



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

State of Georgia

Washington, DC
June 2010



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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program

Washington, DC
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Authority

The American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996, as amended by the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002), directs the Secretary of the Interior to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

Acknowledgments

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Cover: The Augusta and Savannah Railroad (now the Central of Georgia) as it runs through the Waynesborough battlefield. Railroads were vital to the strategic, tactical, and logistical movements of both armies throughout the war. Today, historic rail corridors are among the most important features at many of Georgia's battlefields. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

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Introduction

The information in this report fulfills, in part, the purposes of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016). Those purposes are:

- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service, to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC was established by Congress in 1991 and published its report in 1993. Congress provided funding for this update in FY 2005 and FY 2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

- Preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields identified by the CWSAC during the period between 1993 and the update;
- Changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
- Any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

In accordance with the legislation, this report presents information about Civil War battlefields in Georgia for use by Congress, federal, state, and local government agencies, landowners, and other interest groups. Other state reports will be issued as surveys and analyses are completed.

Figure 1. CWSAC battlefields in Georgia

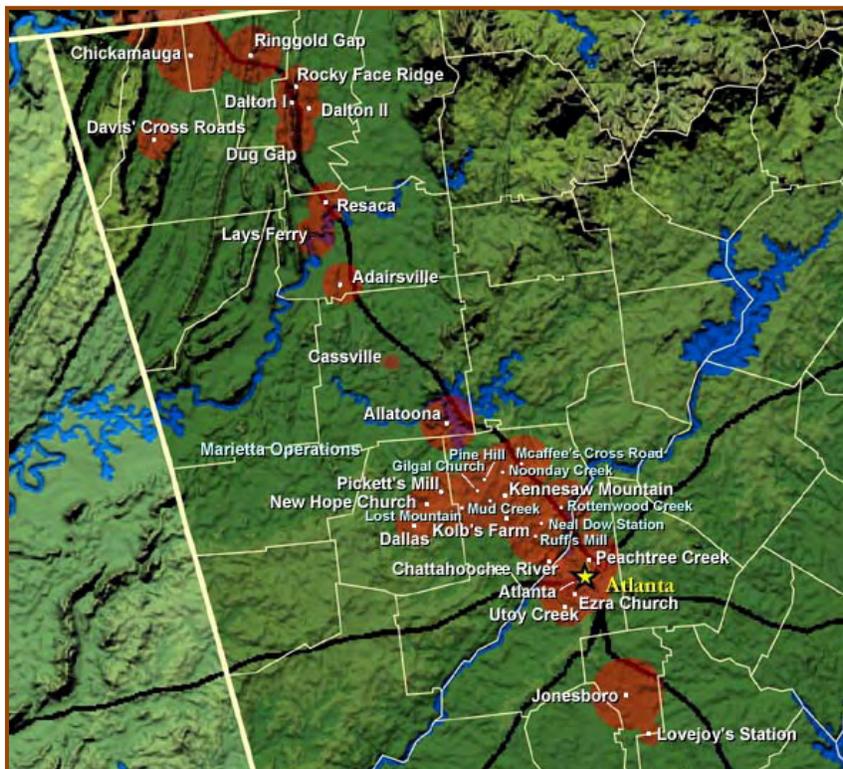


Figure 2 (Inset). CWSAC battlefields in northwest Georgia.

Synopsis

There are 27 CWSAC battlefields in the state of Georgia. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 231,500 acres.¹ Today, about 72,200 acres, or 31 percent, retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.² Nearly 17,700 acres are permanently protected by governments and private nonprofit organizations (see Table 8).

The rapid loss of battlefield land to modern development, especially in the metropolitan Atlanta area, has overwhelmed six of the 27 battlefields and left another eight badly fragmented. Only seven battlefields in Georgia survive with at least half of their historic landscapes intact. Of those seven, **Buck Head Creek, Davis' Cross Roads, and Griswoldville** have the least protection. These sites should be the focus of national, state, and local preservation efforts during the next decade. The six other battlefields include less than half of their historic landscape, but do retain enough important battle features to warrant continued preservation efforts.

Of the battlefield land already protected in Georgia, almost all of it has been purchased in fee and placed in public ownership. According to Georgia's own conservation land data for 2009, only one conservation easement has been placed on a Civil War battlefield in the state (at **Fort McAllister II**).³ Many other states provide tax incentives for private property owners who donate or sell conservation easements that will permanently protect historic land. Further exploration of this powerful preservation tool may be appropriate in Georgia.

During its assessment, the CWSAC used a four-tiered system that combined historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine priorities for preservation among the battlefields. Nationwide, the CWSAC identified 50 top priority battlefields; four are in Georgia. The CWSAC viewed these battlefields as the most historically significant of the war, the most endangered in 1993, and having a "critical need for action."

The CWSAC assigned eight more Georgia battlefields to the second tier, those considered "opportunities for comprehensive preservation." These were battlefields "in relatively good condition, [and] face few threats, but are relatively unprotected...."

The third tier included battlefields "that already have substantial historic land under protection and face limited threats," but that needed "some additional land protection." Six were in Georgia.

The CWSAC's fourth tier or lowest priority was for "fragmented" battlefields. The CWSAC explained, "While some lost battlefields are truly obliterated, important remnants of others still exist...." Although these sites "to varying degrees no longer convey an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle, they often remain important areas

¹Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 27 battlefields in Georgia represent 231,528.98 acres. At Fort Pulaski, 3,159.06 more acres of the battlefield lie in South Carolina's Jasper County.

²Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 27 battlefields in Georgia represent 72,274.31 acres. At Fort Pulaski, 3,156.24 more potentially eligible acres lie in South Carolina's Jasper County.

³Georgia Conservation Lands 2009 (spatial data), Georgia Department of Natural Resources, WRD Nongame Conservation, 2009. In a GIS, the ABPP compared the locations of conservation lands and the locations of ABPP-designated Study Areas to determine the size, type, and owner of conservation lands within the battlefields.

suitable for interpretation, museums, and commemoration.”⁴ In 1993, the CWSAC determined that eight Georgia battlefields had been substantially compromised by post-war development.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – First Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
I Critical Need 4 Battlefields	Allatoona (GA023)	Bartow, Cobb
	Chickamauga (GA004)	Catoosa, Walker; City of Chattanooga, Tennessee
	Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)	Cobb
	Ringgold Gap (GA005)	Catoosa

Of Georgia’s first tier or top priorities battlefields from 1993, **Chickamauga** is the only one that remains severely threatened. Although about half of the surviving historic landscape is protected by the National Park Service, the other half, some 5,000 acres, is privately owned and under increasing development pressure. Land protection opportunities may last only a few more years.

The ABPP found very few preservation opportunities left at **Allatoona, Kennesaw Mountain, and Ringgold Gap**. At **Allatoona** and **Kennesaw Mountain**, most of the remaining historic landscape is in Federal ownership—the Army Corps of Engineers’ Lake Allatoona and the National Park Service’s Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. At **Ringgold Gap**, only about 150 acres of the 3,100-acre battlefield retain integrity.

Table 2. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Second Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible 8 Battlefields	Dalton I (GA006)	Whitfield, Catoosa
	Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	Dade, Walker, Catoosa
	Griswoldville (GA025)	Jones, Twiggs
	Kolb's Farm (GA014)	Cobb
	Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	Clayton, Henry
	New Hope Church (GA010)	Paulding
	Resaca (GA008)	Gordon, Whitfield
	Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	Whitfield, Catoosa, Walker, Gordon

Of the eight battlefields in the second tier – those noted as being “comprehensive preservation” opportunities in 1993 - five remain in good condition. These five—**Davis’ Cross Roads, Griswoldville, Lovejoy’s Station, Resaca, and Rocky Face Ridge**—present some of the best possibilities for Civil War landscape preservation in Georgia. All five should be the focus of ongoing public-private preservation efforts at the national, state, and local levels.

⁴Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993, 22- 23.
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At **Kolb's Farm**, much of the surviving battlefield is protected by the National Park Service. A few undeveloped private parcels also remain, but the explosive growth in Cobb County has left little else of this landscape to salvage.

The ABPP found **Dalton I** and **New Hope Church** have lost all semblance of their historic appearance. Development of these battlefields for housing and commercial use has left little undisturbed land within the Study Areas.

Table 3. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Third Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
III Additional Protection Needed 6 Battlefields	Adairsville (GA009) Buck Head Creek (GA026) Fort McAllister I (GA002) Fort McAllister II (GA028) Fort Pulaski (GA001) Pickett's Mill (GA012)	Gordon, Bartow Burke, Jenkins Bryan, Chatham Bryan, Chatham Chatham; Jasper County, South Carolina Paulding

The ABPP's review of third tier battlefields in Georgia found that all survive in good condition. The ABPP believes these battlefields should be viewed as higher priorities for preservation. All six are experiencing steady development within their Study Areas, the most disquieting examples being **Pickett's Mill**--where suburban development is hemming in the state park--and **Adairsville**--where residential development is spreading south from the City of Calhoun and onto the battlefield. At **Fort McAllister II**, the center of the battlefield retains integrity, but development south of Richmond Hill and along Fort McAllister Road is eating away at the larger historic landscape.

The **Buck Head Creek** battlefield is nearly undeveloped, but commercial logging operations in the northern portion of the Study Area are affecting the landscape. Further study is needed to assess the effects of logging on defining topographic features and archeological resources.

At **Fort McAllister I**, the battlefield's high degree of integrity is tied to the relatively unchanged nature and course of the Ogeechee River. Land and marshlands within the Study Area that are not already protected should be the focus of future preservation efforts.

Much of the final third tier battlefield, **Fort Pulaski**, is protected in part by the National Park Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Beyond the federal boundaries, the Savannah River Channel has been dredged, making possible its use by large commercial ships that cause wave damage to Cockspur Island. In addition land around the City of Tybee Island has lost integrity. Much of the land between the river channels, however, retains integrity and should be considered for permanent protection. The locations of the Union artillery positions may require additional archeological study to determine the possibilities for protection and interpretation of those sites.

Table 4. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Fourth Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
IV Fragmented/ Destroyed 8 Battlefields	Atlanta (GA017)	DeKalb, Fulton
	Dallas (GA011)	Paulding
	Ezra Church (GA018)	Fulton
	Jonesborough (GA022)	Clayton
	Marietta (GA013)	Cobb, Fulton, Paulding
	Peachtree Creek (GA016)	Fulton
	Utoy Creek (GA019)	Fulton
	Waynesborough (GA027)	Burke

The ABPP confirmed most of the CWSAC’s assessments of Georgia’s severely fragmented and “lost” battlefields. Only **Dallas, Marietta, and Waynesborough** can be characterized as having some integrity. Small but significant parcels may still be identified and protected on those historic landscapes. The remaining battlefields in Georgia have changed dramatically since the Civil War. **Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesborough, Peachtree Creek, and Utoy Creek** provide opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation beyond what has been saved and maintained.

Because no survey data was collected for **Dalton II**, the CWSAC was unable to assign a Preservation Priority ranking for the battlefield in its 1993 report. As part of the field research undertaken for this update, the ABPP assigned site boundaries and assessed conditions at the battlefield. The battlefield lies primarily within the City of Dalton and growing Whitfield County. The battlefield does not retain integrity as a historic landscape. Only protected features survive as isolated remnants.

See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for detailed condition assessments and preservation recommendations. The National Park Service will issue updated priorities after all CWSAC battlefields nationwide have been surveyed and all state reports have been completed.

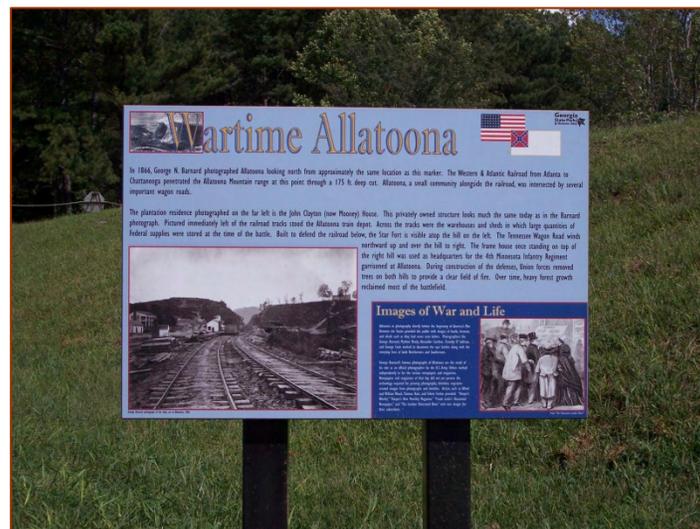


Figure 3. Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites interpretive panel at Allatoona battlefield. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

Method Statement

Congress instructed the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), to report on changes in the condition of the battlefields since 1993 and on “preservation activities” and “other relevant developments” carried out at each battlefield since 1993. To fulfill those assignments, the ABPP 1) conducted a site survey of each battlefield, and 2) prepared and sent out questionnaires to battlefield managers and advocacy organizations (see Appendix B).

The 1993 significance rankings for each battlefield stand. Significance was assigned by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the ABPP sustains the CWSAC’s opinions as to the relevant importance of each battle within the larger context of the war.

Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of Georgia battlefields between January and September 2008. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each principal battlefield in Georgia (see Figure 3 for definitions) except for **Dalton II** and **Fort McAlister I**. The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. Since 1993, however, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey techniques, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.⁵ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ (NRHP) *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC had completed its original assessments of the battlefields.

Using its refined methodology, the ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of the battlefields (see Table 5). For **Dalton II** and **Fort McAlister I**, the ABPP researched and delineated new boundaries. For the other Georgia battlefields, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases in the size of Study Areas, Core Areas, or both. It is important to note, however, that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries are based on the review of historic source material, drawn to indicate where the battle took place, and convey only the location of the battlefield; neither takes the current condition nor alterations to the historic landscape into consideration. For this reason, they should not be used to define surviving portions of a battlefield that merit protection and preservation without further evaluation.

⁵ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007), *Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields*
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Potential National Register Boundaries

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 4).

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that the landscape retained enough integrity to convey the significance of the historic battle. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area.

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed NRHP guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.⁶ Because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle, the Program did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological definition of “cultural landscape.” Lands outside of the Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**⁷ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

Figure 3: Boundary Definitions

The **Study Area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The Study Area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered and deployed, immediately before and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. Historic setting, approaches, and natural features that figure importantly in the battle are defining elements. The Study Area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found and protected. Surveyors delineated Study Area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity.

The **Core Area** represents the areas of direct engagement on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire, and the space connecting them, fall within the Core Area. Frequently described as “hallowed ground,” land within the Core Area is often the first to be targeted for protection. There may be more than one Core Area on a battlefield, but all lie within the Study Area.

Unlike the Study and Core Area, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary** represents ABPP’s assessment of a Study Area’s current integrity (the surviving landscape and features that convey the site’s historic sense of place). The PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all or some of the Core Area. Although preparing a National Register of Historic Places nomination may require further assessment of historic integrity and more documentation than that provided by the ABPP survey, PotNR boundaries identify land that merits this additional effort.

⁶ For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register of Historic Places properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

⁷ See 36 CFR 60.1-14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register of Historic Places and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁸ While assessments of integrity are traditionally based on seven specific attributes – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – battlefields are unique cultural resources and require special evaluation.” Generally, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling and association,” and the most basic test for determining the integrity of any battlefield is to assess “whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today.”⁹

Other conditions contribute to the *degree* of integrity a battlefield retains:

- the quantity and quality of surviving battle-period resources (e.g., buildings, roads, fence lines, military structures, and archeological features);
- the quantity and quality of the spatial relationships between and among those historic resources and the landscape that connects them;
- the extent to which current battlefield land use is similar to battle-period land use; and
- the extent to which a battlefield’s physical features and overall character visually communicate an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle.

The degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape or destroyed historic features and viewsheds is critical when assessing integrity.

Changes in traditional land use over time do not generally diminish a battlefield’s integrity. For example, landscapes that were farmland during the Civil War do not need to be in agricultural use today to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP so long as the land retains its historic rural character. Similarly, natural changes in vegetation – woods growing out of historic farm fields, for example – do not necessarily lessen the landscape’s integrity.

Some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity. A limited degree of residential, commercial, or industrial development is acceptable. These post-battle “non-contributing” elements are often included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with NRHP guidelines.¹⁰

Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do diminish the integrity of the battlefield landscape. Heavy residential, commercial, and industrial development; cellular

⁸ National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

⁹ National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

¹⁰ The ABPP looks only at the battle-related elements of a cultural landscape. Post-battle elements, while not contributing to the significance of the battlefield, may be eligible for separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places on their own merits.

tower and wind turbine installation; and large highway construction are common examples of such changes. Battlefield landscapes with these types of changes are generally considered as having little or no integrity.

The PotNR boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the NRHP and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), the ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary.¹¹

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity (see Table 7.)¹²

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal NRHP nomination. PotNR boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features associated with the cultural and natural landscape. The surveys did not include a professional archeological inventory or assessment of subsurface features or indications. In some cases, future archeological testing will help determine whether subsurface features remain, whether subsurface battle features convey important information about a battle or historic property, and whether that information may help to confirm, refine, or refute the boundaries previously determined by historic studies and terrain analysis.

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act¹³ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.¹⁴ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

Seven Georgia battlefields are already listed in the NRHP or are designated National Historic Landmarks (see Table 7). At each of these battlefields, the ABPP recommends a PotNR boundary of greater size than the existing NRHP boundary (although the PotNR may not trace the existing boundary exactly if previously registered land has lost integrity).

¹¹ National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

¹² The ABPP's surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

¹³ 16 USC 470f.

¹⁴ 42 USC 4331-4332.

Questionnaires

While the ABPP maintains data about its own program activities at Civil War battlefields, most preservation work occurs at the local level. Therefore, to answer Congress's directive for information about battlefield preservation activities, the ABPP sought input from local battlefield managers and advocacy organizations. The ABPP distributed questionnaires designed to gather information about the types of preservation activities that have taken place at the battlefields since 1993. The Questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix B.

In Georgia, representatives of eight organizations completed and returned questionnaires. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Georgia's Civil War battlefields.



Figure 4. The rural, scenic **Davis' Cross Roads battlefield**. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

Summary of Conditions of Georgia’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

Using a Geographic Information Systems program, the ABPP calculated the amount of land historically associated with the battle (Study Area), the amount of land where forces were engaged (Core Area), and the amount of land that may retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that remains to be protected (Potential National Register [PotNR] boundary).

As noted above, Study Areas and Core Areas have been revised in many cases. In particular, the original CWSAC surveys did not consistently include routes of approach and withdrawal or secondary actions that influenced the course or outcome of the battle. The revised boundaries take these movements and actions into account.¹⁵ In some instances, new or additional research has sharpened historical understanding of battle events. Therefore, the ABPP determined that additional lands belong appropriately in the Study and Core Areas because they lend additional understanding to the battle story. The individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report provide additional information about the extent of and reasons for any revisions to the CWSAC Study Area and Core Area boundaries.

Table 5 lists the size of the three boundaries, as determined by the ABPP, for each battlefield. Because Civil War armies waged numerous battles in Georgia over the same ground, the total number of battlefield acres in Georgia is lower than a straight tally would indicate. Calculating for the overlapping areas of the battlefields, there are 231,500 total Study Area acres, 59,300 total Core Area acres, and 72,200 total acres likely eligible for listing in the NRHP in Georgia.

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Adairsville (GA009)	6,975.76	715.88	2,950.39
Allatoona (GA023)	1,067.73	416.36	294.59
Atlanta (GA017)	6,986.79	3,043.83	0.00
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	3,137.32	298.86	3,137.32
Chickamauga (GA004)	29,978.67	9,796.38	9,881.28
Dallas (GA011)	2,965.42	852.47	0.00
Dalton I (GA006)	7,011.40	669.48	1,866.79
Dalton II (GA020)	6,002.08	523.24	0.00
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	23,267.17	6,063.47	21,406.65
Ezra Church (GA018)	2,719.21	1,053.07	0.00

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

Fort McAllister I (GA002)	2,494.48	563.51	2,463.59
Fort McAllister II (GA028)	4,198.44	1,552.41	2,514.54
Fort Pulaski (GA001)*	8,529.53	3,657.49	7,862.00
Griswoldville (GA025)	7,880.25	1,627.79	5,700.33
Jonesborough (GA022)	4,656.82	2,343.84	0.00
Kennesaw Mountain	15,940.66	5,498.21	3,039.31
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	3,745.22	1,894.70	836.87
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	3,880.28	1,135.86	1,179.98
Marietta (GA013)	60,906.60	7,935.61	0.00
New Hope Church (GA010)	2,753.88	490.26	0.00
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	6,097.03	2,092.04	0.00
Pickett's Mill (GA012)	1,773.40	295.34	851.20
Resaca (GA008)	7,596.32	3,574.48	4,617.90
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	3,143.04	580.64	148.69
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	16,250.89	2,482.24	3,598.68
Utoy Creek (GA019)	2,826.68	930.38	0.00
Waynesborough (GA027)	10,572.55	1,293.37	4,907.14

**Statistics for Fort Pulaski include land in Jasper County, South Carolina.*

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield's *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, 13 of Georgia's 27 battlefields have experienced relatively little or only moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years.¹⁶

The rapid loss of battlefield land to modern development, especially in the metropolitan Atlanta area, has overwhelmed six battlefields (**Atlanta, Dalton II, Ezra Church, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek, and Utoy Creek**) and left another eight badly fragmented (**Allatoona, Dallas, Dalton I, Jonesborough, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Lovejoy's Station, and Marietta**).

Only seven battlefields in Georgia survive with at least half of their historic landscapes intact: **Buck Head Creek, Davis' Cross Roads, Fort McAllister I, Fort McAllister II, Fort Pulaski, Griswoldville, and Resaca**. Of those seven, **Buck Head Creek, Davis' Cross Roads, and Griswoldville** have the least protection. These sites should be the focus of national, state, and local preservation efforts during the next decade.

At six other battlefields, less than half of the historic landscape survives. **Chickamauga, Pickett's Mill, and Rocky Face Ridge** already enjoy protection by federal, state, and local governments, but endangered battlefield land outside of those public holdings warrants continued preservation efforts. Very little land at **Adairsville, Ringgold Gap, and Waynesborough** is protected.

¹⁶ The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

Table 6: Battlefield Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use and terrain is little changed (3)	Buck Head Creek, Davis' Cross Roads, Griswoldville
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (10)	Adairsville, Allatoona, Chickamauga, Fort McAllister I, Fort McAllister II, Fort Pulaski, Pickett's Mill, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (8)	Dallas, Dalton I, Jonesborough, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Lovejoy's Station, Marietta, Waynesborough
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (6)	Atlanta, Dalton II, Ezra Church, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek, Utoy Creek

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). As of April 2010, approximately 9,600 acres at 8 Georgia Civil War battlefields have been listed in the NRHP.¹⁷ At **Chickamauga, Fort Pulaski, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, and Pickett's Mill**, large portions of the battlefield landscape are listed. At **Fort McAllister I** and **Fort McAllister II**, only the historic post itself is listed, leaving much of the remaining battlefield unlisted and unrecognized. At **Marietta**, separate listings for Johnston's River Line and the Gilgal Church engagement area represent only a fraction of the sweeping Marietta Operations.

Based on the ABPP's findings of integrity, additional historically significant land, some 18,000 acres, could be added to existing listings. The ABPP also found that portions of 11 other battlefields, encompassing some 49,000 acres, may also be eligible for listing. To date, no Civil War battlefield in Georgia has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of the nation. Federal, state, and local agencies use information from the NRHP as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Federal and state laws, most notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, require agencies to account for the effects their projects (roads, wetland permits, quarrying, cell towers, etc.) may have on listed and eligible historic properties, such as battlefields. Listing allows project designers to quickly identify the battlefield and avoid or minimize impacts to the landscape.

Properties listed in the NRHP are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance

¹⁷ National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, DC. The exact sum of listed lands is 9,655.73 acres. Note that some lands listed in the National Register of Historic Places may have lost integrity since they were listed.
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public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.¹⁸

Table 7 compares the number of acres already listed with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of the existing NRHP boundary. As noted earlier, several Georgia battlefields overlap in land area. Therefore, the total amount of intact land potentially eligible for listing is lower than a simple tally of the data.¹⁹

Table 7. Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered				
Battlefield	Designation	ABPP PotNR Acres	Existing Registered Acres	Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered
Adairsville (GA009)		2,950.39	0.00	2,950.39
Allatoona (GA023)		294.59	0.00	294.59
Atlanta (GA017)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Buck Head Creek (GA026)		3,137.32	0.00	3,137.32
Chickamauga (GA004)	NRHP	9,881.28	5,509.51	4,371.77
Dallas (GA011)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Dalton I (GA006)		1,866.79	0.00	1,866.79
Dalton II (GA020)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)		21,406.65	0.00	21,406.65
Ezra Church (GA018)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Fort McAllister I (GA002)	NRHP	2,463.59	30.00	2,433.59
Fort McAllister II (GA028)	NRHP	2,514.54	30.00	2,484.54
Fort Pulaski (GA001)*	NRHP	7,862.00	260.00	7,602.00
Griswoldville (GA025)**		5,700.33	0.00	5,700.33
Jonesborough (GA022)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Kennesaw Mountain	NRHP	3,089.31	2,884.00	205.31
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	NRHP	836.87	751.00	836.87
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)		1,179.98	0.00	1,179.98
Marietta (GA013)	NRHP	0.00	21.22	0.00
New Hope Church (GA010)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Peachtree Creek (GA016)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Pickett's Mill (GA012)	NRHP	851.20	200.00	651.20
Resaca (GA008)		4,617.90	0.00	4,617.90
Ringgold Gap (GA005)***		148.69	0.00	148.69

¹⁸ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units, which are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

¹⁹ Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries (inclusive of existing listings) for the 27 battlefields in Georgia represent 72,274.31 acres.

Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	3,598.68	0.00	3,598.68
Utoy Creek (GA019)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Waynesborough (GA027)	4,907.14	0.00	4,907.14

**Statistics for Fort Pulaski include land in Jasper County, South Carolina.*

***While the battlefield landscape at Griswoldville is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, several individual historic features associated with the battle contribute to the National Register of Historic Places listing for Ocmulgee National Monument.*

****A nomination for 150 acres of the Ringgold Gap battlefield is pending approval by the National Register of Historic Places as of April 2010.*

Stewardship

Georgia is home to the nation’s first national military park. President Benjamin Harrison signed the bill establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on August 18, 1890. The stated purpose of the park is “preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion....” To accomplish this purpose, the legislation authorized purchase of approximately 7,600 acres of land within prescribed boundaries that included the battlefield, eight highways, scenes of battlefield maneuvers, and approaches to the park. Today, the legacy of this remarkable legislation is the largest single battlefield in the National Park System: more than 5,500 protected acres. The battlefields within Fort Pulaski National Monument and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and small portions of Atlanta Campaign sites within the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, are also protected by the National Park Service.

The other federal stewards in the state are the Army Corps of Engineers, which manages and interprets more than 400 acres at **Allatoona**, and the USDA Forest Service. More than 800 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest fall within the Study Areas of **Dalton I, Resaca, and Rocky Face Ridge**. All told, the Federal Government owns and manages more than 11,000 acres of Civil War battlefield land in Georgia.²⁰

The State of Georgia owns more than 5,000 acres of battlefield land, distributed among 12 different battlefields. Responsibility for this protected land falls to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The State’s holdings include historic sites, wildlife management areas, nature preserves, and state parks. At Fort McAllister and Pickett’s Mill, the state has established visitor centers, trails, and interpretive media. At Resaca, the State purchased more than 560 acres in 2009 and is developing visitor amenities and interpretive infrastructure.

Five local governments have also stepped in to protect Georgia’s Civil War past. The City of Atlanta, Cobb County, Fulton County, Henry County, and Whitfield County have saved a combined total of 1,500 acres at **Marietta, Lovejoy’s Station, Peachtree Creek, Rocky Face Ridge, and Utoy Creek**. Future protection efforts could be bolstered with assistance from the Georgia Greenspace Program. The Greenspace Program was established in 2000 to encourage counties to set aside at least 20 percent of their geographic area as protected greenspace. Battlefield protection counts toward greenspace goals under this program. When funding is available, State money can be used for fee simple acquisition or for the purchase of permanent conservation easements.²¹ If funded fully, the

²⁰ The US Fish and Wildlife Service owns an additional 640 acres of the **Fort Pulaski** battlefield in South Carolina.

²¹ Official Code of Georgia Annotated Sec. 36-22-1 et seq. While the Greenspace Program has been moribund since 1993, it
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Greenspace Program can serve as an excellent vehicle and incentive for local battlefield preservation and planning efforts.

Substantial land protection efforts are also being made by nonprofit organizations. In 2008, The Trust for Public Land acquired more than 480 acres at Resaca, nearly doubling the amount of protected land at that battlefield. The Nature Conservancy of Georgia holds an easement on more than 230 acres of the **Fort McAllister II** battlefield. The Atlanta History Center purchased 18.12 acres at **Marietta** (Gilgal Church) and 14.20 acres at **New Hope Church**, the Jenkins County Historical Society owns 8.50 acres at **Buck Head Creek**, and the Georgia Battlefields Association owns 4.70 acres at **New Hope Church**.

Table 8 compares total lands protected by federal, state, local, and nonprofit entities in Georgia.

Table 8: Summary of Battlefield Stewardship in Georgia		
Steward	Battlefield at Which Land or Development Rights are Owned	Acres Protected
Federal Government	Allatoona, Buck Head Creek, Chickamauga, Dalton I, Fort Pulaski*, Griswoldville, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Marietta, Peachtree Creek, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge	13,506.52
State Government	Buck Head Creek, Davis Cross Roads, Fort McAllister I, Fort McAllister II, Fort Pulaski, Griswoldville, Peachtree Creek, Pickett's Mill, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Waynesboro	5,638.01
Local Governments	Atlanta, Chickamauga, Dalton II, Fort McAllister II, Jonesborough, Lovejoy's Station, Marietta, Resaca, Ringgold Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Utoy Creek	1,514.64
Nonprofit Organizations	Buck Head Creek, Fort McAllister II, Marietta, New Hope Church, Resaca	761.33
	Total	17,685.71**

** The Federal Government owns another 643.77 acres within the Fort Pulaski Study Area at Tybee National Wildlife Refuge. This land lies north of the Savannah River in South Carolina.*

***Some protected parcels help preserve more than one battlefield, such as state-owned land at Fort McAllister, the scene of two separate battles. In Georgia, 2,759.96 protected acres are "redundant" to a second battlefield. Therefore, the total number of acres protected is 20,446.84 acres less the redundant acres. For details, see each site's Individual Battlefield Profile.*

Of the battlefield land already protected in Georgia, almost all has been purchased in fee and placed in public ownership. According to Georgia's own conservation land data for 2009, only one conservation easement has been placed on a Civil War battlefield in the state (at **Fort McAllister II**).²² Used in conjunction with or instead of traditional fee

²² Georgia Conservation Lands 2009 (spatial data), Georgia Department of Natural Resources, WRD Nongame Conservation, 2009. In a GIS, the ABPP compared the locations of conservation lands and the locations of ABPP-designated Study Areas to determine the size, type, and owner of conservation lands within the battlefields.

simple purchase, conservation easements are becoming increasingly popular land protection tools. Private property owners keep their land and receive tax benefits for donating an easement, but future development of the land is prohibited. Georgia and the federal government provide tax incentives for private property owners who donate conservation easements that permanently protect historic land. Preservation advocates can work with the Georgia Land Conservation Program, land trusts, and willing sellers to apply these powerful tools at Civil War battlefields.²³

Through the development of collaborative partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private individuals, significant protective measures can continue to be effective in Georgia. Such partnerships have worked well at **Resaca** and **Rocky Face Ridge**, where the State and the county, respectively, have negotiated purchases for substantial portions of battlefield land with help from numerous interest groups. Opportunities for concerted action on the part of private landowners and land conservation groups are especially ripe at battlefields where most of the surviving land is privately owned and unprotected, such as at **Adairsville**, **Buck Head Creek**, **Davis' Cross Roads**, **Griswoldville**, and **Waynesborough**.



Figure 3. View of the parade grounds at **Fort Pulaski**. The National Park Service owns and maintains the historic masonry fortification and surrounding battlefield landscape. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2008.

²³ The Georgia Land Conservation Program website, <http://glcp.georgia.gov/02/glcp/home/0,2682,82613131,00.html>, provides excellent information about easements and other land conservation tools.

For each battlefield, Table 9 compares the amount of land permanently protected from development against the total amount of land that remains intact but unprotected.²⁴ This information may serve planners as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

Table 9: Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*			
Battlefield	ABPP PotNR Acres	Permanently Protected Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Adairsville (GA009)	2,950.39	0.00	2,950.39
Allatoona (GA023)	294.59	425.32	0.00
Atlanta (GA017)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	3,137.32	33.27	3,104.05
Chickamauga (GA004)	9,881.28	5,509.51	4,371.77
Dallas (GA011)	0.00	20.00	0.00
Dalton I (GA006)	1,866.79	76.35	1,790.44
Dalton II (GA020)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	21,406.65	1,029.54	20,377.11
Ezra Church (GA018)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fort McAllister I (GA002)	2,463.59	423.90	2,039.69
Fort McAllister II (GA028)	2,514.54	2,136.55	377.99
Fort Pulaski (GA001)*	7,862.00	1,612.63	6,249.37
Griswoldville (GA025)	5,700.33	121.77	5,578.56
Jonesborough (GA022)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kennesaw Mountain	3,089.31	2,922.34	166.97
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	836.87	751.00	85.87
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	1,179.98	204.00	975.98
Marietta (GA013)	0.00	2,245.53	0.00
New Hope Church (GA010)	0.00	18.90	0.00
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	0.00	9.19	0.00
Pickett's Mill (GA012)	851.20	765.00	86.20
Resaca (GA008)	4,617.90	1,084.09	3,533.81
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	148.69	0.00	148.69
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	3,598.68	1,384.81	2,213.87
Utoy Creek (GA019)	0.00	120.00	0.00
Waynesborough (GA027)	4,907.14	195.76	4,685.54

**Statistics for Fort Pulaski include land in Jasper County, South Carolina.*

²⁴ The ABPP culled information about permanently protected lands from questionnaire respondents and numerous partner organizations. The data is not necessarily complete but provides an approximate idea of the amount of land protected at each battlefield as of 2010.

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire (see Appendix B), the ABPP asked battlefield stewards about the types of public access and interpretation available at the battlefields. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether development of wayside exhibit was for purely educational reasons, to promote heritage tourism, or to boost local economic development.

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield since 1993. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results, summarized in Table 10, indicate that 21 of Georgia's 27 Civil War battlefields have provided some degree of public interpretation and educational opportunities since 1993.

Table 10: Types of Interpretation at Georgia Battlefields	
On-site Interpretation Since 1993*	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (8)	Chickamauga, Fort McAllister I, Fort McAllister II, Fort Pulaski, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Lovejoy's Station, Pickett's Mill
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (13)	Allatoona, Atlanta, Buck Head Creek, Davis' Cross Roads, Ezra Church, Griswoldville, Jonesborough, Marietta, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek, Resaca, Ringgold Gap, Utoy Creek
Battlefields with no public interpretation (6)	Adairsville, Dallas, Dalton I, Dalton II, Rocky Face Ridge, Waynesborough

**For details, see each site's Individual Battlefield Profile*

Efforts to bring the story of the Civil War in Georgia to the traveling public go back to the Great Depression. In the 1930s, the National Park Service and the Works Progress Administration developed small parcels at five different battlefields associated with the Atlanta Campaign of 1864. Each parcel was developed as an interpretive "pavilion." Works Progress Administration laborers built each masonry pavilion, which included a large bronze tablet inscribed with a battle description and a troop movement map. The NPS transferred these waysides to the State of Georgia in 1950.²⁵ These lasting monuments can still be found at **New Hope Church, Resaca, Ringgold Gap, Rocky Face Ridge**, and Cassville (the scene of an action on May 19, 1864, related to the Confederate withdrawal from **Adairsville**).

²⁵ National Park Service, "Former National Park System Units: An Analysis," Barry Mackintosh, 1995, <http://www.nps.gov/history/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/formerparks.htm>.

Preservation Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. They step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, keeping history and preservation in the public eye, and working with landowners to find ways to protect battlefield parcels.

Georgia's battlefields benefit from the efforts of numerous advocacy organizations. Spurred by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's work, the Georgia General Assembly created the Georgia Civil War Commission in 1993. This State-funded commission exists "to coordinate planning, preservation, and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields associated with this significant period of our common heritage." The Commission also leads state efforts to "promote heritage tourism and provide incentives to local landowners and local governments to preserve Civil War battlefields and historic sites." Perhaps most importantly, the Georgia Civil War Commission can "acquire or provide funds for the acquisition of Civil War battlefields, cemeteries, and other historic properties" and "receive and accept loans, gifts, grants, donations or contributions of property."²⁶ It is currently planning and promoting activities and events in Georgia for the upcoming Sesquicentennial of the Civil War.

Working with the Commission and many national and local partners is the Georgia Battlefields Association, Inc. Founded in 1995, this statewide nonprofit organization facilitates land purchases, expands educational opportunities at battlefields, and sustains public awareness of the plight of the state's disappearing Civil War landscapes. Its most valuable roll is as an information and advocacy hub: it keeps numerous groups across the state connected by sharing information about preservation successes and failures, and urges disparate groups to provide mutual political support.

In addition to these statewide organizations, many local organizations help promote the battlefields by sponsoring public events and educational programs. The nonprofit friends groups identified in Table 11 are dedicated *solely* to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of a specific battlefield or battlefields. The Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Association, Inc., has been serving that battlefield's interest for more than 60 years. Most of the battlefield friends groups in Georgia came into being after the CWSAC issued its report in 1993. In addition to the battlefield groups, numerous other organizations with general historical interests—county historical societies, Civil War roundtables, and community coalitions—are also actively promoting and preserving Georgia's battlefields.

²⁶ Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 50-7-60 et seq; The Georgia Civil War Commission, "Georgia Civil War Commission," 2007, <http://www.georgiacivilwar.org/>.

Table 11: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group	Year Founded
Adairsville (GA009)	None	
Allatoona (GA023)	Etowah Valley Historical Society (Allatoona Pass Battlefield Preservation Project)	1995
Atlanta (GA017)	None	
Buck Head Creek (GA026)	None	
Chickamauga (GA004)	Friends of the Park	1986
Dallas (GA011)	Friends of Civil War Paulding County	1993
Dalton I (GA006)	None	
Dalton II (GA020)	None	
Davis' Cross Roads (GA003)	None	
Ezra Church (GA018)	None	
Fort McAllister I (GA002)	Friends of Fort McAllister	2007
Fort McAllister II (GA028)	Friends of Fort McAllister	2007
Fort Pulaski (GA001)*	None	
Griswoldville (GA025)	None	
Jonesborough (GA022)	None	
Kennesaw Mountain	Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association, Inc.	1948
Kolb's Farm (GA014)	Kolb Farm Coalition	2001
Lovejoy's Station (GA021)	Friends of Nash Farm	2006
Marietta (GA013)	None	
New Hope Church (GA010)	Friends of Civil War Paulding County	1993
Peachtree Creek (GA016)	Friends of Tanyard Creek Park	Unknown
Pickett's Mill (GA012)	Friends of Civil War Paulding County	1993
Resaca (GA008)	Friends of Resaca Battlefield	1996
Ringgold Gap (GA005)	None	
Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)	None	
Utoy Creek (GA019)	None	
Waynesborough (GA027)	None	

**The Friends of Cockspur Lighthouse organized in 2007 to help restore the historic lighthouse, which is itself a defining feature of the 1862 battle of Fort Pulaski. The group is not dedicated to battlefield landscape protection and preservation, however, and so is not listed above.*

Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002

Amends the American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k)

An Act

To amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

(1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.

(2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--

(A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;

(B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and

(C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

(b) Purposes.--The purposes of this Act are--

(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and

(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

The American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;

(2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--

(A) by striking "Appropriations" and inserting

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``appropriations''; and
(B) by striking ``section'' and inserting
``subsection'';

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

``(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--

``(1) Definitions.--In this subsection

``(A) Battlefield report.--The term `Battlefield Report' means the document entitled `Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.

``(B) Eligible entity.--The term `eligible entity' means a State or local government.

``(C) Eligible site.--The term `eligible site' means a site--

``(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and

``(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.

``(D) Secretary.--The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.

``(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.

``(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.

``(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.

``(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(3)).

``(6) Reports.--

``(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.

``(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--

``(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;

``(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and

``(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

``(7) Authorization of appropriations.--

“(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

“(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000.”; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “as of” and all that follows through the period and inserting “on September 30, 2008.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and provide battlefield acquisition grants” after “studies”.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

I. Protected Lands of the Battlefield (“Protected lands” are these “owned” for historic preservation or conservation purposes. Please provide information on land protected since 1993.)

1) Identify protected lands by parcel since 1993. Then answer these questions about each parcel, following example in the chart below. What is the acreage of each parcel? Is parcel owned fee simple, by whom? Is there is an easement, if so name easement holder? Was the land purchased or the easement conveyed after 1993? What was cost of purchase or easement? What was source of funding and the amount that source contributed? Choose from these possible sources: Coin money, LWCF, Farm Bill, State Government, Local Government, Private Owner, Private Non-Profit (provide name), or Other (describe).

Parcel	Acres	Owner	Easement	Year	Cost	Source
<i>Joe Smith Farm</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>SHPO</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>\$500,000</i>	<i>LWCF/\$250,000 Private/\$250,000</i>
<i>Sue Jones Tract</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Battlefield Friends, Inc.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>State/\$20,000 BFI/\$21,000</i>

2) Other public or non-profit lands within the battlefield? (Y/N)

- If yes, describe
- Name of public or non-profit owner or easement holder
- Number of Acres owned/held

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)

If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

II. Preservation Groups

1) Is there a formal interested entity (friends group, etc) associated with the battlefield? (Y/N)

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

- If yes, what is the URL?
- Does the web site have a preservation message? (Y/N)
- What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

1) Does the site have designated Public Access? (Y/N) (Count public roads if there are designated interpretive signs or pull-offs)

If yes, what entity provides the public access (Access may occur on lands owned *in fee* or *under easement* to the above entities)

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

Number of Acres Accessible to the Public (size of the area in which the public may physically visit without trespassing. Do not include viewsheds.)

2) Does the site have interpretation? (Y/N)

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

Applies only to the battlefield landscape, not to individual contributing features of a battlefield (i.e., the individually listed Dunker Church property of .2 acres does not represent the Antietam *battlefield* for the purposes of this exercise)

1) Is the site a designated National Historic Landmark? (Y/N)

If yes, NHL and ID Number

2) Is the site listed in the National Register? (Y/N)

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

3) Is the site listed in the State Register? (Y/N)

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number

5) Is the site designated as a local landmark or historic site? (Y/N)
Type of Designation/Listing

V. Program Activities

What types of preservation program activities have occurred at the battlefield? Provide final product name and date if applicable (e.g., *Phase I Archeological Survey Report on the Piper Farm, 1994* and *Antietam Preservation Plan, 2001*, etc.)

1) Research and Documentation

2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)

3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)

4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)

5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)

6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)

7) Fundraising
To support program activities?
To support land acquisition/easements?

8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize a matching grant program to assist States and local communities in acquiring significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. Most recently, Congress showed its continued support for these grants through its reauthorization of this program within the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).

Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Congressionally-chartered Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,550 acres at 62 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. To date, only two Georgia battlefields have received funding through this program. While all of the battlefields listed in this update are eligible for future CWBLAG funding, applications to protect land that retains integrity (within PotNR boundaries) will be the most competitive.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Resaca	I	570.50	\$488,058.00	\$ 976,116.00	\$ 1,464,174.00
Rocky Face Ridge	II	625.00	\$257,000.00	\$ 514,000.00	\$771,000.00
Total		1,195.50	\$ 745,058.00	\$ 1,490,116.00	\$2,235,174.00

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. The ABPP encourages applicants to work with partner organizations and government agencies in order to integrate their efforts into a comprehensive landscape protection strategy. Georgia battlefields have received nearly \$450,000 in planning grants.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	2009	National Register Eligibility Testing for the USS/CSS <i>Water Witch</i>	\$61,833.00
<i>Mableton Improvement Coalition, Inc.</i>	2009	Johnston's River Line Battlefield Inventory	\$45,000.00
<i>Coweta County</i>	2006	Battle of Brown's Mill Boundary Survey	\$16,810.00
<i>Whitfield County Board of Commissioners</i>	2005	Georgia Gibraltar Master Plan	\$26,110.00
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	2004	Archeology of the Civil War Naval Operations on the Ogeechee River	\$39,996.00
<i>Catoosa County</i>	2000	Ringgold Gap Battlefield Protection Plan, Phase II: Consensus Building and Education	\$16,000.00
<i>Dalton-Whitfield Chamber of Commerce</i>	1999	The Atlanta Campaign Guide	\$25,000.00
<i>Georgia Civil War Commission</i>	1996	Resaca Interpretive Plan	\$50,000.00
<i>Etowah Valley Historical Society, Inc.</i>	1996	Comprehensive Battlefield Plan For Allatoona Battlefield	\$20,000.00
<i>Catoosa County Historical Society, Inc.</i>	1996	Ringgold Gap Battlefield Survey	\$20,000.00
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	1993	Survey and Preservation Planning for Chattanooga and Chickamauga Civil War Battlefields	\$6,000.00
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	1993	Survey of Civil War Resources Related to the Atlanta Campaign	\$50,000.00
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	1993	Conservation Easement Negotiation Training	\$10,000.00
<i>The Coosa Valley Regional Development Center</i>	1995	Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment Project	\$2,000.00
<i>Cobb County</i>	1994	Survey of Johnston's Chattahoochee River Defense Line	\$10,000.00
<i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	1993	Staff for Georgia Department of Natural Resources/ Preservation Plan For Resaca	\$47,000.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants as of FY2010			\$445,749.00