



Foundation Document

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

North Carolina

August 2014



• NATHANAEL GREENE
APPOINTED MAJOR GENERAL
COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN
OCTOBER 14, 1780
BORN IN RHODE ISLAND AUGUST 19, 1742
DIED IN GEORGIA JUNE 17, 1790

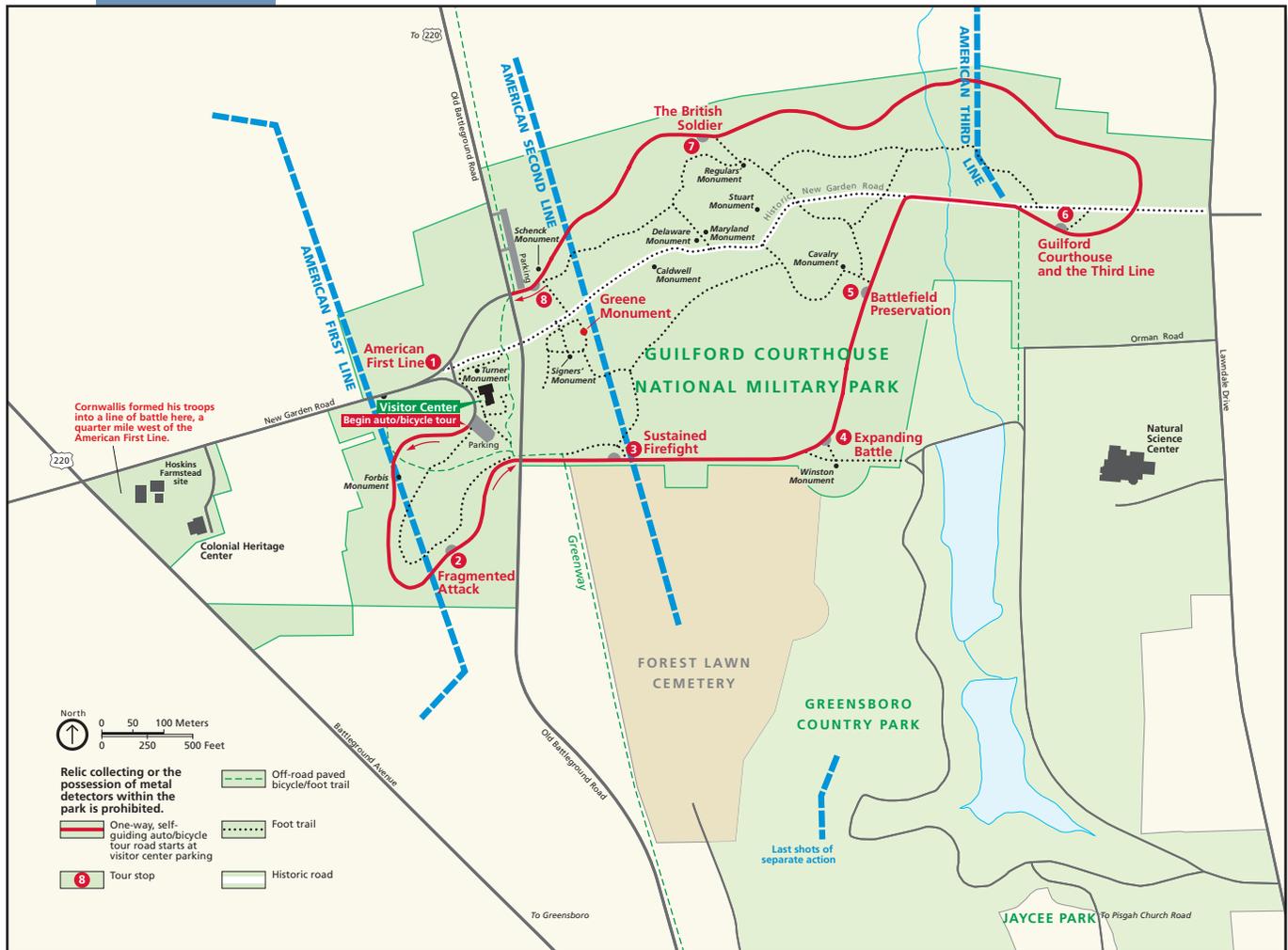
IT IS WITH A PLEASURE WHICH FRIENDSHIP ALONE IS SUSCEPTIBLE
OF THAT I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE GLORIOUS END YOU
HAVE PUT TO HOSTILITIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

WASHINGTON

GREENE IS AS
I NEVER FEEL
IN HIS NEIGH

MARCH XV MDCCLXXXI

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE
SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES
UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE
AT THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURTHOUSE
MARCH 19, 1781



Contents

- Mission of the National Park Service 1**
- Introduction. 2**
- Part 1: Core Components 3**
 - Brief Description of the Park. 3
 - Park Purpose 4
 - Park Significance 5
 - Fundamental Resources and Values 6
 - Other Important Resources and Values 7
 - Interpretive Themes 8
- Part 2: Dynamic Components 10**
 - Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 10
 - Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 10
 - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 10
 - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values 22
 - Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . 26
 - Planning and Data Needs 26
- Part 3: Contributors 32**
- Appendixes 33**
 - Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. 33
 - Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations,
and Executive Orders 36
 - Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and
Administrative Commitments 41





Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951.

The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park protects the site of the largest, most hotly contested battle of the Revolutionary War's climactic Southern Campaign. At the small North Carolina backcountry hamlet of Guilford Courthouse on Thursday, March 15, 1781, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene and his army of almost 4,500 American militia and Continentals were tactically defeated by a smaller British army of about 1,900 veteran regulars and German allies commanded by Gen. Lord Charles Cornwallis.

Greene deployed his troops in three successive lines, known as a "defense in depth." This compelled the attacking British forces to fight their way through two lines of militia on a sloping field cut by a deep ravine before finally clashing with Greene's third line of Continental regulars. Here some of the United States' best troops clashed with the elite British Guards in savage bayonet fighting. After two and one-half hours of intense and often brutal combat, Cornwallis forced the Americans to withdraw from the field. Greene's retreat preserved the strength of his army. Cornwallis paid for his dubious victory with nearly 27% of his army who were killed or wounded. One shaken member of the British Parliament reportedly exclaimed, "Another such victory would ruin the British army."

Guilford Courthouse proved to be the high watermark of British military operations in the Revolutionary War. Substantially weakened by his fruitless campaign against Greene, Cornwallis abandoned the Carolinas hoping for success in Virginia. At Yorktown, seven months after his victory at Guilford Courthouse, Lord Cornwallis would surrender to the combined American and French forces under Gen. George Washington.

Established in 1917, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park was the first revolutionary war site designated by the federal government. The park received national historic landmark status in 2000. Guilford Courthouse National Military Park protects 250 acres of the approximately 1,000 acres of the actual battlefield. Within the park boundary are locations of the American First, Second, and Third lines, the probable site of Guilford Courthouse, and portions of the New Garden Road, the region's main transportation corridor at the time of the battle. The park also protects the Hoskins Farm site, where Cornwallis deployed his troops into battle lines to commence the attack on the American forces.

Visitors can explore the park on the 2 1/4-mile self-guiding automobile tour or hike the park on nearly 4 miles of foot trails. The park features a film on the history of the battle and the Southern Campaign and also offers interpretive programs. The park's museum collection contains nearly 170,000 artifacts, including American Revolutionary War weapons, equipment, and other archeological and historical artifacts.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on March 2, 1917 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK is to
preserve for historical and professional military study
as well as the benefit, education, and inspiration of the
public, the battlefield and the accounts of the Battle of
Guilford Courthouse during the Southern Campaign of
the American Revolution.*



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina.
2. Cornwallis' retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South.
3. The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781.
4. The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War.
5. Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park:

Guilford Courthouse Battleground. The site where the American Continental Army's Southern Department courageously battled elite British and German troops on March 15, 1781, includes many of the features that played a direct role in how the battle site was selected and how the battle was fought. The battlefield site contains approximately 250 acres of the original 1,000 acres that comprise the actual battlefield. Within the park boundary are sections of the three American battle lines, the ravine crossed by British and Hessian troops, and the probable site of the Guilford Courthouse.

Three American Battle Lines. The portions of the three American battle lines within the park boundary illustrate for visitors the tactical deployment used by commanding Gen. Nathanael Greene. This "defense in depth" was a standard defensive tactic that had been recently employed with enormous success by Gen. Daniel Morgan at the battle of Cowpens in 1781.

Hoskins Farm Site. This was the site where British commanding General Lord Cornwallis deployed his 1,900 British regulars and Hessian troops. British casualties from the early stages of the battle were treated at the farm and a mass burial of British dead occurred at the site following the battle.

Courthouse Site. The probable courthouse site was the location where General Greene anchored his defense. Here he deployed most of his artillery and the regulars of the Continental line under his command. The courthouse site gave Greene the advantage of topography, elevation, and a ready retreat route due to its proximity to the New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road) and the Reedy Fork road.

Major General Greene Monument. This monument commemorates the career of the officer generally regarded as the "second man" of the American Revolution after George Washington. The monument was completed in 1915 and honors Greene's career throughout the Revolutionary War, including his commanding role in the decisive Southern Campaign.

New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road). This was the main regional transportation artery and a factor in General Greene's decision to make a defensive stand at Guilford Courthouse. The former road is now a hiking trail where visitors can traverse the route followed by British troops in their attack on the American defensive positions.

Museum Collection. The museum collection is a vital resource in realizing the mission of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The park's museum collection contains nearly 170,000 artifacts, including American Revolutionary War weapons, equipment, and other archeological and historic artifacts.

Other Important Resources and Values

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park, and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park, and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park:

New Deal Improvements. These resources including structures and infrastructure are important for their association with improvements made to the park by the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps during the first two terms of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Included in this group are the Greene Library (Residence #1), the Utility Building (maintenance building), Inflammable Storage Building, and stone drainage and culverts). They are physical reminders of the jurisdictional transfer of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park from the Department of War to the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service and of the resource preservation efforts undertaken during the New Deal.

Historic Road Network. The remnants of this road network (Old Bruce Road and New Salisbury Road) document the strategic importance of Guilford Courthouse due to its proximity to major transportation arteries in North Carolina.

Monuments that Commemorate the Guilford Battleground Company. These monuments recognize the Guilford Battleground Company and its efforts to preserve and protect the Guilford Courthouse Battlefield and commemorate the history of the American Revolution in the southern states.

Monuments Directly Related to the Battle. These monuments memorialize the individuals and military units who played a decisive role in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park:

- With the entire Southern Campaign and the Revolution at risk, Nathanael Greene relied on his experience, judgment, and gambler’s nerve in deciding to frustrate his opponents by dividing his army to buy time until he could fight the British Army on his terms.
 - Greene’s earlier success as a combat commander in the northern theater taught him the enormous value of careful reconnaissance of the landscape.
 - Greene’s experience as quartermaster general of the Continental Army schooled him in the essential value of logistics and supply.
 - Given tactical and logistical superiority, Greene realized the ground at Guilford Courthouse allowed his army to fight on equal terms against an elite force.
 - The British losses at Guilford Courthouse forced General Lord Cornwallis to withdraw his battered and diminished army to Wilmington, North Carolina, and ultimately shift his campaign to Virginia.
 - General Greene abandoned the pursuit of Cornwallis and turned his army southward with the strategic intent of ending the British occupation of the Carolina backcountry.
 - Though he never won a single battle, Greene forced British and Loyalist forces to seek refuge on the coast and secured a decisive strategic victory in the Carolinas.
- At Greene’s urging to “Spirit up the people,” local military and community leaders instilled patriotic fervor in local Whigs and intimidated Tories and neutrals in a campaign of brutality and terror that characterized the civil war in the Carolina backcountry.
 - The term “Spirit up the people” translated to rallying patriot supporters and neutrals and terrorizing Loyalists into submission.
 - Securing local support enabled American military leaders to supply their troops and simultaneously denied Cornwallis desperately needed food, ammunition, and supplies.
 - Reenergized Whig militia cowed their Tory counterparts and denied Cornwallis the support of local militia, “the eyes and ears” of an army in hostile territory.



- In the British Pyrrhic victory at Guilford Courthouse, American forces embodied the gritty determination, resilience, and perseverance that characterized the ultimate American victory in the Southern Campaign and the American Revolution. (The term “Pyrrhic victory” refers to the Greek King Pyrrhus and the heavy losses his forces suffered in victories over the Romans during the Pyrrhic War. The king reportedly stated that “If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined.” The term historically has been used to describe a conflict in which the cost of winning outweighs any possible benefit.)
- Nathanael Greene’s stunning reconquest of the Carolina backcountry significantly enhanced the bargaining power of the United States in negotiating the 1783 Treaty of Paris that legitimized the American Revolution and gave rise to a period of great American expansion.
- The occupation by American forces of the vast majority of the former colonies gave American negotiators substantial leverage in securing favorable terms from their British counterparts.
 - American negotiators were able to secure substantial land holdings in the Ohio Valley, which later led to the acquisition of New Orleans and the Louisiana Purchase.
- The American victory in the Carolina backcountry enabled the southern colonies to reestablish state governments and begin to reverse the agonizing social disintegration brought on by the war against the British Empire and “relentless fury” between Whig and Tory forces.
 - Greene’s victory ultimately ended the “relentless fury” that defined the civil war between Whigs and Tories in the Carolinas.
 - Patriots and Loyalists, with time, found a way to build unified communities and states and move beyond the devastation of war.
- The efforts to preserve the battlefield at Guilford Courthouse signify the first steps to honor and commemorate the pivotal Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Guilford Courthouse Battleground
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Cornwallis’ retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War. • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battleground is in good condition within the boundary of the park. • Modern development intrudes at the Hoskins Farm site and the First Line. • The battleground is bifurcated by Old Battleground Road.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued urbanization and transportation development is encroaching on park boundaries. • There has been a steady rise in noncompatible recreational activities taking place in fields that contain monuments and important archeological sites. Frisbee throwing, soccer games, softball, and similar activities negatively impact resources and degrade the commemorative intent of the park. • Increased population in Greensboro metropolitan area.
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive plant species are a threat to the cultural landscape. • Modern development intrudes on the viewshed and soundscape of the park. • Incompatible public use within the park due to adjacent uses. • Transportation safety issue related to a conflict between motorized and nonmotorized modes. • Lack of staff results in battleground resources not being properly monitored and maintained. • Limited law enforcement patrolling/protecting the resources. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for continued land acquisition; only 20% of the battlefield is currently protected. • Sustain the long-term partner relationship with the park’s friends group—The Guilford Battleground Company. • Foster a collaborative partnership with neighboring parks in order to expand visitor educational and recreational opportunity and coordinate events. • Need for vegetative screening to reduce the visibility of modern intrusions within the viewshed of the battlefield. • Increase wayfinding to improve connectivity with the adjacent city park and better orient visitors to areas appropriate for various recreational uses.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Draft archeological overview and assessment. • Hatch’s 1971 history for the battlefield. • Invasive species management plan. • Visitor use data. • 1997 general management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Administrative history of the park. • National historic landmark nomination form. • Land acquisition plan.

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Guilford Courthouse Battleground</p>
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Curatorial plans. • Fire management plan. • Emergency response plan. • Structural fire plan. • Housing management plan. • Miscellaneous archeological studies. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for the monuments. • Condition assessment for the monuments. • Site development plan for newly acquired properties. • Soundscape study. • Wayfinding/signage study. • Viewscape study. • Administrative history of the park – update. • Archival research. • Special history study. • Transportation study. • Interpretive plan. • Visitor use plan – update. • Visitor and resource assessment plan. • 1997 general management plan – update. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Curatorial acquisition plan. • Battleground, utility location and operations assessment (priority data and electrical).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director’s Order 12: <i>Environmental Impact Analysis</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Park legislation • <i>The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Three American Battle Lines
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War. • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall condition of the battle lines within the park is good.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased recreational use (walking, running, bicycling) by local residents is affecting park resources and visitor experience due to lack of clear understanding of park identity as an NPS unit. • Increased population in Greensboro metropolitan area.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased development and urban sprawl of Greensboro. • The American Third Line needs to be confirmed. • External activities outside the park boundary threaten the archeological resource and the landscape. • Limited funding source for acquisition of properties. • Noise from the new Greensboro Urban Loop highway bypass. • Invasive species obscure visitor understanding of battle lines. • Tree fall could impact archeological resources and the occasional unwary visitor. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for continued acquisition (only 20% of the battlefield is currently protected). • Work on partnership with University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Guilford Battleground Company, and NPS Southeast Archeological Center. • Close Old Battleground Road. • Return battle lines to the condition at time of battle.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Draft archeological overview and assessment. • Hatch's 1971 history for the battlefield. • Invasive species management plan. • 1997 general management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • National historic landmark nomination form. • Land acquisition plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Miscellaneous archeological studies. • Climate change vulnerability assessment

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Three American Battle Lines</p>
<p>Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape study. • Wayfinding/signage study. • Viewscape study. • Archival research. • 1997 general management plan – update. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Interpretive plan. • Visitor use plan – update. • Site development plan for newly acquired properties.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Environmental Impact Analysis</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Park legislation • <i>The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Hoskins Farm Site
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of land under NPS jurisdiction is good. • Probable location of mass burial of British dead. • Features of the 1813 Hoskins House are in stable condition.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased recreational use (walking, running, bicycling) by local residents is affecting park resources and visitor experience due to lack of clear understanding of park identity as an NPS unit. • Increased population in Greensboro metropolitan area. • Lack of funding for proper NPS management and interpretation.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of mass burial site is unverified. • Unknown location of 1781 Hoskins House. • Development of Hoskins Farm outside of existing park boundary. • Climate change threatens to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of other cultural resources.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-penetrating radar with UNC-Greensboro. • Educational opportunity to describe farm life. • Relocate the visitor center. • Restore the Hoskins Farm site portion of the battlefield.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive plan. • Visitor use plan – update. • Site development plan for newly acquired properties. • Soundscape study. • Wayfinding/signage study. • Viewscape study. • 1997 general management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • National Register of Historic Places nomination form. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessment of the existing structures. • Ground-penetrating radar – mass graves and building locations to be identified. • Historic structure report. • Cultural landscape report – update. • Archival research. • Document/inventory of park historic structures (List of Classified Structures). • 1997 general management plan – update. • Resource stewardship strategy – update.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Hoskins Farm Site
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 12: <i>Environmental Impact Analysis</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Park legislation • <i>The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Major General Greene Monument
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Cornwallis' retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War. • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument is in good condition.
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased air pollution as a result of increased population impacts the surface of the monument. • Lack of funds and staff for periodic maintenance of the statue and monument base.
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of statue. • Acidification of monument as a result of increased air pollution. • Overhanging vegetation, tree falling. • Insufficient funding to wax the statue to protect from the elements.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and educate the public about the contributions of Greene during the Revolutionary War. • Inform and educate the public about the efforts to preserve and commemorate the battlefield.
<p>Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 12: Environmental Impact Analysis • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • Park legislation • The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

Fundamental Resource or Value	Courthouse Site
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Cornwallis' retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War. • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditionally interpreted courthouse site is mowed field surrounded by heavily overgrown secondary forest. • Archeology has identified subsurface structural remains, but not location of courthouse. • Large depression traditionally interpreted as courthouse well may be cellar.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued landscape restoration. • Potential increased visitor use.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small possibility courthouse may exist outside of the park boundary. • Heavily forested area appears to have highest potential for courthouse location.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of site when found. • Cooperating relationship with UNC-Greensboro to undertake more geophysical surveys. • Expand interpretation related to the archeology of the site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive plan. • Visitor use plan. • Site development plan. • Soundscape study. • Wayfinding/signage study. • Viewscape study. • 1997 general management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Miscellaneous archeological studies.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube sampler coring (wooded area and the traditional courthouse site) to identify potential courthouse building location. • Archeological study – to determine location of possible second well. • Archival research. • Aerial LiDAR mapping of park. • Map overlay analysis of Battleground to determine probable location of courthouse site. • Visitor use plan – update. • 1997 general management plan – update. • Resource stewardship strategy – update.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Courthouse Site
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 12: <i>Environmental Impact Analysis</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Park legislation • <i>The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road – The Great Road)
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Cornwallis’ retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Battleground Road bisects the restored sections of historic New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road).
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased commuter traffic. • Increased visitation due to partnerships with regional parks.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of trail remnant of historic road. • Maintenance of utilities could damage road fabric. • Currently used as a commuter road. • Safety issues related to conflicts between high volume vehicle traffic and pedestrian and bicycle users.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreate a section of the road by removing the dam at Greensboro Lake. • Close Old Battleground Road and unite the entire New Garden Road Trace. • Restore historic New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road) to an interpretive trail.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • 1997 general management plan – update. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Facilities Management Software System – update inventory. • Document/inventory park historic structures (List of Classified Structures). • National historic landmark nomination form completed to document nationally significant components of the site. • Road removal plan. • Dam removal plan. • Transportation plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director’s Order 12: Environmental Impact Analysis • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director’s Order 28A: Archeology • Park legislation • The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collection is stored in the Battleground Visitor Center and is in poor condition • Additional space is needed. • Professional curator is needed.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park will continue to collect, curate, and exhibit battle-related artifacts.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate space to manage and store the materials for current and future collections.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and exhibition. • Enhanced research opportunities. • Acquire additional collection(s).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Archival condition assessment (needs updating).
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archive survey. • Baker collection needs to be surveyed. • New collection storage facility. • Digitize the collection. • Large format document scanning (SEAC). • Update collections management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III

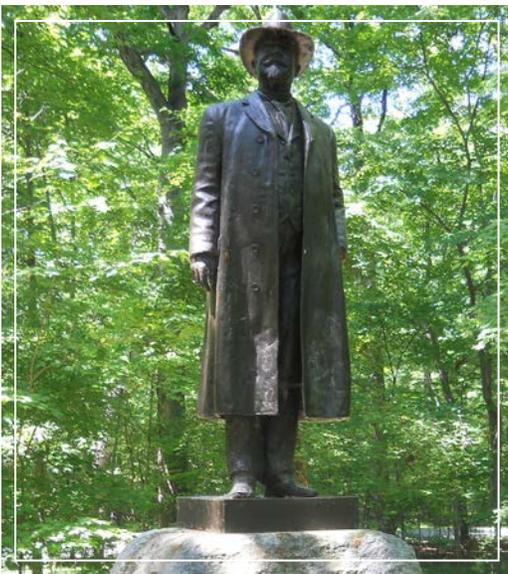


Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	New Deal Improvements
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guilford Courthouse was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of New Deal resources range from poor to good.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential criminal activity due to isolated location. • Lack of funding for a full-time librarian or equivalent. • Lack of a fire suppression system at the library.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding impedes routine maintenance and contributes to resource degradation. • Potential criminal activity due to isolated location. • Lack of a fire suppression system at the library increases the risk of loss of collection.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library is open (by appointment only) to the public for research and educational purposes.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for the library. • Facilities Management Software System. • List of Classified Structures. • National Register of Historic Places nomination form.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for other structures.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Road Network
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwallis' retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of the historic road network resources range from poor to fair. • Segment of New Salisbury Road within the park is paved segment of the Tour Loop Road located between Joseph Winston monument and historic New Garden Road. • Segment of Old Bruce Road within the park is unpaved, is used as a hiking trail along a short segment of trace that passes between the Delaware and Maryland monuments, but is covered in woods over rest of its path in the park. • Location of Retreat Road is unknown but probably exists within the park.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activity, including bicycle use, has increased wear on the historic road near the amphitheater.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees growing in the wooded portions of Old Bruce Road threaten the preservation of the historic road surface. • Trees growing in the wooded areas surrounding the traditional courthouse site threaten preservation of streets and Retreat Road in the vicinity of historic Martinville.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the historic roads to their historic appearance and interpret them to the public.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic base maps (Haldane map and its successors). • Historic structures report. • Cultural landscape report. • Archeological data.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating existing and forthcoming information into GIS system.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resources Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments that Commemorate the Guilford Battleground Company
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford Courthouse National Military Park was the first Revolutionary War battlefield protected by the federal government.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions of the monuments range from poor to good.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased air pollution as a result of increased population impacts the surface of the monument. Lack of funds and staff for periodic maintenance of the statues and monument bases.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism of statues. Acidification of monument as a result of increased air pollution. Overhanging vegetation, tree falling. Insufficient funding to wax the statue to protect from the elements.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public attraction.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report. Facilities Management Software System. List of Classified Structures. “Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN).” Guilford Courthouse National Military Park administrative history.
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures report.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Historic Preservation Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management



Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments Directly Related to the Battle
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, one of the most intense engagements of the Revolutionary War, was so costly to the British that Cornwallis ultimately changed his whole southern strategy and abandoned his plans to capture the backcountry of North Carolina and South Carolina. • Cornwallis' retreat to Virginia freed Greene to turn southward and retake control of the South. • The British retreat set the stage for Cornwallis to be bottled up at Yorktown where American and French forces compelled him to surrender on October 19, 1781. • The Battle of Guilford Court House constitutes one of the final links in a chain of events that led to ultimate American victory in the Revolutionary War.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued deterioration due to weathering and airborne pollutants.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased air pollution as a result of increased population impacts the surface of the monuments. • Lack of funds and staff for periodic maintenance of the monument's base.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of monuments. • Acidification of monuments as a result of increased air pollution. • Overhanging vegetation, tree falling. • Insufficient funding to wax the monuments to protect from the elements.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and educate the public about the contributions of Greene during the Revolutionary War. • Important to visitor experience and appreciation of the history of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Facilities Management Software System. • List of Classified Structures. • "Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN)."
Planning and Data Needs to Protect and Maintain OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management, and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance, and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Additional Interpretive Needs.** Additional Interpretive Needs. Updated/revised long-range interpretive plan. The park's current long-range interpretive plan was completed in 1997 and did not include interpretive themes consistent with the guidelines established by the Harpers Ferry Center, the National Park Service technical center for the development and production of interpretive media for the national park system. The revised interpretive plan would incorporate the findings of new scholarship on the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution. The revised long-range interpretive plan would also incorporate the interpretive themes developed for inclusion in this document.
- **Additional Archeological Investigation.** An updated parkwide archeological survey is needed. The updated archeological survey would provide additional data on troop deployments before and during the battle; include expanded survey work on the Hoskins Farm site, focusing on original building locations and the site of the mass burial of British dead; and investigate the area around the Third American line for evidence of the location of the original Guilford Courthouse.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation, and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

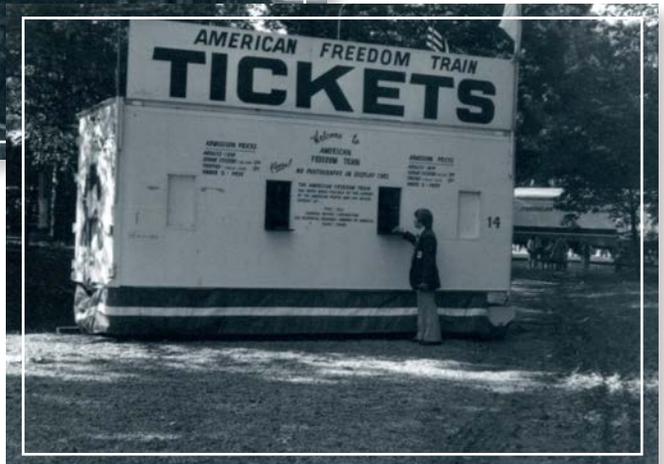
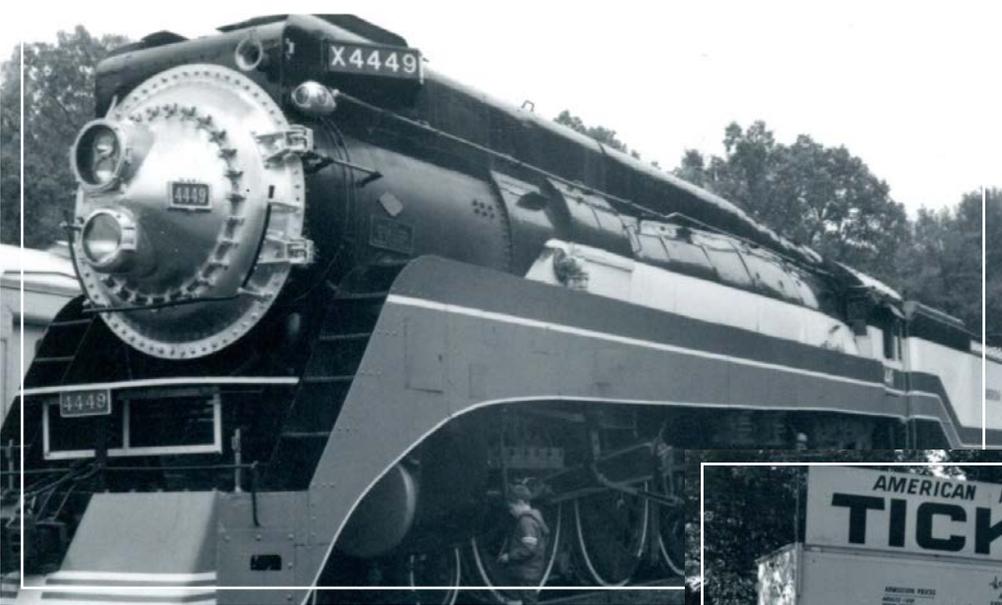
Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Battleground	Wayfinding/signage study	H	Both internal and external necessary to assist with initially finding the park and internal wayfinding within the park's national historic landmark district.
Battleground	Historic structures report for the monuments (condition assessment for the monuments)	H	To document previous work completed on the monuments (historically) and determine needs/treatments recommendations for the monuments.
Battleground	Utility location and operations assessment (priority data and electrical)	H	Over the past years reoccurring systemic failure.
Three American Battle Lines	Wayfinding/signage study	H	This is needed inside and outside the park to assist with initially finding the park as well as wayfinding within the parks district.
Hoskins Farm	Condition assessment of the existing structures	H	To document previous work completed on the existing structures and determine needs/ treatments recommendations.
Hoskins Farm	Historic structures report	H	To document previous work completed on the buildings and determine needs/treatments recommendations.
Hoskins Farm	List of Classified Structures	H	Update based on new acquisitions and tied to historic structures report.
Courthouse/ Martinville Site	Survey wooded area for structures (tube sample cores)	H	Delineate the internal distribution of historic structures within Martinville including the courthouse.
Courthouse/ Martinville Site	Determine/evaluate the wells (deep coring)	H	To evaluate the traditional claim of the courthouse well and also assess a second potential well.
Courthouse/ Martinville Site	Aerial LiDAR mapping of park	H	To determine probable location of courthouse site.
Courthouse/ Martinville Site	Map overlay analysis of battleground	H	To determine probable location of courthouse site.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Cultural landscapes report	H	To determine historic alignment of the road at the time of the battle.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Facilities Management Software System	H	Update FMSS inventory.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Major General Greene Monument	Historic structures report	H	To document previous work completed on the monument and determine needs/treatments recommendations.
Museum Collection	Digitize the collection (inventory of DSC Technical Information Center files/ collection)	H	Scan blueprints / maps / manuscripts and other collection items.
Museum Collection	Large format document scanning (SEAC)	H	Scan oversized collection items.
Battleground	Cooperative agreements (adjacent uses)	M	Developing partnerships with adjacent property owners (Guilford Court House Battlefield National Historic Landmark District).
Battleground	Archival research	M	Review existing and fill in gaps related to items such as historic land ownership, obtaining copies for library (manuscripts pertaining to the Southern Campaign).
Three American Battle Lines	Archival research	M	Review existing and fill in gaps related to items such as historic land ownership, obtaining copies for library (manuscripts pertaining to the southern campaign).
Hoskins Farm	Geophysical survey (GPR , resistivity, magnetic survey)	M	Identify presence of mass graves and remains for historic structures.
Hoskins Farm	Cultural landscape report updated	M	Update to identify newly acquired lands and their specific treatment.
Hoskins Farm	Archival research	M	Conduct additional research pertaining to the Hoskins family.
Courthouse/ Martinville Site	Archival research	M	Review existing and fill in gaps related to items such as historic land ownership, obtaining copies for library (manuscripts pertaining to the Southern Campaign).
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	List of Classified Structures	M	Document, inventory, and evaluate park's historic structures.
Museum Collection	Archive survey	M	Inventory and assess the current condition of the archival collections and prepare treatment plans.
Museum Collection	Baker collection	M	Inventory and assess the current conditions of the Baker collection.
Monuments Directly Related to Battle	Historic structure report	M	Document existing conditions and recommend appropriate treatments.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Battleground	Soundscape study (after interstate construction)	L	Necessary to update (and compare to existing data) after construction of interstate bypass loop.
Battleground	Viewscape study	L	Reduce visual intrusions on the historic landscape. Guide restoration of portions of the historic landscape.
Battleground	Administrative history of the park – update	L	Update with the acquisition of new land and modification of existing park uses and general management plan process. Follow and document growth of the partnerships.
Battleground	Special history study	L	Summarize current contextual histories of the battle that would guide the development of future interpretive programs.
Three American Battle Lines	Soundscape study	L	Necessary to update (and compare to existing data) after construction of interstate bypass loop.
Three American Battle Lines	Viewscape study	L	Reduce visual intrusions on the historic landscape. Guide restoration of portions of the historic landscape.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	National historic landmark	L	Evaluate and document the nationally significant components of the site.
New Deal Improvements	Historic structures report	L	Document existing conditions of Civilian Conservation Corps resources and recommend appropriate treatments
Historic Road Network	GIS	L	Incorporate existing and forthcoming information into GIS system.
Monuments that Commemorate	Historic structures report	L	Document existing conditions and recommend appropriate treatments.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Battleground	Long-rang interpretive plan	H	To provide/incorporate up-to-date changing interpretive data from recent studies.
Battleground	Site development plan	H	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.
Battleground	Resource stewardship strategy – amendment	H	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.
Three American Battle Lines	Long-range interpretive plan	H	To provide/incorporate up-to-date changing interpretive data from recent studies.
Three American Battle Lines	Site development plan for newly acquired properties	H	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.
Three American Battle Lines	Resource stewardship strategy – update	H	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.
Hoskins Farm	Visitor resource assessment plan	H	Identify appropriate visitor experiences at the farm site.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Road removal plan	H	Restoring historic road network.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Dam removal plan	H	Restoring historic road network.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Resource stewardship strategy – update	H	Describe appropriate management strategies for remaining segments of the historic road.
Museum Collection	New collection storage facility	H	Addresses deficiency identified in the collection management plan.
Battleground	Historic structures report for the monuments	M	To document previous work completed on the monuments (historically) and determine needs/ treatments recommendations for the monuments.
Battleground	Transportation study (all inclusive to multimode)	M	To document existing traffic patterns and development. To project future needs and to coordinate with adjacent property uses (Battleground District).
Battleground	1997 general management plan – amendment	M	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.
Three American Battle Lines	1997 general management plan – amendment	M	Plan to include the newly acquired properties.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	Transportation plan	M	Restoring historic road network and plan/coordinate for future traffic needs.
New Garden Road (Old Salisbury Road)	1997-general management plan – amendment	M	Revise GMP to include management strategies for the remaining segments of the historic road.
Museum Collection	Collections management plan – update	M	Plan to include the newly acquired Tannenbaum collections.
Three American Battle Lines	Cooperative agreements (i.e., sewage right-of-way)	L	Sewage access locations near the battle lines have risers with sewer covers for emergency access. Future site development plans need to accommodate them.
Battleground	Visitor use plan – amendment	L	Amendment would address potential user conflicts arising from increased recreational use.
Battleground	Curatorial acquisition plan	L	Opportunity to acquire rare and unusual collection items.



Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

<p>March 2, 1917. [H. R. 8229.] [Public, No. 375.]</p>	<p>CHAP. 152.—An Act To establish a national military park at the battle field of Guilford Courthouse.</p>
<p>Guilford Courthouse Military Park, N. C. Established.</p>	<p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That in order to preserve for historical and professional military study one of the most memorable battles of the Revolutionary War, the battle field of Guilford Courthouse, in the State of North Carolina, is hereby declared to be a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States; that is to say, the area inclosed by the following lines:</p>
<p>Area described.</p>	<p>Those certain tracts or parcels of land in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, Morehead Township, more particularly described as follows:</p> <p>First tract: Beginning at a stone on the west side of the Greensboro macadam road; thence north eighty-six degrees five minutes west eight hundred and seventy-seven and one-tenth feet to a stone; thence north seven degrees fifty-five minutes west four hundred and eight and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence north seven degrees five minutes east one hundred and ninety and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence north sixty degrees forty-five minutes east two hundred and sixty-five and four-tenths feet to a stone; thence north fourteen degrees fifteen minutes west seven hundred and one and six-tenths feet to a stone; thence north eight degrees forty-five minutes west three hundred and forty-eight and one-tenth feet to a stone; thence</p>

north seventy-one degrees thirty-five minutes east nine hundred and thirty-seven and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence south fifty degrees forty-five minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven and two-tenths feet to a stone; thence north seventy degrees forty-five minutes east eight hundred and seventy-five and five-tenths feet to a stone; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty-eight minutes west two hundred and two and nine-tenths feet to a stone; thence north twenty-seven degrees eight minutes west two hundred and twenty-six and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence north sixty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east two hundred and sixty-five and nine-tenths feet to a stone; thence north sixty-eight degrees fifty minutes east three hundred and seventy and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence south fifty-three degrees fifty minutes east eight hundred and ninety-two feet to a stone; thence south eighty-three degrees twenty minutes east two hundred and ninety-one and four-tenths feet to a stone; thence south twenty-nine degrees twenty minutes west six hundred and fifty-five and seven-tenths feet to a stone; thence south twelve degrees fifty-five minutes west eight hundred and forty-three feet to a stone; thence about west ten feet to a stone; thence south six degrees five minutes west one hundred and thirty-three and four-tenths feet to a stone; thence north sixty degrees west thirty-eight feet to a stone; thence north forty-nine degrees west fifty-two and six-tenths feet to a stone; thence north eighty-seven degrees ten minutes west one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven and three-tenths feet to a stone; thence north twelve degrees forty minutes east one hundred and ninety-six and five-tenths feet to a stone; thence south seventy-one degrees west two hundred and thirty-seven and nine-tenths feet to a stone; thence south three degrees fifty-five minutes west one thousand and eleven and three-tenths feet to the beginning.

Second tract: Beginning at a stone on the south side of Holt Avenue; thence south nine degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred and nine and eight-tenths feet to a stone; thence south eighty-four degrees forty-five minutes east two hundred and forty-nine feet to a stone; thence northeasterly to Holt Avenue; thence with Holt Avenue north eighty-seven degrees ten minutes west to the beginning, on which is located the Joe Spring.

Together with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The aforesaid tracts of land containing in the aggregate one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, and being the property of the Guilford Battle-Ground Company, according to a survey by W. B. Trogdon and W. B. Trogdon, junior, made June eighth, nineteen hundred and eleven. And the area thus inclosed shall be known as the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

Sec. 2. That the establishment of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War, who is hereby authorized to receive from the Guilford Battle-Ground Company, a corporation chartered by the State of North Carolina, a deed of conveyance to the United States of all the lands belonging to said corporation, embracing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, and described more particularly in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to acquire at such times and in such manner such additional lands adjacent to the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park as may be necessary for the purposes of the park and for its improvement.

Sec. 4. That the affairs of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, one of whom shall be an actual resident of Guilford County, State of North Carolina, one

Acceptance of conveyance.

Adjacent lands.

Commission created to control.

an actual resident of the State of Maryland, and one an actual resident of the State of Delaware. They shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, the actual resident of Guilford County, State of North Carolina, so appointed to serve, unless sooner relieved, for a term of four years. The resident commissioner shall act as chairman and as secretary of the commission. One of the other commissioners so appointed shall serve for a term of three years, and the other for a term of two years, unless sooner relieved. Upon the expiration of the terms of said commissioners the Secretary of War shall, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, appoint their successors, to serve, unless sooner relieved, for a term of four years each from the date of their respective appointments. The office of said commissioners shall be in the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. The resident commissioner shall receive as compensation \$1,000 per annum, the nonresident commissioners \$100 per annum each, and they shall not be entitled to any other pay or allowances of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commission named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to open or repair such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, all lines of battle of the troops engaged in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle within the park or its vicinity; and the said commission in establishing this military park shall also have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and material as may be necessary to the establishment of said park, under such regulations as he may consider best for the interest of the Government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needed regulations for the care of the park.

SEC. 6. That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the battle of Guilford Courthouse to enter upon the lands of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them, by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War; and all such lines, designs, and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structures, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornamentation of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, brush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree, or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Guilford, State of North Carolina, shall, for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the said county of Guilford, State of North Carolina.

Approved, March 2, 1917.

Appointments and terms.

Office and compensation.

Duty and authority of commission.

Regulations for care, etc.

Marking positions of troops.

Proviso. Approval of Secretary of War.

Penalty for mutilations, etc., of property in.

Half of fine to informer.

CHAP. 153.—An Act To amend section seventeen of the United States bankruptcy law of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and amendments thereto of February fifth, nineteen hundred and three.

March 2, 1917.
[H. R. 12195.]
[Public, No. 376.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventeen of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as amended February fifth, nineteen hundred and three, be amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

Bankruptcy.
Vol. 32, p. 798,
amended.

"**SEC. 17.** Debts not affected by a discharge.—A discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (first) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or municipality in which he resides; (second) are liabilities for obtaining property by false pretenses or false representations, or for willful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seduction of an unmarried female, or for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction, or for criminal conversation; (third) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (fourth) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity."

Debts not affected by discharge.

Liability for breach of promise accompanied by seduction added.

Approved, March 2, 1917.

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

APPENDIX

1. Reorganization of Government, excerpts from Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933 (5 U.S.C. secs. 124-132).

Executive Order

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

WHEREAS section 16 of the act of March 3, 1933 (Public, No. 428, 47 Stat. 1517), provides for reorganizations within the executive branch of the Government; requires the President to investigate and determine what reorganizations are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the statute; and authorizes the President to make such reorganizations by Executive order; and

WHEREAS I have investigated the organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and have determined that certain regroupings, consolidations, transfers, and abolitions of executive agencies and functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes of section 16;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the aforesaid authority, I do hereby order that:

* * * * *

SECTION 2.—*National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*

All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations¹ in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The functions of the following agencies are transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the agencies are abolished:

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission
 Public Buildings Commission
 Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital
 National Memorial Commission
 Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission

¹ "National Park Service" was substituted for "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations" by Act of March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 389), see excerpt, page 13.

Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior.

* * * * *

SECTION 19.—*General Provisions*

Each agency, all the functions of which are transferred to or consolidated with another agency, is abolished.

The records pertaining to an abolished agency or a function disposed of, disposition of which is not elsewhere herein provided for, shall be transferred to the successor. If there be no successor agency, and such abolished agency be within a department, said records shall be disposed of as the head of such department may direct.

The property, facilities, equipment, and supplies employed in the work of an abolished agency or the exercise of a function disposed of, disposition of which is not elsewhere herein provided for, shall, to the extent required, be transferred to the successor agency. Other such property, facilities, equipment, and supplies shall be transferred to the Procurement Division.

All personnel employed in connection with the work of an abolished agency or function disposed of shall be separated from the service of the United States, except that the head of any successor agency, subject to my approval, may, within a period of four months after transfer or consolidation, reappoint any of such personnel required for the work of the successor agency without reexamination or loss of civil-service status.

SECTION 20.—*Appropriations*

Such portions of the unexpended balances of appropriations for any abolished agency or function disposed of shall be transferred to the successor agency as the Director of the Budget shall deem necessary.

Unexpended balances of appropriations for an abolished agency or function disposed of, not so transferred by the Director of the Budget, shall, in accordance with law, be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

SECTION 21.—*Definitions*

As used in this order—

“Agency” means any commission, independent establishment, board, bureau, division, service, or office in the executive branch of the Government.

“Abolished agency” means any agency which is abolished, transferred, or consolidated.

“Successor agency” means any agency to which is transferred some other agency or function, or which results from the consolidation of other agencies or functions.

“Function disposed of” means any function eliminated or transferred.

SECTION 22.—*Effective Date*

In accordance with law, this order shall become effective 61 days from its date; *Provided*, That in case it shall appear to the President that the interests of economy require that any transfer, consolidation, or elimination be delayed beyond the date this order becomes effective, he may, in

his discretion, fix a later date therefor, and he may for like cause further defer such date from time to time.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 10, 1933.

[No. 6166]

2. Reorganization of Government, Executive Order No. 6228 of July 28, 1933, to make more explicit and to interpret Section 2 of Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933 (5 U.S.C. secs. 124-132)

Executive Order

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

WHEREAS executive order No. 6166 dated June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to the authority of Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public No. 428—47 Stat. 1517) provides in Section 2 as follows:

“All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National Cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.”

and;

WHEREAS to facilitate and expedite the transfer and consolidation of certain units and agencies contemplated thereby, it is desirable to make more explicit said Section 2 of the aforesaid executive order of June 10, 1933, insofar as the same relates to the transfer of agencies now administered by the War Department:

NOW, THEREFORE, said executive order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, is hereby interpreted as follows:

1. The cemeteries and parks of the War Department transferred to the Interior Department are as follows:

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.
 Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.
 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, Virginia.
 Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.
 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina.
 Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.
 Moores Creek National Military Park, North Carolina.
 Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.
 Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.
 Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.
 Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.

NATIONAL PARKS

Abraham Lincoln National Park, Kentucky.
 Fort McHenry National Park, Maryland.

BATTLEFIELD SITES

Antietam Battlefield, Maryland.
 Appomattox, Virginia.
 Brices Cross Roads, Mississippi.
 Chalmette Monument and Grounds, Louisiana.
 Cowpens, South Carolina.
 Fort Necessity, Wharton County,² Pennsylvania.
 Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.
 Monocacy, Maryland.
 Tupelo, Mississippi.
 White Plains, New York.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Big Hole Battlefield, Beaverhead County, Montana.
 Cabrillo Monument, Ft. Rosecrans, California.
 Castle Pinckney, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Father Millet Cross, Fort Niagara, New York.
 Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.
 Fort Matanzas, Florida.
 Fort Pulaski, Georgia.
 Meriwether Lewis, Hardin County, Tennessee.
 Mound City Group, Chillicothe, Ohio.
 Statue of Liberty, Fort Wood, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORIALS

Camp Blount Tablets, Lincoln County, Tennessee.
 Kill Devil Hill Monument, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
 New Echota Marker, Georgia.
 Lee Mansion, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

² Wharton Township, Fayette County.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Battleground, District of Columbia.
Antietam, (Sharpsburg) Maryland.
Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Fort Donelson, (Dover) Tennessee.
Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing) Tennessee.
Stones River, (Murfreesboro) Tennessee.
Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Poplar Grove, (Petersburg) Virginia.
Yorktown, Virginia.

2. Pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer from the War Department of national cemeteries other than those named above be, and the same is hereby postponed until further order.

3. Also pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer of national cemeteries located in foreign countries from the War Department to the Department of State and the transfer of those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of said Department be, and the same are hereby postponed until further order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 28, 1933.

[No. 6228]

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Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Description
Joint jurisdictional agreement	Administrative commitment	December 14, 1990		Between Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and Greensboro City Police Department regarding law enforcement jurisdiction
Boundary expansion	Special mandate			See section 3, 1917 enabling legislation
Utility right-of-way	Administrative commitment			Between the city, the county and the National Park Service
Legislative guidance for placement of monuments	Special mandate			See legislation: The park is required to allow the placement of monuments
Curatorial	Administrative commitment			Requirement related to Baker donated collection





Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

July 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

Charles Cranfield

7/29/2014

RECOMMENDED

Charles Cranfield, Superintendent, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Date

Stan Austin

8/20/2014

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

GUCO 316/123341

August 2014

Foundation Document • Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

