

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE



newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior ◆ National Park Service ◆ Heritage Preservation Services

1997 PARTNERSHIP FUNDING PROCESS GEARS UP

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce that its 1997 Partnership Funding Applications will be available in late October 1996. The ABPP is involved in more than 90 active projects with its cooperative organizations, and has assisted in the success of more than 50 others. Our former and current partners include units of local and state governments, state historic preservation offices, non-profit organizations, colleges, universities, and battlefield friends groups.

Partnership funding is available primarily for projects affecting Civil War battlefields on the ABPP's Priority I list (see page 3). However, innovative projects that help protect non-Priority I Civil War sites and non-Civil War sites may also be eligible. In the past, funding for individual projects has typically ranged between \$10,000 and \$30,000.

The ABPP plans to fund projects that will result in the long-term preservation of historic battlefield land. **Eligible** types of projects include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Developing protection strategies, mechanisms, and systems to protect historic battlefield land
- ◆ Identifying battlefields and evaluating their condition and historical significance
- ◆ Enhancing the technical or management abilities of battlefield protection organizations or local governments
- ◆ Providing public education about, or interpretation of, a battlefield
- ◆ Building community support and consensus about the protection of a significant battlefield
- ◆ Assessing the condition of a battlefield or its related features and undertaking work to stabilize or preserve those features
- ◆ Temporary, project-defined staff positions.

Procuring professional services, equipment and/or supplies necessary to conduct the project is also allowed.

Non-eligible types of projects include:

- ◆ Acquisition of properties or land in fee or interest
- ◆ Payment of rent on properties or land
- ◆ Fund raising
- ◆ Lobbying
- ◆ Battle reenactments
- ◆ New construction or reconstruction of historical resources
- ◆ Permanent staff positions
- ◆ Object or material culture curation or other ongoing activities
- ◆ Capital construction or improvement projects (site excavation, trail or road

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PARTNERS RECOGNIZED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The American Battlefield Protection Program proudly presented four new Battlefield Preservation Awards at the recent Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The National Park Service award recognizes outstanding efforts by public and private organizations to preserve the nation's historic battlefields.

The Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission, Mississippi. The Commission has garnered local, state, and national support for Corinth's Civil War resources, exhibiting considerable political savvy and attracting diverse state and Federal funding. The Commission has received grants from the Mississippi Department of Transportation (ISTEA), the Appalachian Regional Commission, The Civil War Trust, the State of Mississippi, and the APBB to support historical research and documentation, community outreach and planning, archaeological survey, land acquisition, and the development of a 26-mile recreational trail with interpretive markers. Rosemary Williams, Chairperson of the Commission, accepted the award.

Fort Davidson State Historic Site, Missouri. Fort Davidson, working with the Iron County Historical Society, has used ABPP funds to conduct research on the Battle of Pilot Knob, erect a series of historical markers, and begin developing a battlefield preservation plan. These activities are spurring both community and national efforts to acquire battlefield land

See AWARDS, page 5

NEW GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Petersburg National Battlefield is beginning work on a new General Management Plan, Superintendent Michael O. Hill announced in May. The plan will replace a 1965 Master Plan and guide the management and operation of the park for the next ten to fifteen years. The planning process will last approximately eighteen months and will rely on extensive public input. "Local citizen involvement is extremely important," Hill emphasized. Public meetings will be held to identify issues and concerns and to develop and

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discuss alternatives. Newsletters will be produced to keep interested parties informed about plan development. "This must be a community effort," stated Hill. "All of the communities and groups who are affected by how we do our job need to participate in this process."

"This planning process will be different from other National Park Service planning efforts in several ways," Hill said. One of the ways is use of the Internet. "Through the Internet we can find out what people all over the country think about what we should be doing. Petersburg National Battlefield is a national treasure. We work for all the people of the United States. We hope this will be a way to reach them." The battlefield has a "home page" on the Internet with a variety of information about the park and its history. The Internet address for the home page is http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_info.htm. The Internet address for the planning process is http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_plan.htm.

Petersburg National Battlefield was established by Congress in 1926 to "commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies..." The House of Representatives also stated that "...Petersburg was the final field where the fratricidal struggle [the Civil War] was fought to a finish. There, if anywhere, should be a permanent memorial to a restored peace between the States."

The Petersburg Campaign lasted nine-and-a-half months and raged over 2,100 square miles of southern Virginia. There were 109 separate armed fights ranging in size from major battles to simple "affairs." "Since the early days of the park," Hill observed, "the biggest challenge has been to figure out what's really important."

See **PETERSBURG**, page 7

BENTONVILLE BATTLEFIELD DESIGNATED A NHL

On June 19, 1996, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt awarded National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation to Bentonville Battlefield in Johnston County, North Carolina. The 6,500-acre landmark includes the site of the conflict, Union and Confederate earthworks, remaining portions of the historic road system, and one building, the Harper House, which was used as a hospital for the Union XIV Army Corps.

The Battle of Bentonville (March 19-21, 1865) was Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's final opportunity to conclusively defeat Union Gen. William T. Sherman's army as it marched through the Carolinas. The battle marked the last occasion of the Civil War on which a Confederate army mounted an all-out offensive to overwhelm a wing of a major Union army. Union forces withstood five Confederate attacks on the first day of battle and ultimately ensured Sherman's victory. Johnston's defeat at Bentonville was the death knell of the Confederacy, for it fatally weakened the South's last mobile field army.

Bentonville was the largest Civil War battle fought in North Carolina; nearly 90,000 combatants contested approximately 6,000 acres of land. No other engagement during the remainder of the war involved as many men or covered as much ground.

Bentonville Battlefield's designation brings the number of National Historic Landmarks to 2,196. NHL designation recognizes properties that possess *exceptional* value in commemorating or illustrating United States history.

For more information about NHLs, contact Kira Badamo at the National Historic Landmarks Program, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20013-7127 or (202) 343-5279.

construction, parking lots, visitor centers, scene restoration, etc.).

If you have not received an application in the past and would like to be added to the list of organizations receiving the 1997 Partnership Funding Application, please contact Ginger Carter at (202) 343-1210, by e-mail at ginger_carter@nps.gov, or fill out and return the form on the back page of this newsletter.

THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM'S PRIORITY I CIVIL WAR SITES

ALABAMA

Mobile Bay (Forts Morgan & Gaines)

ARKANSAS

Prairie Grove

GEORGIA

Allatoona
Chickamauga
Kennesaw Mountain
Ringgold Gap

KENTUCKY

Mill Springs
Perryville

LOUISIANA

Port Hudson

MARYLAND

Antietam
Monocacy
South Mountain

MISSISSIPPI

Brices Cross Roads
Chickasaw Bayou
Corinth
Port Gibson
Raymond
Vicksburg

MISSOURI

Fort Davidson
Newtonia

NEWMEXICO

Glorieta Pass

NORTH CAROLINA

Bentonville

OKLAHOMA

Honey Springs

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

Secessionville

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Fort Donelson
Spring Hill

VIRGINIA

Boydton Plank Road
Brandy Station
Bristoe Station
Cedar Creek
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights
Chancellorsville
Cold Harbor
Second Deep Bottom
Fisher's Hill
Gaines' Mill
Glendale
First Kernstown
Malvern Hill
Second Manassas
Mine Run
North Anna
Petersburg
Spotsylvania Court House
White Oak Road
Wilderness

WEST VIRGINIA

Harpers Ferry
Rich Mountain

ARKANSAS OFFERS GRANTS FOR BATTLEFIELD INTERPRETATION

On September 1, Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee announced that the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) is offering matching grants to help finance interpretation of Arkansas Civil War sites. The grants will be financed with partnership funding from the ABPP and can be used to create exhibit panels for Civil War sites that currently lack interpretation or are poorly interpreted.

"The goal of this special initiative is to increase Civil War heritage tourism in Arkansas," AHPP Director Cathy Slater said. "The economic benefits of heritage tourism will provide a strong incentive for preservation of Civil War-related properties across Arkansas."

The grants will be awarded in \$1,000 increments and must be matched by a minimum of \$1,000 in cash. Public and private organizations, as well as individuals, may apply for matching funds through the program. Each application will be reviewed by a panel of historians and preservationists before the AHPP's grants committee awards the funds in January 1997. All applications must be postmarked no later than December 1, 1996, to be considered for funding.

For more information or to receive an application packet, write AHPP, Battlefield Interpretation Initiative, 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201, call the agency at (501) 324-9880, or send e-mail to info@dah.state.ar.us.

NEW PLANNING MODEL USED AT PRAIRIE GROVE

The ABPP is pleased to announce the publication of the *Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park 1996 Master Plan*. This plan combines public input, site and viewshed analysis, acquisition and easement planning, and geographic information systems (GIS) technology.

The planning technique used by the authors--Karen C. Hanna, Department of Landscape Architecture, and Dr. W. Fred Limp and R. Brian Culpcpper, Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST), all of the University of Arkansas--uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to overlay data about historic areas, present and future uses, modern viewsheds, and interpretive areas in a way that allows the public to understand visually which parts of the battlefield are most important and in need of preservation. This technique also helps battlefield managers, in this case Arkansas State Parks, to make informed decisions regarding 1) battlefield protection, e.g., determining which historic lands currently outside the boundary of the park should be targeted for acquisition, for conservation easements, or for screening to protect the historic viewshed; 2) park uses, e.g., which areas within the park are best suited for historic landscape restoration, vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes, and recreational or passive uses; and 3) battlefield interpretation, e.g., how best to design driving and walking tours based on viewshed analysis and historic significance.

The ABPP encouraged this study and funded the master plan. CAST and the ABPP have also begun a similar study of the Honey Springs Battlefield in Oklahoma, using the same planning model.

The 94-page *Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park 1996 Master Plan* includes a plethora of base maps, site

and use diagrams, viewshed cross-sections, color composite maps, and eight helpful appendices (one of which explains the computerized design techniques used for the project). *For copies of the plan, contact Karen C. Hanna, Department of Landscape Architecture, 231 Memorial Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 575-5617.*

HOUSE PASSES WASHITA BATTLEFIELD SITE BILL

The House of Representatives passed the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1996 as part of the omnibus 1997 Federal budget legislation in late September. The Washita bill (HR 3099) was originally introduced in March by Representative Frank D. Lucas (R-Oklahoma). In July, Cheyenne peace chief Lawrence Hart, Dr. Bob Blackburn of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and Jerry Rogers of the National Park Service testified in favor of the bill before the House Subcommittee on Parks, Forests, and Lands. No opposing testimony was given.

The bill seeks to establish a 326-acre National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service to "recognize the importance of the Battle of the Washita as a nationally significant element of frontier military history and as a symbol of the struggles of the Southern Great Plains tribes" to maintain their traditional lifeways. The bill also provides for intrinsic involvement of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe in the site's plans and interpretation.

Another important part of the bill concerns acquisition of property for the new site. The State of Oklahoma "will work with local land owners to acquire and hold in perpetuity conservation easements in the vicinity of the National Historic Site" as deemed necessary for its visual and interpretive integrity. The

intent of the easements will be to keep occupancy of the land in private ownership and use of the land in general agriculture.

The Battle of Washita was one of the largest engagements between Plains tribes and the United States Army on the Southern Great Plains. On the night of November 27, 1868, the 7th U.S. Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. George A. Custer, attacked the sleeping Cheyenne village of Black Kettle, a peace chief. The cavalrymen killed or wounded more than 150 Indians, many of them women and children.

Today, the battlefield is a National Historic Landmark, and the cultural landscape is essentially intact. The Cheyenne village site has not been altered substantially except by periodic flooding of the Washita River. If approved by the Senate and the President, the Act will permanently preserve this nearly pristine site.

For additional information, contact Dr. Bob Blackburn, Deputy SHPO, Oklahoma Historical Society, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4997.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST DONATES FUNDS FOR SOUTH MOUNTAIN LAND

In May 1996, the National Park Trust (NPT), a non-profit land conservancy, donated \$26,000 to the National Park Service (NPS) to preserve .92 acres of important battlefield land atop South Mountain, the site of the first major Civil War engagement in Maryland.

The Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., (CMHL) executed the transfer of title on behalf of the National Park Service using funds donated for that specific purpose by the National Park Trust. The land will be preserved in perpetuity as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The donation

ontributes to Civil War preservationists' longtime goal to preserve the "Iron Brigade" battlefield site.

"We are pleased to have been able to step in and work with the Central Maryland Heritage League to secure this land on behalf of the National Park Service," said Bruce Craig, Executive Director of the NPT. "In this era of tight Federal budgets, when the NPS has insufficient funds to preserve and protect America's parklands, we were pleased to be able to make these funds available," Craig noted. "We are extremely grateful to the NPT for joining with us in preserving this important South Mountain battlefield property," added CMHL President George Brigham Jr.

The .92-acre parcel is located across from the old South Mountain Inn, which served as headquarters for Confederate Brig. Gen. D.H. Hill during the battle. The land preserved is part of Hill's staging area for the Confederate assault, the site of a Confederate battery, and a central piece of the battlefield where Union General John Gibbon's men won the sobriquet "The Iron Brigade."

Founded in 1983, the National Park Trust is a private, non-profit land conservancy funded through individual and institutional contributions and grants. The NPT is the only nationally based land trust exclusively dedicated to preserving and protecting America's endangered National Park lands. Through cooperative efforts with willing sellers, the NPT facilitates land transactions, and in some cases secures lands for which there are no or insufficient Federally appropriated moneys.

For National Parks Trust information, contact Bruce Craig, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 110, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 223-6722 x106. For information about the Central Maryland Heritage League, contact George Brigham Jr., P.O. Box 721, Middletown, MD 21769, or (301) 371-7090.

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on the two mountains surrounding the fort. In addition, the State of Missouri has agreed to manage any donated battlefield lands. David Roggensees, the Site Manager, accepted the award.

Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Inc., West Virginia. The RMBF, established in 1990, has acquired more than 400 acres of core battlefield land with support from the APCWS, The Civil War Trust's commemorative coin funds, and considerable private fundraising. With funding assistance from the ABPP, the foundation has emerged as a regional leader in protecting and interpreting the Civil War resources along the historic Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike. The award was accepted by Phyllis Baxter, Executive Director of the Foundation.

Chattanooga Area Sites Assessment Planning Team, Tennessee and Georgia. Spurred by rapid urban growth, the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park initiated a multi-state partnership planning effort to document and evaluate Civil War battlefield land in the Chattanooga area outside the park boundaries. With funding from the ABPP, the project has brought together municipal, county, regional, and state agencies on land-use planning, economic development, tourism, and historic preservation, and emphasized public outreach to community members and landowners. Planning team members, now working to implement the plan, include the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Planning Agency, the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, the Georgia Historic Preservation Division, and the Southeast Field Area of the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance program. Pat Reed, Superintendent of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP, accepted the award on behalf of the planning team.

Past recipients of the ABPP's Battlefield Preservation Award are the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Mill Springs (Kentucky) Battlefield Association, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Arkansas State Parks, East Carolina University's Underwater Archaeology Program, the Fort Fisher (North Carolina) Restoration Committee, and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. (Kansas City, Missouri).

MUSEUM OPENS AT MOUNT INDEPENDENCE

In late-July, the State of Vermont dedicated a new museum and visitors center at Mount Independence, the fortified peninsula jutting into Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga. According to archaeologist David Starbuck, who conducts digs at the site, the archaeological record of "The Mount" is one of the most intact for a Revolutionary War site. Artifacts discovered in the ongoing archaeological investigation of Mount Independence, along with displays about the site's history, are the main attractions at the new museum and visitors center.

In 1776, the Continental Congress sent 12,000 soldiers to man the garrison at Mount Independence in hopes of dissuading a British attack on the American northern frontier. In October of that year, British ships threatened Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, but the bristling forts compelled the British to return to Canada, where they remained for more than a year. Some 2,500 American troops remained through the winter, and many died of disease and exposure.

For more information about visiting The Mount, contact the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 135 State Street, Drawer 33, Montpelier, VT 05609-1201, (802) 828-3226.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MARYLAND FOX'S, TURNER'S, AND CRAMPTON'S GAPS

In September 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate army invaded Maryland to carry the Civil War into the North. Lee then separated his army into five columns as part of a plan to take the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan, moving his army from Washington, DC, to intercept Lee's forces, learned of the Confederate plan in Frederick, Maryland. Hoping to destroy Lee's divided army, McClellan ordered two Union army corps to force their way through three passes in South Mountain: Fox's, Turner's, and Crampton's Gaps. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division and the Confederate cavalry defended the passes. After a hard fight on September 14, the Federals gained the gaps, but the battle for South Mountain provided the Confederates with time enough to force the surrender of the 11,000 Union troops at Harpers Ferry. Lee withdrew from South Mountain and regrouped his army behind Antietam Creek, setting the stage for the Battle of Antietam on September 17.

Preservation of this site began in the early-twentieth century when the National Park Service (NPS) and the State of Maryland established parks (part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail along the mountain's crest and Gathland State Park in Crampton's Gap, respectively) in the area. Local preservation activity began in the 1980s when Frederick County purchased agricultural easements on battlefield land at the base of the mountain. During this time, the Maryland Environmental Trust also acquired conservation easements in the area.

In 1989, local residents established the Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., (CMHL) to preserve rural landscapes and historic sites in Washington and Frederick counties. The CMHL has raised more than \$100,000 to protect the South Mountain battlefield by "selling" symbolic, square-foot parcels of the site. Maryland's Program Open Space (POS), a state agency that funds the protection of agricultural land, has worked with CMHL to develop a battlefield land acquisition plan. Since 1990, CMHL has acquired more than 62 acres, including 22 acres paid for in part by The Civil War Trust and 25 acres bought with Civil War commemorative coin revenue. In 1992, POS secured a total of \$4.2 million, the combination of an ISTEPA grant and a required match, to protect battlefield land at South Mountain. POS has helped protect more than 430 acres to date.

Today the CMHL, the State of Maryland, and the NPS protect more than 913 acres of the battlefield. An additional .92 acres was added in May 1996 as a result of a \$26,000 donation to the NPS by the National Park Trust. Frederick County is currently negotiating with several property owners to acquire additional easements and the Maryland Historic Trust is using funds provided by the ABPP to survey historic resources associated with the battlefield.

To learn more about preservation activity at this site, contact Judy Ashley, Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., P.O. Box 721, Middletown, MD 21769, (301) 371-7090, or Grant deHart, Program Open Space, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, MD 21401, (410) 974-3581.

This is the third in a series of Civil War battlefield profiles to appear in
Battlefield Update.

ITINERARIES HIGHLIGHT FORTS AND BATTLEFIELDS

Military history buffs and family vacation planners rejoice: the National Park Service (NPS) and American Express recently announced a new travel itinerary series called *Discover Our Shared Heritage*. The first two itineraries in the series are "South and West Texas" and "Along the Georgia-Florida Coast." Included in the full-color itineraries are National Parks, National Historic Landmarks, and sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In both itineraries, historic forts and battle sites make up nearly 25% of all tour stops. NPS Director Roger Kennedy noted that "visiting these sites can help foster an understanding and appreciation of our Nation's heritage and encourage the preservation of these significant places as living parts of our communities."

The travel itineraries are self-guided tours that include a brief historical account of each place's significance in American history and culture. Travelers can use the maps, photographs, and sources of additional information about each site to customize tours targeting specific geographic areas, historic periods, or historical themes.

Visitors to Texas can use the "South and West Texas" itinerary to find their way to the Alamo, Fort Sam Houston, the Palo Alto Battlefield, the Fort Stockton Historic District, and Spanish presidios. Vacationing in the southeast? "Along the Georgia and Florida Coast" can point you to Fort King George, Fort Frederica, Castillo de San Marcos, and Fort Jefferson, among others.

For ordering information, contact the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20013-7127 or (202) 343-9536, FAX (202) 343-1836.

In 1990, Congress created the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to determine which of the 10,500 armed conflicts of the Civil War were nationally important. In 1993, the Commission identified 384 "principal battles" in twenty-six states. Not surprisingly, Virginia led the list with 123 sites. Eighteen of those sites were part of the Petersburg Campaign.

"The National Park Service manages seven of the Petersburg Campaign sites," the Superintendent noted. "There are other outstanding organizations like Pamplin Park, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, and the Conservation Fund that manage parts of four other battlefields on the Commission's list. We hope that by working with landowners, communities, and organizations we can determine what role the National Park Service should play, not only in managing the park, but in encouraging heritage preservation and heritage tourism in southern Virginia. We hope to develop a plan that benefits everyone."

Petersburg National Battlefield consists of ten units totaling 2,700 acres in Hopewell, Petersburg, and Prince George and Dinwiddie counties. The best known are the City Point Unit in Hopewell, the Main Unit in Petersburg, and the Five Forks Unit in Dinwiddie County. The battlefield receives more than 400,000 visitors and brings more than \$12 million into the tri-cities area annually.

For additional information about the Petersburg National Battlefield 1996 General Management Plan, contact Superintendent Hill at 1539 Hickory Hill Road, Petersburg, VA 23803 or (804) 732-4210 or visit the park's planning Internet site at http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_plan.htm.

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

MacMillan Travel recently published an updated and expanded version of *The Civil War Trust's Official Guide to the Civil War Discovery Trail*, a Frommer's Guide. The Discovery Trail links more than 420 Civil War sites in twenty-four states. Destinations include battlefields, historic homes, stops on the underground railroad, cemeteries, museums, parks, and other historic places.

Organized by state, the *Official Guide* provides a description of each site with detailed, easy to follow information about hours and days of operation, admission fees, addresses and phone numbers, accessibility, gift shops, museums, visitor centers, and dining and camping facilities. The book features historical information, maps, photographs, and an introduction by noted scholar and Pulitzer Prize winning author Dr. James M. McPherson.

The newly updated and expanded 272-page *Official Guide* is \$11.95. All sales proceeds support the work of The Civil War Trust. To order by phone, call toll-free 1-888-CWTRAIL. To order by mail, send a check to The Civil War Trust, 4407 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304. Add \$4 for shipping and handling and \$.50 for each additional copy. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. Orders will be shipped within forty-eight hours.

In July, the Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, Inc., published the *Monmouth Battlefield National Landmark Planning Guide*, a plan for the historical interpretation of, and economic development near, the famous Revolutionary War battlefield. The document focuses on acquiring land for facility development, designing a driving tour of the battlefield, and establishing the

Museum of Women in the American Revolution. *For more information, contact the Friends at P.O. Box 122, Tennent, NJ 07763.*

The American Battlefield Protection Program recently published its first full-color program brochure entitled "**Working Together to Preserve America's Historic Battlefields.**" The brochure outlines the ABPP's mission, technical services, and partnership funding process, and lists reference sources and national preservation partners. *For free copies, write to: ABPP, Publications, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington DC 20013-7127.*

The Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation

Strategies for Preservation and Partnerships

September 18-21, 1996
Radisson Read House Hotel
Chattanooga, Tennessee

*The ABPP would like to
thank its partners and the
moderators, speakers, and
attendees for an informative,
exciting conference in
Chattanooga.*

Transcripts of all conference sessions will be available later this year. If you would like to receive copies, please contact Tanya Gossett of the ABPP at the address on the back page, at (202) 343-3449, or by e-mail at tanya_gossett@nps.gov.

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Please send a 1997 American Battlefield Protection Program Funding Application to:

Mr./Ms. _____

Return this form to: National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250,
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