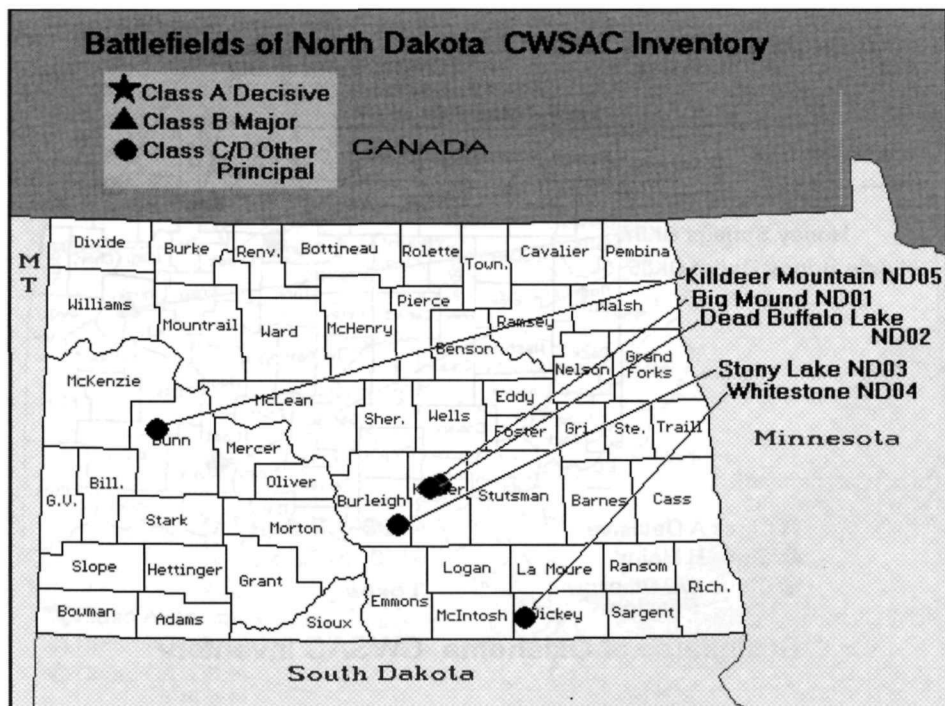
MISSISSIPPI



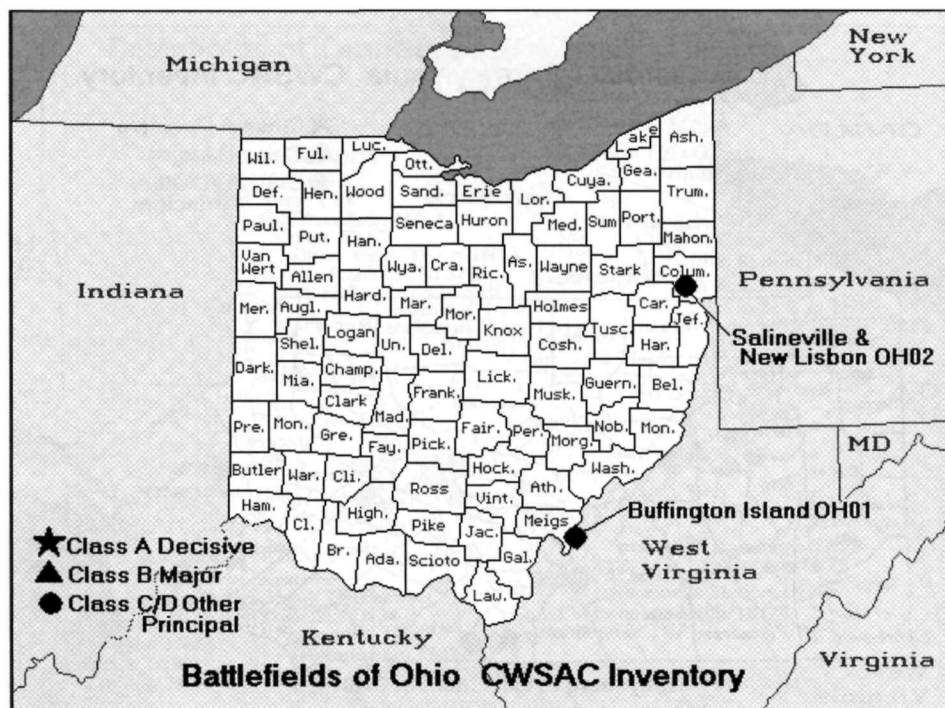
NEW MEXICO



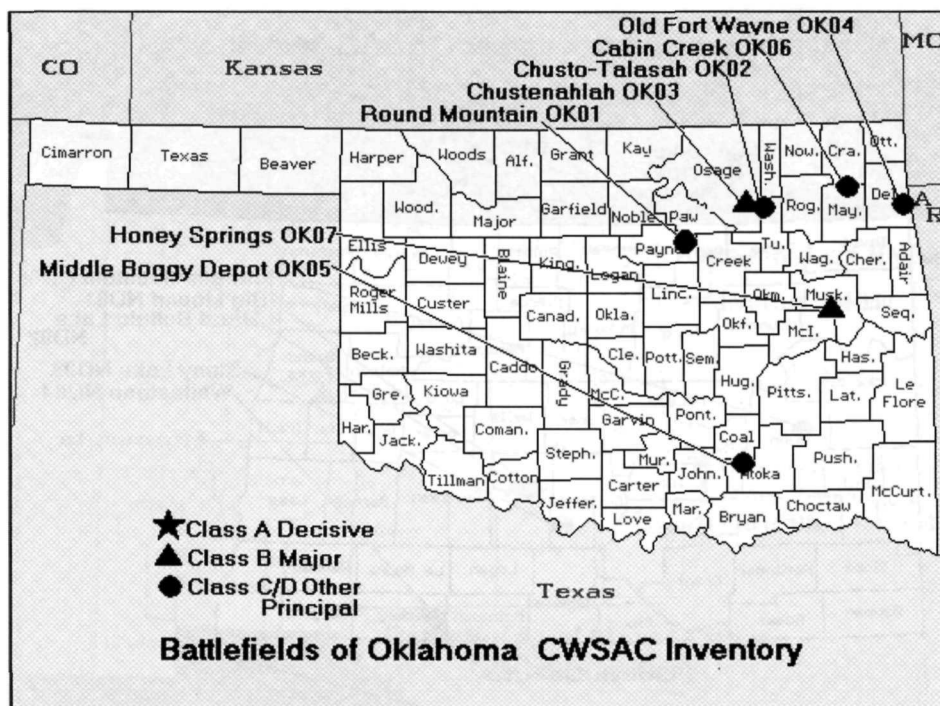
NORTH CAROLINA



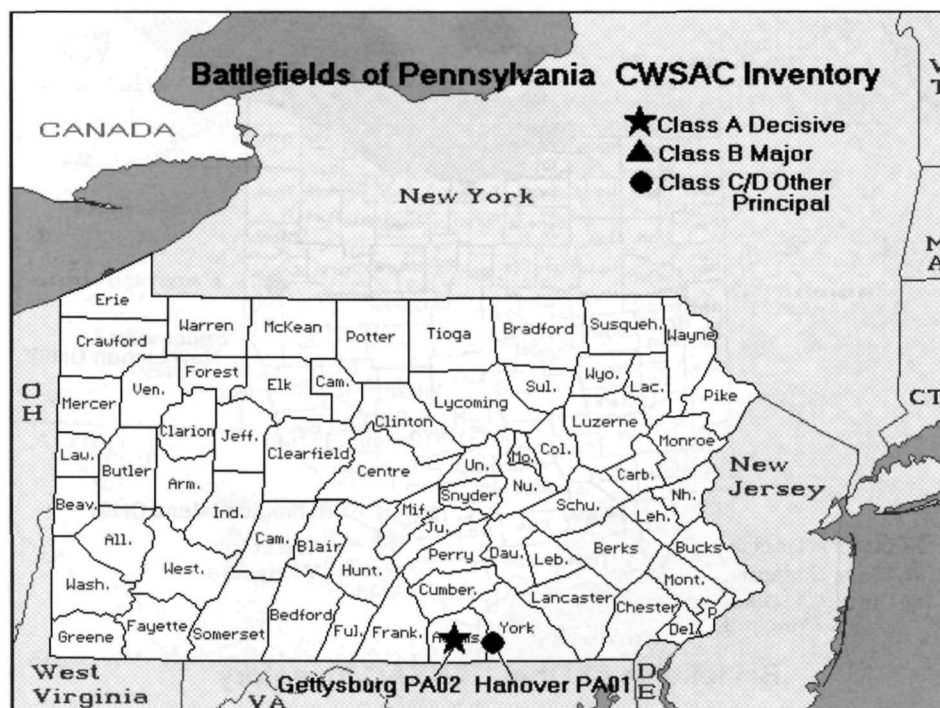
NORTH DAKOTA



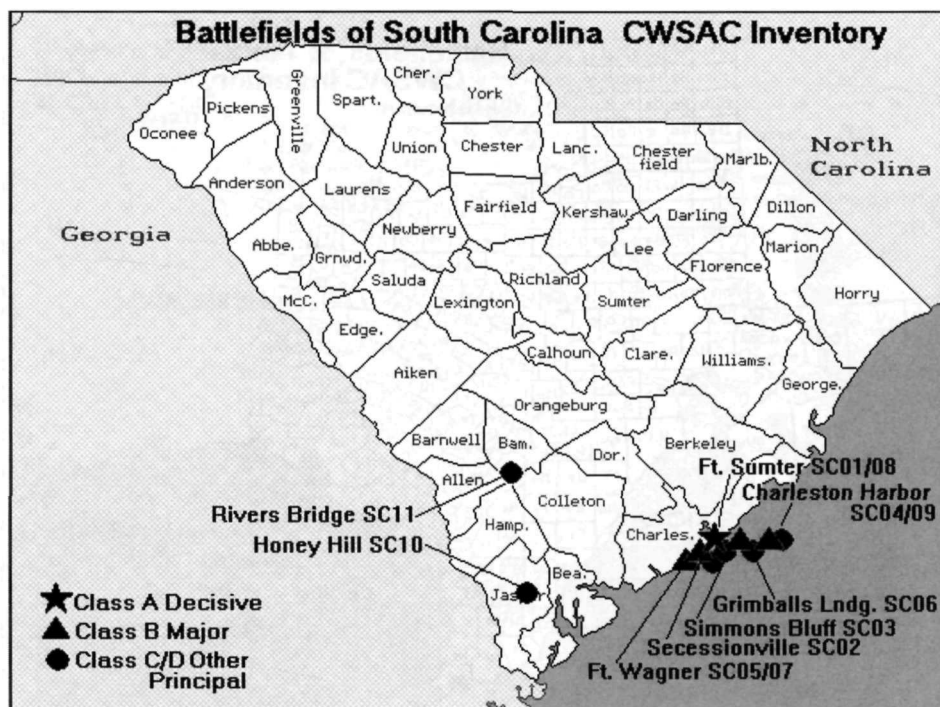
OHIO



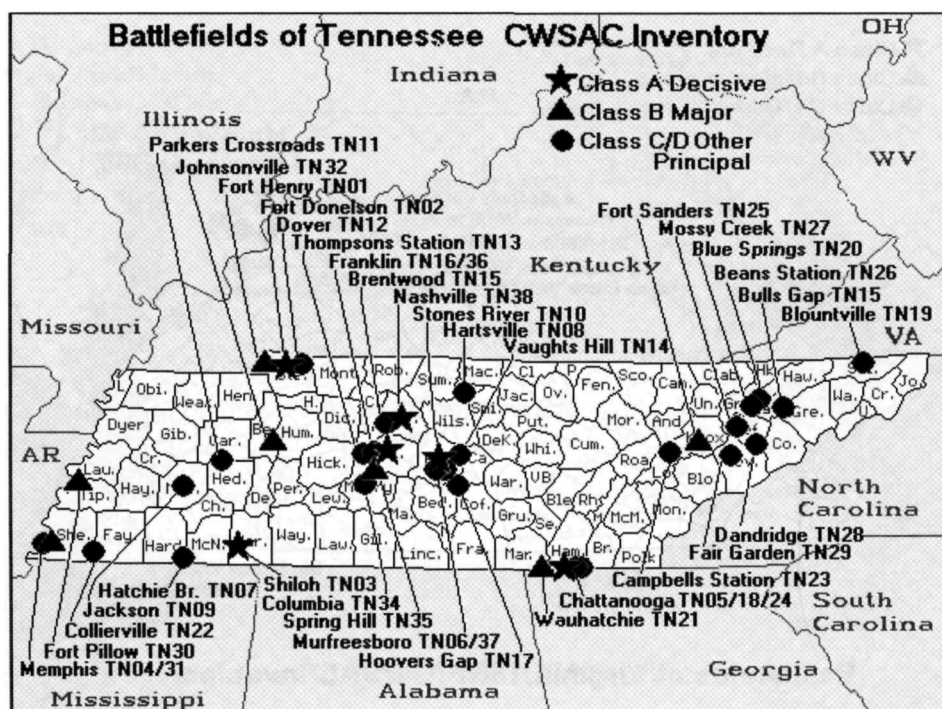
OKLAHOMA



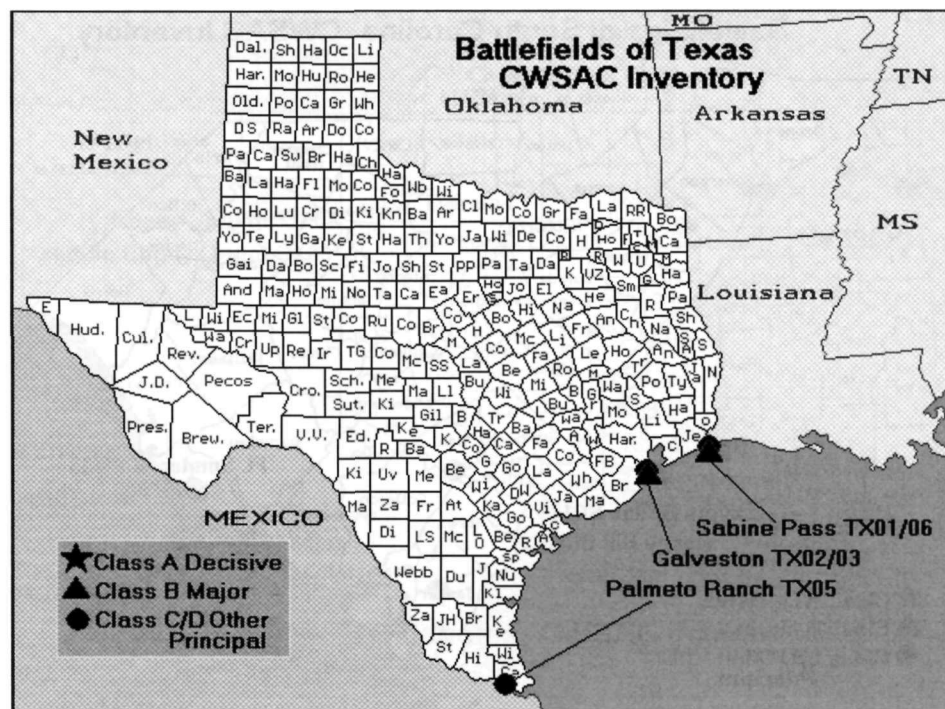
PENNSYLVANIA



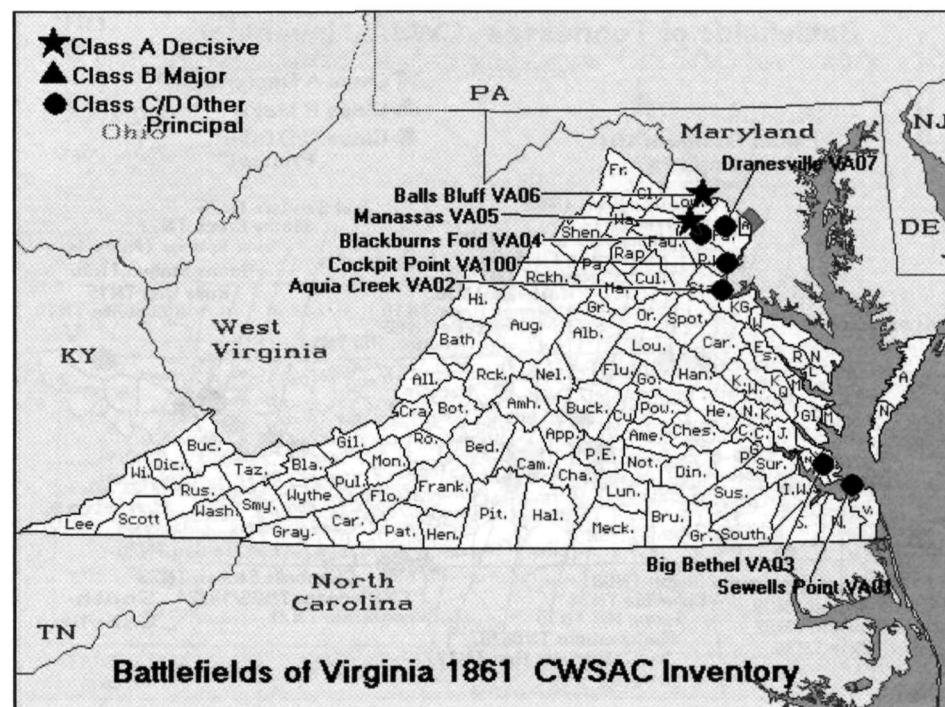
SOUTH CAROLINA



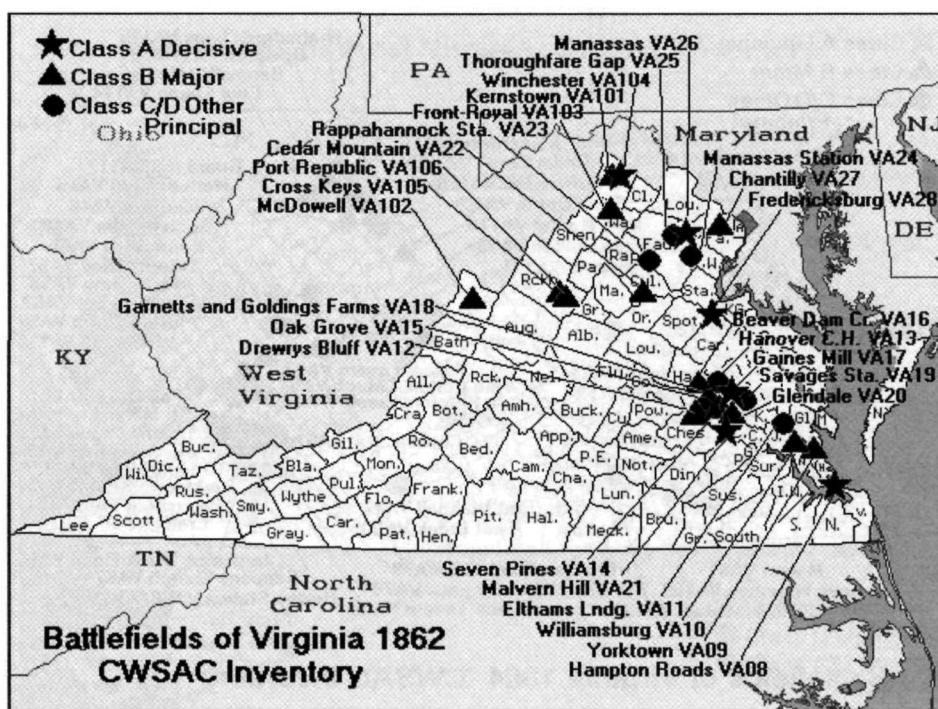
TENNESSEE



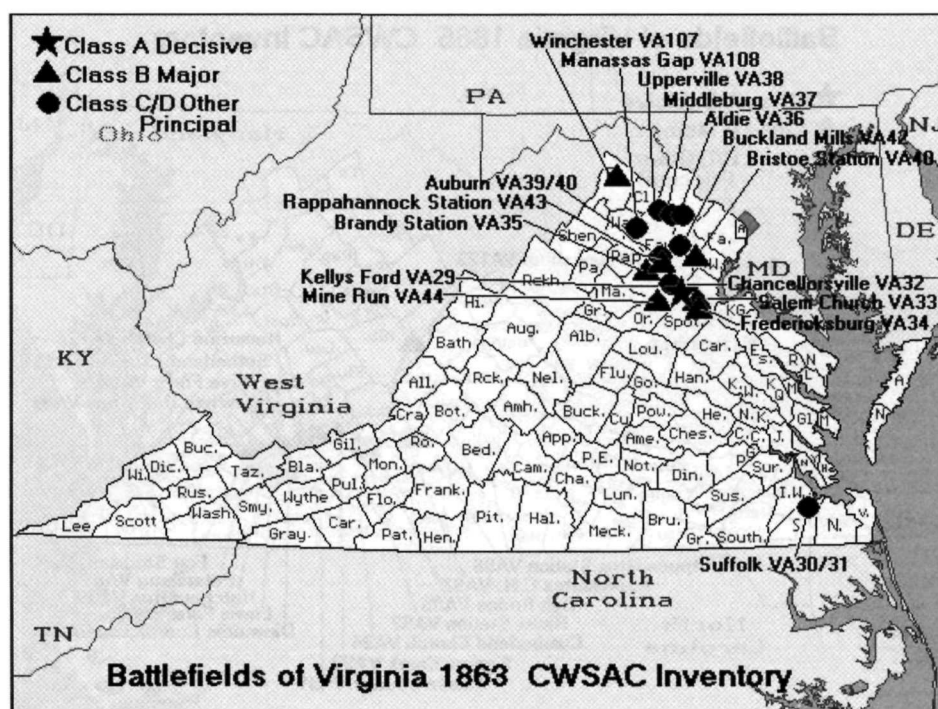
TEXAS



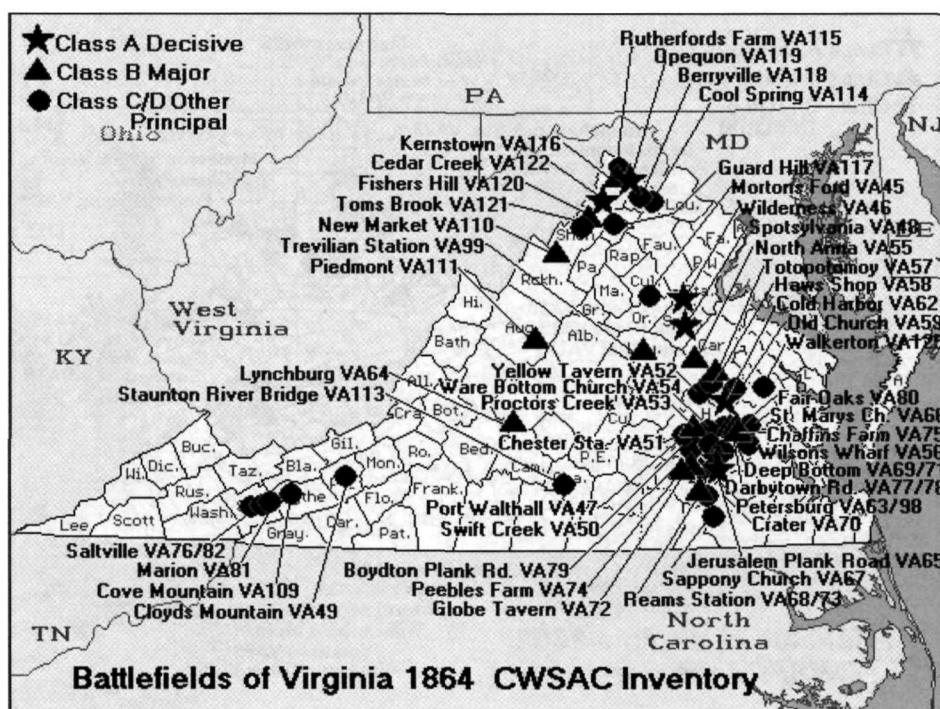
VIRGINIA – 1861



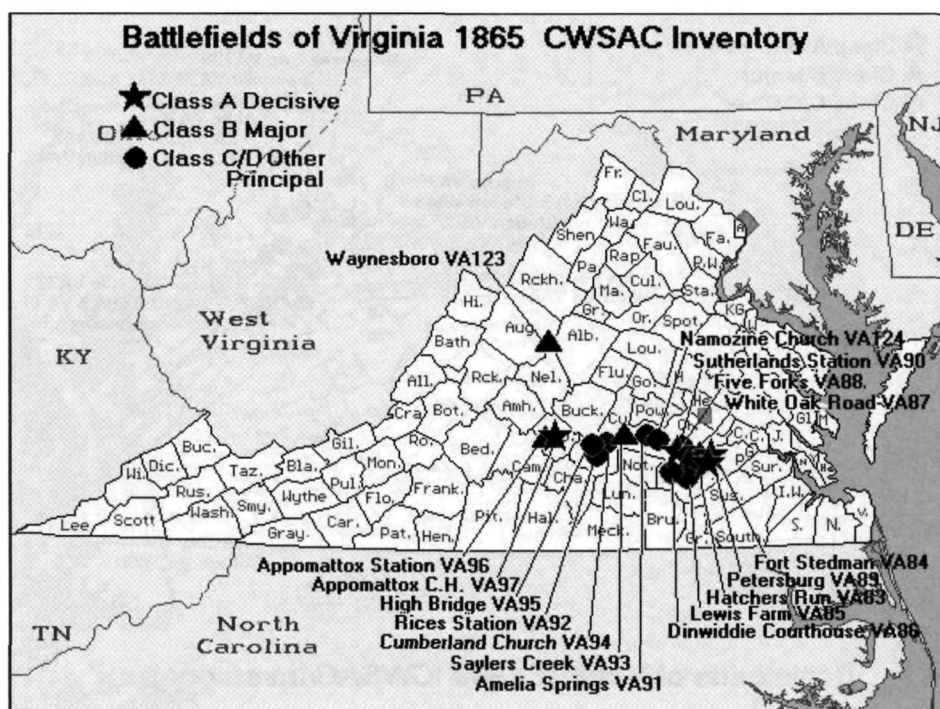
VIRGINIA – 1862



VIRGINIA – 1863



VIRGINIA – 1864



VIRGINIA – 1865



Appendix U

CIVIL WAR SITES LISTED ACCORDING TO
INTERPRETIVE POTENTIAL CRITERIA**CRITERION A: EFFECT UPON INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY**

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	A	A,B,F,G,K
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Cockpit Point (VA100)	C	A,C,I, K, L
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Mobile Bay (AL003)	A	A,P
New Orleans (LA002)	B	A,B,C,G,K
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	D	A,I,J
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N

CRITERION B: EFFECT UPON NATIONAL POLITICS OR STRATEGY

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O
Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	A	A,B,F,G,K
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	B	B,D,E,F,G
Bentonville (NC020)	A	B,F,G
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Crater (VA070)	A	B,E,F,G,J
First Kernstown (VA101)	B	B,F,G,I
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
First Winchester (VA104)	A	B,F,G
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Fort Stevens (DC001)	B	B,C,F,G
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	B	B,D,G,J
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R
Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)	C	B
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Malvern Hill (VA021)	A	B,E,F,H
Mansfield (LA018)	A	B,F,Q
Mine Creek (KS003)	C	B,H
Monocacy (MD007)	B	B,E,G,N

CRITERION B: EFFECT UPON NATIONAL POLITICS OR STRATEGY *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
New Orleans (LA002)	B	A,B,C,G,K
Opequon (VA119)	A	B,D,E,O
Pea Ridge (AR001)	A	B,D,FJ
Perryville (KY009)	A	B,C,F,G
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,FJ,K,O
Petersburg (VA063)	A	B,D,E,F,I
Pleasant Hill (LA019)	B	B,Q
Port Republic (VA106)	B	B,E,F,G
Second Kernstown (VA116)	B	B
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Stones River (TN010)	A	B,G,E
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N
Walkerton (VA125)	C	B,G,H
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I

CRITERION C: EFFECT UPON REGIONAL OR STATE POLITICS

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Booneville (MO001)	C	C
Cabin Creek (OK006)	C	C
Carnifex Ferry (WV006)	B	C
Chustenahlah (OK003)	B	C,J
Cockpit Point (VA100)	C	A,C,I, K, L
Corydon (IN001)	C	C,H,S
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	C	C,F,K
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	B	C,F,K
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Stevens (DC001)	B	B,C,F,G
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Fredericktown (MO007)	D	C
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	B	C,F,I,L
Lexington (MO006)	C	C
Lynchburg (VA064)	B	C
Meridian (MS012)	C	C
New Orleans (LA002)	B	A,B,C,G,K
Newtonia (MO016)	C	C,J
Perryville (KY009)	A	B,C,F,G
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	B	C,E
Rich Mountain (WV003)	B	C,G
Waynesboro (VA123)	B	C
Westport (MO027)	A	C
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	A	C,D,E,G

CRITERION D: LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT COMMANDER BY WOUNDING, DEATH, OR BEING RELIEVED OF COMMAND

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O

CRITERION D: LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT COMMANDER BY WOUNDING, DEATH, . . . *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	B	B,D,E,F,G
Baton Rouge (LA003)	B	D,K
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	B	D,E
Blair's Landing (LA020)	C	D,P,Q
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	B	D,E,G
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chantilly (VA027)	B	D
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	C	D,E
Darbytown and New Market (VA077)	C	D
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort De Russy (LA017)	B	D,P
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	B	B,D,G,J
Franklin (TN036)	A	D,E,F,G
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Glendale (VA020b)	B	D,E,F
Hartsville (TN008)	C	D,S
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	B	D
Kelly's Ford (VA029)	C	D
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	B	D,E,F
Mansura (LA022)	C	D,P
Marietta (b,c,d) (GA013a)	B	D,FL
Monett's Ferry (LA021)	C	D,P
New Market (VA110)	B	D,G
Opequon (VA119)	A	B,D,E,O
Pea Ridge (AR001)	A	B,D,FJ
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,FJ,K,O
Petersburg (VA063)	A	B,D,E,FI
Piedmont (VA111)	B	D,E,K
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	B	D,E,G
Secessionville (SC002)	B	D,E,L
Second Deep Bottom (VA071)	B	D
Second Manassas (VA026)	A	D,E,F,G
Seven Pines (VA014)	B	D,E,F,G
South Mountain (MD002)	B	D,E,F
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Totopotomy Creek (VA057)	B	D
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I
Williamsport (MD004)	C	D,FH
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	A	C,D,E,G
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	C	D,G,H

CRITERION E: UNUSUALLY HIGH CASUALTY RATE

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Allatoona (GA023)	B	E,FL
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O

CRITERION E: UNUSUALLY HIGH CASUALTY RATE *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	B	B,D,E,F,G
Baxter Springs (KS002)	C	E,J,S
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	B	D,E
Belmont (MO009)	C	E,G
Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	B	E,F,J,N
Bristoe Station (VA040)	B	E,F
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	B	D,E,G
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	C	D,E
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Corinth (MS016)	B	E,F,Q
Corinth (MS002)	A	E,F,L,O
Crater (VA070)	A	B,E,F,G,J
Dallas (GA011)	C	E,F
Ezra Church (GA018)	B	E,F
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Fort Stedman (VA084)	A	E,F
Franklin (TN036)	A	D,E,F,G
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	A	E,F,L,N
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Glendale (VA020b)	B	D,E,F
Globe Tavern (Weldon RR) (VA072)	B	E,K
Helena (AR008)	B	E,J,K
Honey Hill (SC010)	C	E,F
Hoover's Gap (TN017)	C	E
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	B	D,E,F
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	C	E
Malvern Hill (VA021)	A	B,E,F,H
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	C	E,J
Monocacy (MD007)	B	B,E,G,N
New Hope Church (GA010)	C	E,F
Opequon (VA119)	A	B,D,E,O
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	B	E,F
Petersburg (VA063)	A	B,D,E,F,I
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	C	E,F
Piedmont (VA111)	B	D,E,K
Port Republic (VA106)	B	B,E,F,G
Prairie Grove (AR005)	B	E
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	B	C,E
Richmond (KY007)	B	E
Salem Church (VA033)	B	E,F
Sand Creek (CO001)	B	E,G,J
Savage Station (VA019)	C	E,I
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	B	D,E,G
Secessionville (SC002)	B	D,E,L
Second Manassas (VA026)	A	D,E,F,G

CRITERION E: UNUSUALLY HIGH CASUALTY RATE *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Second Winchester (VA107)	B	E,F
Seven Pines (VA014)	B	D,E,F,G
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N
South Mountain (MD002)	B	D,E,F
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Stirling's Plantation (LA016)	D	E
Stones River (TN010)	A	B,G,E
Thompson's Station (TN013)	C	E
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I
Williamsburg (VA010)	B	E,L
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	A	C,D,E,G

CRITERION F: TEACHES ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT LESSON(S) IN MILITARY TACTICS AND STRATEGY

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Allatoona (GA023)	B	E,F,L
Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	A	A,B,F,G,K
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Averasborough (NC019)	C	F
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	B	B,D,E,F,G
Bentonville (NC020)	A	B,F,G
Brandy Station (VA035)	B	F,G,H,I
Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	B	E,F,J,N
Bristoe Station (VA040)	B	E,F
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	C	F,H
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	B	F,J,N,O
Champion Hill (MS009)	A	F,L
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chattanooga (TN018)	D	F
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)	B	F
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Cool Spring (VA114)	C	F
Corinth (MS002)	A	E,F,L,O
Corinth (MS016)	B	E,F,Q
Crater (VA070)	A	B,E,F,G,J
Cross Keys (VA105)	B	F,G
Dallas (GA011)	C	E,F
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	C	C,F,K
Droop Mountain (WV012)	C	F
Ezra Church (GA018)	B	E,F
First Deep Bottom (VA069)	C	F
First Kernstown (VA101)	B	B,F,G,I
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
First Winchester (VA104)	A	B,F,G
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	B	C,F,K
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P

CRITERION F: TEACHES ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT LESSON(S) ... (continued)

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Fort Sanders (TN025)	B	F,I
Fort Stedman (VA084)	A	E,F
Fort Stevens (DC001)	B	B,C,F,G
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	A	F,N,P
Franklin (TN036)	A	D,E,F,G
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Front Royal (VA103)	C	F,G
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	A	E,F,L,N
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Glendale (VA020b)	B	D,E,F
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	B	C,F,I,L
Honey Hill (SC010)	C	E,F
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	B	D,E,F
Malvern Hill (VA021)	A	B,E,F,H
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	B	F,G
Mansfield (LA018)	A	B,F,Q
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	C	F
Marietta (GA013a)	B	D,FL
McDowell (VA102)	C	F,G
Mine Run (VA044)	B	F,L
Munfordville (KY008)	B	F,L
Nashville (TN038)	A	F,G,J
New Berne (NC003)	B	F,K,L,P
New Hope Church (GA010)	C	E,F
New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)	A	F,P
North Anna (VA055)	B	F,L
Pea Ridge (AR001)	A	B,D,FJ
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	B	E,F
Perryville (KY009)	A	B,C,F,G
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,FJ,K,O
Petersburg (VA063)	A	B,D,E,F,I
Pickett's Mills (GA012)	C	E,F
Port Republic (VA106)	B	B,E,F,G
Prairie D'An (AR013)	B	F
Rappahannock Station (VA043)	B	F
Resaca (GA008)	C	F
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	B	F
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	C	F
Salem Church (VA033)	B	E,F
Second Fredericksburg (VA034)	B	F
Second Manassas (VA026)	A	D,E,F,G
Second Winchester (VA107)	B	E,F
Seven Pines (VA014)	B	D,E,F,G
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N
South Mountain (MD002)	B	D,E,F
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Spring Hill (TN035)	B	F
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	D	F

CRITERION F: TEACHES ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT LESSON(S) ... (continued)

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	C	F,L
White Oak Road (VA087)	B	F,L,N
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I
Williamsport (MD004)	C	D,F,H
Yorktown (VA009)	B	F,I,L,N

CRITERION G: UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE IN THE PUBLIC MIND AND IMAGINATION

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	A	A,B,F,G,K
Appomattox Station (VA096)	B	G
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Ball's Bluff (VA006)	B	B,D,E,F,G
Belmont (MO009)	C	E,G
Bentonville (NC020)	A	B,F,G
Brandy Station (VA035)	B	F,G,H,I
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	B	D,E,G
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Crater (VA070)	A	B,E,F,G,J
Cross Keys (VA105)	B	F,G
Cynthiana (KY011)	C	G,J
First Kernstown (VA101)	B	B,F,G,I
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
First Winchester (VA104)	A	B,F,G
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Fort Pulaski (GA001)	B	G,I
Fort Stevens (DC001)	B	B,C,F,G
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	B	B,D,G,J
Franklin (TN036)	A	D,E,F,G
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Front Royal (VA103)	C	F,G
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Griswoldville (GA025)	B	G,L
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R
High Bridge (VA095)	C	G,L
Honey Springs (OK007)	B	G,H,I,K,L
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Lawrence (KS001)	C	G,J
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	B	F,G
McDowell (VA102)	C	F,G
Memphis (TN031)	C	G

CRITERION G: UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE IN THE PUBLIC MIND AND IMAGINATION *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Monocacy (MD007)	B	B,E,G,N
Nashville (TN038)	A	F,G,J
New Market (VA110)	B	D,G
New Orleans (LA002)	B	A,B,C,G,K
Perryville (KY009)	A	B,C,F,G
Poison Spring (AR014)	C	G,J
Port Hudson (LA010)	A	G,J,K,O
Port Republic (VA106)	B	B,E,F,G
Rich Mountain (WV003)	B	C,G
Roanoke Island (NC002)	B	G,P
Saltville (VA076)	C	G,J
Sand Creek (CO001)	B	E,G,J
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	B	D,E,G
Second Manassas (VA026)	A	D,E,F,G
Seven Pines (VA014)	B	D,E,F,G
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Stones River (TN010)	A	B,G,E
Tom's Brook (VA121)	C	G,H
Trevilian Station (VA099)	B	G,H
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N
Walkerton (VA125)	C	B,G,H
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	A	C,D,E,G
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	C	D,G,H

CRITERION H: ADDITIONAL SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE OF LARGE FORCE INVOLVED, OR NUMBERS OF SINGLE COMBAT ARM, ETC.

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Aldie (VA036)	C	H
Brandy Station (VA035)	B	F,G,H,I
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	C	F,H
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	C	H,J,L
Carthage (MO002)	C	H
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Corydon (IN001)	C	C,H,S
Dandridge (TN028)	C	H
Day's Gap (AL001)	C	H
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	C	H
Fair Garden (TN029)	C	H
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Haw's Shop (VA058)	C	H
Honey Springs (OK007)	B	G,H,J,K,L
Malvern Hill (VA021)	A	B,E,F,H
Middleburg (VA037)	C	H
Mine Creek (KS003)	C	B,H
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	D	H
Old Church (VA059)	C	H

CRITERION H: ADDITIONAL SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE OF LARGE FORCE INVOLVED . . . (continued)

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Selma (AL007)	B	H
Tom's Brook (VA121)	C	G,H
Trevilian Station (VA099)	B	G,H
Upperville (VA038)	C	H

CRITERION I: MILITARY FIRST(S)

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Walkerton (VA125)	C	B,G,H
Waynesborough (GA027)	C	H
Williamsport (MD004)	C	D,F,H
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	C	D,G,H
Aquia Creek (VA002)	D	I
Big Bethel (VA003)	C	I
Brandy Station (VA035)	B	F,G,H,I
Cheat Mountain (WV005)	B	I
Cockpit Point (VA100)	C	A,C,I, K, L
First Kernstown (VA101)	B	B,F,G,I
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Pulaski (GA001)	B	G,I
Fort Sanders (TN025)	B	F,I
Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	A,B,C,F,G,I
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	B	C,F,I,L
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	D	A,I,J
Petersburg (VA063)	A	B,D,E,F,I
Philippi (WV001)	D	I
Ream's Station (VA073)	B	I
Savage Station (VA019)	C	E,I
Wauhatchie (TN021)	B	I
Wilderness (VA046)	A	B,D,E,F,G,I
Yorktown (VA009)	B	F,I,L,N

CRITERION J: SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Baxter Springs (KS002)	C	E,J,S
Bear River (ID001)	C	J,L
Big Mound (ND001)	C	J
Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	B	E,F,J,N
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	C	H,J,L
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	B	F,J,N,O
Chustenahlah (OK003)	B	C,J
Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	D	J
Crater (VA070)	A	B,E,F,G,J
Cynthiana (KY011)	C	G,J
Dalton III (GA024)	C	J
Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)	D	J
Fort Blakely (AL006)	A	J
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P

CRITERION J: SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Fort Ridgely (MN001)	C	J
Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)	B	B,D,G,J
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	A	J,M
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	D	J,K
Helena (AR008)	B	E,J,K
Hill's Plantation (AR003)	D	J
Honey Springs (OK007)	B	G,H,J,K,L
Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	C	J
Lawrence (KS001)	C	G,J
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	D	J
Milliken's Bend (LA011)	C	E,J
Nashville (TN038)	A	F,G,J
Natural Bridge (FL006)	C	J
Newtonia (MO016)	C	C,J
Olustee (FL005)	B	J
Palmeto Ranch (TX005)	D	A,I,J
Pea Ridge (AR001)	A	B,D,F,J
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,F,J,K,O
Poison Spring (AR014)	C	G,J
Port Hudson (LA010)	A	G,J,K,O
Round Mountain (OK001)	D	J
Saltville (VA076)	C	G,J
Sand Creek (CO001)	B	E,G,J
Sappony Church (VA067)	D	J
Stony Lake (ND003)	D	J
Whitestone Hill (ND004)	D	J
Wilmington (NC016)	D	J
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	D	J
Wood Lake (MN002)	C	J

CRITERION K: ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	C	K,R
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	A	A,B,F,G,K
Arkansas Post (AR006)	C	K,L
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Baton Rouge (LA003)	B	D,K
Cockpit Point (VA100)	C	A,C,I, K, L
Devil's Backbone (AR009)	C	C,F,K
Donaldsonville (LA013)	D	K,P
Dover (TN012)	D	K
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	B	C,F,K
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Fort Macon (NC004)	C	K
Globe Tavern (VA072)	B	E,K
Goodrich's Landing (LA014)	D	J,K
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R
Helena (AR008)	B	E,J,K
Honey Springs (OK007)	B	G,H,J,K,L

CRITERION K: ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Marion (VA081)	D	K
Murfreesborough (TN006)	C	K
New Berne (NC003)	B	F,K,L,P
New Orleans (LA002)	B	A,B,C,G,K
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,F,J,K,O
Piedmont (VA111)	B	D,E,K
Port Hudson (LA010)	A	G,J,K,O
Saltville (VA082)	C	K
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N

CRITERION L: HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Adairsville (GA009)	C	L
Allatoona (GA023)	B	E,F,L
Arkansas Post (AR006)	C	K,L
Bear River (ID001)	C	J,L
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	B	L
Bull's Gap (TN033)	D	L
Camp Alleghany (WV008)	C	L
Camp Wild Cat (KY002)	C	H,J,L
Champion Hill (MS009)	A	F,L
Cockpit Point (VA100)	C	A,C,I, K, L
Cold Harbor (VA062)	A	B,E,F,G,H,L
Corinth (MS002)	A	E,F,L,O
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	C	L
Fort Anderson (NC010)	D	L
Fort Fisher (NC014)	C	L,P
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	A	E,F,L,N
Grand Gulf (MS004)	C	L
Griswoldville (GA025)	B	G,L
Harpers Ferry (WV010)	B	C,F,I,L
High Bridge (VA095)	C	G,L
Honey Springs (OK007)	B	G,H,J,K,L
Jackson (TN009)	D	L
Kock's Plantation (LA015)	C	L
Marietta (GA013a)	B	D,F,L
Marmiton River (MO028)	D	L
Middle Creek (KY005)	C	L,N
Mine Run (VA044)	B	F,L
Munfordville (KY008)	B	F,L
New Berne (NC003)	B	F,K,L,P
North Anna (VA055)	B	F,L
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	B	L
Plains Store (LA009)	C	L
Port Gibson (MS006)	B	L
Secessionville (SC002)	B	D,E,L
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N

CRITERION L: HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)	C	L,P
Swift Creek (VA050)	C	L
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	C	F,L
White Oak Road (VA087)	B	F,L,N
Williamsburg (VA010)	B	E,L
Yorktown (VA009)	B	F,I,L,N

CRITERION M: UNUSUALLY SIGNIFICANT LOGISTICAL OR SUPPLY FEAT

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	B,D,E,F,G,M
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	A	J,M
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	C	M
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N

CRITERION N: EXCEPTIONAL INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	B	E,F,J,N
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	B	F,J,N,O
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
First Manassas (VA005)	A	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,N
Five Forks (VA088)	A	B,D,F,G,H,N
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	A	F,N,P
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	A	E,F,L,N
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Jonesborough (GA022)	A	B,E,F,G,K,N
Middle Creek (KY005)	C	L,N
Monocacy (MD007)	B	B,E,G,N
Petersburg (VA098)	D	N
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	A	B,D,E,F,G,L,N
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N
White Oak Road (VA087)	B	F,L,N
Yorktown (VA009)	B	F,I,L,N

CRITERION O: EXCEPTIONAL GROUP BEHAVIOR

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Antietam (MD003)	A	A,B,D,E,G,O
Atlanta (GA017)	B	B,D,E,F,G,K,N,O
Cedar Creek (VA122)	A	B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	B	F,J,N,O
Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,H,N,O
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q

CRITERION O: EXCEPTIONAL GROUP BEHAVIOR *(continued)*

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Corinth (MS002)	A	E,F,L,O
Gettysburg (PA002)	A	A,B,D,E,F,G,N,O
Opequon (VA119)	A	B,D,E,O
Petersburg (VA089)	A	B,D,F,J,K,O
Port Hudson (LA010)	A	G,J,K,O

CRITERION P: INVOLVED JOINT OPERATIONS (ARMY-NAVY)

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Blair's Landing (LA020)	C	D,P,Q
Donaldsonville (LA013)	D	K,P
Eltham's Landing (VA011)	D	P
Fort De Russy (LA017)	B	D,P
Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	A,C,D,F,G,I,P
Fort Fisher (NC015)	A	B,F,G,J,K,L,P
Fort Fisher (NC014)	C	L,P
Fort Henry (TN001)	B	P
Fort Pillow (TN030)	B	B,E,G,J,L,N,P
Forts Jackson/St. Phillip (LA001)	A	F,N,P
Galveston (TX003)	B	P
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	C	P
Mansura (LA022)	C	D,P
Mobile Bay (AL003)	A	A,P
Monett's Ferry (LA021)	C	D,P
New Berne (NC003)	B	F,K,L,P
New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)	A	F,P
Plymouth (NC012)	C	P
Roanoke Island (NC002)	B	G,P
Sabine Pass (TX001)	C	P
Sabine Pass II (TX006)	B	P
Saint Charles (AR002)	C	P
South Mills (NC005)	D	P
Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)	C	L,P
Vicksburg (MS011)	A	A,B,F,G,K,M,P,N

CRITERION Q: SEPARATE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OR ARMIES WORKING TOGETHER

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Blair's Landing (LA020)	C	D,P,Q
Chattanooga (TN024)	A	B,F,G,M,O,Q
Chickamauga (GA004)	A	B,D,E,F,G,H,M,N,O,Q
Corinth (MS016)	B	E,F,Q
Mansfield (LA018)	A	B,F,Q
Pleasant Hill (LA019)	B	B,Q
Shiloh (TN003)	A	B,E,F,G,Q,N

CRITERION R: NAVAL OPERATION

<i>Battlefield</i>	<i>Military Class</i>	<i>Interpretive Criteria</i>
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	C	K,R
Hampton Roads (VA008)	B	B,F,G,I,K,R

Appendix V

CONFLICTS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY BY STATES, LOCALITIES AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES¹

Alabama

Elkton Station (May 9, 1862)
 Courtland & Trinity (July 25, 1862)
 Bridgeport (August 27, 1862)
 Little Bear Creek (November 28, 1862)
 Great Bear Creek, Cherokee Station &
 Lundy's Lane (April 17, 1863)
 Blountsville (May 1, 1863)
 East Branch, Big Warrior River (May 1, 1863)
 Blout's Plantation (May 2, 1863)
 Black Warrior Creek (May 2, 1863)
 Centre (May 2, 1863)
 Gaylesville (May 3, 1863)
 Cedar Bluffs (May 3, 1863)
 Florence (May 28, 1863)
 Cherokee Station (October 21, 1863)
 Florence (January 25, 1864)
 Claysville (March 14, 1864)
 Florence (April 12, 1864)
 Decatur (April 13, 1864)
 Pond Springs (May 27, 1864)
 Moulton (May 28-29, 1864)
 Decatur (June 1, 1864)
 Curtis' Wells (June 24, 1864)
 Vienna (July 8, 1864)
 Coosa River (July 13, 1864)
 Greenpoint (July 14, 1864)
 Ten Island Ford, Coosa River (July 14, 1864)
 Chehaw Station (July 18, 1864)
 Auburn, July 18, 1864
 Nontasulga (July 18, 1864)
 Opelika (July 18, 1864)
 Courtland (July 25, 1864)
 Athens (September 23-24, 1864)
 Sulphur Branch Trestle (September 25, 1864)
 Paint Rock Bridge (December 31, 1864)
 Ebenezer Church (March 31-April 2, 1865)
 Ebenezer Church (April 1, 1865)
 Plantersville (April 1, 1865)
 Trion (April 1, 1865)
 Batteries Huger & Tracy (April 9-11, 1865)
 Lanier's Mills, Sipsey Creek (April 3, 1865)

Arizona

Picacho Pass (or Peak) (April 16, 1862)
 Apache Pass (July 15, 1862)

Arkansas

Van Buren (December 28, 1862)
 Okolona (April 2-3, 1864)
 Van Buren (July 7, 1864)
 Massard Prairie (July 27, 1864)
 Van Buren (August 12, 1864)
 Pocahontas (September 14-18, 1864)
 Fayetteville (November 2-4, 1864)
 Laynesport (December 2, 1864)
 Washington (December 10, 1864)
 Van Buren (April 2, 1865)

Florida

Fort Pickens (November 22-23, 1861)
 Pine Barren Creek (March 25, 1865)

Georgia

Ruff's Mill, Concord Covered Bridge Area (July 4, 1864)
 McLemore's Cove (September 1863)
 Dallas (May 28, 1864)
 Lafayette (June 30, 1864)
 Sunshine Church (July 30-31, 1864)
 Dalton (October 13, 1864)
 Rome (October 13, 1864)
 Gilgal Church (1864)
 Pumpkin Vine Creeks Line (May 25-June 5, 1864)
 Columbus (April 16, 1865)
 West Point (April 16, 1865)

Kansas

Humbolt (September 8, 1861)
 Humbolt (October 14, 1861)
 Verdigris River, Coffeyville (May 15, 1863)
 Cow Creek (October 22, 1864)
 Fort Lincoln (October 25, 1864)
 Mound City (October 25, 1864)
 Fort Lincoln (October 25, 1864)

¹ The following conflicts were identified to the Commission at the beginning of its study but were determined to not be principal military events. Nevertheless, these conflicts and many others may be important in state and local history.

Kentucky

Lebanon (July 12, 1862)
 Somerset (March 30, 1863)
 Mount Sterling/Keller's Bridge (June 9, 1864)

Louisiana

New Orleans (January 11, 1861)
 Baton Rouge (May 9, 1862)
 Baton Rouge (December 17, 1862)
 Cornay's Bridge (January 14, 1863)
 Fort DeRussy (February 14, 1863)
 Port Hudson (March 14, 1863)
 Port Hudson (March 14-15, 1863)
 Pattersonville (March 28, 1863)
 Fort Burton (April 20, 1863)
 Fort DeRussy (May 4, 1863)
 Fort Beauregard (May 10, 1863)
 Clinton (June 3, 1863)
 Young's Point (June 7, 1863)
 Brashear City (June 23, 1863)
 Springfield Landing (July 2, 1863)
 Bayou Bourbeau (November 3, 1863)
 Henderson's Hill (March 21, 1864)
 Crump's Hill (April 2, 1864)
 Campiti (April 4, 1864)
 Wilson's Farm (April 7, 1864)
 Hadnot's Farm (May 1, 1864)
 Camp Moore (October 7, 1864)

Maryland

Baltimore (April 19, 1861)

Minnesota

Birch Coulee (September 2, 1862)
 New Ulm (August 25-28, 1862)

Mississippi

Farmington (May 3, 1862)
 Farmington (May 4, 1862)
 Farmington (May 9, 1862)
 Russell's House (May 17, 1862)
 Phillips Creek, "Widow Serratts" (May 21, 1862)
 Bridge Creek (May 28, 1862)
 Corinth (May 29, 1862)
 Vicksburg (June 26, 1862)
 Booneville (July 1, 1862)
 Vicksburg, engagement with CSS Arkansas (July 15-22, 1862)
 Rienzi (August 26, 1862)
 Kossuth (August 27, 1862)
 Olive Branch (September 6, 1862)
 Oakland (December 3, 1862)

Mississippi *(continued)*

Coffeeville (December 5, 1862)
 Holly Springs (December 20, 1862)
 Chickasaw Bayou (December 27-28, 1862)
 Fort Pemberton (March 11-13, 1863)
 Yazoo Pass/Fort Pemberton (March 13- April 5, 1863)
 Steel's Bayou (March 14-27, 1863)
 Grand Gulf (March 19, 1863)
 Deer Creek (March 21-22, 1863)
 Black Bayou (March 24-25, 1863)
 Vicksburg (March 25, 1863)
 Vicksburg & Warrenton (April 16, 1863)
 Hernando (April 18, 1863)
 New Albany (April 18-19, 1863)
 Perry's Ferry, Coldwater River (April 19, 1863)
 Pontotoc (April 19, 1863)
 Palo Alto & Okolona (April 21, 1863)
 Vicksburg & Warrenton, April 22, 1863)
 Garlandville (April 24, 1863)
 Birmingham (April 24, 1863)
 Newton Station (April 24, 1863)
 Union Creek (April 28, 1863)
 Brookhaven (April 29, 1863)
 Bruinsburg (April 30, 1863)
 Wall's Bridge, Ticefaw River (May 1, 1863)
 Fourteen Mile Creek (May 12-13, 1863)
 Island No. 82 (May 18, 1863)
 Austin (May 24, 1863)
 Mechanicsburg (June 4, 1863)
 Mud Creek Bottom (June 20, 1863)
 Hernando (June 20, 1863)
 Rocky Ford, Tallahatchie River (June 20, 1863)
 Hudsonville & Helena Road (June 21, 1863)
 Jones' Plantation (June 22, 1863)
 Hill's Plantation (June 22, 1863)
 Iuka (July 7, 1863)
 Corinth (July 7, 1863)
 Jackson (July 10-16, 1863)
 Jackson (July 12, 1863)
 Coldwater (August 21, 1863)
 Salem (October 8, 1863)
 Ingraham's Mills (October 12, 1863)
 Wyatt's, Tallahatchie River (October 13, 1863)
 Bogue Chitto Creek (October 17, 1863)
 Vincent's Cross Roads (October 26, 1863)
 Quinn & Jackson's Mills, Coldwater River (November 3, 1863)
 Natchez (November 11, 1863)
 Liverpool Heights, Yazoo River (February 3, 1864)
 Champion's Hill (February 4, 1864)
 Queen's Hill (February 4, 1864)
 Edward's Ferry (February 4, 1864)
 Bolton's Depot (February 4, 1864)

Mississippi *(continued)*

Baker's Creek (February 5, 1864)
 Jackson & Clinton (February 5, 1864)
 Chunky Creek (Station) & Meridian (February 13-14, 1864)
 West Point (February 21, 1864)
 Okolona (February 21, 1864)
 Yazoo City (February 28, 1864)
 Canton (February 29, 1864)
 Rodney (March 4, 1863)
 Yazoo City (March 5, 1864)
 Roach's Plantation (March 30, 1864)
 Mt. Pleasant (May 22, 1864)
 Clinton (July 4, 1864)
 Vicksburg (July 4, 1864)
 Jackson (July 5, 1864)
 Clinton (July 5, 1864)
 Jackson (July 7, 1864)
 Clinton (July 7, 1864)
 Pontotoc (July 13-14, 1864)
 Oldtown Creek (July 15, 1864)
 Woodville (August 4-6, 1864)
 Abbeville (August 23, 1864)
 Eastport (October 10, 1864)
 Yazoo City (December 2, 1864)
 Verona (December 25, 1864)
 Egypt Station (December 28, 1864)

Missouri

Osceloa (September 8, 1861)
 Papinsville (December 13, 1861)
 Butler (December 14, 1861)
 Charleston (January 8, 1862)
 Mountain Grove (March 9, 1862)
 Sear's House (July 11, 1862)
 Big Creek Bluffs (July 11, 1862)
 Memphis (July 18, 1862)
 Island Mound (October 27 and 29, 1862)
 Patterson (April 20, 1863)
 Sherwood (May 18, 1863)
 Centralia Massacre (September 27, 1864)
 Leasburg and Harrison (September 29-30, 1864)
 Prince's Place, Osage River (October 6, 1864)
 Moreau Bottom (October 7, 1864)
 Booneville (October 9 -11, 1864)
 Glasgow (October 14, 15, 1864)
 Sedalia (October 15, 1864)
 Lexington (October 17, 19, 1864)

New Mexico

Mesilla/San Augustin Springs (July 25, 1861)

North Carolina

Chicamocomico (October 5, 1861)
 Elizabeth City (February 10, 1862)
 Winton (February 19, 1862)
 Pollocksville (April 14, 1862)
 Hortons Mill (April 27, 1862)
 Trenton (May 14, 1862)
 Clinton (May 19, 1862)
 New Bern (May 22, 1862)
 Greenville Road (May 31, 1862)
 Swift Creek Bridge, Vanceboro (June 27, 1862)
 Hamilton (July 9, 1862)
 Youngs Crossroads, Maysville (July 26, 1862)
 Plymouth (September 2, 1862)
 Washington (September 6, 1862)
 Cape Fear River (October 11, 1862)
 Rawles Mill, Williamston (November 3, 1862)
 Bachelors Creek, New Bern (November 11, 1862)
 Core Creek, Cove City (November 18, 1862)
 Trenton (December 12, 1862)
 Goldsboro Expedition (December 12-18, 1862)
 Southwest Creek (December 13, 1862)
 Pollocksville (January 17, 1863)
 New Bern (February 27, 1863)
 Skeet, Swan Quarter (March 4, 1863)
 Rodmans Point, Washington (April 4, 1863)
 Blounts Mill, Washington (April 9, 1863)
 Dover Road (April 28, 1863)
 Gum Swamp (May 22, 1863)
 Bachelors Creek, New Bern (May 23, 1863)
 Quaker Bridge, Comfort (July 6, 1863)
 Tar River Raid, Rocky Mount (July 18-21, 1863)
 Pattacassy Creek, Mt. Tabor Church (July 26, 1863)
 Pasquotank (August 18, 1863)
 Washington (November 1, 1863)
 Greenville (November 25, 1863)
 Warm Springs (November 26, 1863)
 Indian Town (December 18, 1863)
 Greenville (December 30, 1863)
 Batchelder's Creek (February 1-3, 1864)
 New Bern (February 1-3, 1864)
 Qyallatown, Deep Creek (February 5, 1864)
 New Bern (February 29, 1864)
 Bachelors Creek Torpedo Explosion (May 26, 1864)
 Ram Albemarle (October 27, 1864)
 Plymouth (October 31, 1864)
 Hamilton (December 9-12, 1864)
 Franklin (January 2, 1865)
 Sugar Loaf Hill, Fort Fisher, Half Moon Battery (January 19, 1865)
 Sugar Loaf Battery (February 11, 1865)

North Carolina *(continued)*

Fort Anderson (February 18, 1865)
 Town Creek (February 18-20, 1865)
 Rockingham (March 7, 1865)
 Silver Run, Fayetteville (March 13, 1865)
 Kinston (March 14, 1865)
 Taylors Hole Creek (March 15, 1865)
 Goldsboro (March 21, 1865)
 Cox's Bridge (March 24, 1865)
 Boone (April 1, 1865)
 Salem (April 3, 1865)
 Deep River Bridge (April 4, 1865)
 Neuse River (April 10, 1865)
 Grant's Creek, Salisbury (April 12, 1865)
 Catawba River (April 17, 1865)
 Dallas (April 19, 1865)
 Howard's Gap (April 22, 1865)
 Suwano Gap (April 23, 1865)

North Dakota

Fort Abercrombie (September 3, 1862)
 Fort Abercrombie (September 6, 1862)
 Fort Abercrombie (September 23, 1862)
 Fort Abercrombie (September 26, 1862)
 Sibley Island (July 29, 1863)
 Fort Rice (September 27, 1864)
 Bad Lands (August 8-9, 1864)
 Fort Dilts (September 4(?)-7(?), 1864)
 Fort Rice (April 26, 1865)

Ohio

Berlin (July 17, 1863)

Oklahoma

Fort Washita (April 16, 1861)
 Fort Arbuckle (May 5, 1861)
 Fort Cobb (May 5, 1861)
 Cowskin Prairie (June 1, 1862)
 Pleasant Bluff (June 15, 1864)
 Fort Gibson (September 16-19, 1864)
 Second Cabin Creek (September 18-19, 1864)
 Crossing of Arkansas near Scullyville (November 11, 1964)

Pennsylvania

McConnellsburg (June 25, 1863)
 Wrightsville (June 28, 1863)
 Columbia (June 28 1863)
 McConnellsburg (June 29, 1863)

Pennsylvania *(continued)*

Sporting Hill (June 30, 1863)
 Harrisburg, Sporting Hill (June 30, 1863)
 Fairfield (July 3, 1863)
 Caledonia Iron Works, Steven's Furnace (July 5, 1863)
 McConnellsburg (July 30, 1864)

South Carolina

Fort Moultrie (December 27, 1860)
 Port Royal Sound/Forts Beauregard & Walker
 (November 7, 1861)
 Pocotaligo (October 21-22, 1862)
 Morris Island (July 10, 1863)
 John's Island (July 7, 1864)
 Battery Simpkins (February 11, 1865)
 Boykins Mills (April 18,19, 1865)

Tennessee

Pittsburg Landing (March 1, 1862)
 Pittsburg Landing (April 4, 1862)
 Shiloh (April 8, 1862)
 Fort Pillow (May 10, 1862)
 Hartsville (August 21, 1862)
 Bolivar (August 30, 1862)
 Britton's Lane (September 1, 1862)
 La Vergne (October 7, 1862)
 Nashville (November 11, 1862)
 Dobbin's Ferry (December 9, 1862)
 Lexington (December 18, 1862)
 Trenton (December 20, 1862)
 Union City (December 21, 1862)
 Middlesburg (December 24, 1862)
 Franklin (December 26, 1862)
 Nolensville (December 26, 1862)
 Knob Gap (December 26, 1862)
 La Vergne (December 26-27, 1862)
 Jefferson Pike (December 27, 1862)
 Murfreesboro Pike (December 27, 1862)
 Wilkinson's Cross Roads (December 29, 1862)
 Murfreesboro (December 29, 1862)
 Jefferson (December 30, 1862)
 La Vergne (December 30, 1862)
 Rock Springs (December 30, 1862)
 Nolensville (December 30, 1862)
 Overall's Creek (December 31, 1862)
 Stewart's Creek (January 1, 1863)
 La Vergne (January 1, 1863)
 Insane Asylum, Cox's Hill (January 1, 1863)
 Lytle's Creek (January 1, 1863)
 Germantown (January 29, 1863)
 Moscow (February 18, 1862)

Tennessee *(continued)*

Little Harpeth River (March 25, 1863)
 Brentwood (March 25, 1863)
 Somerville (March 28, 1863)
 Belmont (March 28, 1863)
 Snow Hill, Woodbury (April 3, 1863)
 Antioch Station (April 10, 1863)
 Franklin (June 4, 1863)
 Triune (June 11, 1863)
 Liberty Gap (June 24-27, 1863)
 Beach Grove (June 24-27, 1863)
 Fosterville (June 27, 1863)
 Guy's Gap (June 27, 1863)
 Shelbyville (June 27, 1863)
 Tullahoma, Occupation of (July 1, 1863)
 University Depot (July 4, 1863)
 Jackson (July 13, 1863)
 Forked Deer River (July 13, 1863)
 Limestone (September 8, 1863)
 Tedford Station (September 8, 1863)
 Chattanooga (September 9, 1863)
 Cumberland Gap (September 7-10, 1863)
 Calhoun (September 26, 1863)
 Mountain's Gap (October 1, 1863)
 Anderson's Cross Roads (October 2, 1863)
 McMinnville (October 4, 1863)
 Blue Springs (October 5, 1863)
 Stone's River Railroad Bridge (October 5, 1863)
 Farmington (October 7, 1863)
 Sim's Farm (October 7, 1863)
 Henderson's Mill (October 11, 1863)
 Rheatown (October 11, 1863)
 Collierville (October 11, 1863)
 Philadelphia (October 24, 1863)
 Brown's Ferry (October 27, 1863)
 Brown's Ferry (October 27, 1863)
 Leiper's Ferry, Holston River (October 28, 1863)
 Rogersville (November 6, 1863)
 Rockford (November 14, 1863)
 Marysville (November 14, 1863)
 Huff's Ferry (November 14, 1863)
 Loudon (November 15, 1863)
 Lenoir Station (November 15, 1863)
 Holston River (November 15-16, 1863)
 Knoxville (November 17-December 4, 1863)
 Mulberry Gap (November 19, 1863)
 Orchard Knob (November 23, 1863)
 Walker's Ford, Clinch River (December 2, 1863)
 Wolf Bridge (December 2, 1863)
 Hay's Ferry (December 24, 1863)
 Lafayette & Collierville (December 27, 1863)
 Charlestown & Calhoun (December 28, 1863)

Tennessee *(continued)*

Mossy Creek (January 10, 1864)
 Strawberry Plains (January 21-22, 1864)
 Tazewell (January 24, 1864)
 Kelly's Ford (January 27, 1864)
 Johnson's Mills (February 22, 1864)
 Calf Killer Creek (February 22, 1864)
 Panther Springs (March 5, 1864)
 Union City (March 24, 1864)
 Bolivar (March 29, 1864)
 Cleveland (April 2, 1864)
 Mink Springs (April 13, 1864)
 Watauga River (April 25, 1864)
 Bolivar (May 2, 1864)
 Nashville (May 24, 1864)
 Collierville (June 23, 1864)
 Rogersville (August 21, 1864)
 Blockhouses #4 & #5, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad
 (August 31, 1864)
 Centreville (September 29, 1864)
 Duvall's Ford (September 30, 1864)
 Blockhouses #3, #4 & #5, Nashville & Chattanooga
 Railroad (October 1, 1864)
 Fort Donelson (October 11, 1864)
 Morristown (October 28, 1864)
 Nonconah Creek (October 29, 1864)
 Gunboat *Undine*, Captured near Ft. Heiman (October 30,
 1864)
 Union Station (November 1, 1864)
 Davidson's Ferry (November 2-3, 1864)
 Gunboats *Tawah* (#29), *Key West* (#32) & *Elfin* (#52)
 (November 4, 1864)
 Lawrenceburg (November 22, 1864)
 Orchard Knob (November 23, 1864)
 Campbellville (November 24, 1864)
 Blockhouses on Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad
 (December 2-4, 1864)
 Overall's Creek, Bell's Mills (December 4, 1864)
 Cedars (December 7, 1864)
 Germantown Road (December 14, 1864)
 White Station (December 25, 1864)
 Athens (January 28, 1865)
 Memphis (February 9, 1865)
 Sweetwater (February 16, 1865)
 Germantown (April 18, 1865)

Texas

Sabine Pass (September 8, 1863)
 Brownsville (November 6, 1863)
 Fort Esperanza (November 27-30, 1863)
 Laredo (March 19, 1864)

Texas *(continued)*

Brownsville (July 30, 1864)
 Bonham (November 23, 1864)

Vermont

St. Albans (October 19, 1864)

Virginia

Pound Gap (March 16, 1862)
 Harrisonburg (June 6, 1862)
 Bristoe Station (August 26-27, 1862)
 Franklin (October 3, 1862)
 Carrsville (May 15-18, 1863)
 Ware Bottom Church (May 18, 1864)
 Baltimore Crossroads (July 2, 1863)
 Battery Huger (August 19, 1863)
 Jeffersonton (October 12, 1863)
 Morton's Ford (November 7, 1863)
 Jonesville (January 5, 1864)
 Crockett's Cove (May 10, 1864)
 Old Cold Harbor Cross Roads (May 31, 1864)
 Pound Gap (June 1, 1864)
 Riddell's Shop (June 13, 1864)
 Hanging Rock (June 21, 1864)
 Millford, Overall, Gooney Run (September 22, 1864)
 Millford, Overall, Gooney Run (October 25-26, 1864)
 Ninevah (November 12, 1864)
 Rude's Hill (November 22, 1864)
 Hicksord & Belfield Expedition (December 7-12, 1864)
 Lacey Springs (December 21, 1864)
 Mount Crawford (March 1, 2, 8, 1865)
 Mount Jackson, Meem's Bottom (March 7, 1865)
 Watkins House (March 25, 1865)
 Namozine Church (April 3-4, 1865)
 Painesville (April 5, 1865)
 Jetersville (April 5, 1865)
 Appomattox Station (April 8, 1865)

West Virginia

Harpers Ferry Arsenal & Armory (April 18, 1861)
 Corrick's Ford (July 13-14, 1861)
 Barboursville (July 14, 1861)
 Scary Creek Battlefield (July 17, 1861)
 Cross Lanes (August 26, 1861)
 Gauley Bridge (October 23, 1861)
 Gauley Bridge (November 1-3, 1861)
 Bartow (December 12, 1861)
 Romney (January 10, 1862)
 Blue's Gap Battle (January 7, 1862)
 Romney (February 7, 1862)
 Bloomery Gap (February 14, 1862)

West Virginia *(continued)*

Lewisburg (May 23, 1862)
 Battle of Lewisburg (May 23, 1862)
 Charleston (September 12-14, 1862)
 Shepherdstown (September 20, 1862)
 Hurricane Bridge (March 28, 1863)
 Pine Grove (May 19-20, 1863)
 Griffithsville (Summer 1863)
 Rocky Gap (August 26-27, 1863)
 White Sulphur Springs, Dry Creek Site (August 26-27, 1863)
 Bulltown (October 13, 1863)
 Winfield (October 26, 1864)
 Harper's Ferry (July 4-7, 1864)
 Martinsburg (July 25, 1864)
 Moorefield (August 7, 1864)
 Cameron's Depot (August 21, 1864)
 Kearneysville (August 25, 1864)
 Halltown (August 26, 1864)
 Fort Fuller at New Creek (November 28, 1864)
 Beverly (January 11, 1865)

Appendix W

RECREATIONAL USE STATUTES: TIME FOR REFORM

by N. Linda Goldstein, Kathleen Hamilton Telfer, and Frances H. Kennedy

“... [recreational use statutes] make it significantly more difficult for an injured entrant to recover in court against a landowner who has made property available, free of charge, for public recreational use.”

One summer evening in 1980, after a party at a friend's home in Michigan, Greg Yahrting and other guests decided to go swimming at nearby Belle Lake. Neither Yahrting nor his friends owned the property and they did not have permission to swim there. While running down a steep hill to jump into the lake, Yahrting tripped over telephone poles laid lengthwise to prevent erosion. He suffered severe injuries, including a broken neck.

Yahrting filed suit against the owners of the Belle Lake property, claiming that they were negligent for, among other things, failing to warn of inadequate water depth, failing to employ barriers to prevent people such as Yahrting from diving into the lake, failing to provide a lifeguard to protect would-be swimmers and maintaining an attractive nuisance. A Michigan district court dismissed the lawsuit. That dismissal was later upheld by the Michigan Court of Appeals. *Yahrting v. Belle Lake Association*, 378 N.W.2d 772 (1985). The Michigan statute that protected the Belle Lake landowner from financial liability is known as a recreational use statute.

Recreational use statutes similar to Michigan's can be found on the books of at least 49 states. Although the wording of the statutes varies slightly from state to state, their effect is basically the same. Landowners who open their property to the public for free recreational use can, in certain instances, be protected from lawsuits and financial liability to those who injure themselves while using the property.

This special treatment is especially significant to landowners who, like the owners of the Belle Lake property, own property which is partially unoccupied and difficult to patrol for hazardous conditions. It also benefits those who enjoy outdoor recreational activities but are finding open space and waters increasingly unavailable for such use.

Americans' growing commitment to outdoor recreation is threatening this country's national parks. In March 1986, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors conducted a workshop, "Recreation on Private Lands." The Commission noted that projections made in 1962 concerning the demand for recreational land in the year 2000 were reached in 1980 and it predicted that the pressures on America's lands and waters for recreational activities will continue to grow. Currently, the National Park Service reports that nearly 300 million visitors enter national parks for recreational use each year. By the year 2010, it is predicted that more than 450 million people will visit national parks.

As more and more Americans participate in an ever-expanding range of recreational activities. The demand for outdoor recreational facilities will continue to increase. Because of federal budget constraints, however, the acquisition and development of land for public recreation is not keeping pace.

America needs to locate alternative resources to accommodate the increasing demand for recreational property. One such alternative is the utilization of privately owned land for public recreation. These private properties provide a vast resource of recreational land and many such parcels are located adjacent to national parks and forests. Regrettably, however, privately owned lands are becoming increasingly unavailable for public use due to high liability and insurance costs faced by landowners.

Recreational use statutes were enacted in a legislative effort to induce landowners to allow public hunting, fishing and other sporting activities on their property by limiting the liability to entrants injured on their property. Yet despite the benefits these statutes provide to recreational users (by encouraging landowners to make available more land for recreational use), to landowners (by limiting their liability for injuries occurring on their lands) and to insurance companies (by reducing owner liability losses that insurance companies would otherwise have to cover), many private landowners are not making their property available for public recreational use. This article analyzes the reasons for underutilization of, and proposes means of increasing the effectiveness of, such statutes.

Limited Liability

Understanding how recreational use statutes work is necessary in order to understand why they have been unsuccessful. Recreational use statutes operate to protect private landowners from liability in the manner discussed below:

Legally, when a person is injured on property owned by another, the landowner will be liable for monetary damages if the injury is caused by the landowner's failure to meet a particular duty of care owed to the injured entrant. A landowner's

duty of care is imposed by state law and generally will vary according to the status of the entrant as either a trespasser (one who enters property without invitation or other right), licensee (one who enters property with the owner's express or implied permission but whose entry is for the purpose of furthering the entrant's own interests, rather than the interests of the owner) or invitee (one who enters property at the owner's request for the purpose of providing the owner some benefit). A landowner owes a minimal duty of care to a trespasser, i.e., the owner only must refrain from willful or malicious conduct which causes harm to the trespasser.

A landowner is obligated to warn a licensee of dangerous conditions which the owner knows or reasonably should know are on the property. On the other hand, a landowner owes a much greater duty of care to an invitee. This greater duty of care includes the owner's obligation to warn of dangerous conditions which the owner knows or should know are on the property, as well as to inspect the property to discover possible dangerous conditions and to keep the property in a reasonably safe condition so that invitees are not exposed to foreseeable dangers.

One obvious problem created by these common law tort categories is predicting with any degree of certainty how each individual entrant will be classified and thus the appropriate duty of care that will be owed in a particular situation. Moreover, it would be an impracticable burden for landowners to determine the status of every entrant on their property. To protect themselves from liability to entrants who are injured while using their property, landowners must implement procedures to satisfy the highest duty of care that could conceivably be owed to any foreseeable entrant.

Recreational use statutes were enacted to alleviate that burden. Rather than categorize entrants, recreational use statutes seek to limit the duty of care that a landowner owes to all entrants by providing that a landowner who opens his or her property for recreational use without charge will then owe a minimal duty of care to all entrants. Although some recreational use statutes specifically state that they are applicable regardless of age, most make special exception for the landowner's duty of care owed to foreseeable child trespassers who qualify for special protection under the attractive nuisance doctrine. Generally, this means that all entrants are owed the duty of care afforded trespassers. In order to be relieved from liability, the landowner need only refrain from willful, reckless or grossly negligent conduct that causes injuries to such entrants. While the purpose of recreational use statutes is not to immunize landowners totally from liability in every situation, they make it significantly more difficult for an injured entrant to recover in court against a landowner who has made property available, free of charge, for public recreational use.

Under-Utilized Statutes

The reason landowners often fail to take advantage of recreational use statutes is a function of the way the statutes are applied. Landowners cannot simply declare themselves covered by a recreational use statute and automatically expect limited liability for all accidents occurring on their property. Rather, they must open their property to the public for recreational use and then wait until they are sued by an injured entrant. Only then, in defense, can landowners argue that a recreational use statute applies to limit their liability. As a result, not only are landowners exposed to potentially enormous legal expenses, they also run a liability risk that a court will determine that the local recreational use statute is inapplicable.

This shortcoming of the recreational use statutes results from the numerous ambiguities in their wording and their failure to provide landowners with sufficient incentives to open their property to the public. Consequently, many landowners continue to discourage entrants by posting "no trespassing" signs with the goal of reducing both their duty of care to entrants and the possibility of mishaps on their property.

A small sampling of cases applying recreational use statutes reveals the types of ambiguities which prevent a clear understanding of when and how the statutes apply. These ambiguities include:

1. Whose liability do the statutes limit? The issue of whose liability is limited by the recreational use statutes is critical, since this element must be completely unambiguous if the statutes are to work as they were intended (namely, to foster the continued availability of property for recreational use). Some recreational use statutes, such as Florida's, only limit the liability of "owners and lessees" of land. Other states, such as Ohio, extend protection to "occupants" of land as well as owners and lessees. In either case, questions arise about the limits of such protection. For example, are agents of an owner or lessee protected by the statute? What about managers hired to oversee lands for owners or lessees?

To illustrate the ambiguity, in Massachusetts a public entity requested a non-profit conservation organization to manage a parcel of property owned by the entity. The property was located in an urban area and included a rock quarry which was known to be frequented by local youths for swimming. Given the tort liability it could potentially face as manager of the parcel, the non-profit organization searched for ways to decrease its exposure and looked to the Massachusetts recreational use statute. While the Massachusetts statute is expressly applicable to "owners" of land, neither it nor any case law defines the parameters of the term "owner." Since the non-profit organization would have a

non-possessory interest in the land, the organization could not be sufficiently assured that the Massachusetts statute would provide adequate protection from liability. As a result, the organization was forced to decline the offer.

It is also uncertain whether state, local and federal governments are protected by recreational use statutes. Most recreational use statutes do not specify whether the terms “owner,” “lessee” or “occupant” include governmental entities. Some courts, such as the Michigan Court of Appeals, have held that the statute applies to publicly held lands. Other states have reached different results using various reasonings.

The preamble of Florida’s recreational use statute states that the statute was enacted to “encourage persons to make [land] available” for public use. In interpreting that language, Florida courts have determined that governmental entities are not “persons” under the statute because the government needs no encouragement to make its property available for public recreational use. The opposite result was reached in Pennsylvania, however, where a claimant was injured when she fell into a hole in a state park. The park was located on land leased by the Commonwealth from the federal government. The injured person sued both the Commonwealth (as lessee) and the United States (as owner). The court determined that although the Pennsylvania statute expressly immunized the federal government, as owner, from liability, the statute did not protect the Commonwealth as lessee. The results in other states are equally inconsistent.

2. What type of lands are covered by the statutes? Confusing precedent has also developed concerning the types of land that are covered by recreational use statutes. Most recreational use statutes extend coverage to “premises,” “land” or “property” opened up by an owner for recreational use. Unfortunately, these statutes do not specify whether urban as well as rural land is covered, or whether indoor facilities are covered. A few state statutes expressly specify whether they apply only to rural land or to both urban and rural land. And even in these states, courts are faced with the difficulty of distinguishing between rural and urban land.

New Jersey’s experience reveals the confusion that can develop when courts are faced with this task. New Jersey’s statute limits the liability of those opening their “premises” for recreational use, without further defining that term. In 1979 a New Jersey appellate court, attempting to interpret the statute, ruled that it applied to a pond located on a 70-acre tract despite its residential zoning classification and its proximity to developed residential areas. Less than four months later, the New Jersey Supreme Court refused to apply the statute to a reservoir located on a 136-acre tract primarily because of the land’s proximity to “a regional high school, several athletic fields, a tennis court, two social clubs and a number of private homes....”

In other instances, recreational use statutes have been held applicable where injuries occurred in a backyard, on playground bleachers and on a baseball field. Yet such statutes have been held inapplicable where injuries occurred in a playground, in a wooded area within city boundaries, on football stadium bleachers and on a football field.

3. What types of uses are covered by recreational use statutes? Recreational use statutes apply to those who open their lands for “recreational purposes.” Generally, the statutes define that term by specifically enumerating the various recreational activities encompassed by the statute. Maine’s statute, for example, defines “recreational purposes” as “recreational activities conducted out of doors, including hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, sightseeing, operation of snow-traveling and all terrain vehicles, skiing, hanggliding, boating, sailing, canoeing, rafting or swimming or activities that involve harvesting or gathering forest products [including entry, use of and passage over premises in order to pursue such activities].” Notwithstanding the detailed definitions contained in many statutes, actual application still is often unpredictable for various reasons.

Often, the activity in question does not fall within the enumerated categories. In one California case, for example, the claimant was injured when she fell from a bridge over which she was walking her bicycle. “Walking” was not a listed activity in the statute; “hiking” and “riding” were, however. Nevertheless, the court held that the claimant’s act of walking her bicycle was not within the statute’s application and reversed a summary judgment in favor of the landowner.

Likewise, in New York, an 11-year-old claimant received severe and permanent injuries resulting from a collision between two ice sailboats on a lake. New York’s recreational use statute includes the act of “boating” within its definition of activities for which a landowner’s duty of care will be limited. Nevertheless, the court held that the act of ice sailing did not fall within the definition of “boating.” As a result, the landowner was held to a higher duty of care than would have been applied under the statute, which required the implementation of safety measures to avoid foreseeable injury to entrants on the property.

On the other hand, the Ohio statute lists “swimming” as an activity to which the statute will be applied. The mere act of sitting on a beach and watching others swim was held to constitute a recreational activity. Accordingly, the landowner was not held liable for the claimant’s injuries. In other instances, entrants have been injured in activities relating to or arising from participation in an enumerated activity. For example, in one New York case, the claimant’s injuries occurred

while she was taking a break during a hike with others. The claimant sat on a bridge railing which gave way. The court declared that, although the claimant was not walking when she was injured, the acts of sitting and resting were sufficiently related to traveling through the woods on foot to justify the conclusion that the claimant was “hiking” when the accident occurred. As a result, the court dismissed the entrant’s claim against the landowner which alleged a failure to exercise due care to prevent her injuries.

In California it was held that, even though the claimant was injured when he was pushed off a cliff during a fight, his injuries occurred while he was engaged in the act of “sightseeing,” an enumerated activity under the statute. Thus it was held that the landowner owed no duty to warn or make safe any dangerous condition that may have existed on its property.

Yet in another California case it was determined that even though the claimant had been “fishing,” which was an enumerated activity, his injuries occurred while he was climbing on a nearby bulldozer. Accordingly, recovery for the claimant’s injuries was not precluded by the recreational use statute.

Increasing Effectiveness

In their current form, recreational use statutes fail to make the opening of private land for public use a viable option for landowners. This worthy goal can only be accomplished if the many ambiguities in the wording of these statutes are resolved and a national consensus is reached on the statutes’ importance and applicability. For this reason, the American Bar Association should take the lead in drafting model uniform legislation. In 1965 the Council of State governments issued a model recreational use statute entitled “Public Recreation on Private Lands: Limitations on Liability.” See 24 Suggested State Legislation 150 (Council of State Governments, 1965). By that time, however, roughly one-third of the states had already promulgated their own statutes. Additionally, even after 1965, states continued to enact statutes differing from the model statute. Today only 19 states follow the model statute, which not only is out-dated but also fails to resolve the liability concerns addressed above. As the statutes’ deficiencies are addressed, the benefits of recreational use statutes can be better explained and their consequences more widely disseminated. Not only do the ambiguities in recreational use statutes need to be resolved, but the statutes also need to provide greater predictability in their application. One means of accomplishing this objective is to establish a statutory registration procedure by which landowners register their property with the state, declare their land available for specified recreational uses and post signs on their property notifying potential entrants of the landowners’ limited liability.

Statutes also need to provide additional incentives for making private land available for public recreation including: (1) reducing property taxes of landowners who make their property available for public recreational use; (2) providing the assistance of state attorneys general to defend landowners who are sued for injuries or damages arising from public use of their property; and (3) perhaps establishing liability limits for landowners who make their property available for recreational use.

Conclusion

High liability and private insurance costs have resulted in the increasing unavailability of open space and wildlands for recreational use by the public. Today’s severe budget deficits are limiting federal, state and local governments’ ability to invest in additional parklands sufficient to satisfy the ever-increasing demand.

Recreational use statutes can assist by making private property available for public recreational use. Although not a complete remedy, these statutes can help relieve high liability and insurance costs, making the option of opening private land for public recreational use more attractive. When states began enacting these statutes in the early 1950s, their intentions were clear: to increase the availability of recreational lands, decrease liability to landowners and decrease costs paid by governmental entities to provide recreational lands. However, the present recreational use statutes do not accomplish these goals. Landowners have no assurance that by electing to permit recreational use on their land they are any better off than if they take action to prohibit public access to their property.

Making private property available for public recreational use should be presented as a viable option to landowners. This can only be accomplished if the many ambiguities in the wording of recreational use statutes are resolved and landowners can be convinced that they will be protected in the event they are sued by recreational users of their property.

In addition to addressing the deficiencies in their recreational use statutes, the states must increase public awareness about such statutes and provide economic incentives to land-owners who make their property available for public recreational use. Also, efforts must be made to obtain the support of the insurance industry in providing affordable insurance coverage for property made available for recreational use.

Liberal use of the recreational use statutes is a desirable goal, yet it is not without its drawbacks. Because legal liability

is involved, not every party can win. Someone must lose—either the injured party or the party who must make reparation. When land-owners successfully rely on recreational use statutes, the injured party loses. However, given the increasing unavailability of recreational lands, it is now time to shift some of the burden of maintaining recreational lands to those who choose to use them. To those who are avid hikers, climbers and hunters, this assumption of risk may be a small price to pay to insure the continued availability of wildlands and parklands.

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Appendix X

WISCONSIN'S RECREATIONAL USE STATUTE

by Alexander T. Pendleton

The Recreational Use Statute is one of the most significant, most far-reaching tort reform statutes ever enacted in Wisconsin. The bargain made by the legislative representatives in Wisconsin in enacting the statute was roughly this: if you, the landowners of Wisconsin, allow few impediments to the general public's use of your property for recreational purposes, the state will prevent individuals injured on your property while engaged in outdoor recreational activities from holding you liable. The results of this statute in individual cases can seem cruel. The general public's desire for open spaces and recreational areas, however, and the power of private and public landowners in the Legislature, have so far prevented any diminution in the broad scope of the statute. The statute is now 30 years old.¹ While the concept is simple, the statute's complex terms have resulted in a significant number of cases interpreting it. This article discusses how the courts have resolved some of the major issues that have arisen regarding the statute's breadth.

Types of Property Covered

The statute's basic, broad grant of immunity is contained in section 895.52(2).² It provides that no property "owner" owes to any person who enters the owner's property to engage in a recreational activity a duty to keep the property safe or a duty to give warning of an unsafe condition on the property. In addition, no owner is liable for any injury arising from recreational activity on the owner's property. Subsection (3) to (6) of section 895.52 provide exceptions to the immunity provided in subsection (2).

Many courts, in interpreting other states' versions of recreational use statutes, have held that such statutes apply only to rural property.³ In the last few years there have been numerous unsuccessful attempts by plaintiffs and legal commentators to convince Wisconsin courts that the Wisconsin Recreational Use Statute should be read narrowly to apply to only rural or underdeveloped settings.⁴ The Wisconsin courts have held that the statute's immunity applies even to property easily susceptible to "policing,"⁵ and to both natural and artificially created conditions on property.⁶

Types of Recreational Activity Covered

The statutory definition of "recreational activity" is quite broad. Section 895.52(1)(g) provides that recreational activity means any outdoor activity undertaken for the purpose of exercise, relaxation or pleasure, including practice or instruction in any such activity.⁷ Subsection (1)(g) also lists 32 specific outdoor activities—even such obscure activities as ballooning, sleigh riding and animal training—which are expressly included in the definition of recreational activity.

In the more than 20 decisions interpreting section 895.52, a variety of activities have been held to be recreational activities. Such cases have found diving off a resort pier,⁸ swimming at a public beach,⁹ swinging on a swing set in an urban park,¹⁰ playing catch with a football in a park,¹¹ camping at a developed campground,¹² walking in a stream to go fishing,¹³ sledding,¹⁴ and attending a small town fair,¹⁵ to be recreational activities.

Two particular aspects of the definition of recreational activity under section 895.52 have given the courts some difficulty. In *Silingo v. Village of Mukwonago*¹⁶ the Wisconsin Court of Appeals was faced with the issue of whether recreational activities should be determined from the subjective viewpoint of the participant or whether it should be determined from an objective viewpoint. In *Silingo* the local American Legion put on a Maxwell Street Days flea market. Plaintiff was injured when she stepped in a hole while attending the event. At her deposition she testified that her visit to the event was primarily for pleasure and relaxation, though she had on previous occasions purchased items at the event. The trial court granted defendant's motion for summary judgment on the grounds that plaintiff's subjective purpose in attending the event was sufficiently akin to "sight-seeing" to satisfy the statute's recreational activity definition.¹⁷

On appeal, the appellate court reversed. The court's reasoning was ostensibly based on its examination of the legislative history, which the court believed showed that one of the Legislature's goals was to accord "landowners some degree of certainty regarding their potential liability," and "[t]his goal is not served by making the test for 'recreational activity' a subjective one."¹⁸ The court then held that the test to be applied is an objective one, which requires that "all social and economic aspects of the activity be examined."¹⁹

The courts also have difficulty where minors are involved in recreational activities. The lead case here is the supreme court's decision in *Shannon v. Shannon*.²⁰ The plaintiff in the case, Christen Shannon, was 3 years old when she nearly

drowned in a lake adjacent to her parents' home. At the time of the accident, Christen's parents were sitting in a boat that was docked at their pier. Christen had been playing in her yard and then "wandered" over to the adjoining property where the neighbors were entertaining guests on their outdoor deck. When Christen's father called her home, one of the neighbors responded, "It's okay, she's not hurting anything. She'll be all right." After approximately five minutes, Christen's father noticed he could not see Christen, and a search ensued; 15 minutes later, Christen was found floating in the water near the neighbor's pier. Christen suffered severe brain damage, and a lawsuit was commenced against the neighbors.

The neighbors raised the defense of the Recreational Use Statute, arguing that Christen Shannon had been engaged in recreational activity on their property when the accident occurred. The trial court granted summary judgment on the basis of the statute but the appeals court reversed.²¹ On review, the supreme court concluded: "We find that the term 'recreational activity' as defined in sec. 89S.52(1)(g) does not apply to the activities of Christen Shannon on the day in question because the random wanderings of a three-year-old child are not substantially similar to the activities enumerated in sec. 89S.52(1)(e)."²²

Since *Shannon*, the court of appeals has decided two more cases that involve children approximately the same age as Christen, with opposite results. In *Stann v. Waukesha County*²³ 3-year-old Claire Stann died after she drowned at a public beach in Waukesha. In *Nelson v. Schreiner*²⁴ the 21-month-old plaintiff was severely burned while on a family camping trip when she fell into a circular fire ring. In both *Stann* and *Nelson* the plaintiffs argued that the Recreational Use Statute did not apply because under the *Shannon* decision the injured children could not be considered to have been engaging in a recreational activity within the meaning of the statute. Despite the facial similarities between the facts in *Stann*, *Nelson*, and *Shannon*, the appeals court held in both *Stann* and *Nelson* that the children had been engaged in recreational activity. In *Stann* the appeals court distinguished *Shannon* on the following grounds:

"First, the supreme court did not say that a three-year-old is inherently incapable of engaging in recreation within the meaning of the statute. Nor did the court state that all activity undertaken by a three-year-old child may be characterized as 'random' and hence lacking the requisite purposefulness under the statute. Rather, the court stated that 'the random wanderings of a three-year-old' do not confer immunity. From this we conclude that the converse—the purposeful or consciously recreational activity of a three-year-old child—triggers the statutory protections."²⁵

Likewise in *Nelson* the appeals court held: "If young children are excluded from the limit of owners' liability because they cannot form the mental intent to engage in recreation, the statute is rendered largely ineffective. To the extent that a mental purpose is relevant to finding that recreational activity occurred, we conclude that where an infant accompanies an adult engaged in activities enumerated by the statute, the parent or custodian's purpose is imputed to the child. Further, whether a particular conduct is 'recreational activity' is not determined solely from the user's subjective perspective but, rather, requires objective analysis."²⁶

Applying an objective standard in *Stann* and *Nelson* is sound, both because it is consistent with the court's use of an objective standard in *Silingo* and because it is consistent with the statute's purpose. If the courts were to adopt a per se rule that a child below a certain age is incapable of forming a subjective intent to engage in recreational activities, the result would be fewer landowners opening their property to recreational uses, out of a fear of being held liable for an injury to a small child.

Just this year, the court of appeals revisited the issue of children and recreational activities in *Linville v. City of Janesville*.²⁷ In *Linville* a 4-year-old boy and his mother accompanied a friend of the mother's to a Janesville park. Before they went to the park and while at the park, the mother demanded that the friend take her and her son home since the friend had been drinking. At the park they spent about 10 minutes looking at a pond and arguing. As they were leaving, the friend drove the vehicle into the pond and the driver and boy drowned.

The court of appeals in a 2-to-1 decision held that because his mother was not engaged in "recreational activity," neither was the boy.²⁸ The mother was held not to be involved in a recreational activity because she was at the park "involuntarily." The dissent accuses the majority of overturning the *Stann* and *Nelson* decisions.²⁹ Because of these decisions, practitioners involved with an injured-child case should investigate very closely the circumstances surrounding the child's arrival at the property.

Pecuniary Benefit Limits on Recreational Use Immunity

Under the statute private property owners retain their immunity only if the pecuniary benefit they receive from allowing recreational activities on their property does not exceed certain limits. The statute provides that immunity does not apply if:

"The private property owner collects money, goods or services in payment for the use of the owner's property for the recreational activity during which the injury occurs, and the aggregate value of all payments received by the owner for the

use of the owner's property for recreational activities during the year in which the injury occurs exceeds \$2,000. The following do not constitute payment to a private property owner for the use of his or her property for recreational activity:

"2. An indirect, non-pecuniary benefit to the private property owner or to the property that results from the recreational activity."³⁰

The lead case interpreting this subsection is *Douglas v. Dewey*.³¹ In *Douglas* the plaintiff was seriously injured when she dived off a pier at a resort mobile home park in Northern Wisconsin. On the day of the accident, plaintiff had been visiting one of the resort's mobile home tenants. Apparently, the resort did not charge persons for swimming at their dock, nor did the mobile home trailer tenants pay any special fees for using the lake. At that time (1984) the "pecuniary benefit" level in the statute was set at \$500 per year. At trial, the jury concluded that the resort did not receive a monetary benefit of more than \$500 from swimming activities at the resort. Based on this finding, the trial court dismissed the case.

On appeal the plaintiffs argued that the trial court's instructions to the jury were erroneous. The appellate court first concluded that section 895.52(6)(a)2 is ambiguous in that it could mean that the Legislature meant to exclude consideration of all indirect benefits to a land owner, or to exclude only consideration of "indirect, non-pecuniary benefits," thus allowing consideration of indirect pecuniary benefits. After a review of the legislative history of both section 895.52 and its predecessor, the court concluded:

"[T]he legislature did not intend to exclude from consideration in determining liability or immunity indirect pecuniary benefits to the landowner from the use of his or her property for recreational activities. The tenor of sec. 895.52 Stats., which finds specific expression in sec. 1 of 1983 Wis. Act 418, is to accord immunity to gratuitous uses for recreational purposes and to find liability for profit-making uses, whether the profit results from direct charges for the recreational activity, or indirectly, from a pecuniary benefit accruing to the owner from the recreational activity."³²

The court did not stop there, however. It went on to hold that not only should the jury consider the indirect pecuniary benefit the resort owner received from *swimming* (the activity plaintiff was involved in at the time) [but also the benefit] from all recreational activities at the resort during the year in which the accident occurred.³³ The court's holding that the relevant activity, when considering the amount of pecuniary benefit received, was *all* recreational activities, rather than swimming, is contrary to the statute's language. It also is contrary to the liberal construction in favor of immunity intended by the Legislature.³⁴

Malicious Failure to Warn

The one exception to the broad grant of immunity contained in the statute that applies to all four classes of property owners is the "malicious failure to warn" exception. This exception provides that the property owner has no immunity if the injury was caused by the owner's malicious failure to warn against an unsafe condition on the property of which the property owner knew.³⁵

The courts had very narrowly interpreted this exception to the broad grant of immunity. The most infamous decision discussing this exception is *Ervin v. City of Kenosha*.³⁶ In *Ervin* two boys drowned at a City of Kenosha public beach when they fell off an unmarked, known drop-off close to shore. Despite the boys submerging and re-emerging over several minutes, the four lifeguards on duty were unable to remove them from the water in time. The parents alleged that because the City of Kenosha provided four grossly untrained and incompetent lifeguards and failed to give any warning of a known hazard, which constituted a malicious failure to warn, the recreational use immunity did not apply to the city.

The supreme court disagreed. The court held that to show a malicious failure to warn, a plaintiff must show that the defendant's acts complained of were the result of "hatred, ill-will, a desire for revenge or inflicted under circumstances where injury or insult was intended."³⁷ Since the city had presented affidavits to the trial court in which the lifeguards stated they bore no such motivations against the deceased boys, the court held that no evidence of a malicious failure to warn existed, and that a complete dismissal of the parent's wrongful death action was appropriate.³⁸

The result of *Ervin*, although on its face harsh, is correct. The Wisconsin courts in the tough cases such as *Ervin* and *Nelson*, have so far resisted the urge to give the Recreational Use Statute a limited interpretation. The courts have instead given the statute the broad interpretation in favor of immunity intended by the Legislature, and have stated that it is up to the Legislature to change the law if the Legislature is dissatisfied with the result. The Legislature has not indicated a dissatisfaction. The Recreational Use Statute is the result of a complex balancing test involving numerous political, societal and psychological concerns. The people, through the Legislature have so far concluded that the benefit conferred on society by availability of recreational areas, outweighs the damage to society caused by persons who are, even through no fault of their own, injured due to the negligence, even gross negligence, of property owners who open their property to the public.

Endnotes

- ¹ The statute was first enacted in 1963. Wis. Laws 1963, Chap. 89. For a discussion of the legislative history behind the statute, see Richard A. Lehmann, Note, *Torts - Statutes - Liability of Landowner to Persons Entering for Recreational Purposes*, Wis. L. Rev. 705, 709-11 (July 1964); Dean P. Laing, Comment, *Wisconsin's Recreational Use Statute: A Critical Analysis*, 66 Marq. L. Rev. 312, 321-2 (1983). The Recreational Use Statute presently is at section 895.52 of the Wisconsin Statutes. All citations herein are to Wisconsin Statutes 1991-92.
- ² Section 895.52(2) provides in its entirety:
 (2) **NO DUTY: IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.** (a) Except as provided in subs. (3) to (6), no owner and no officer, employee or agent of an owner owes to any person who enters the owner's property to engage in a recreational activity:
 1. A duty to keep the property safe for recreational activities.
 2. A duty to inspect the property, except as provided under s. 23.115(2).
 3. A duty to give warning of an unsafe condition, use or activity on the property.
 (b) Except as provided in subs. (3) to (6), no owner and no officer, employee or agent of an owner is liable for any injury to, or any injury caused by, a person engaging in a recreational activity on the owner's property or for any injury resulting from an attack by a wild animal.
- ³ Laing, *supra* 66 Marq. L. Rev. at 333-39.
- ⁴ *Stann v. Waukesha County*, 161 Wis. 2d 808, 418 N.W. 2d 775 (Ct. App. 1991) (injury occurred at a developed county park beach); *Nelson v. Schreiner*, 161 Wis. 2d 798, 469 N.W. 2d 214 (Ct. App. 1991) (injury occurred at a developed county park campground); *Johnson v. City of Darlington*, 160 Wis. 2d 418, 466 N.W. 2d 233 (Ct. App. 1991) (injury occurred in a city swimming pool); *Kruschke v. City of New Richmond*, 157 Wis. 2d 167, 458 N.W. 2d 832 (Ct. App. 1990) (injury occurred on a swing set in a city park); *Bystery v. Village of Sauk City*, 146 Wis. 2d 247, 430 N.W. 2d 611 (Ct. App. 1988) (injury occurred while bike riding on a city sidewalk); *Taylor v. City of Appleton*, 147 Wis. 2d 644, 433 N.W. 2d 293 (Ct. App. 1988) (injury occurred while playing football in a city park).
- ⁵ *Kruschke v. City of New Richmond*, 157 Wis. 2d 167, 172-3, 458 N.W. 2d 832, 834-5 (Ct. App. 1990).
- ⁶ *Wirth v. Ebly*, 93 Wis. 2d 433, 447, 287 N.W. 2d 140, 147 (1980); *Sauer v. Reliance Ins. Co.*, 152 Wis. 2d 234, 241, 448 N.W. 2d 256, 259 (Ct. App. 1989).
- ⁷ Section 895.52(1)(g) provides in its entirety: "Recreational activity" means any outdoor activity undertaken for the purpose of exercise, relaxation or pleasure, including practice or instruction in any such activity. "Recreational activity" includes, but is not limited to, hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, picnicking, exploring caves, nature study, bicycling, horseback riding, birdwatching, motorcycling, operating an all-terrain vehicle, ballooning, hang gliding, hiking, tobogganing, sledding, sleigh riding, snowmobiling, skiing, skating, water sports, sight-seeing, rockclimbing, cutting or removing wood, climbing observation towers, animal training, harvesting the products of nature and any other outdoor sport, game or educational activity, but does not include any organized team sport activity sponsored by the owner of the property on which the activity takes place.
- ⁸ *Douglas v. Dewey*, 154 Wis. 2d 451, 453 N.W. 2d 500 (Ct. App. 1990).
- ⁹ *Ervin v. City of Kenosha*, 159 Wis. 2d 464, 464 N.W. 2d 654 (1991); *Stann v. Waukesha County*, 161 Wis. 2d 808, 468 N.W. 2d 775 (Ct. App. 1991).
- ¹⁰ *Kruschke*, 157 Wis. 2d at 171, 458 N.W. 2d at 834-35.
- ¹¹ *Taylor*, 147 Wis. 3d at 646, 433 N.W. 2d at 217.
- ¹² *Nelson*, 161 Wis. 2d at 803-04, 469 N.W. 2d at 217.
- ¹³ *Sauer*, 152 Wis. 2d at 239-40, 448 N.W. 2d at 258-59.
- ¹⁴ *Arnold v. Kiwanis Club*, 142 Wis. 2d 946, 419 N.W. 2d 574 (Ct. App. 1987).
- ¹⁵ *Hall v. Turtle Lake Lions Club*, 146 Wis. 2d 486, 488-89, 431 N.W. 2d 696 (Ct. App. 1988).
- ¹⁶ *Silingo v. Village of Mukwonago*, 156 Wis. 2d 536, 458 N.W. 2d 379 (Ct. App. 1990).

- ¹⁷ *Id.*, 156 Wis. 2d at 538-39, 458 N.W. 2d at 380-82.
- ¹⁸ *Id.*, 156 Wis. 2d at 544, 458 N.W. 2d at 382; see also *Bystery*, 146 Wis. 2d at 254, 430 N.W. 2d at 614.
- ¹⁹ *Silingo*, 156 Wis. 2d at 544, 458 N.W. 2d at 382.
- ²⁰ *Shannon v. Shannon*, 150 Wis. 2d 434, 442 N.W. 2d 25 (1989) *aff'd in part and rev'd in part* 145 Wis. 2d 763, 429 N.W. 2d 525 (Ct. App. 1988).
- ²¹ *Id.*, 150 Wis. 2d at 438-41, 442 N.W. 2d at 28-29.
- ²² *Id.*, 150 Wis. 2d at 448, 442 N.W. 2d at 31-32.
- ²³ *Stann v. Waukesha County*, 161 Wis. 2d 808, 468 N.W. 2d 775 (Ct. App. 1991).
- ²⁴ *Nelson v. Schreiner*, 161 Wis. 2d 798, 469 N.W. 2d 214 (Ct. App. 1991).
- ²⁵ *Stann*, 161 Wis. 2d at 821-22, 468 N.W. 2d at 781 (citation omitted).
- ²⁶ *Nelson*, 161 Wis. 2d at 802, 469 N.W. 2d at 216.
- ²⁷ *Linville v. City of Janesville*, 993 WL 98896. (Ct. App. 1993) (ordered published 3/23/93).
- ²⁸ *Id.* at 3. The *Linville* case ultimately may have limited precedential value because, as noted in a footnote to the court of appeals decision, the City of Janesville neglected to argue at the trial court level that immunity existed under section 895.52(2)(b). *Id.* at 11 n.4. Under subsection (2)(b) the city could have argued immunity existed because the child's death was caused by a person (the friend/driver) who was engaged in recreational activity. If on remand the city was allowed to raise section 895.52(2)(b), an interesting question arises regarding the extent of immunity. Under section 895.52, if the friend/driver was engaged in recreational activity that was a cause of the boy's death, does the city then obtain absolute immunity, or is it immune from liability for only that percentage of negligence which is attributable to the friend/driver?
- ²⁹ *Id.*, 154 Wis. 2d at 455-56, 453 N.W. 2d at 502-03.
- ³⁰ Wis. Stat. § 895.52(6)(a).
- ³¹ *Douglas v. Dewey*, 154 Wis. 2d 451, 453 N.W. 3d 500 (Ct. App. 1990).
- ³² *Id.*, 154 Wis. 3d at 462, 453 N.W. 2d at 505.
- ³³ *Id.*, 154 Wis. 2d at 456, 464, 438, 453 N.W. 2d at 502, 505-07.
- ³⁴ "[T]his legislation [section 895.52] should be liberally construed in favor of property owners to protect them from liability." 1983 Wis. Act 418 § 1.
- ³⁵ "Section 895.57(6)(b) (private property owners); see § 895.52(3)(b) (state immunity exception); § 895.52(4)(b) (other governmental body, immunity exception); and § 895.52(5)(b) (nonprofit immunity exception).
- ³⁶ *Ervin v. City of Kenosha*, 159 Wis. 2d 469, 464 N.W. 2d 654 (1991).
- ³⁷ *Id.*, 159 Wis. 2d at 485, 454 N.W. 2d at 663 (1991).
- ³⁸ *Id.*

Appendix Y

VISION STATEMENT

by Howard Coffin

The battlefields of the American Civil War, though scenes of great suffering and sacrifice, held a special place in the hearts of those who fought. Though they could have turned away, the veterans of Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh and other storied fields began the work of preserving the bloodied ground.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was created by Congress in response to increasing threats posed by development to the integrity of Civil War battlefields. In its journeys from New Mexico to Virginia, Pennsylvania to Louisiana, the Commission has seen the severity of the threat. Along the way, the fact has emerged that battlefields without permanent protection are battlefields that eventually will be lost. The Commission has also found that battlefields, when preserved, in time will justify their existence not only as national treasures, but as economic boons to the areas in which they are located.

During the past fifteen months the Commission's way has led from rocky Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia, to the gentle hills of Perryville, Kentucky, to the long rows of graves at Franklin, Tennessee, from woodsy Honey Springs above the Oklahoma prairies to the misty vales of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and the shaded trenches of Virginia's Cold Harbor. It has visited battlefields almost perfectly preserved, like Arkansas' Pea Ridge, to partly preserved fields such as Tennessee's Stone's River, to deeply threatened fields such as Virginia's Malvern Hill, to severely damaged battlegrounds like Franklin in Tennessee, to lost Chantilly in Northern Virginia.

An Arkansas resident likened unprotected battlefields to an old pocket watch passed from generation to generation until, "Sooner or later, someone forgets that it was grandfather's and it is lost." A Franklin man said of that great battlefield now filled with buildings, "If we had only understood what we had here."

Clearly, if America wants to save its battlefields, it must act now and act decisively. The dire warning with which the Commission was presented as its work began, that most unprotected battlefields will be gone in five years, appears true. As one Commissioner has noted, while Americans no longer have the power to consecrate Civil War battlefields, they certainly have the power to desecrate them.

The Commission has heard the concerns of those who own historic ground and speak strongly of landowners rights to do as they please with their property. The Commission understands that holding title to places of national historic importance is a considerable burden and strives to recommend alternatives that make sense in terms of preservation and the right to realize a fair return, or compensation.

The scenes of the national bloodletting of the 1860s have become settings of national pride and contemplation. America became what is, in considerable measure, because of the Civil War and upon its battlegrounds a quarter of a million Americans died, making the fields some of the most precious of all American real estate.

Fought in an age of widespread literacy and before military censorship, the Civil War produced a crossfire of recorded remembrance and official records still not yet fully explored or discovered. Some of human kind's noblest deeds, finest words, emerged from the great American conflict and six score and seven years beyond Appomattox, that war still inspires both deed and art. As those who continue to portray the war eloquently attest, the battlefields remain the prime wellsprings of their inspiration and the key to understanding the war's central events.

The Civil War battlefield are, in the words of Lincoln, "hallowed ground." Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, one of the war's true heroes, said at Gettysburg where he once fought; "In great deeds, something abides... On great fields something stays... and generation that we know not, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them, shall come to this deathless field, to ponder and dream."

The vast majority of sentiment expressed to the Commission in many ways and accents, converges into one great statement of national purpose: The Civil War battlefield must be saved.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission concurs and hereby sets forth a plan for protecting the remaining battlefields of the Civil War.

The plan calls for acting in haste, as any emergency must be addressed. The nation and its heritage, those who fought north and south, the millions who each year visit America's historic places, future generations who would know the wondrous history of the United States of America, deserve no less.

