



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

State of Alabama

Washington, DC
May 2011



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

Washington, DC
May 2011

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: Dry moat and walls at Fort Morgan. The fort is a defining feature of the **Mobile Bay** battlefield. Photograph by Matthew Borders, 2009.

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DRAFT – State of Alabama

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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:

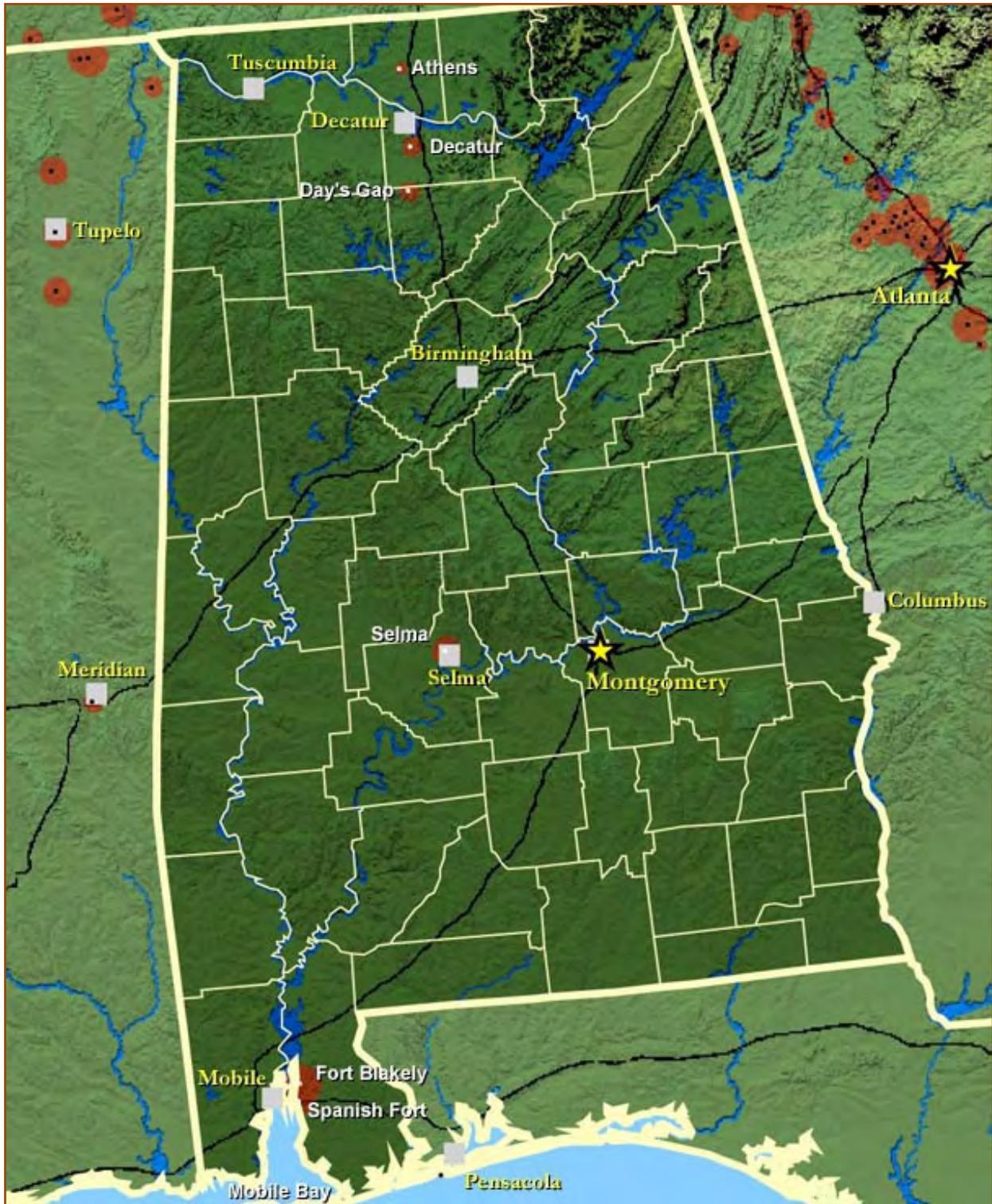
- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private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



Synopsis

There are seven CWSAC battlefields in the State of Alabama – **Athens, Day’s Gap, Decatur, Fort Blakely, Mobile Bay, Selma, and Spanish Fort**. Historically, these battlefields encompassed nearly 102,400 acres.¹ Today approximately 45,400 acres, or 44 percent, retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.²

In 1993, 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. Table 1 indicates how the CWSAC prioritized Alabama’s Civil War battlefields in its study.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
I Critical Need	Mobile Bay (AL003)	Baldwin, Mobile
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	N/A	N/A
III Additional Protection Needed	Day’s Gap (AL001)	Cullman, Morgan
	Fort Blakely (AL006)	Baldwin
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Athens (AL002)	Limestone, Morgan; Giles County, TN
	Decatur (AL004)	Lawrence, Limestone, Morgan
	Selma (AL007)	Dallas
	Spanish Fort (AL005)	Baldwin

Currently, the battlefields identified as Priority I and III sites retain a high degree of integrity. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, **Day’s Gap, Fort Blakely, and Mobile Bay** have experienced relatively little change to their terrain and aboveground features in nearly 150 years (see table 3).³

At **Fort Blakely**, the State of Alabama protects portions of the battlefield within Historic Blakeley State Park and the W.L. Holland and Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Areas. The state also preserves a portion of **Mobile Bay** at Fort Morgan State Historic Site. Additional lands at **Mobile Bay** are protected by the Federal government (Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge) and the Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board (Historic Fort Gaines and the Dauphin Island Audobon Bird Sanctuary).

Within the **Day’s Gap** Study Area, only 40 acres (less than 1 percent of the battlefield lands that retain integrity) are protected. The protected land is owned by the Civil War Trust, a non-profit organization devoted to the preservation of endangered Civil War battlefields.

¹ Using GIS software, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the seven battlefields in Alabama represent 102,396.35 acres.

² Using GIS software the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the seven battlefields in Alabama represent 45,499.46 acres.

³ 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 and underwater battle deposits.

While the CWSAC determined that **Athens** did not retain enough integrity to merit preservation, the American Battlefield Protection Program's (ABPP) resurvey of the site has shown that more than 13 percent of the battlefield does retain integrity. Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented; however, essential landscape features in the Sulphur Creek Trestle Core Area north of the City of Athens remain much as they were during the battle. In addition, a small portion of the battlefield is protected by the State of Alabama as part of the Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Decatur, Selma, and Spanish Fort are in urban settings and have suffered from modern intrusion. All three battlefields have undergone considerable change since the Civil War. While **Decatur** and **Spanish Fort** have lands within their Study Areas that are protected by the State of Alabama and the Federal government as wildlife conservation areas, the ABPP did not identify any additional portions of the three battlefields that retain integrity. Today only commemorative and interpretive opportunities remain at these three battlefields.

See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for 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 2. View of the battlefield from high ground at the Day's Gap. With over 2,900 acres retaining integrity, **Day's Gap** is one of the most intact and least protected Civil War battlefields in Alabama. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 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 D).

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 Alabama battlefields in January 2008 and September 2009. 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 it surveyed in Alabama, except **Decatur** (see Figure 3 for definitions). 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 methodology, 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.⁴ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC completed its original assessments of the battlefields.⁵

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 these battlefields (see Table 2). At many of Alabama’s surveyed battlefields, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases to the sizes of the Study Area and Core Area. 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.⁶ It is important to note however, that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries

⁴ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007).

⁵ National Register 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).

⁶ National Register 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 the guidelines indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route

are simply historical boundaries that describe where the battle took place; neither indicates the current integrity of the battlefield landscape, so neither can be used on its own to identify surviving portions of battlefield land that may merit protection and preservation.

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 3).

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. Because many battlefields are entirely in private ownership and physical access to large portions of the battlefields is limited to public right of ways, the ABPP reviewed publicly available satellite images of the battlefield Study Areas in order to confirm or supplement surveyors' field observations about land use and landform integrity.⁷

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.⁸ Because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle however, it did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological

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, during, and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. 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. 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 fighting on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire, and the intervening space and terrain between 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 Areas, 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. Lands within PotNR boundaries should be considered worthy of further attention, although future evaluations may reveal more or less integrity than indicated by the ABPP surveys.

taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters" they 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.

⁷ The ABPP primarily used satellite images from the World Wide Web mapping services Bing, Google, and Yahoo. The date range for the satellite images was 2007-2010. The level of detail in the satellite images available from each mapping service depended upon the service's coverage of a specified area; image resolutions were generally highly detailed in urban and suburban areas and less detailed in rural areas.

⁸ 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.

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.**⁹ 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.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”¹⁰ 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.”¹¹

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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ National Park Service, National Register 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.

¹¹ National Park Service, National Register 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).

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.¹²

Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do diminish the integrity of the battlefield landscape. Heavy residential, commercial, and industrial development; cellular 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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 4.)¹⁵

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 Act¹⁶ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National

¹² 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.

¹³ Future nominations of battlefield land may take the form of districts (most common), or individual sites within a multiple property context (appropriate for battlefields with far-flung resources). The ABPP's survey boundaries do not imply any one approach; they serve only as a starting point for discussions between the nominating agent and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

¹⁴ National Park Service, National Register 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 16 USC 470f.

Environmental Policy Act.¹⁷ 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.

In Alabama, only **Fort Blakely** has a sizable amount of acreage listed in the NRHP. **Athens** and **Mobile Bay** have NRHP listings representing a fraction of the total Study Areas of the two battlefields. In addition, **Mobile Bay** has a National Historic Landmark designation for Fort Morgan and the *USS Tecumseh*. At these three battlefields, the ABPP recommends a PotNR boundary of equal or greater size than the existing NRHP and NHL boundaries.

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 D

In Alabama, representatives from four organizations responded to ABPP's inquiries. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Alabama's Civil War battlefields.



Figure 4. The Richard Martin National Recreation Trail, a Rails to Trails project managed by Limestone County, follows the old Tennessee & Alabama Central Railroad bed over the Sulphur Creek Trestle. Confederate troops under Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked a Union fort at the trestle as part of the battle of **Athens** (view looking south from the Sulphur Creek Trestle site). Photograph courtesy of Limestone County, 2011.

¹⁷ 42 USC 4331-4332.

Summary of Conditions of Alabama’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

Using Geographic Information Systems software, 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 and that remains to be protected (Potential National Register boundary).

As noted above, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Alabama’s Civil War battlefields have been revised in many cases. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles.¹⁸ The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which these ancillary areas serve as battlefield features.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Athens (AL002)	21,919.82	2,274.85	2,998.41
Day’s Gap (AL001)	5,410.35	1,084.76	2,933.02
Decatur (AL004)	14,623.51	1,148.87	0.00
Fort Blakely (AL006)	6,061.92	3,743.28	4,640.71
Mobile Bay (AL003)	36,916.74	16,130.48	34,927.42
Selma (AL007)	16,158.48	4,631.72	0.00
Spanish Fort (AL005)	3,742.16	2,282.27	0.00

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, three of Alabama’s battlefields have retained their character defining features over the past 150 years.¹⁹

The landscape at **Day’s Gap** is in good condition. Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain, particularly those around and within the four Core Areas. The battlefield is in a rural setting with some light commercial development and residential construction primarily along the roads. The **Day’s Gap** landscape is an excellent opportunity for comprehensive preservation strategies. Additional resource identification, land protection, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would be appropriate steps in the preservation of this battlefield.

¹⁸ National Register 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.

¹⁹ 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.

Fort Blakely remains in good condition. Approximately 44 percent of the battlefield is managed by the Historic Blakely Authority as the Historic Blakeley State Park. An additional three percent is also protected within the W.L Holland and Mobile-Tensaw Wildlife Management Areas. The remaining battlefield lands are owned by timber companies and private individuals. The primary threat to the battlefield is residential and commercial development. Reevaluation of the existing NRHP documentation and nomination of the remaining battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be appropriate preservation actions at **Fort Blakely**.

While **Mobile Bay** is in good condition, 92 percent of the Study Area is water. The open waterways of Mobile Bay remain much as they were at the time of battle. With the shorelines of Dauphin Island to the west and Mobile Point to the east, any on-looker approaching the mouth of the bay from the water can appreciate the barrier islands and their two forts as strong positions of defense. The land portions of the battlefield retain varying degrees of integrity, with areas around Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines being the best preserved.

The major threat to the land portion of the battlefield is erosion caused by natural forces in the Gulf of Mexico and Mobile Bay. In addition, development on Dauphin Island is beginning to overwhelm what little is left of the landscape. The two primary land-based defining features of **Mobile Bay**, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, also face serious threats. The eastern end of Dauphin Island is eroding and beginning to undercut Fort Gaines, bringing water up and in to the walls of the fort. Fort Morgan suffers from extensive damage to the brick masonry due to leaching and calcification caused by the elements. If these threats are not mitigated, both forts will suffer irreversible damage.

The primary threat to submerged resources associated with the battle of **Mobile Bay**, is dredging. The *USS Tecumseh* shipwreck, a National Historic Landmark (NHL), has a Shipwreck Management Plan to aid in the prevention of adverse affects from dredging. Other submerged resources such as Fort Powell and the Confederate piling obstructions at the mouth of the bay have no such protection.²⁰ In addition, natural gas drilling platforms both within and outside of the bay impact the viewshed from Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines.

Preservation efforts at **Mobile Bay** should concentrate on recognition of underwater resources, mitigation of threats to the two masonry fortifications, reevaluation of the existing NRHP/NHL documentation, and nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP. Because the majority of the battlefield is water, any future preservation efforts will need to recognize the bay's role as a primary feature of the battle.

Athens has been damaged by modern development in and around the city. Other than a small area in the southernmost part of the battlefield protected within the Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, only essential landscape features north of Athens remain intact. The primary long-term threat to the northern portion of the battlefield is development. Reevaluation of the existing NRHP documentation and nomination of the remaining battlefield landscape to the NRHP should be the focus of preservation efforts at this battlefield.

The three remaining battlefields, **Decatur**, **Selma**, and **Spanish Fort**, have lost all integrity. The post-Civil War growth of the three cities has destroyed the battlefield

²⁰ West, W. Wilson, Jr., *USS Tecumseh Shipwreck Management Plan*, Naval Historical Center, Washington D.C., 1996
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landscapes. Although commemorative and public interpretation opportunities exist and are appropriate, there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation other than what has already been preserved at these sites.

Table 3: Condition Summary	
Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (0)	None
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (3)	Day's Gap, Fort Blakely, Mobile Bay
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (1)	Athens
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (3)	Decatur, Selma, Spanish Fort



Figure 5. Dredging and the construction of natural gas drilling platforms in Mobile Bay threaten underwater archeological sites and disrupt the viewshed of the **Mobile Bay** battlefield (view looking north from mouth of bay near Fort Morgan/Mobile Point). Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites and structures listed in the NRHP meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our 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 may also be eligible for federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as an NRHP listed battlefield can advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.²¹

Alabama currently has one Civil War battlefield listed in the NRHP as a battlefield landscape—**Fort Blakely**. Individual defining features associated with two other battles are listed separately – Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, *USS Tecumseh* (**Mobile Bay**), and Sulphur Creek Trestle (**Athens**). At all three of these battlefields, the existing documentation does not express accurately their size or current integrity. The NRHP documentation should be reevaluated and expanded to include the historic landscapes where the landscape retains integrity. Because the majority of the **Mobile Bay** Study Area is water, an expansion of the NRHP listing will need to recognize the role of Mobile Bay as a contributing feature to the battlefield.

Fully 54 percent of **Days Gap** retains integrity; however, no land or features directly associated with the battle have been listed in the NRHP. The ABPP believes there is enough integrity within the Study Area to make **Day's Gap** potentially eligible for individual listing in the NRHP as a battlefield landscape.

At **Decatur**, **Selma**, and **Spanish Fort**, the ABPP believes the Study Areas of these battlefields no longer retain enough integrity to merit listing in the NRHP as battlefield landscapes.

Table 4 compares the number of battlefield acres already designated or listed at Alabama's Civil War battlefields with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria.

²¹ 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. 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.

Table 4. Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered

Battlefield	Designation	ABPP PotNR Acres	Existing Registered Acres	Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered
Athens (AL002)	NRHP	2,998.41	5.05	2,993.36
Day's Gap (AL001)		2,933.02	0.00	2,933.02
Decatur ALS004)		0.00	0.00	0
Fort Blakely (AL006)	NRHP	4,640.71	3,834.00	806.71
Mobile Bay (AL003)	NRHP, NHL*	34,927.42	192.00	34,735.42
Selma (AL007)		0.00	0.00	2,993.36
Spanish Fort (AL005)		0.00	0.00	2,933.02

**The NRHP and NHL designations are for individual properties associated with the battle.*

Stewardship

For the purposes of this update, “protected land” means battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.

The ABPP established this definition because, while public ownership of land often provides some level of protection for historic resources, it does not necessarily foreclose the potential for damage. Federal, state, and municipal ownership may prevent private development, and public ownership may require compliance with state and federal environmental laws, but the primary uses (military readiness, timber production, recreation, mineral extraction, impoundment, etc.) of that public land may not be compatible with the perpetual protection and appropriate management of a battlefield landscape.

Through fee simple ownership and purchase of development rights, non-profit organizations, along with local, state, and federal government stewards have permanently protected more than 4,600 acres of Civil War battlefield land in Alabama. With more than 44 percent of the lands that retain integrity in protective ownership, **Fort Blakely** is the best-preserved battlefield in the state. At **Day's Gap** and **Mobile Bay**, less than five percent of the battlefield lands that retain integrity are protected. It should be noted, however, that the **Mobile Bay** battlefield is composed primarily of water. At **Athens**, a small percentage of the battlefield is protected within a wildlife management area. While the ABPP did not assign PotNR boundaries to **Decatur** and **Spanish Fort**, fragments of those landscapes are in protective ownership. There is no protected land at **Selma**.

The majority of protected Civil War battlefield land in Alabama is held by three state agencies – the Alabama Historical Commission, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), and the Historic Blakeley Authority. These agencies protect more than 3,500 acres of battlefield land at Fort Morgan State Historic Site (**Mobile Bay**), the Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area (**Fort Blakely** and **Spanish Fort**), the WL Holland Wildlife Management Area (**Fort Blakely**), the Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area (**Athens** and **Decatur**), and Historic Blakeley State Park

(Fort Blakely). In addition, the ADCNR’s Forever Wild Land Trust protects 420 acres that are managed by the Historic Blakeley Authority as part of Historic Blakeley State Park.²²

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages more than 1,900 acres of battlefield land at Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge (**Decatur**) and Bon Secour Wildlife Management Area (**Mobile Bay**). Although battlefield lands at these two Wildlife Refuges are not reserved for their association with historic events, they are considered by the ABPP to be protected. The conservation mission of the Wildlife Reguqe system is compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.

In Alabama, one local government plays a small but significant role as a battlefield landowner and steward. The Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board protects 184 acres of land at Historic Fort Gaines and the Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary (**Mobile Bay**). In addition, Fort Gaines – a primary defining feature of the battlefield – is preserved and interpreted for its role in the battle of **Mobile Bay**.

Finally, in partnership with the National Park Service, other nonprofit organizations, and local communities, the Civil War Preservation Trust has supported preservation efforts at **Fort Blakely** and **Day’s Gap**.

Landscape preservation efforts in other states have benefited greatly from the purchase of development rights in the form of conservation easements. Used in conjunction with or instead of a traditional fee simple purchase, conservation easements are one of the most successful preservation and stewardship tools available for protecting battlefields. This type of easement allows private property owners to keep their land while receiving federal income tax credits for donating the easement, and is becoming increasingly popular with landowners who want to restrict the future development of their property. Preservation advocates need to combine forces with land trusts and willing sellers to apply this powerful tool at Civil War battlefields in Alabama.

For each battlefield, Table 5 compares the amount of land permanently protected against the total amount of land that has integrity but remains unprotected.²³ This information may serve planners and preservation advocates as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land			
Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Athens (AL002)	553.82	2,998.41	2,444.59
Day’s Gap (AL001)	40	2,933.02	2,893.02
Decatur (AL004)	1,657.66	0	0
Fort Blakely(AL006)	2,167.31	4,640.71	2,473.40
Mobile Bay (AL003)*	949.98	34,927.42	33,977.44
Selma (AL007)	0	0	0
Spanish Fort (AL005)	358.8	0	0
<i>*The majority of Mobile Bay’s unprotected, intact acres are water.</i>			

²² Forever Wild Land Trust, a state land acquisition program, was enacted in 1992. To date the program has purchased and protected over 280,000 acres of land in Alabama. While the land acquired through this program is intended for general recreation, nature preserves, and additions to Wildlife Management Areas and state parks, Forever Wild Land Trust’s conservation goals and land use policies are considered compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.

²³ The ABPP culled information about permanently protected lands from questionnaire respondents, numerous partner organizations, and state and Federal GIS datasets. The data is not necessarily complete but provides an approximate idea of the amount of land protected at each battlefield as of 2011.

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire (see Appendix D), 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 a 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. 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 the Individual Battlefield Profiles, indicate that three of Alabama's seven Civil War battlefields offer public access and facilities specifically dedicated to the interpretation of the battlefield landscape and two offer some level of interpretation pertaining to the battle.

Table 6: Interpretation Summary

On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (2)	Fort Blakely (AL006), Mobile Bay (AL003)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (4)	Athens (AL002), Day's Gap (AL001), Decatur (AL004), Spanish Fort (AL005)
Battlefields with no public interpretation (1)	Selma (AL007)



Figure 6. The City of Decatur was razed before the battle of **Decatur** to allow a clear field of fire from Union fortifications. Today only four buildings remain in Decatur from the time of the battle, among them the old State Bank (shown in the background). The Decatur-Morgan County Convention and Visitors Bureau interprets the battle through a Civil War walking tour, accompanying brochure, and interpretive signs. Photograph by Matthew Borders, 2009.

Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. These organizations 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.

Three of Alabama's seven Civil War battlefields have active nonprofit advocates – **Fort Blakely**, **Mobile Bay**, and **Selma**. The Historic Blakely Foundation promotes the historical and cultural aspects of the battlefield and works to preserve lands associated with the battle of **Fort Blakely**. At **Mobile Bay**, the Friends of Fort Morgan provides support to the Fort Morgan State Historic Site and advocates for the battlefield in the local community. A new group, the April 1865 Society, has been formed to promote the battle of **Selma**. The group is currently advocating for historical markers to be placed around the city to interpret the battle.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in preserving Alabama's battlefields, these groups are the only known local organizations in Alabama that have been dedicated *solely* to the goals of battlefield preservation, interpretation, and promotion of these resources.

Like many other states, Alabama is promoting the Civil War sesquicentennial for public education, community development, and heritage tourism. In October 2010, Alabama launched a statewide partnership for the commemoration of the Creek War, the Civil War sesquicentennial, and the Civil Rights movement called *Becoming Alabama*. As part of this effort, the Alabama Tourism Department has published an Alabama Civil War Trails brochure highlighting the state's Civil War battlefields and associated properties.²⁴

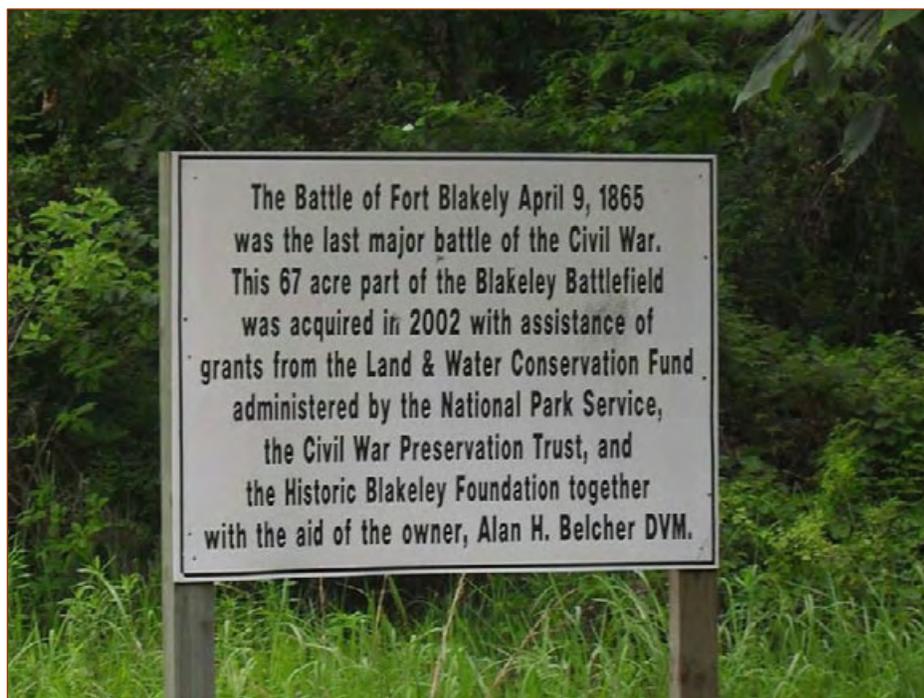


Figure 7. The Historic Blakely Foundation, with assistance from an American Battlefield Protection Program Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant, helped acquire and preserve lands associated with the battle of **Fort Blakely**. Photograph courtesy of Historic Blakeley State Park, 2011.

²⁴ Alabama Civil War Trails brochure, <http://www.800alabama.com/media-room/brochures/>

Individual Battlefield Profiles

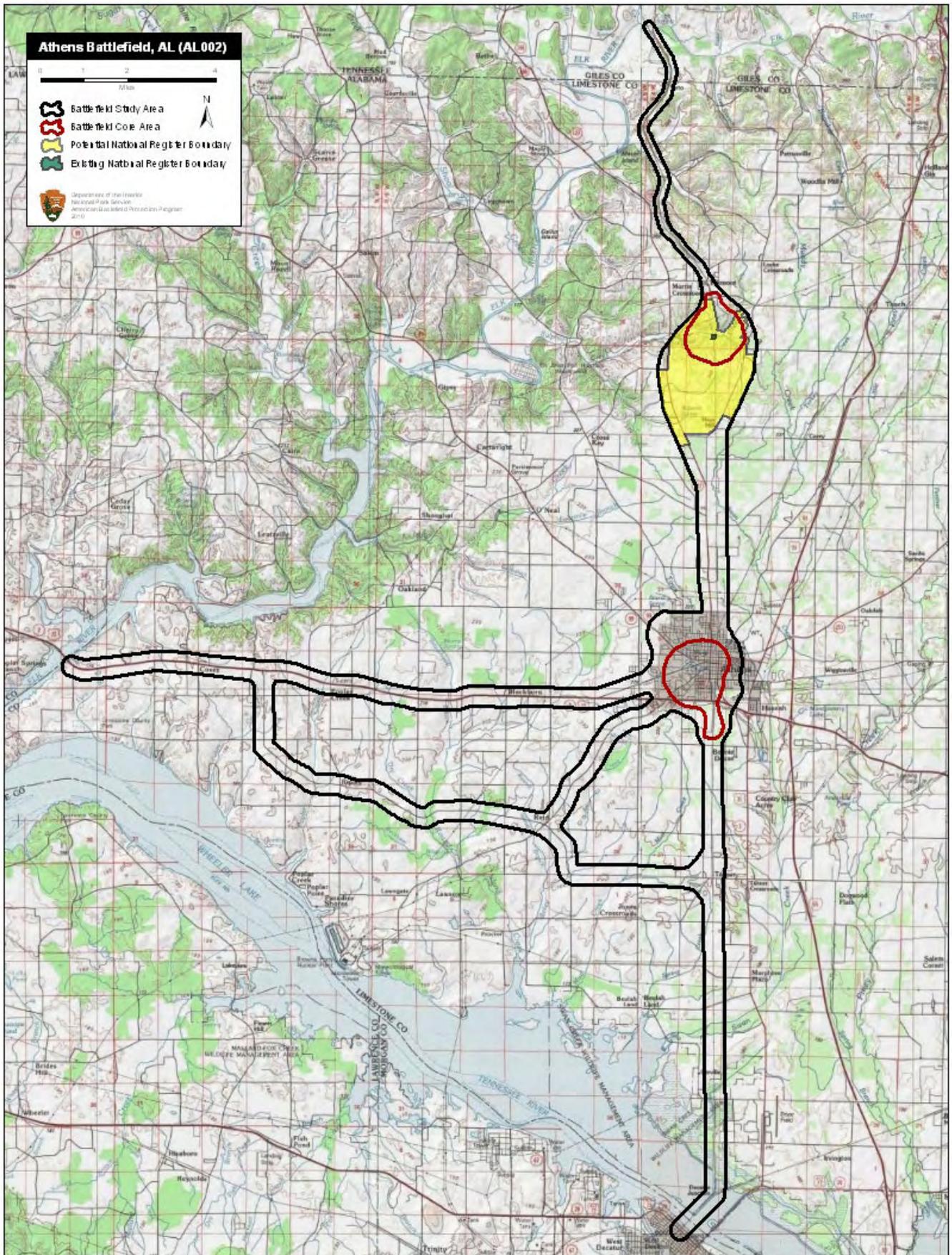
Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acres within the Study Area, as determined by the ABPP, that represent the historic extent of the battle upon the landscape.
Potential National Register Lands	Acres of land that retain historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by ABPP.
Protected Lands	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and analysis using GIS software) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acres (based on responses to questionnaires) maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

Athens (AL002)

Location	Limestone and Morgan Counties; Giles County, TN
Campaign	Forrest's Raid in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee
Battle Date(s)	September 23-25, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel Wallace Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel Jonas Elliott, Colonel W. H. Lathrop, Colonel George Spalding [US]; Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS]
Forces Engaged	110th USCT, 102th Ohio Infantry (detachment), 18th Michigan Infantry (detachment), 111th USCT, 4th Cavalry Division [US]; Cavalry Corps, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>21,919.82 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area slightly around Athens to allow for troop movements. The Study Area around McDonald Station (modern day town of Tanner) was expanded to include skirmishing between Confederate cavalry and the USCT. The ABPP removed part of the Study Area to the northwest of Athens where there was no activity and also removed the Confederate withdrawal route to the northeast of Sulpher Creek Trestle as it did not have any bearing on the battle. The approach route to the southwest of Athens from Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee River to the town of Reid was also removed. This route was associated with the January 1864 battle.</p> <p>The 1993 Core Areas were expanded slightly to include all combat maneuvers associated with both the action in Athens and the action at Sulphur Creek Trestle.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	2,998.37 acres
Protected Lands	553.82 Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	566.02 acres Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, 553.82 acres Limestone County Parks and Recreation, Richard Martin National Recreation Trail, 10.20 acres Athens-Limestone Community Association, Fort Henderson Historic Site, 2.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Fort Henderson Historic Site Richard Martin National Recreation Trail Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories

<p>Public Interpretation Since 1993</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation ✓ Brochure(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.visitathensal.com/3/miscellaneous3.htm ✓ Driving Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website Other
<p>Condition Statement</p>	<p>Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, but some essential features remain.</p> <p>Athens has been damaged by modern development in and around the city. Other than a small area in the southernmost part of the battlefield protected within the Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, only essential landscape features north of Athens remain intact. The primary long-term threat to the northern portion of the battlefield is development. Reevaluation of the existing NRHP documentation and nomination of the remaining battlefield landscape to the NRHP should be the focus of preservation efforts at this battlefield.</p>
<p>Historical Designation</p>	<p>National Register of Historic Places (Sulphur Trestle Fort Site, 1973)</p>



Day's Gap (AL001)

Location	Cullman and Morgan Counties
Campaign	Streight's Raid in Alabama and Georgia (1863)
Battle Date(s)	April 30, 1863
Principal Commanders	Colonel Abel Streight [US]; Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS]
Forces Engaged	Elements of the 51 st Indiana Infantry, 73 rd Indiana Infantry, 3 rd Ohio Infantry, 80 th Illinois Infantry, and the 1 st Middle Tennessee Cavalry (5th Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry Regiment) [US]; Cavalry Corps, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana [CS]
Results	Confederate Victory
Study Area	<p>5,410.35 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Federal encampment north of Day's Gap; the point at which Forrest realized the Federal's were in close proximity and organized his attack; the actual area of fighting at Day's Gap; and the engagement areas at Crooked Creek/Hog Mountain, Bethsaida Church, and Ryan Creek. The ABPP also connected the discontinuous 1993 Study Areas into one Study Area representing the full extent of the action associated with Day's Gap and the entire route of chase from initial contact to the point of disengagement at Johnson's Crossing the night of April 30th.</p> <p>The 1993 Day's Gap Core Area was moved slightly to the west and on top of the ridgeline, which more closely matches reports found in the <i>War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i>. The Core Area at Hog Mountain was expanded to include the full battle of Crooked Creek/Hog Mountain. Core Areas were also added at Bethsaida Church and Ryan's Creek. These were the last actions of the day before Forrest broke off chase for the night and allowed Streight to move on to Blountsville.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	2,933.02 acres
Protected Lands	40.00 acres, Civil War Trust, Hog Mountain, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	20.00 acres, Crooked Creek Civil War Museum and Park (private ownership)
Management Area(s)	Crooked Creek Civil War Museum and Park Hog Mountain
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</p> <p>Fundraising</p> <p>✓ Interpretation Projects</p> <p>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</p> <p>Legislation</p>

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation

- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
- <http://www.co.cullman.al.us/history2.htm>
- Other

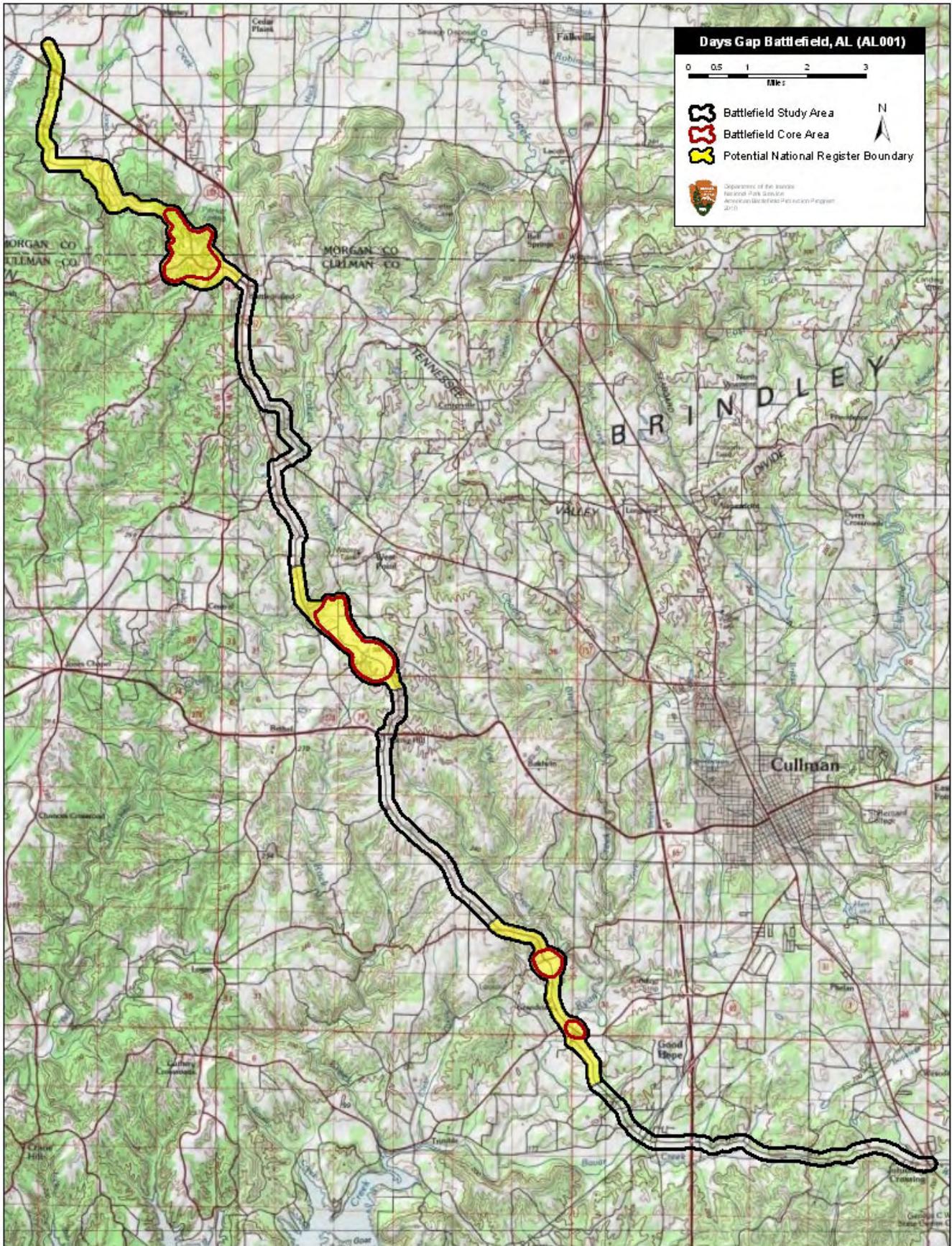
Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain.

The landscape at **Day's Gap** is in good condition. The battlefield is in a rural setting with some light commercial development and residential construction primarily along the roads. **Day's Gap** remains an excellent opportunity for comprehensive landscape preservation. Additional resource identification, land protection, and nomination to the NRHP would be appropriate steps in the preservation of this battlefield.

Historical Designation

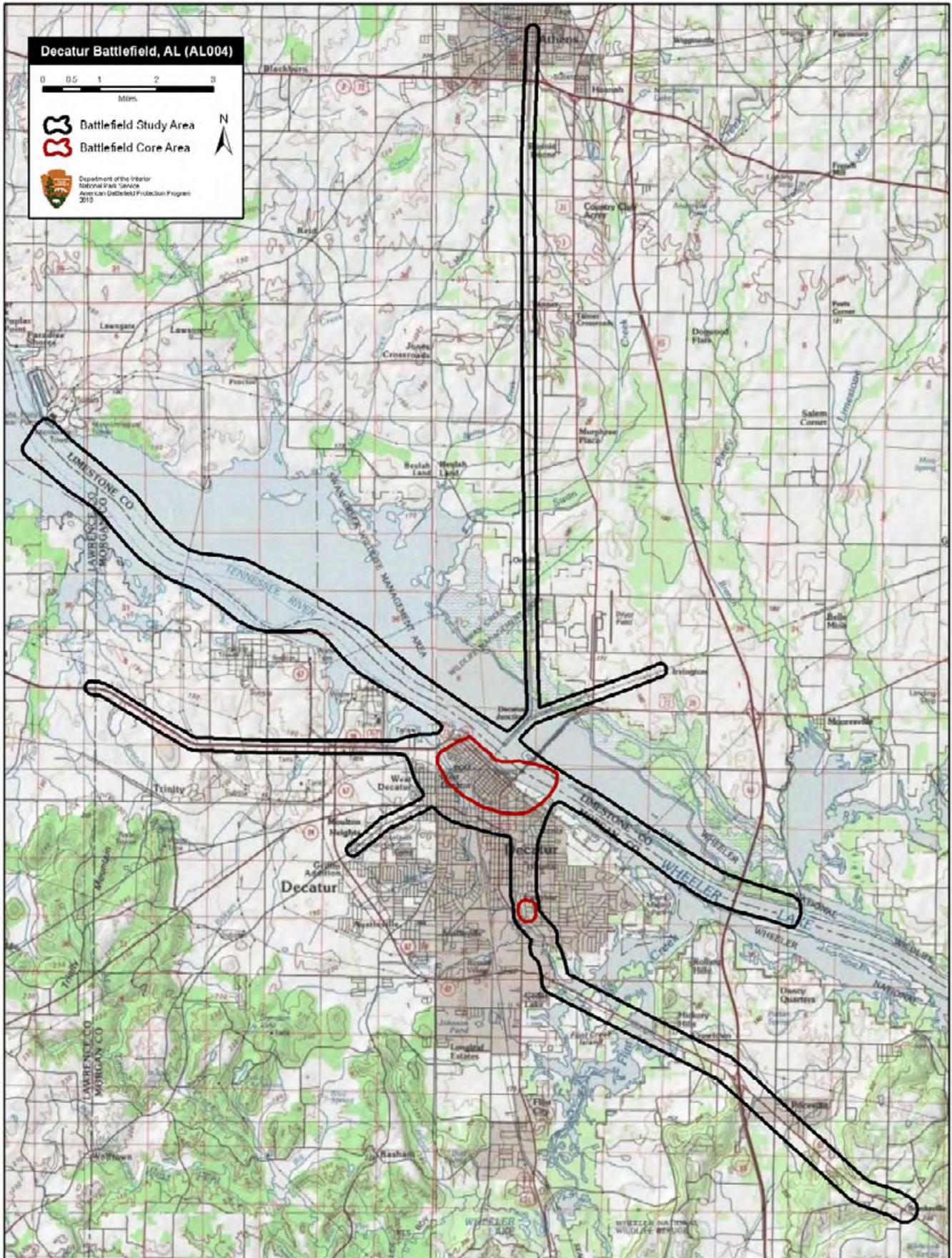
None



Decatur (AL004)

Location	Lawrence, Limestone, and Morgan Counties
Campaign	Franklin – Nashville Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 26 - 29, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Robert S. Granger [US]; General John Bell Hood [CS]
Forces Engaged	Garrison at Decatur; US Army Gunboat <i>Stone River</i> , <i>USS General Thomas</i> ; detachments of 102 Ohio Infantry, 18th Michigan Infantry, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, 14th US Colored Infantry, 73rd Indiana Infantry, 68th Indiana Infantry, and 13th Indiana Cavalry [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	14,623.51 acres The CWSAC did not assign boundaries to this battlefield in 1993. The new Study Area boundary reflects the 1864 boundaries of the Tennessee River before the river was dammed to form Wheeler Lake. The boundary incorporates the Confederate approach down three main roads (Courtland, Moulton, and Sommerville) and Federal cavalry moving and skirmishing for 12 miles along the Sommerville Road. Included in the Study Area boundary are Confederate encampments; Confederate earthworks and 14-gun battery; Federal fortifications and advanced rifle pits and earthworks; a Federal battery on the north side of the Tennessee River; the Federal boats' advance from Limestone Creek and actions against the 14-gun battery; Federal reinforcements' approach routes from Athens and Huntsville; and Federal patrol routes along the Tennessee River from Decatur to Brown's Ferry. The ABPP also delineated two new Core Areas. The smaller of the two Core Areas represents the first major action of the battle – a larger skirmish between Confederate and Federal cavalries along the Sommerville Road. The larger of the two Core Areas encompasses the battlefield from the ravine (Dry Branch Creek) to the Tennessee River (c. 1864) to include fields of fire, actions on the Federal right and left, actions across the open fields, the Federal battery and boats' actions against the Confederate 14-gun battery, and the 14th USCT action to take the Confederate battery on the Federal left.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	1,657.66 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, 1,329.47 acres, fee simple Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, 328.19 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,664.66 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, 1,329.47 acres Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area, 328.19 acres Decatur Parks and Recreation, Rhodes Ferry Park, 7.00 acres

Management Area(s)	Rhodes Ferry Park Swan Creek Wildlife Management Area Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge
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 Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) http://www.decaturovb.org/images/brochures/Decatur_Civil_War_Tour.pdf Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	<p>Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition.</p> <p>Decatur has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The rebuilding and growth of the City of Decatur since the Civil War has destroyed the battlefield. Although there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation, commemorative and interpretive opportunities are possible and appropriate.</p>
Historical Designation	None



Fort Blakely (AL006)

Location	Baldwin County
Campaign	Mobile Campaign
Battle Date(s)	April 2 – 9, 1865
Principal Commanders	Major General E.R.S. Canby [US]; Brigadier General St. John R. Liddell [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of West Mississippi [US]; Fort Blakely Garrison, CSS Huntsville, CSS Nashville, CSS Morgan [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	6,061.92 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study and Core Areas to include the Blakely and Tensaw Rivers and the Confederate ships' actions to support the fort. Also added were fields of fire from the Federal batteries north of Spanish Fort. Federal approach routes from the east and south were added to the Study Area and the approach route from Spanish Fort was widened across Bay Minette to reflect the military's need for multiple crossing points.
Potential National Register Lands	4,640.65 acres
Protected Lands	2,020.00 acres Historic Bakeley Authority, 1,600.00 acres, fee simple Forever Wild Land Trust, 420.00 acres, fee simple Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 147.31 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	2,167.31 acres Historic Bakeley Authority, Historic Blakeley State Park 1,600.00 acres Forever Wild Land Trust, Blakeley Addition Tract, 420.00 acres Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, W.L. Holland Wildlife Management Area, 78.25 acres Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area, 69.06 acres
Management Area(s)	Historic Blakeley State Park Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area W.L. Holland Wildlife Management Area
Friends Group(s)	Historic Blakeley Foundation
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Legislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased

**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.blakeleypark.com>
- Other

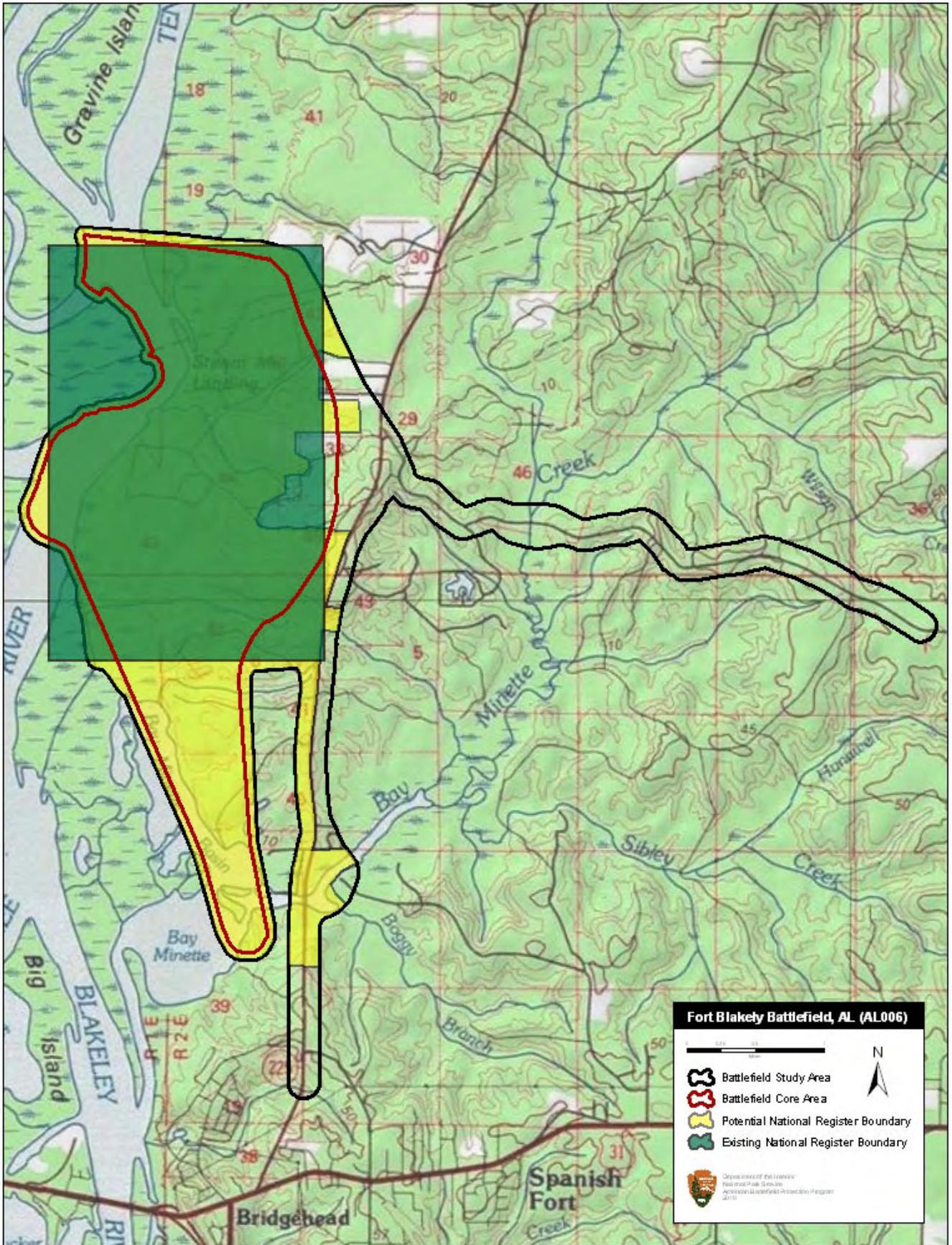
Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain.

Fort Blakely remains in relatively good condition. Approximately 44 percent of the battlefield is managed by the Historic Blakely Foundation as the Historic Blakeley State Park. An additional three percent is also protected within the W.L Holland and Mobile-Tensaw Wildlife Management Areas. The remaining battlefield lands are owned by timber companies and private individuals. The primary threat to the battlefield is residential and commercial development. Reevaluation of the existing NRHP documentation and nomination of the remaining battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be appropriate preservation actions at **Fort Blakely**.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Blakeley, 1974)



Mobile Bay (AL003)

Location	Mobile and Baldwin Counties
Campaign	Operations in Mobile Bay (1864)
Battle Date(s)	August 2 – 23, 1864
Principal Commanders	Rear Admiral David G. Farragut, Major General Gordon Granger [US]; Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Major General Dabney H. Maury [CS]
Forces Engaged	West Gulf Blockading Squadron and U.S. Army forces near Mobile [US]; Buchanan's Flotilla (CSS <i>Tennessee</i> , gunboats <i>Selma</i> , <i>Morgan</i> and <i>Gaines</i>), Fort Morgan garrison, Fort Gaines garrison, and Fort Powell garrison [CS].
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>36,916.74 acres</p> <p>The 1993 Study Area was adjusted to conform to the bathometric maps of Mobile Bay and contours of the islands at the time of the engagement. It was expanded to the northwest to include the bombardment of Fort Powell by the West Gulf Blockading Squadron gunboats and the ironclad <i>Chickasaw</i>, and west along Dauphin Island to include the landing areas of Granger's infantry and artillery.</p> <p>The 1993 Core Area was expanded around Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan to include the full range of the naval and land-based gun bombardment of those fortifications. Also included was the bombardment of Fort Powell. The Core Area was expanded north of Fort Morgan to include the action against the Confederate gunboat <i>Selma</i>, and the full extent of Farragut's fight with the CSS <i>Tennessee</i>.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	34,927.42 acres
Protected Lands	949.98 acres U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 637.49 acres, fee simple Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, 184.76 acres, fee simple Alabama Historical Commission, 127.73 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	949.98 acres U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, 637.49 acres Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary, 160.00 acres Alabama Historical Commission, Fort Morgan State Historic Site, 127.73 acres Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, Fort Gaines Municipal Park, 24.76 acres
Management Area(s)	Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge Dauphin Island Audubon Bird Sanctuary Fort Morgan State Historic Site Historic Fort Gaines
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Fort Morgan
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories

Public Interpretation Since 1993

- ✓ Fundraising
- ✓ Interpretation Projects
- Land or Development Rights Purchased
- Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation
- ✓ Other

- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- ✓ Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website:
 - <http://www.azaleacity.com/fortmorgan/information.htm>
 - <http://www.dauphinisland.org/fort.htm>
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain.



Standing seawater inside the walls of Fort Gaines. Photograph by Matthew Borders 2009.

Ninety-two percent of the **Mobile Bay** Study Area is water. The open waterways of Mobile Bay remain much as they were at the time of battle. With the shorelines of Dauphin Island to the west and Mobile Point to the east, any on-looker approaching the mouth of the bay from the water can appreciate the barrier islands and their two forts as strong positions of defense. The land portions of the battlefield retain varying degrees of integrity, with areas around Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines being the best preserved.

The major threat to the land portion of the battlefield is erosion caused by natural forces in the Gulf of Mexico and Mobile Bay. In addition, development on Dauphin Island is beginning to overwhelm what little is left of the landscape. The two primary land-based defining features



Leaching and calcification are beginning to damage severely Fort Morgan's brick masonry. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan 2009.

of Mobile Bay, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, also face serious threats. The eastern end of Dauphin Island is eroding and beginning to undercut Fort Gaines, bringing water up and in to the walls of the fort. Fort Morgan suffers from extensive damage to the brick masonry due to leaching and calcification caused by the elements. If these threats are not mitigated, both forts will suffer irreversible damage.

The primary threat to submerged resources associated with the battle of **Mobile Bay**, is dredging. The *USS Tecumseh* shipwreck, a National Historic Landmark (NHL), has a Shipwreck Management Plan to aid in the prevention of adverse effects from dredging. Other submerged resources such as Fort Powell and the Confederate piling obstructions at the mouth of the bay have no such protection.²⁵

²⁵ West, W. Wilson, Jr., *USS Tecumseh Shipwreck Management Plan*, Naval Historical Center, Washington D.C., 1996
Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields
 DRAFT - State of Alabama

In addition, natural gas drilling platforms both within and outside of the bay impact the viewshed from Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines.

Preservation efforts at **Mobile Bay** should concentrate on recognition of underwater resources, mitigation of threats to the two masonry fortifications, reevaluation of the existing NRHP/NHL documentation, and nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP. Because the majority of the battlefield is water, any future preservation efforts will need to recognize the bay's role as a primary feature of the battle.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Gaines, 1976)
National Register of Historic Places (*U.S.S. Tecumseh*, 1975)
National Historic Landmark (Fort Morgan, 1966)

Selma (AL007)

Location	Dallas County
Campaign	Wilson's Raid in Alabama and Georgia (1865)
Battle Date(s)	April 2, 1865
Principal Commanders	Major General James H. Wilson [US]; Lieutenant General Nathan B. Forrest [CS]
Forces Engaged	Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Cavalry Corps, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana; General Daniel W. Adams' state reserves; citizens of Selma who volunteered to man the defenses [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	16,158.29 acres The 1993 Study Area was expanded to the north to include Federal troop movements, engagement areas, and routes of approach. Also included was the Confederate withdrawal route to the east towards Burnsville, and the flight across the Alabama River to the southwest. The 1993 Core Area was expanded to the north and east to include fields of fire and areas of fighting outside of the Confederate fortifications.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	April 1865 Society
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 Other
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

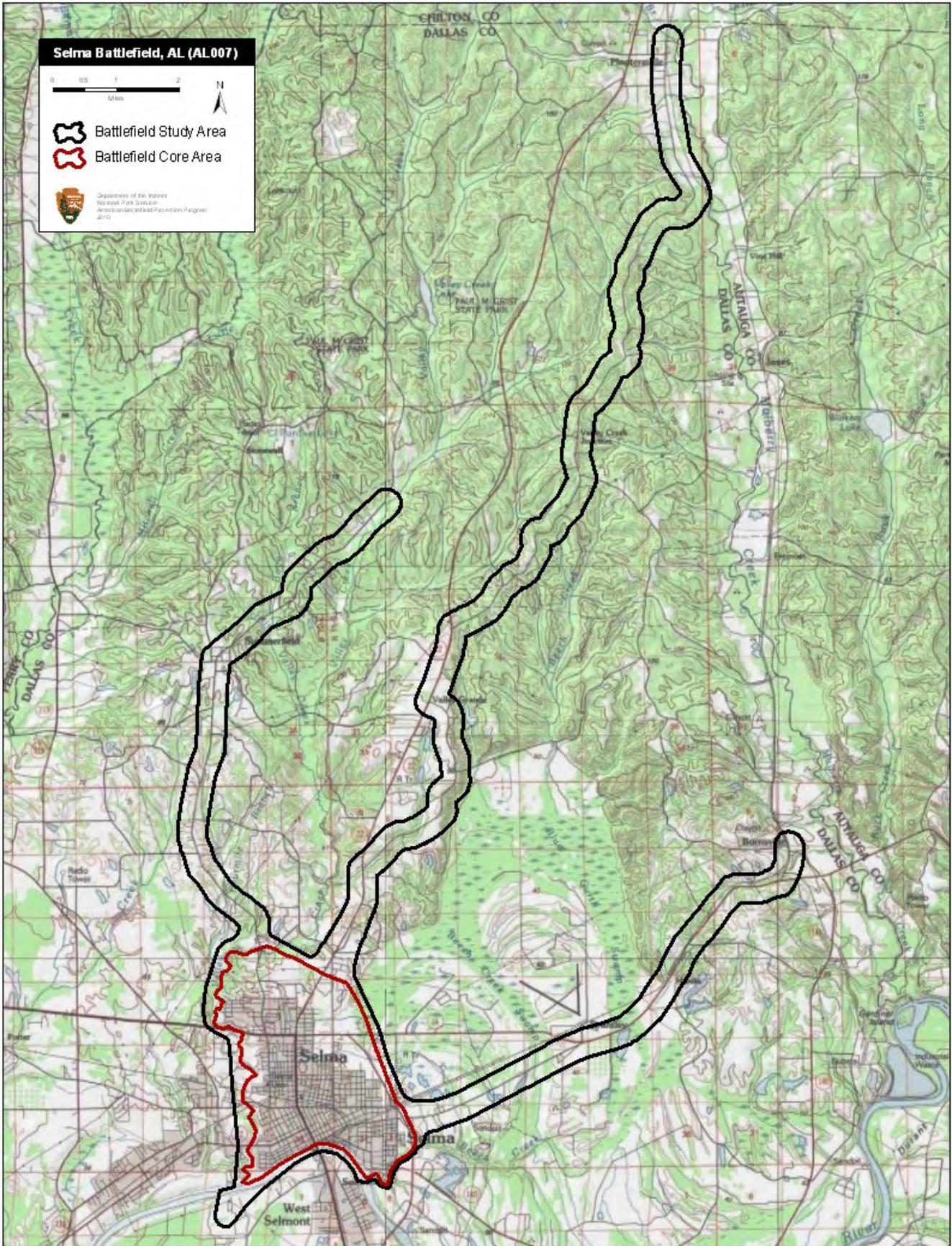
Condition Statement

Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition.

Selma has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The growth of the City of Selma since the Civil War has destroyed the battlefield. Although there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation, commemorative and interpretive opportunities are possible and appropriate.

Historical Designation

None



Spanish Fort (AL005)

Location	Baldwin County
Campaign	Mobile Campaign (1865)
Battle Date(s)	March 27 – April 8, 1865
Principal Commanders	Major General E.R.S. Canby [US]; Brigadier General Randall L. Gibson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of West Mississippi [US]; Spanish Fort garrison [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	3,742.16 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study and Core Areas to the northwest to include fields of fire from Forts Tracy and Huger (CSA). In addition, the Study and Core Areas were expanded to the south-southeast to include the Union hospital, headquarters, and earthworks. A small amount of the Core Area was removed on the southwest edge to follow better the 1865 shoreline.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	347.22 acres Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	347.22 acres Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area
Management Area(s)	Mobile-Tensaw Delta Wildlife Management Area
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 Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition. Spanish Fort has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The growth of the town of Spanish Fort has destroyed the battlefield.

Although there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation, commemorative and interpretive opportunities are possible and appropriate.

Historical Designation

None

Appendices

Appendix A. 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 16,600 acres at 67 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. To date, \$84,100 has been used at Fort Blakely to protect permanently 67.28 acres. Given the remarkable success of battlefield land and easement acquisition in other states, these grants can help protect historic lands at **Athens, Day’s Gap, and Fort Blakely** in the future.

Although all of the battlefields listed in this update are eligible to apply for CWBLAG funding, applications to protect land that retains integrity (within PotNR boundaries) will be the most competitive.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Acres Acquired	CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition
Fort Blakely	3	67.28	\$84,100.00	\$85,055.00	\$169,155.00

Appendix B. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, 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. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. ABPP has awarded \$87,612.00 to Alabama's Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Amount
Alabama Historical Commission	2007	Fort Morgan Masonry Condition and Repairs Assessment	\$37,800.00
Alabama Historical Commission	1994	Mobile Bay Plan	\$25,000.00
Alabama Historical Commission	1992	Fort Morgan Archeological Research and Conference	\$5,500.00
East Carolina University	1992	Survey Shipwrecks at Mobile Bay	\$19,312.00
		Total	\$87,612.00

Appendix C. 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 "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 D. 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.)

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</i> <i>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</i> <i>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)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Federal government | <input type="checkbox"/> | Private Nonprofit organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | State government | <input type="checkbox"/> | Private owner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local government | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Visitor Center | <input type="checkbox"/> | Audio tour tapes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Brochure(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Maintained historic features/areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Wayside exhibits | <input type="checkbox"/> | Living History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Driving Tour | <input type="checkbox"/> | Website |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Walking Tour | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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
 - a. To support program activities?
 - b. To support land acquisition/easements?
- 8) Other