

# BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Newsletter of the American Battlefield Protection Program

Summer 1999, No. 73

## “Save America’s Treasures” Grants Awarded

On May 19, 1999, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and National Park Service Director Robert Stanton announced the recipients of the 1999 Historic Preservation Fund Grants to “Save America’s Treasures.” President Clinton proposed funding these “Millennium Grants” in his Fiscal Year 1999 budget, and Congress approved \$30 million in Federal grants to address the urgent preservation needs of the most significant historic sites and collections.

A panel of five experts representing preservation and conservation disciplines reviewed approximately 120 applications and made recommendations for funding to Secretary Babbitt. Babbitt then consulted with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the White House Millennium Council.

Selection criteria required that each project be of national significance, demonstrate an urgent preservation need, and have an educational or otherwise clear public benefit. Funds are being awarded to 12 Federal agencies for 62 projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and the Midway Islands. By law, each award requires a dollar-for-dollar non-Federal match. A large number of states, localities, corporations, foundations, and others who value our shared heritage have already pledged to support these important projects through financial contributions, donations, and in-kind services.

Listed here are several projects related to military events. For the complete list of Millennium Grant awards, please visit the National Park Service’s web site at [www.nps.gov/gett/satmonies.htm](http://www.nps.gov/gett/satmonies.htm).

### **The Star Spangled Banner, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC**

**Award amount: \$3,000,000**

The flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write America’s national anthem has long been prominently displayed at the Smithsonian. Age and inadequate exhibition space have taken their toll. Millennium funding will help complete the restoration of the flag, which will return to public display in a state-of-the-art exhibit area that will ensure its long-term preservation.

See [Millennium Grants](#), page 3

## Lost Sand Creek Massacre Site Found

With financial assistance from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Intermountain Region of the National Park Service (NPS) has concluded a successful search for the elusive site of the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre. Legislation passed by Congress directed the NPS to locate the massacre site and then prepare a report to Congress outlining possible alternatives for managing the site.

At dawn on November 29, 1864, approximately 700 U.S. Volunteers commanded by Colonel John M. Chivington attacked the peaceful village of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle. About 500 Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians had established camp along Sand Creek in what was then southeastern Colorado Territory. Many of the soldiers, particularly those of the Third Colorado Cavalry, had been recruited specifically to fight Indians. Chivington’s men employed small arms and howitzers to drive the Cheyenne and Arapaho out of their camp. While many Indians managed to escape the initial onslaught, others, particularly noncombatant women, children, and the elderly, fled into and up the bottom of the dry stream bed. The soldiers followed, shooting at them as they struggled through the sandy earth. The Indians hastily dug pits and trenches along either

See [Sand Creek](#), page 4



Led by NPS archeologist Charlie Haecker (right), the survey team sweeps a section of land adjacent to Sand Creek in search of artifacts that will help pinpoint the location of the 1864 massacre site. NPS photo by Arnie Thallheimer.

# CAPITAL WATCH

## Washington, DC

March 23, 1999 - Senator Trent Lott (R-MS) introduced the **Vicksburg Campaign Trail Battlefields Preservation Act** to authorize a feasibility study on the preservation of Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail. The study would include battlefields, lines of march, fortifications, landing sites, headquarters, and sites of action associated with the 1863 Vicksburg Campaign in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The bill stipulates that within one year of enactment, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete a study that determines which sites along the trail should be preserved, restored, managed, maintained, or acquired due to their national significance. \$1.5 million is proposed to carry out the feasibility study.

May 25, 1999 - Senator Lott also introduced a bill to establish the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park. If passed, the **Corinth Battlefields Preservation Act** would establish a National Park unit in Corinth, Mississippi; direct the Secretary of the Interior to manage, protect, and interpret the resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth; and authorize a special resource study to identify other Civil War sites in and around the city of Corinth that meet the criteria for designation as a unit of the National Park System. The Corinth Unit would include Battery Robinett, the site of an interpretive center authorized in 1996, and any additional land identified by the Siege and Battle of Corinth National Historic Landmark Study of 1991 that is suitable for inclusion and is currently owned by public or nonprofit entities. Appropriations for the bill would include \$3 million for the construction of the interpretive center.

May 4, 1999 - Senator John Warner (R-VA) and Congressman Herbert Bateman (R-VA-1) introduced legislation to allow the National Park Service to acquire roughly 485 acres of the **Wilderness Battlefield** by direct purchase, exchange, or donation. The bill appears to have support in both houses, and the NPS hopes to see the measure passed during this session of Congress. The land in question includes the ground over which Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet launched his famous flank attack on the second day of the battle and areas where fire engulfed the wounded and dying between the lines.

## NPS Releases Final Gettysburg Plan

After two years of public meetings, extensive press coverage, and controversial proposals, the National Park Service (NPS) released its final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) for Gettysburg National Military Park in June 1999. The final GMP/EIS analyzes four alternatives for future management of the park, and includes a “preferred” alternative for what NPS officials believe would be the best way to preserve the park’s nationally significant resources while providing a quality experience for visitors. “The driving forces behind this proposal for Gettysburg are the need to preserve and protect the battlefield resources and improve the visitor’s experience in Gettysburg,” said NPS Director Robert Stanton.

The final GMP/EIS is the result of an extensive and sometimes tense public process that included 30 public meetings; more than 4,000 public comments were received from people across the nation. The GMP/EIS sets the basic philosophy and broad guidance for future management decisions that would affect the park’s resources and the visitor’s experience. The NPS preferred alternative calls for restoration of large-scale landscape elements present during the battle, as well as major features and circulation patterns in the Soldier’s National Cemetery. In addition, the NPS would rehabilitate small-scale features, such as fences, woodlots, and orchards, within the major battle action areas that were significant to the outcome of the battle. Dr. John Latschar, Superintendent of Gettysburg NMP, said “Our goal is to restore the integrity of the battlefield and to bring it back as much as possible to the way it looked when the soldiers were fighting here in July 1863.”

Under the NPS’s preferred alternative, the rehabilitation of large-scale landscape features would reinstate the pattern of wooded and open areas present during the battle. This, combined with rehabilitation of small-scale features, would allow visitors to develop a better understanding of how the 1863 landscape influenced the course of the battle and affected individual units and soldiers. Visitors would more clearly comprehend the major movements of the armies, the tactical decisions of military leaders, and the details of terrain, obstacles, and cover that determined the outcome of the battle for the soldiers who fought and died.

Through new partnerships with the Borough of Gettysburg, the park will strive to interpret the role of both soldiers and noncombatants by strengthening the interpretation of the role of the town in the battle and its aftermath. “The town of Gettysburg played an important role in this battle and we want to work with the community to help visitors appreciate that,” Latschar added.

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See [Gettysburg Plan](#), page 5

**Theodore Roosevelt School/Fort Apache National Register Historic District, Fort Apache, Arizona**

**Award amount: \$313,000**

Fort Apache served as the hub of U.S. Army efforts to control the western Apache and, beginning about 1925, as the Theodore Roosevelt Indian School. Funds will be used to correct roof and structural deficiencies that threaten three buildings, to fully rehabilitate one of the three, and to rescue the stately elm trees that define two of the fort’s signature elements, Officer’s Row and the Post Parade Grounds.

**Collections of the Northeast Region, NPS, Yorktown, Virginia, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**

**Award amount: \$977,100**

The historic sites of the National Park Service’s Northeast Region include outstanding collections of 18th and 19th-century decorative arts, documents, and other artifacts. At Colonial National Historical Park, conservation treatments will repair damage to George Washington’s dining and office tents caused by age and antiquated exhibit facilities. At Gettysburg National

Military Park, new treatments will address the adverse effects of inadequate storage space, humidity, dust, and insects on significant portions of the park’s extensive museum collection. (This grant also includes the conservation of books, furnishings, and decorative art objects at Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, MA.)

**Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas National Park, Monroe County, Florida**

**Award amount: \$970,400**

Fort Jefferson is the nation’s largest 19th-century coastal fortification, retaining a high degree of historical and architectural integrity. Begun in 1846 to protect strategic navigation lanes through the Florida straits to the Gulf of Mexico, the fort was later used as an internment camp for approximately 2,500 prisoners during the Civil War. Continued exposure to salt, destructive weather, and water threaten the fort’s masonry. Funds will be used to stabilize the fort’s scarp walls and embrasures.

**\$670K Available to Purchase Civil War Battlefield Land: Applicants Sought**

As *Battlefield Update* readers know, Congress appropriated \$8 million of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to assist state and local efforts to acquire lands or interests in lands at significant Civil War battlefields. Congress assigned most of these funds to specific projects. However, it reserved \$670,000 of the total and has now asked the National Park Service (NPS) to award those funds to acquisition projects in accordance with the priorities of the 1993 report of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

There are three important requirements attached to these funds. First, the funds must be matched on a two-for-one basis with non-Federal dollars. That is, the Federal funds can pay for no more than one-third of the acquisition cost. Second, the purchase price must be supported by a recent appraisal that has been approved by the NPS. Third, the battlefield land acquired with the assistance of these funds must be permanently protected from inappropriate development.

In general, the NPS will give funding priority to acquisition of land, or interests in land, within the “core” areas of Priority I and Priority II battlefields, as identified by the Commission. (A list of these sites can be found on-line at [www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/priority.htm](http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/priority.htm).) Among these potential projects, the NPS will give highest priority to acquisition projects that can be completed within the immediate future. Only state and local government agencies, or qualified non-profit organizations

working in cooperation with state and local government agencies, may make proposals for the funds.

Organizations that wish to have a Civil War battlefield land acquisition project considered for funding assistance must send a detailed proposal to the American Battlefield Protection Program no later than **August 20, 1999** (see proposal instructions below). For additional details, please call Hampton Tucker of the ABPP at (202) 343-3580.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION PROPOSALS**

All proposals for funding assistance must include the following information:

1. A carefully drawn map (preferably on a U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map) that identifies the boundaries of the specific land to be acquired.
2. The number of acres of land to be acquired.
3. A description of the battle-related events that occurred on the land to be acquired.
4. A statement of whether the owner of the land to be acquired has indicated a willingness to sell the land.
5. A statement of the owner’s asking price and/or the estimated fair market value of the land to be acquired.
6. A statement of how much Federal assistance from this program the applicant is requesting.
7. A statement of how much non-Federal matching share is already on hand or firmly pledged and a list organizations and individuals who have contributed or pledged monies to the non-Federal match.

side of the stream bed to protect themselves while the soldiers shot at them from the opposite bank. Over the course of seven hours the troops killed at least 150 Cheyennes and Arapahos. During the afternoon and following day, the soldiers wandered over the field, scalping and mutilating the dead before departing the scene on December 1 to resume campaigning against other Indians.

The Sand Creek Massacre is one of the most emotionally charged and shameful events in American history, a seemingly senseless frontier tragedy reflective of its time and place. The event and its aftermath produced an atmosphere of pervasive distrust between the Federal government and the Plains Indians. The months following Sand Creek witnessed an eruption of warfare throughout the Central Plains.

In the early 1990s, questions arose as to the exact location of the massacre site. Metal detector hobbyists had failed to find any evidence at the bend of the river, the area long recognized as the massacre site. When this was brought to the attention of the Colorado Historical Society, the Society began a study to locate the site. The study failed to find any conclusive evidence of the massacre. Then, in 1998, Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO) introduced legislation directing the NPS to locate the site. The legislation was signed into law on October 6, 1998.

As the legislation directed, the NPS consulted on the project with the Northern Cheyenne, Northern Arapaho, and the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, as well as with the State of Colorado. Work began soon after the

legislation passed, and NPS historians and archeologists renewed efforts to document the whereabouts of the massacre site. Tribal oral histories, historical archival research, aerial photography, geomorphic studies, photographic interpretation, and interviews with local residents contributed to the body of data archeologists needed to begin field investigations in late May 1999.

The field team spent two weeks canvassing areas along Sand Creek that historical research had indicated were likely sites of Chief Black Kettle's village and the sand pits. NPS archeologist Doug Scott of the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska, led an interagency team consisting of volunteer professionals from the NPS, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oklahoma Historical Society. Also active in the archeological fieldwork were members of the Southern Cheyenne, Northern Cheyenne, Southern Arapaho, and Northern Arapaho tribes, and local landowners.

The effort uncovered more than 300 period artifacts that are currently undergoing analysis at the MWAC labs. Artifacts found included shell fragments from artillery of the type used to bombard the Indians at Sand Creek, other period ammunition, a cast iron kettle and cooking pot fragments, tin cups, tin plates, utensils, iron arrowheads, unfinished arrowheads, files, and personal ornaments. According to Scott, "The artifacts are mid-19th century in date and are consistent with the types of materials found archeologically in other Native American villages of the same time period. There is little doubt that we have found the camp attacked by the Colorado Volunteer Cavalry."

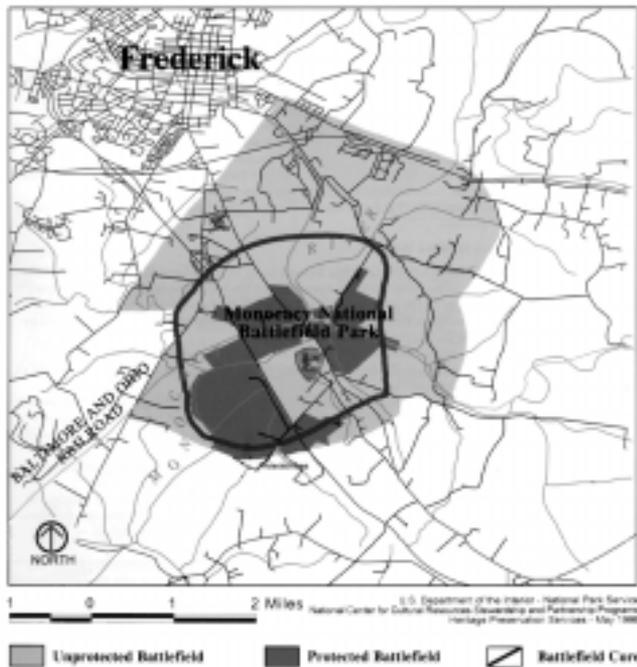


Sand Creek Massacre Project participants, including NPS employees, volunteers (many of them from state or other federal agencies), landowners, and representatives of the Northern Cheyenne, Northern Arapaho, Southern Cheyenne, and Southern Arapaho tribes. Photo taken at the Sand Creek Massacre monument, erected 1950. NPS photo by Arnie Thallheimer.

The archeological fieldwork caps the first phase of this project, which was to find the Sand Creek Massacre site. The NPS will complete a site location report by early fall. The second phase of the project, preparing a Special Resource Study outlining management alternatives for the site, will begin in October. Rick Frost and Christine Whitacre lead the multi-disciplinary NPS project team, which includes Indian Liaison Barbara Sutteer, archeologists Steve DeVore and Charlie Haecker, historians Jerry Greene and Lysa Wegman-French, GIS specialist Dave Hammond, and ethnographer Alexa Roberts.

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to present *Profiles of America's Most Threatened Civil War Battlefields*, a collection of summaries that outline preservation efforts at each of the fifty Priority I Civil War battlefield sites identified in the 1993 *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. These are the sites identified as "having a critical need for action by the year 2000."

Each site profile contains notes about the battle, a chronological listing of preservation activities at the battlefield, and a map graphically depicting the battlefield area with a special highlight on the portions of the battlefield that are now protected (Monocacy, MD, shown below).



The information presented in this publication clearly indicates an increase in awareness and interest in the protection of battlefields, especially in the last ten years. Sadly, it also indicates that only minute percentages, approximately 5% overall, of these battlegrounds are currently protected. Threats such as development, natural erosion and neglect, and lack of funding to purchase or maintain these sites have taken, and are continuing to take, their toll.

As the year 2000 approaches, the state of preservation of the Priority I sites must be reviewed, analyzed, and addressed, as much remains to be done in order to ensure their protection.

A limited number of copies of the *Profiles* are available to the public. Please contact Brad Finfrock at (202) 343-9583 or [hps\\_info@nps.gov](mailto:hps_info@nps.gov) to request a copy. If, after looking through the *Profiles*, you have any comments or additional information about the battlefields, contact the ABPP at (202) 343-1210.

Perhaps the most controversial aspect of the planning process has been the proposal by a private developer to build a new museum and visitor center. The original proposal called for the facility to include an IMAX theater and several commercial establishments, including retail stores and restaurants. The final GMP/EIS proposes that the new museum and visitor center be developed in partnership with the non-profit Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation and that all for-profit ventures previously proposed for the complex be eliminated. The complex would be located at a site beyond the main battle action resource area, providing necessary services with less impact to the historic landscape. The new museum and visitor center will improve the park's interpretation, which will place greater emphasis on the causes and consequences of the battle. If the NPS preferred alternative is implemented, and once the new museum and visitor center is operational, the park will raze the buildings of the current visitor center in order to restore the landscape of Ziegler's Grove and the center of the Union battle line along Cemetery Ridge. This move would include tearing down the ca. 1961 Cyclorama Building designed by internationally prominent architect Richard Neutra. The historic significance and relative importance of the Cyclorama Building has been hotly debated among major preservation groups.

As a result of public and congressional comments, several changes were incorporated into the final GMP/EIS. These changes include creating visitor parking in the vicinity of the existing parking lot in order to provide parking for the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The exact size and location of the parking area would be based upon the recommendations of engineering and design consultants. The final GMP/EIS also reduces the size and complexity of food service in the new museum from that proposed in the draft GMP/EIS. The final plan recommends seating be reduced from 300 to no more than 250 seats and that the new facility provide a limited menu of light meals, between-meal snacks, and drinks. This reduces the seating capacity as well as the expected visitor spending in the food service area of the proposed facility, increasing visitors' expenditures in the local community by 21.5%, or \$24,278,900, over the proposal in the draft GMP/EIS.

NPS and other federal agency officials are reviewing the final GMP/EIS. After the 30-day review period has passed, agency decision makers will select one of the four alternatives presented in the final plan for implementation at Gettysburg NMP. That decision will be documented by a Record of Decision, which will also be available to the public. This will formally close the environmental planning process.

Information on the Gettysburg GMP/EIS is available on-line at [www.nps.gov/gett/](http://www.nps.gov/gett/). Copies are available upon request from the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

# SECESSIONVILLE

## Battlefield Preservation Profile



### History

In May 1862, the Federal army began the first of three large-scale attempts to capture Charleston, South Carolina, one of the Confederacy's most important industrial and port cities. Two divisions commanded by Union Brig. Gen. Henry Benham landed south of the city on James Island. Before continuing on to Charleston, the Union troops first had to overcome hastily erected Confederate entrenchments guarding the southern approach to the city. Union troops preparing to advance on the city camped along the Stono River, where the entrenched Confederates kept them under continuous rifle fire. On June 16, Benham became so frustrated with the Confederates that he launched an unsuccessful frontal assault near Secessionville at Fort Lamar, the anchor of the city's southern defenses. Although heavily outnumbered, Brig. Gen. Nathan Evans' Confederate troops within the fort repulsed the attacks and prevented a near breakthrough that would have allowed the Federals to take the city's defenses. Because Benham was said to have acted against orders, he was relieved of command. The Confederate victory at Secessionville ended the Union threat to Charleston from the south. Federal troops resorted to a long and costly siege that lasted more than two years and finally ended in the capture of the port city in February 1865.

### Preservation Activity

- 1973** Forty-one acres of the Secessionville battlefield are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The National Park Service creates the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) and Congress appoints the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). The Commission inventories and ranks the nation's Civil War battlefields. The same year, the South Carolina Heritage Trust (SCHT) inventories all of the Civil War battlefields surrounding Charleston.
- 1991** The SCHT completes its study of Secessionville and designates it as a Charleston County Historic Site.
- 1992** The SCHT completes an archeological field survey of the battlefield and develops a land acquisition plan. Additionally, the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, a non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation of South Carolina's historic battlegrounds and military sites, is established.
- 1993** The CWSAC presents its final report to Congress. This important document ranks the 384 most significant Civil War battlefields in order of preservation threat. Secessionville is listed as one of the 50 Priority I sites,

meaning that it is in immediate need of preservation action.

- 1994** A local landowner completes an archeological survey of 41 acres of core area battlefield land in preparation for residential development. Since then about 5 houses have been erected on the site.
- 1995** The SCHT begins efforts to save breastworks and a star fort in the battlefield area.
- 1996** Private property owners Fred and Miles Martschink donate 10.5 acres of the Fort Lamar battlefield to the South Carolina Heritage Trust; the SCHT purchases the remaining 3.5 acres (including the actual fort) of the 14-acre Fort Lamar site for \$150,000. The site is dedicated as the Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve.
- 1997** Through negotiations with the Dill Estate and developers, the City of Charleston receives 86 acres in the study area of the battlefield immediately north of Kings Road. Of those 86 acres, the city's Department of Parks manages 17.3 acres that include nationally-significant earthworks constructed after the battle, and roughly 30 acres are set aside for wetland protection.
- 1998** 3.5 acres are protected through easement by a private owner. The SCHT develops a management plan and interpretation for the Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve.
- 1999** The ABPP awards the City of Charleston a \$9,500 grant to develop a preservation, management, and interpretive plan for the Dill Tract earthworks. The City conducts an archeological survey on 36 acres of its 86-acre holding.

**Today approximately 51 acres of this 10,150-acre\* site are protected.**

Areas immediately adjacent to the fort and site of a mass Federal grave have already been lost to residential development.

\*Acreage represents the study area of the battlefield as defined in a survey completed during the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Study.

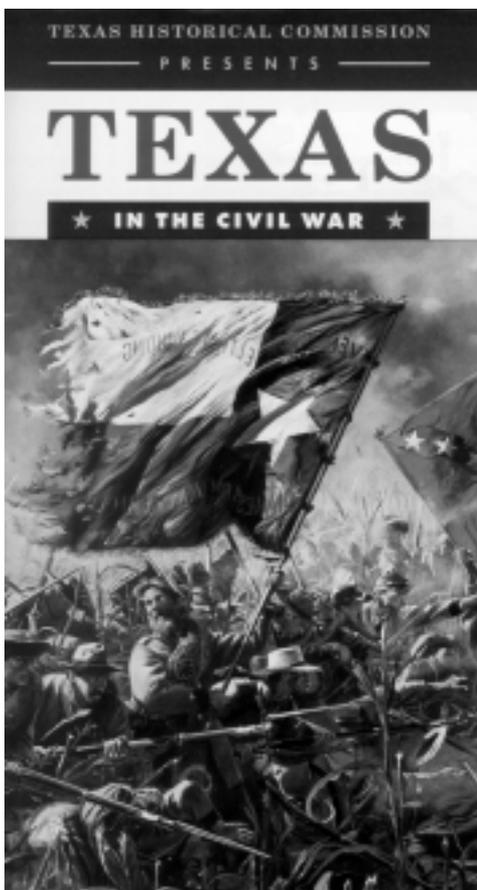
### Site Contact

For additional information contact the South Carolina Heritage Trust, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202, or the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, P.O. Box 12441, James Island, SC 29422-2441.

# RECENTLY PUBLISHED

PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE ABPP

The Texas Historical Commission recently released *Texas in the Civil War*, a full-color brochure developed through the Friends of the Texas Historical Commission. The brochure identifies and describes more than 70 Civil War sites across the state and offers the reader historical information about the effects of



the war on the state and its citizens. For more information please contact the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276, (512) 463-6100.



Preservation plans for both Champion Hill and Big Black River Bridge battlefields, Mississippi, are now available from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Prepared by consulting firm Looney Ricks Kiss, the plans discuss cultural resources, land-use, preservation strategies, and interpretation. For more information please contact the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, (601) 359-6940.



The Valley Conservation Council has just completed *The McDowell Battlefield Staunton to Parkersburg Pike Landowner's Guide*. The guide provides detailed information about how landowners can protect their land and guide development along the historic Civil War corridor. The *Guide* explains how agricultural and forestal districts, conservation easements, and gifts of land can be used creatively and flexibly to protect and conserve scenic and historic areas in private ownership. It also discusses the tax benefits for each of the different preservation tools. For more information please contact the Valley Conservation Council, 19 Barristers Row, P.O. Box 2335, Staunton, VA 24402, (540) 886-3541, or email [vcc@cfw.com](mailto:vcc@cfw.com).

# BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

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## BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

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### Upcoming National Conferences

**Land Trust Alliance  
National Land Trust Rally '99  
Snowmass, CO  
October 14-17, 1999**

Choose from more than 100 workshops on legal issues, land transactions, conservation easements, stewardship, fundraising, Federal policy, local initiatives, organizational development, and more. See the Rally '99 website at [www.lta.org/rally.html](http://www.lta.org/rally.html) for more information.

**National Trust for Historic Preservation  
National Preservation Conference  
Washington, DC  
October 19-24, 1999**

The conference offers more than 50 educational sessions and 40 field sessions. Topics will include stewardship of historic sites, heritage tourism, rural preservation, and heritage education. Also regional Civil War battlefield tours. To request a preliminary program, email the Trust at [conference@nthp.org](mailto:conference@nthp.org) or phone (800) 944-6847.

**American Battlefield Protection Program  
Fifth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation  
September 2000**

At this time the ABPP welcomes suggestions regarding the location of the conference, conference themes, session topics, types of sessions, speakers, and battlefield tours. Organizations interested in co-sponsoring the conference or hosting special events should contact the ABPP as soon as possible. Please direct all proposals, comments, and inquiries to Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580 or [hampton\\_tucker@nps.gov](mailto:hampton_tucker@nps.gov).