

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

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



PRESIDENT SIGNS OMNIBUS PARKS BILL

President Clinton signed the **Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996** (P.L. 104-333), thereafter cited as the Act, into law on November 12, 1996. Several of the Act's 116 sections concern battlefield preservation, military sites, and military history.

Division I of the Act contains triad legislation about national parks and historic preservation. The new law creates a public-private partnership to manage the **Presidio** in San Francisco, California (Sections 101-106). According to Congress, this innovative step "minimizes cost to the United States Treasury and makes efficient use of private sector resources." The Act establishes the Presidio Trust, a "wholly owned government corporation," and defines the roles of the National Park Service and the Presidio Trust in the management of Presidio lands, facilities, and programs.

The Act creates the **Washita Battlefield National Historic Site** in Oklahoma (Sec. 607). The new park commemorates the November 27, 1868, battle where the U.S. 7th Cavalry attacked Peace Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Black Kettle and more than 150 Indians were killed. The National Historic Site testifies to "the struggle of the Southern Great Plains tribes to maintain their traditional lifeways." The Act also creates a new affiliated unit of the National Park System, the **Aleutian World War II**

National Historic Area in Unalaska (Sec. 513). This affiliated unit symbolizes in part "the role of the Aleut people and the Aleutian islands in the defense of the United States in World War II."

The new law also establishes the **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District and Commission** in Virginia (Sec. 606). The Commission will be made up of representatives from the public and private sectors. The Commission will oversee development of a plan for protecting and interpreting the natural, cultural, and historic resources of the District, and will designate a management entity to administer the District.

Congress, through the Act, directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of **Revolutionary War and War of 1812** sites (Sec. 603). The two-year study will identify the sites, determine their relative significance, assess short- and long-term threats to the sites, and provide alternatives for their preservation and interpretation.

Several other sections have a direct impact on Civil War sites. The Act authorizes construction of an interpretive visitor center at **Corinth**, Mississippi (Sec. 602). Shiloh National Military Park will administer the facility. The Act also increases the authorization for completion of the relocation of a highway around **Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park** in Georgia/Tennessee (Sec. 605).

The new law contains several important programmatic provisions that affect battlefield preservation and interpretation. It formally authorizes the

PRESERVATION AGENDA SET AT CONFERENCE

More than 210 people attended the **Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation: Strategies for Preservation and Partnerships** in Chattanooga, Tennessee, from September 18-21, 1996. The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), in partnership with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the Georgia Civil War Commission, the Georgia Department of Historic Resources, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Tennessee Historical Commission, hosted the conference in downtown Chattanooga.

Earlier battlefield protection conferences focused on the initial steps of land acquisition and management and on grass-roots organization for battlefield preservation groups. This conference looked closely at expanding successful preservation partnerships and encouraging activism that preserves threatened historic battlefields. The ultimate goal of the conference, which assembled battlefield managers and staff, community planners, non-profit organizations, government officials, historians, and conservationists from around the country, was to help solidify the national battlefield preservation movement.

The conference included five general sessions: Interpretation and Education; Heritage Tourism and Economic Development; Land-Use Planning

GLORIETA PASS SITES PROTECTED

Sharpshooters Ridge, the ruins of Pigeon's Ranch, and four additional properties at the heart of the **Glorieta Pass Battlefield**, site of the West's most important Civil War battle, are now part of Pecos National Historical Park near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Conservation Fund, which bought the five properties as additions to the National Historical Park, announced on September 23, 1996, that it had transferred the fifth property to the National Park Service (NPS). The other lands had been transferred to the NPS over the past five years. The Conservation Fund bought the properties from

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owners willing to sell their land at a time when the NPS lacked funds to make the purchases.

The Conservation Fund purchased the properties between 1990 to 1996 using monies from its Southwest Revolving Fund, which was established with grants from the Hoblitzelle and Summerlee Foundations of Dallas, Texas, a loan from the National Park Trust, and a grant from The Civil War Trust. The Southwest Revolving Fund provides money to acquire and hold conservation land until public funding is available. When funding becomes available, the land is sold to a public agency and the revolving fund is replenished so it can be used for other projects.

On March 28, 1862, fierce fighting took place in and around Pigeon's Ranch, a trading post on the Santa Fe Trail. Union forces used the ranch buildings, one of which still stands, during the fighting. From Sharpshooters Ridge, high above the ranch, Union riflemen fired down on the advancing Confederates. The Battle of Glorieta Pass ended with the Confederates in possession of Pigeon's Ranch and in control of the field, but a Union raid at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass destroyed the Confederates' baggage train. Without ammunition and supplies, the Confederates abandoned their hopes of seizing the Colorado gold fields and began an arduous retreat to El Paso, Texas.

A nonprofit organization, The Conservation Fund acts to protect the nation's land and water resources in partnership with other organizations, public agencies, foundations, corporations, and individuals. To date, The Conservation Fund has helped its partners safeguard wildlife habitat, community greenspace, and historic sites totaling more than 1 million acres in forty-four states. For additional information, contact The Conservation Fund at 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22209.

CONFERENCE, from page 1

and Legal Tools; Friends Groups and Networking; and Fundraising. These broad topics illustrate the range of activities performed by battlefield preservationists. Panelists and moderators included representatives from Federal, state, and local governments, national non-profit organizations, and battlefield friends groups. Speakers lectured on various battlefield preservation issues and presented case studies of successful efforts, including fundraising campaigns, local and regional preservation planning projects, heritage tourism marketing strategies, and building active and effective friends groups.

In a final wrap-up session, conference participants endeavoured to design a five-year preservation action plan for America's historic battlefields. They reviewed the collective history of the battlefield preservation movement and its successes and failures. Session leaders then asked each participant to reflect on the earlier panel discussions, and to consider important actions that need to occur to continue and improve upon the current state of battlefield preservation in the next five years. The term "action" was chosen to represent a new idea and the means to accomplish that idea. Participants generated one action for each of the five broad topics considered during the conference. They also considered at what organizational levels--local, state, or national--these actions should be implemented.

To consolidate these actions, participants divided into three discussion groups that represented individual sites, federal, state, and local governments, and a variety of other battlefield preservation groups, including national non-profit organizations, Civil War round tables, and tourism agencies. Each group refined a list of the most compelling actions and presented it to the general session. After all of the groups reported, the participants ranked each action. Using these scores, the ABPP

culled a list of the most important battlefield preservation activities that need to be accomplished in the next five years (see sidebar).

Inherent to many of the recommended actions were three broad ideas. The first was that land acquisition and protection must remain the priority in battlefield preservation. Second, a national clearinghouse is needed to coordinate with state and local governments and organizations on issues such as fundraising, interpretation, and legal tools available to battlefield preservationists. This organization would maintain a series of brochures and workbooks in the areas of preservation law, land management, fundraising, friends groups, etc. The third concern was to develop interactive teaching agendas with school systems. Participants noted that by involving artists, writers, and historians in the education process, students can learn about America's battle sites as places of social and political change and literary and artistic inspiration, as well as of history.

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.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ACTION AGENDA

The following list contains the highest scoring actions from each of the five categories examined during the Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

1. Encourage state and local school systems to use historic battlefields and other accessible resources in lesson plans and curricula.
2. Educate local and regional political and business leaders about the importance of preservation to the community at large.
3. At the national level, provide workshops, brochures, and other training aids to instruct preservationists at the regional level about effective educational and interpretive practices.

HERITAGE TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Educate local officials about the economic benefits of tourism to the community at large.
2. Develop creative marketing strategies for diverse types of sites in the same geographic area or sites that are thematically related. Groups of sites can cur expenses by marketing collectively.
3. Gather solid data on tourism and visitation statistics for non-NPS sites. Present this information to local governments as a demonstration of the economic benefits of heritage tourism.

FUNDRAISING

1. Promote the reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), a funding source for acquisition and enhancement of historic resources.
2. Establish reliable and sustainable sources of funding to support staff salaries and programmatic costs at battlefield sites. Investigate the establishment of endowments at sites.
3. Promote creative fundraising strategies, such as having 1% of all new local construction revenues dedicated to the acquisition and preservation of nearby battlefield lands.

LEGAL TOOLS AND LAND-USE PLANNING

1. Encourage state governments to establish permanent easement programs that help protect cultural and natural landscapes.
2. Establish/designate a central agency to provide land-use planning and legal information through publications and workshops.
3. Actively participate in local planning and zoning processes. Build cultural resource management into local land-use plans and zoning codes.

FRIENDS GROUPS AND NETWORKING

1. Establish a national clearinghouse that provides friends groups with information about fundraising, establishing friends organizations, legal tools, etc.
2. Mobilize grassroot support to influence local and state preservation legislation.
3. Establish friends groups for sites associated with all wars, not just the Civil War.

National Park Service's **American Battlefield Protection Program** to "assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments at all levels in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil" (Sec. 604). Although Congress has funded the ABPP since 1990, the program was never officially authorized. The Act also reauthorizes the **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** through fiscal year 2000 (Sec. 509).

The Act authorizes the National Park Service to dispose of historic and reproduction museum objects as appropriate, including conveying "un-needed museum objects and collections to private tax-exempt institutions and to specified non-Federal governmental entities" (Sec. 804). It transfers certain parcels of Federal real property "to assist in the effort to... establish within the District of Columbia a national memorial to Japanese American patriotism in World War II" (Sec. 514). The Act also transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service lands to be managed as part of the **Manzanar National Historic Site** in California (Sec. 515).

Division II of the Act creates nine new heritage areas, including the **Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area** (Sections 201-209), the **Augusta Canal National Heritage Area** in Georgia (Sections 301-311), and the **South Carolina National Heritage Corridor** (Sections 601-608). The Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area targets 38 sites identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as significant. The Augusta Canal National Heritage Area and the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor encompass battlefields and other historic sites related to the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, and the Civil War.

The Library of Congress' **Thomas: Legislation Information on the Internet** contains full-text versions of major legislation, including the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.html>

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR OMNIBUS PROJECTS

Although the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 has passed, the 104th Congress did not appropriate funds to carry out the Act's projects. The 105th Congress will consider this as it debates the FY1998 Federal budget.

For current information about the status of requested appropriation legislation, visit the ABPP's World Wide Web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/abpp/abpp.html>.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN UPDATE

During 1995-1996, the Secretary of the Interior, working in partnership with The Civil War Trust, authorized the expenditure of \$3,645,744 in Civil War commemorative coin revenues. The approved expenditures are found in the table below.

State and Federal agencies and preservation groups have raised more than \$6.6 million to supplement the \$3.6 million from the coin revenues. Together these funds have been or are being used to purchase almost 5,000 acres of battlefield land. The Secretary authorized The Civil War Trust (CWT) to hold

some of the approved expenditures in reserve for the Perryville and Mill Springs battlefields in Kentucky. These reserved funds will be used to match ISTEPA funds that Kentucky has set aside for battlefield land acquisition. The CWT will ask the Secretary to approve the expenditure of funds for specific parcels at these two battlefields as negotiations continue.

According to the United States Mint, sales of Civil War commemorative coins generated \$5,909,649. Based on this and the amount of approved expenditures, the ABPP estimates that \$2.26 million in coin revenues remain for the acquisition of endangered battlefield lands. The ABPP anticipates receiving five to ten additional applications from The Civil War Trust in 1997.

BATTLEFIELD	AMOUNT
Harpers Ferry, WV	\$ 483,172
Antietam, MD	\$ 50,000
Third Winchester, VA	\$ 500,000
Malvern Hill, VA	\$ 419,000
Cedar Creek, VA	\$ 72,993
Rich Mountain, WV	\$ 11,100
Prairie Grove, AR	\$ 126,400
Spring Hill, TN	\$ 200,000
Corinth, MS	\$ 342,000
Mill Springs, KY	\$ 155,000
Resaca, GA	\$ 500,000
Perryville, KY	\$ 300,000
Brice's Cross Roads, MS	\$ 125,000
Glorieta Pass, NM	\$ 50,000
South Mountain, MD	\$ 236,079
Pilot Knob, MO	\$ 75,000

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE ALLATOONA PASS, GEORGIA

On September 2, 1864, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army captured Atlanta, Georgia, a railroad hub and manufacturing center. Federal forces then used the Western & Atlantic Railroad as their supply line into Georgia. The Confederates struck the railroad in a series of attacks, attempting to cut the supply line and force the Federals to abandon Atlanta and retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French's troops moved to take the railroad at Allatoona Pass, hoping to block the narrow 95-foot railroad cut through the Allatoona Mountains. French arrived on October 5 and demanded the surrender of the Union division defending the pass. After receiving a negative reply, French attacked. Although outnumbered, the Union outer line survived a sustained two-and-a-half hour attack before falling back and regrouping in an earthen star fort. French attacked repeatedly, but the fort held. The Confederates began to run out of ammunition, and reports of approaching Union reinforcements compelled them to withdraw. This Union victory, along with other engagements along the Western & Atlantic Railroad, helped secure Federal control of the supply lines, and, in part, encouraged Sherman to carry out his March to the Sea in November and December, 1864.

Preservation activity at Allatoona Pass began when the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) constructed Allatoona Lake in 1949. While purchasing land within the lake's watershed, they acquired 272 acres of the battlefield. No additional preservation occurred at the site until 1994 when the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) developed an acquisition plan using funds provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). Concurrently, the Etowah Valley Historical Society and the COE, through a partnership agreement, began developing a self-guided interpretive trail for protected areas of the battlefield; part of the trail opened in the spring of 1996. Representatives from the historical society also participated in the 1995 Atlanta Campaign Policy Conference, a two-day work session to develop a battlefield preservation strategy for the Atlanta Campaign Corridor. The conference was a joint effort of the ABPP, the APCWS, and the Georgia Civil War Commission. In 1996, the Etowah Valley Historical Society began to develop a preservation plan for the battlefield, made possible by funds from the ABPP. The historical society is also working to establish a national Friends of Allatoona Pass group to promote the site's preservation.

Today the COE protects and maintains several significant battlefield features: the wartime route of the Western & Atlantic Railroad through Allatoona Pass, the site of supply warehouses along the tracks, more than half of the star fort, the Eastern Redoubt and other earthworks, and several acres north of Emerson-Allatoona Road. Although portions of the battlefield outside the COE's property are currently developed as large residential lots or recreational areas, it retains much of its Civil War appearance.

To learn more about preservation activity at this site, contact Guy Parmenter, Etowah Valley Historical Society, P.O. Box 457, Cartersville, GA 30120, (770) 382-0500, or Carl Etheridge, Park Ranger, Allatoona Lake Management Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 487, Cartersville, GA 30120, (770) 382-4700.

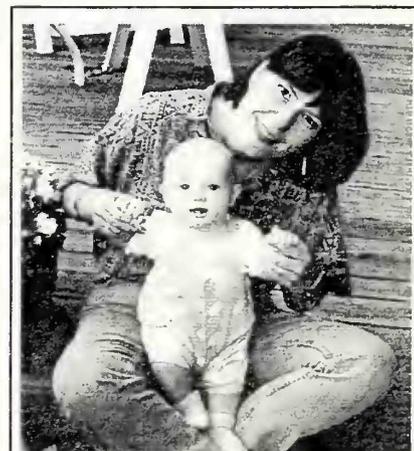


This is the fourth in a series of Civil War battlefield profiles to appear in
Battlefield Update.

SHRIMPTON LEAVING ABPP

Rebecca "Becky" Shrimpton is leaving the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) to pursue a career as a jazz vocalist. This is no surprise to Becky's friends and associates who know that music has always been this gifted, classically-trained singer's true calling. Becky has been accepted for graduate study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts, and is moving north to begin her studies in January 1997.

Becky has been a historic preservation planner for ten years and joined the ABPP in 1993. She was instrumental in creating the Partnership Funding Program and forging many of the professional relationships that the ABPP now enjoys with its local, state, and Federal partners. Becky is an intrinsic part of the program and will be sorely missed.



Becky with son Sam

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

The National Park Service and the Natural Lands Trust, Inc, have published *A Community Guide to Protecting Civil War Battlefield Sites and Features in the Fredericksburg Region of Virginia*. Although the guide focuses on historic resources associated with Civil War activity near Fredericksburg, it addresses preservation and development issues faced by numerous other quickly-growing suburban communities.

The *Community Guide* was developed to help educate local citizens and residential developers about the unique Civil War resources in the area. The guide presents several development alternatives for historically sensitive land, and encourages private property owners to become stewards of the Civil War resources that can literally be found in their own back yard.

The American Battlefield Protection Program strongly recommends this concise, informative, and easily understandable publication to local planning offices, battlefield friends groups, developers, and landowners interested in successfully balancing battlefield preservation with full-density development.

For information about how to obtain copies of *A Community Guide*, contact the Natural Lands Trust, Inc, Hindacy Farms, 1031 Palmers Mill Road, Media, PA 19063, (610) 353-5587.

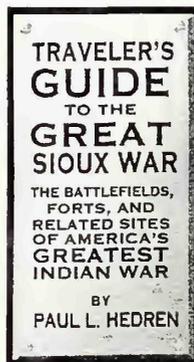


The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) recently published a brochure about *The U.S.-Mexican War* as part of its "Visiting Battlefields" series. This handsome brochure includes a history of the war, brief profiles of nineteen related historic sites, and information about what to expect

when visiting sites in the United States and Mexico. Copies in English and Spanish are available from the NPCA, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 233-6722.



The Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 was one of America's most famous Indian wars, and tens of thousands of people each year continue to seek its legacy in the northcentral United States. To help visitors understand, locate, and experience the twenty-two battlefields and numerous other historic sites associated with that war, historian Paul L. Hedren has written a *Traveler's Guide to the Great Sioux War: The Battlefields, Forts, and Related Sites of America's Greatest Indian War* (published by the Montana Historical Society Press, 128 pages, 96 illustrations, 5 maps, paperback, \$10.95).



The guidebook follows the campaigns of Crook, Terry, Custer, Miles, and others against Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. *Traveler's Guide* provides a running narrative of the campaigns broken by "Getting There" sidebars highlighting the fifty-four places--including battlefields, forts, staging areas, Indian reservations, and village sites--critical to the story of the Great Sioux War. "Getting There" entries provide directions to each site, a brief statement of the site's role in the war, an indication of whether the site is on public or private land, tips about other nearby Great Sioux War sites, and occasionally a note about site preservation or lack thereof.

Well organized, clearly written, and replete with easy-to-read maps and contemporary and historic photographs, the *Traveler's Guide* is useful for the

curious motorist and the armchair explorer. To purchase a copy, contact the Montana Historical Society Museum Store at 1-800-243-9900, or check your local bookstore.



Joseph E. Brent and W. Stephen McBride have completed a report entitled "**Conflict, Occupation and Contraband: Corinth, Mississippi in the Civil War, an Archaeological and Historical Research Project.**" The October 1996 report details the historical and archaeological investigation of a significant contraband (runaway slave) camp that existed outside of Corinth between late-1862 and the end of January 1864. This report was funded by the ABPP and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. For copies, contact Michael Beard, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, at (601) 359-6940, or Rosemary Williams, Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission, at (601) 287-1328.

NOTICES

The Council of American Revolutionary Sites (CARS) is hosting **An Account of the Action From Brandywine to Monmouth: A Seminar on the Impact of the Revolutionary War on the Delaware Valley**, March 14-16, 1997. For registration information, contact Karen Rehm, Seminar Chairman, at (610) 783-1044.



The Blue & Gray Education Society's (BGES) 1997 Educational Program begins with **Two Great Rebel Armies** in San Antonio, Texas. The event will be held from January 30 - February 2. For registration information, contact the BGES Seminar Coordinator at 416 Beck Street, Norfolk, VA 23503.

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