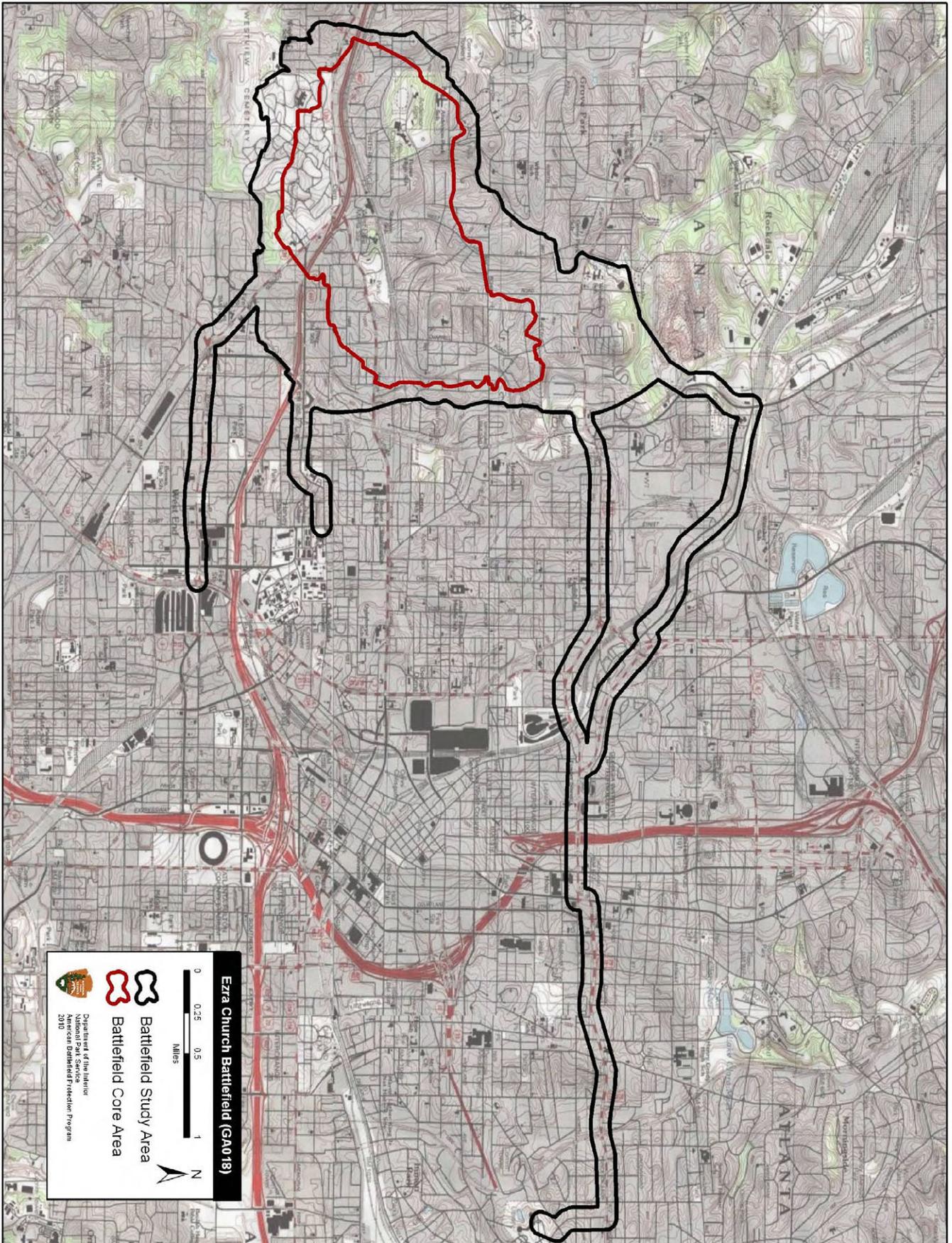


Ezra Church (GA018)

Location	Fulton County
Campaign	Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	July 28, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Oliver O. Howard [US]; Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Tennessee [US]; Lee and Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,719.21 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the route taken by Federal forces to the west in an attempt to reach the Western & Atlantic Railroad and the area through which Confederate troops moved out of their defensive works to strike the Federals near Ezra Church. The Study Area and the Core Area were also adjusted to illustrate the rough, high contours of the battlefield's terrain.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	28.15 acres City of Atlanta, Mozley Park
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	The historic battlefield landscape is unrecognizable. The location of the battlefield is now part of the City of Atlanta. Commemoration and interpretation are appropriate at this site.

Historical Designation

None



Fort McAllister I (GA002)

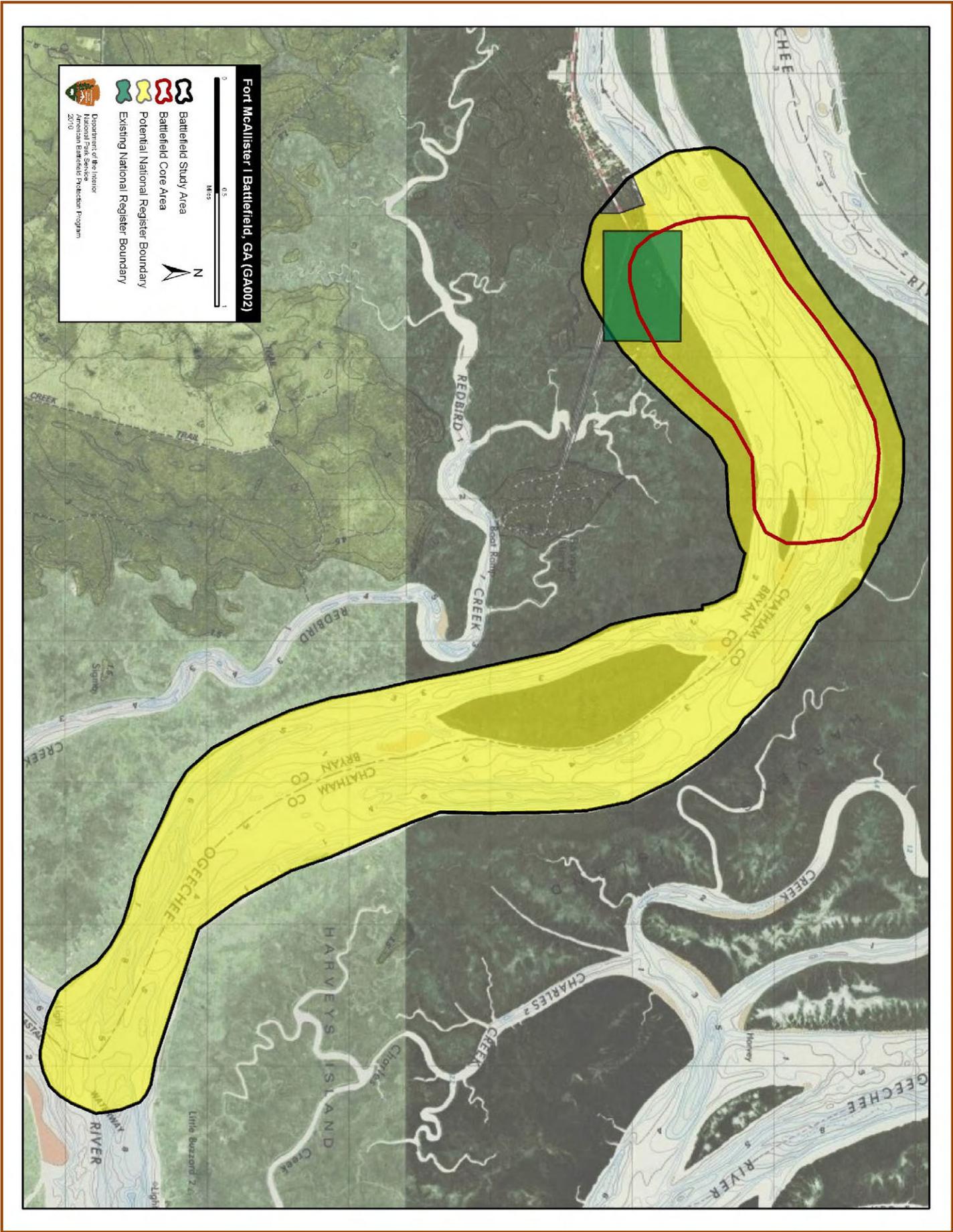
Location	Bryan and Chatham counties
Campaign	Naval Attacks on Fort McAllister (1863)
Battle Date(s)	March 3, 1863
Principal Commanders	Rear Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont [US]; Captain George A. Anderson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Flotilla from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; Fort McAllister garrison [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	2,494.48 acres The CWSAC did not produce mapped boundaries for this battlefield in 1993. The ABPP's new Study Area contains the Federal flotilla's approach route from the bend of the Ogeechee River and the Florida Passage—at which point the flotilla was committed to the action—to the fort. The Core Area contains land covered by opposing fields of fire and moving positions in the river of engaged boats and ironclads.
Potential National Register Lands	2,463.59 acres
Protected Lands	423.90 acres Georgia Department of Natural Resources, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	423.90 acres Richmond Hill Wildlife Management Area, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 311.73 acres Fort McAllister Historic Park, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 112.17 acres
Management Area	Fort McAllister Historic Park Richmond Hill Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Fort McAllister State Historic Park (2007)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website http://gastateparks.org/FtMcAllister Other

Condition Statement

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. The earthen fort itself was reconstructed in the late 1930s under the philanthropic auspices of Henry Ford.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places, Fort McAllister (1970)



Fort McAllister II (GA028)

Location	Bryan and Chatham counties
Campaign	Savannah Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	December 13, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General William B. Hazen [US]; Major George A. Anderson [CS]
Forces Engaged	2nd Division, XV Army Corps [US]; Fort McAllister garrison [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	4,198.44 acres The 1993 boundaries for Fort McAllister II incorrectly reflected the naval bombardment of March 3, 1863. Therefore, the ABPP produced new boundaries for the December 13, 1864, land battle. The new boundaries include 1) the Federal approach route from King's Bridge beginning where Federal forces crossed the Ogeechee River to begin their assault on the fort; 2) the viewshed between Sherman's observation post at Cheves Plantation, from which he signaled for the attack to begin, and Fort McAllister; and 3) the area of engagement.
Potential National Register Lands	2,514.54 acres
Protected Lands	2,136.55 acres Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1,902.77 acres, fee simple Nature Conservancy of Georgia, 233.78 acres, easement
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,902.77 acres Richmond Hill Wildlife Management Area, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1,378.52 acres Fort McAllister Historic Park, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 524.25 acres
Management Area	Fort McAllister Historic Park Richmond Hill Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Fort McAllister State Historic Park (2007)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs

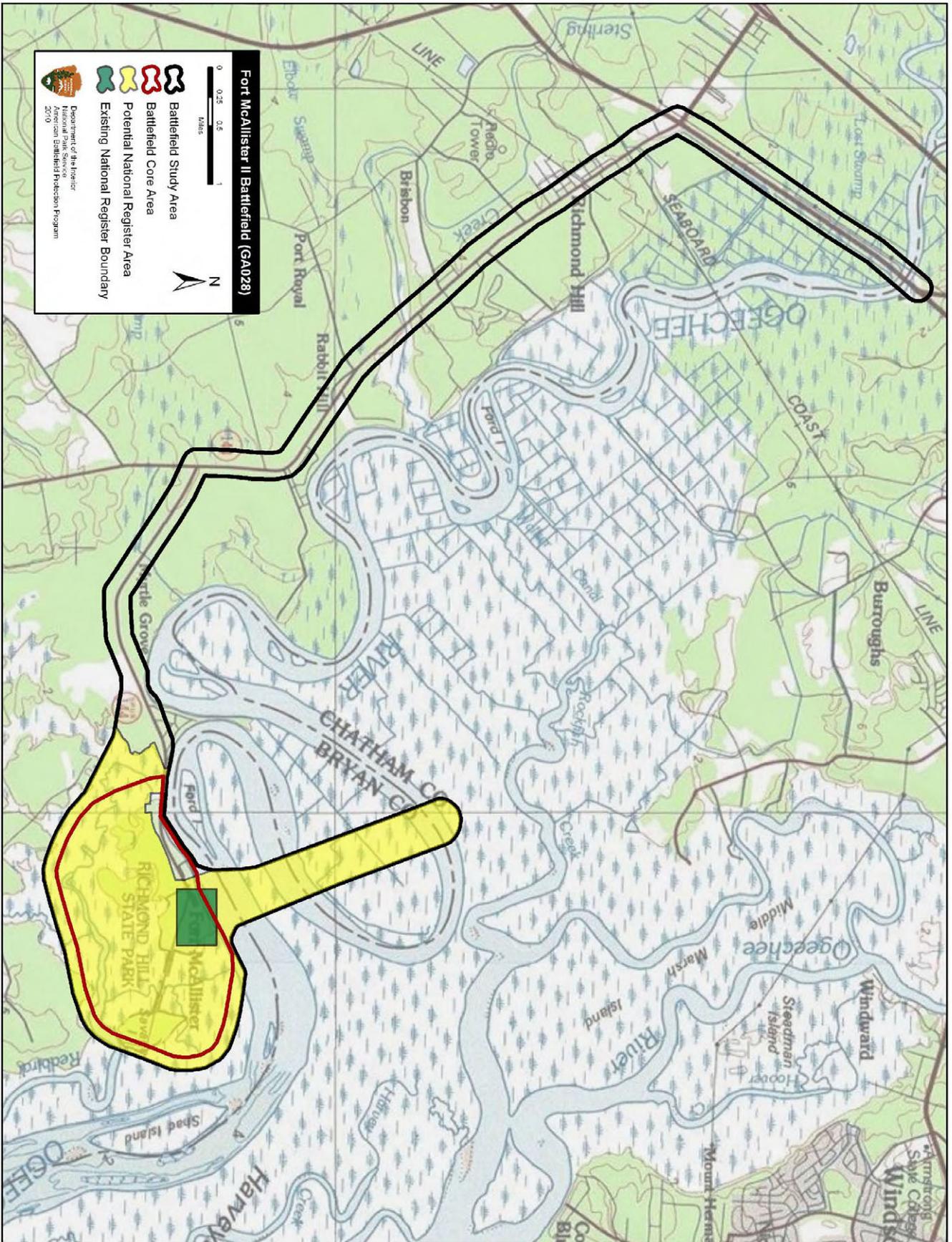
- ✓ Website
<http://gastateparks.org/FtMcallister>
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the battlefield landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Residential development and logging are twin threats to the battlefield landscape. Two miles northwest of Fort McAllister, the peninsula of Seven Mile Bend is completely built out. Historic plantations along Fort McAllister Road have been subdivided for estate homes, and commercial logging is opening up more land for development south of the State's Fort McAllister Historic Park. The earthen fort itself was reconstructed in the late 1930s under the philanthropic auspices of Henry Ford. Protective measures, such as conservation easements, are needed immediately to ensure the survival of battlefield land in this area.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Fort McAllister, 1970)



Fort Pulaski (GA001)

Location	Chatham County; Jasper County, South Carolina
Campaign	Operations against Fort Pulaski (1862)
Battle Date(s)	April 10-11, 1862
Principal Commanders	Major General David Hunter, Captain Quincy A. Gillmore [US]; Colonel Charles H. Olmstead [CS]
Forces Engaged	Port Royal Expeditionary Force [US]; Fort Pulaski garrison [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	8,529.53 acres (5,300.89 acres in Georgia; 3,159.06 acres in South Carolina) The ABPP found that portions of the 1993 Study Area had nothing to do with the battle; those areas were removed. The Study Area was redrawn to reflect the shoreline of the 1860s as well as the movements of Union gunboats and the placement of Union batteries. The Core Area was redrawn to include the positions of the Union batteries engaged and their fields of fire.
Potential National Register Lands	7, 862.00 acres (4,705.76 acres in Georgia; 3,156.24 acres in South Carolina)
Protected Lands	1,612.63 acres National Park Service, 965.54 acres, fee simple Fish and Wildlife Service, 643.77 acres, fee simple (in South Carolina; no public access) Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 3.32 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	965.54 acres Fort Pulaski National Monument, National Park Service
Management Area	Fort Pulaski National Monument Tybee National Wildlife Refuge (in South Carolina)
Friends Group(s)	While there is no known friends group established to advocate for the battlefield as a whole, the Friends of Cockspur Lighthouse (2007) is dedicated to restoring the historic lighthouse, which is itself a defining feature of the 1862 battle of Fort Pulaski.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs

- ✓ Website
<http://www.nps.gov/fopu/>
- ✓ Other
Ongoing programs and events

Condition Statement

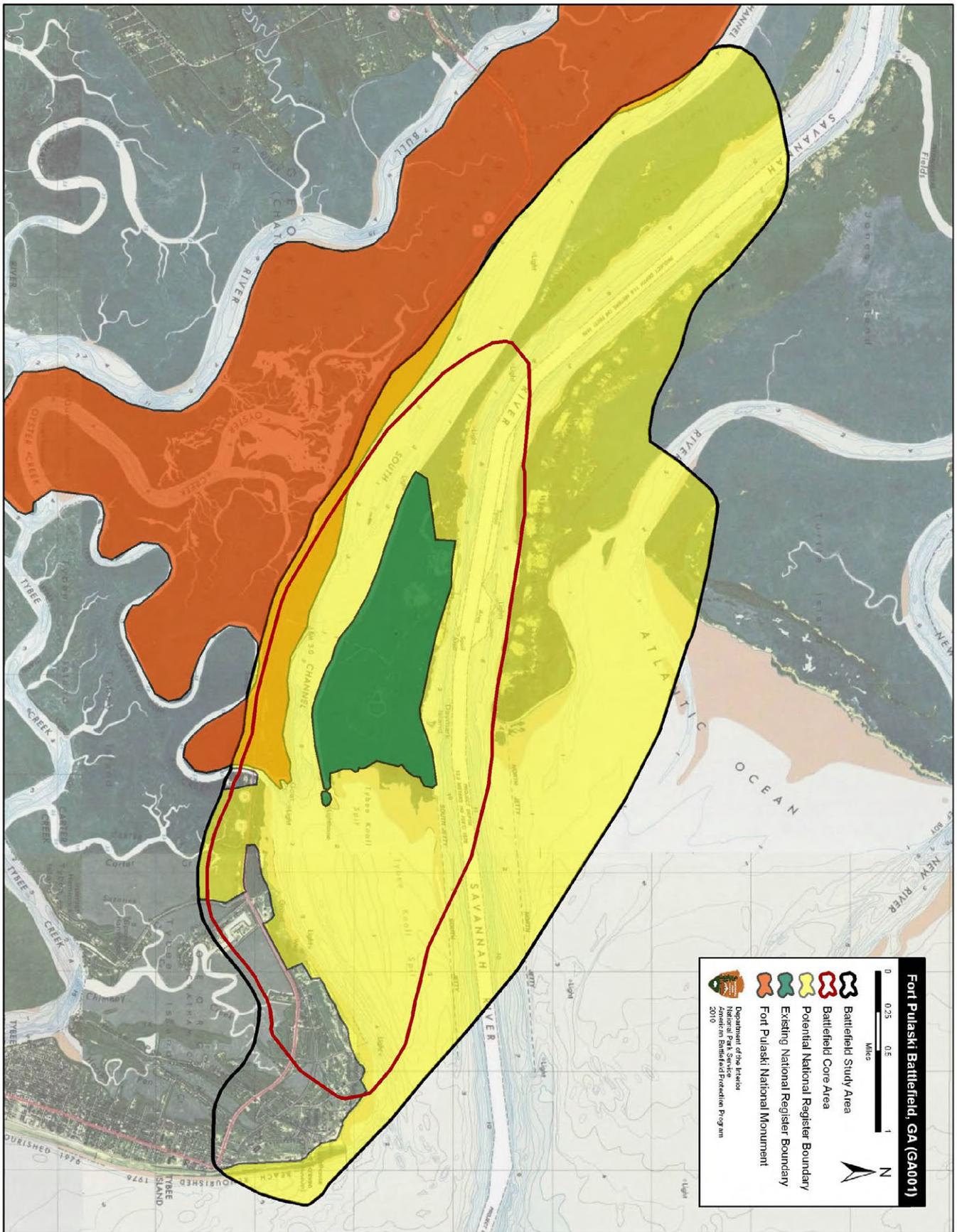
Much of the battlefield is in good condition and under protective federal ownership. President Coolidge designated the Fort Pulaski National Monument in 1924. It became part of the National Park Service in 1933. The national monument contains Cockspur Island, including Fort Pulaski itself, and McQueen's Island on the south side of the Savannah River. The US Fish and Wildlife Service's Tybee National Wildlife Refuge preserves most of the land in the Study Area north of the Savannah River. The land between the river's north and south channels retains integrity, but is owned by the Georgia Department of Transportation as a mitigation land bank. Its future is uncertain.

Threats to the battlefield include dredging and widening of the Savannah River channel to allow for passage of larger and faster commercial ships, which in turn may cause larger and higher wave action against the shorelines. The Georgia Department of Transportation is planning to widen and elevate US Route 80 along the edge of the battlefield Study Area. This project has the potential to affect the historic viewshed. Finally, residential development associated with the growth of the City of Tybee Island has overwhelmed the positions of the 10 Federal batteries that bombarded the fort in 1862. Immediate action to preserve the privately-owned archeological sites of the last two Federal batteries is necessary to avoid complete destruction of the Federal positions.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Pulaski National Monument, 1966)

Only 260 acres of Cockspur Island are listed. The remainder of the Fort Pulaski National Monument, the land on McQueen's Island, is not listed for its association with the battle.



Griswoldville (GA025)

Location	Jones and Twiggs counties
Campaign	Savannah Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	November 22, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Charles C. Walcutt [US]; Major General Joseph Wheeler, Brigadier General Pleasant J. Philips [CS]
Forces Engaged	2nd Brigade, 1st Division, XV Army Corps [US]; Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Department of South Carolina Georgia and Florida; and the 1st Division Georgia Militia [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	7,880.25 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Federal approach route, along which Walcutt's force remained prepared to intercept Wheeler's cavalry, and to include the Georgia militia's route of march from Macon, during which it expected to encounter Federal forces. The Core Area was expanded to the north to take in the 9 th Pennsylvania and 5 th Kentucky's cavalry charge against Wheeler's Cavalry Corps.
Potential National Register Lands	5,700.33 acres
Protected Lands	121.75 acres National Park Service, 87.42 acres, fee simple Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 34.33 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	122.92 acres Griswoldville Historic Site, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 18.50 acres Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 17.00 acres Ocmulgee National Monument Site, National Park Service, 87.42 acres
Management Area	Griswoldville Historic Site Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site Ocmulgee National Monument Site
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas

Visitor Center

- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website

<http://www.gastateparks.org/core/item/page.aspx?s=153653.0.1.5>

Other

Condition Statement

Most of the Study Area retains a high degree of integrity. Sandy Creek, its numerous branches, and Little Sandy Creek still frame the bulk of the battlefield. The road network and the Central of Georgia Railroad remain on their historic alignments. The open fields and the ridge upon which the Federals camped and erected their defense are intact. Because this historic landscape is not currently in the path of development around the City of Macon, Griswoldville represents one of the best opportunities for comprehensive battlefield landscape preservation in Georgia over the next ten years.

Historical Designation

None

