



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

## *State of Florida*

Washington, DC  
March 2011



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

Washington, DC  
March 2011

## **Authority**

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

## **Acknowledgments**

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Cover: Ocean Pond is a significant feature associated with **Olustee**. Located on the edge of the battlefield, the swamps surrounding the pond influenced the course of the battle. Photograph by Mathew Borders, 2009.

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1. CWSAC battlefields in Florida.



## Synopsis

There are six Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) battlefields in the State of Florida – **Fort Brooke, Natural Bridge, Olustee, Saint John’s Bluff, Santa Rosa Island, and Tampa**. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 25,500 acres.<sup>1</sup> Today, approximately 14,600 acres, or 56 percent, retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.<sup>2</sup>

In 1993, the CWSAC used a four-tiered system that combined historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine priorities for preservation among the battlefields. Table 1 indicates how the CWSAC prioritized Florida’s Civil War battlefields in their study.

<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>County/City</b>
I Critical Need	N/A	N/A
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	N/A	N/A
III Additional Protection Needed	Santa Rosa Island (FL001) Natural Bridge (FL006) Olustee (FL005)	Escambia Leon Baker
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Tampa (FL002) Fort Brooke(FL004) Saint John’s Bluff (FL003)	City of Tampa City of Tampa Duval

Currently, two of the battlefields identified as Priority III landscapes in 1993 retain a high degree of integrity. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee** have experienced relatively little change to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years. (see Table 3).<sup>3</sup>

In 2009, the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) survey found that **Natural Bridge** retains 100 percent of its integrity. The State of Florida owns 62 acres of the battlefield which it maintains as the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. An additional 4 acres is protected as part of the Northwest Florida Water Management District’s Gerrell Conservation Easement. The remainder of the landscape, 2,234 acres or 97 percent of the battlefield is in private, unprotected ownership.

The USDA Forest Service and the State of Florida own 691 acres of land at the **Olustee** battlefield which are maintained as the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. An additional 306 acres at the USDA Forest Service’s Olustee Experimental Forest are managed specifically for conservation purposes and are considered protected. The remainder of the landscape that retains integrity, 4,530 acres or 81 percent of the battlefield, is either privately owned or is owned by the Federal government for uses other than those compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.

<sup>1</sup> Using GIS software the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 6 battlefields in Florida represent 25,978.43 acres

<sup>2</sup> Using GIS software the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 6 battlefields in Florida represent 14,688.51 acres.

<sup>3</sup> The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

**Santa Rosa Island**, the third battlefield identified as a Priority III landscape in 1993, has experienced moderate change to its landscape since the time of battle. The island has lost land due to erosion; however, the portion of the island that remains retains integrity as a battlefield landscape. Fort Pickens, the primary objective of the Confederate attack on the island, still stands and is maintained as an historic resource. The fort and island are managed by the National Park Service as part of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

While the CWSAC originally determined that **Saint John's Bluff** did not retain sufficient integrity to merit preservation, the ABPP's resurvey of the site has shown that more than 59 percent of the battlefield retains integrity. More than 80 percent of that area is the Saint John's River. The land area that retains integrity is managed by the National Park Service as part of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and is considered protected.

**Tampa** and **Fort Brook** have suffered the greatest degree of modern intrusion. In 1993, the CWSAC determined that these battlefields were substantially fragmented. Both battlefields are in an urban setting and have undergone considerable change since the Civil War. There is no protected battlefield land at either of these sites and the ABPP did not identify any additional portions of landscape that retain historic integrity. Today, only commemorative and interpretive opportunities, rather than land preservation, are appropriate actions at these two battlefields.

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



Figure 2: View of the beach and water approach where Confederate troops landed at **Santa Rosa Island** before moving on to attack Fort Pickens. The primary threat to the land portion of the battlefield is erosion caused by natural forces in Pensacola Bay. Photograph by Matthew Borders, 2009.

## Method Statement

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

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

## Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of Florida battlefields in September 2009. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

## Study Areas and Core Areas

With the exception of **Olustee**, the CWSAC established a Study Area and a Core Area for each of Florida’s principal battlefields in 1993 (see Figure 3 for definitions). The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. Since 1993 however, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey methodology, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.<sup>4</sup> The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC completed its original assessments of the battlefields.<sup>5</sup>

Using its refined methodology, the ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of these battlefields (see Table 2). At many of Florida’s surveyed battlefields, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases to the sizes of the Study Area and Core Area. In particular, the original CWSAC surveys did not consistently include routes of approach and withdrawal or secondary actions that influenced the course or outcome of the battle. The revised boundaries take these movements and actions into account.<sup>6</sup> It is

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

<sup>5</sup> National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 , Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

<sup>6</sup> National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields* (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding “Selecting Defensible Boundaries.” While this document indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters,” the guidelines also state that “a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy.” The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance

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

### **Potential National Register Boundaries**

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 3).

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that the landscape retained enough integrity to convey the significance of the historic battle. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area. Because many battlefields are entirely in private ownership and physical access to large portions of the battlefields is limited to public right of ways, the ABPP reviewed publicly available satellite images of the battlefield Study Areas in order to confirm or supplement surveyors' field observations about land use and landform integrity.<sup>7</sup>

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

### **Figure 3: Boundary Definitions**

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

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

Unlike the Study and Core Areas, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary** represents ABPP's assessment of a Study Area's current integrity (the surviving landscape and features that convey the site's historic sense of place). The PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all or some of the Core Area. Lands within PotNR boundaries should be considered worthy of further attention, although future evaluations may reveal more or less integrity than indicated by the ABPP surveys.

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with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

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

<sup>8</sup> For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register of Historic Places properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**<sup>9</sup> The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”<sup>10</sup> While assessments of integrity are traditionally based on seven specific attributes – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – battlefields are unique cultural resources and require special evaluation.” Generally, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling and association,” and the most basic test for determining the integrity of any battlefield is to assess “whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today.”<sup>11</sup>

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

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

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

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

Some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity. A limited degree of

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<sup>9</sup> See 36 CFR 60.1- 14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register of Historic Places and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>10</sup> National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 , Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

<sup>11</sup> National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 , Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

residential, commercial, or industrial development is acceptable. These post-battle “non-contributing” elements are often included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with NRHP guidelines.<sup>12</sup>

Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do diminish the integrity of the battlefield landscape. Heavy residential, commercial, and industrial development; cellular tower and wind turbine installation; and large highway construction are common examples of such changes. Battlefield landscapes with these types of changes are generally considered as having little or no integrity.

The PotNR boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the NRHP and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts.<sup>13</sup> If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), the ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary.<sup>14</sup>

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity (see Table 4.)<sup>15</sup>

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

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act<sup>16</sup> and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.<sup>17</sup> Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation

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<sup>12</sup> The ABPP looks only at the battle-related elements of a cultural landscape. Post-battle elements, while not contributing to the significance of the battlefield, may be eligible for separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places on their own merits.

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

<sup>14</sup> National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding “Selecting Defensible Boundaries.” While this document indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters,” the *Guidelines* also state that “a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy.” The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

<sup>15</sup> The ABPP’s surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

<sup>16</sup> 16 USC 470f.

<sup>17</sup> 42 USC 4331-4332.

as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

The ABPP has identified approximately 13,800 acres associated with four battlefields in Florida eligible for listing in the NRHP. Portions of all four of these battlefields are already listed in the NRHP; however, the existing documentation does not express accurately the size or current integrity of these four battlefields. The ABPP believes that the two sites listed as battlefield landscapes should be reevaluated and the two sites listed for their historic resources should be considered for listing as battlefield landscapes.

### Questionnaires

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

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



Figure 4: The entrance sign at Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. Both the State of Florida and the USDA Forest Service protect battlefield land at **Olustee**. Photograph by Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, 2010.

# Summary of Conditions of Florida’s Civil War Battlefields

## Quantified Land Areas

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

As noted above and as Table 2 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Florida’s battlefields have been revised in many cases. In particular, the original CWSAC surveys did not consistently include routes of approach and withdrawal or secondary actions that influenced the course or outcome of the battle. The revised boundaries take these movements and actions into account.<sup>18</sup> In some instances, new or additional research has sharpened historical understanding of battle events. Therefore, the ABPP determined that additional lands belong appropriately in the Study and Core Areas because they lend additional understanding to the battle story. The individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report provide additional information about the extent of and reasons for any revisions to the CWSAC Study Area and Core Area boundaries.

**Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics**

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Fort Brooke (FL004)	5,478.90	1,478.65	0.00
Natural Bridge (FL006)	2,301.80	344.42	2,301.80
Olustee (FL005)	5,919.08	1,108.49	5,528.58
Saint John’s Bluff (FL003)	7,163.85	1,069.43	4,245.34
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	2,826.01	330.05	2,612.79
Tampa (FL002)	2,288.79	1,199.82	0.00

## Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield’s *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, four of Florida’s battlefields have retained character defining features over the past 150 years.<sup>19</sup>

The landscape at **Natural Bridge** is in good condition with very little change since the time of battle. The greatest threat to the landscape is development to the north and west of the battlefield due to its proximity to Tallahassee and Woodville. The Wakulla Correctional Institution also poses a potential threat to the Confederate approach route from Newport (Old Plank Road.) If the State expands the facility to the east it could impact the viewshed along the route. The Natural Bridge Historical Society, Inc., in

<sup>18</sup> National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields* (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding “Selecting Defensible Boundaries.” While this document indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters,” the guidelines also state that “a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy.” The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

<sup>19</sup> The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

cooperation with the State of Florida, is actively working to preserve the **Natural Bridge** battlefield both within and beyond the boundaries of the Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park. Reevaluation of the NRHP documentation and nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be appropriate next steps in the preservation of this battlefield.

**Olustee** also remains in good condition. The USDA Forest Service owns 51 percent of the battlefield, 22 percent of which is protected as part of the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. The remaining battlefield lands are owned by timber companies, private individuals, Baker County, and the State of Florida. The primary long-term threat to the battlefield is logging, which can alter terrain features and disturb or destroy archeological evidence of the battle. Reevaluation of the NRHP documentation, nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP, and development of plans to minimize damage to battlefield terrain and archeological resources during forestry operations would be appropriate preservation actions at **Olustee**.

**Saint John’s Bluff** and **Santa Rosa Island** have been altered to varying degrees since the Civil War. The Study Areas of both battlefields retain integrity; however, the majority of those areas are water. The land portions of these two battlefields are protected by the National Park Service. The primary long term threat to both battlefields is erosion due to natural forces in Pensacola Bay and the Saint John’s River.

**Tampa** and **Fort Brooke** have lost integrity as historic landscapes. The post-Civil War growth of the city of Tampa has destroyed both battlefields. Although commemorative and public interpretation opportunities exist and are appropriate, there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation.

**Table 3: Battlefield Condition Summary**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>
<b>Land use is little changed (1)</b>	Natural Bridge, Olustee
<b>Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (2)</b>	Santa Rosa Island
<b>Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (1)</b>	Saint John’s Bluff
<b>Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (2)</b>	Fort Brooke, Tampa
<b>Battlefields that were not assessed (0)</b>	None

### **Registration**

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

Properties listed in the NRHP may also be eligible for federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as an NRHP listed battlefield can advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.<sup>20</sup>

Florida currently has two Civil War battlefields listed in the NRHP as battlefield landscapes—**Natural Bridge** and **Olustee**. While **Natural Bridge** has more than 2,300 acres within its PotNR, only 36 acres are listed in the NRHP. At **Olustee**, slightly more than 5 acres are listed in the NRHP, which accounts for less than one percent of the battlefield landscape that retains integrity. The NRHP documentation for both battlefields should be reevaluated and expanded to include the historic landscapes in their entirety.

Although **Santa Rosa Island** and **Saint John’s Bluff** are not listed in the NRHP as battlefield landscapes, individual defining features associated with the battles are listed separately. Fully 92 percent of Santa Rosa Island’s and 59 percent of Saint John’s Bluff’s Study Areas retain integrity and merit nomination to the NRHP as battlefield landscapes. Because large portions of both Study Areas are water, future nominations will need to recognize the roles of both Pensacola Bay and the St. John’s River as contributing features to the battlefields.

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

Overall the ABPP has identified approximately 13,800 additional acres associated with battlefield landscapes in Florida eligible for listing in the NRHP. The ABPP believes that all four battlefields should be reevaluated. The existing documentation for **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee** does not express accurately their size or current integrity. In addition, the ABPP believes there is enough integrity at **Santa Rosa Island** and **Saint John’s Bluff** to make each potentially eligible for individual listing as a battlefield landscape. (For a comparison of the listed land and the ABPP’s recommended boundaries, see the maps in the Individual Battlefield Profiles.)

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

<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>ABPP PotNR Acres</b>	<b>Existing Registered Acres</b>	<b>Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered</b>
Santa Rosa Island(FL001)	NRHP*	2,612.79	622.81	1,989.98
Tampa (FL002)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Saint John’s Bluff (FL003)	NRHP*	4,245.34	141.21	4,104.13
Fort Brooke (FL004)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Olustee (FL005)	NRHP	5,528.58	5.18	5,523.40
Natural Bridge (FL006)	NRHP	2,301.80	36.36	2,265.44

*\*The NRHP designation is for an individual resources associated with the battle and not for the battlefield landscape.*

<sup>20</sup> There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties: Congressional designations such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Stewardship

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

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

Of the more than 14,600 acres of Civil War battlefield lands that survive in Florida, only 25 percent are protected. The majority of the land is held by two Federal agencies. The National Park Service owns and manages approximately 4,000 acres at **Saint John’s Bluff** and **Santa Rosa Island**. At **Olustee**, the USDA Forest Service preserves 688 acres within the boundaries of the Osceola National Forest as a battlefield landscape. Although owned by the Federal government, the land is managed by the State of Florida as part of the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. In addition, 306 acres at **Olustee** are protected within the USDA Forest Service’s Olustee Experimental Forest.

Until recently, the State of Florida protected only 11 acres of historic battlefield land at two battlefields – **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee**. In 2009 the State, working with the Natural Bridge Historical Society, Inc. and the Civil War Preservation Trust, acquired 55 acres of land within the Core Area of the **Natural Bridge** battlefield. In addition, the Northwest Florida Water Management District holds the Gerrell Conservation Easement, 4 acres of which are within the **Natural Bridge** Study Area. While not designated for its historic value, this land has been set aside for conservation purposes and uses compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation. Today, Florida protects 70 acres of Civil War battlefield land.

Florida has one of the largest state land acquisition programs in the United States, *Florida Forever*. The program has protected more than 2.4 million acres since 1990.<sup>21</sup> In 2009, *Florida Forever* funding supported the purchase of 55 acres of battlefield land at **Natural Bridge** (as noted above), which was added to the Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park. Currently, more than 1,500 acres of battlefield land at **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee** are within the boundaries of four *Florida Forever* projects.<sup>22</sup> While the land in these project areas has been identified for future acquisition for environmental conservation, *Florida Forever’s* conservation goals and land use policies are considered compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.

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<sup>21</sup> In the early 1990’s the Florida state legislature enacted *Preservation 2000*, a ten-year program designed to acquire and conserve lands for environmental, historical, and recreational purposes. The program was followed in 2000 by *Florida Forever* which continues *Preservation 2000’s* acquisition and conservation goals.

<sup>22</sup> The four projects are: Florida’s First Magnitude Springs, Raiford to Osceola Greenway, St. Joe Timberland, and Upper St. Mark’s River Corridor.

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

<b>Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*</b>			
<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>Permanently Protected Acres</b>	<b>ABPP PotNR Acres</b>	<b>Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining</b>
Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	2,612.79	2,612.79	0.00
Tampa (FL002)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saint John's Bluff (FL003)	3,071.53	4,245.34	1,173.81
Fort Brooke (FL004)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Olustee (FL005)	998.07	5,528.58	4,530.51
Natural Bridge (FL006)	67.62	2,301.80	2,234.18

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



Figure 5: View of a portion of the **Saint John's Bluff** Core Area in the St. John's River, from Fort Caroline National Memorial. The river is the primary defining feature at **Saint John's Bluff**. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

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

## Public Access and Interpretation

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

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results, summarized in the Individual Battlefield Profiles, indicate that three of Florida’s six Civil War battlefields offer public access and facilities specifically dedicated to the interpretation of the battlefield landscape and one that offers some level of interpretation pertaining to the battle.

Table 6: Interpretation Summary	
On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
<b>Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (1)</b>	Natural Bridge (FL006), Olustee (FL005), Santa Rosa Island (FL001)
<b>Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (3)</b>	Saint John’s Bluff (FL003)
<b>Battlefields with no public interpretation (0)</b>	Fort Brooke (FL004), Tampa (FL002)



Figure 6: Interpretive panel at **Olustee**. Land at Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park is owned primarily by the USDA Forest Service; however, the site is managed and interpreted by the State of Florida. Photograph by Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, 2010.

## Advocacy

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

Two of Florida's six Civil War battlefields have active nonprofit advocates – **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee**. The Natural Bridge Historical Society, Inc. (NBHS) promotes the historical and cultural aspects of the battlefield and works to preserve lands associated with the battle of **Natural Bridge**. In 2009 the society helped to acquire 55 acres of land within the battlefield's Core Area for inclusion in Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park. In addition, the NBHS has recently begun partnering with the John G. Riley Center/Museum for African American History & Culture to promote local Civil War history. At **Olustee** the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Citizens Support Organization provides support to the state park and advocates for the battlefield in the local community.

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



Figure 7: Part of the Rakestraw property at **Natural Bridge**. The property was acquired in 2009 and added to the Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park. Photograph by Natural Bridge Historical Society, Inc., 2009.

## Individual Battlefield Profiles

### Battlefield Profile Glossary

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

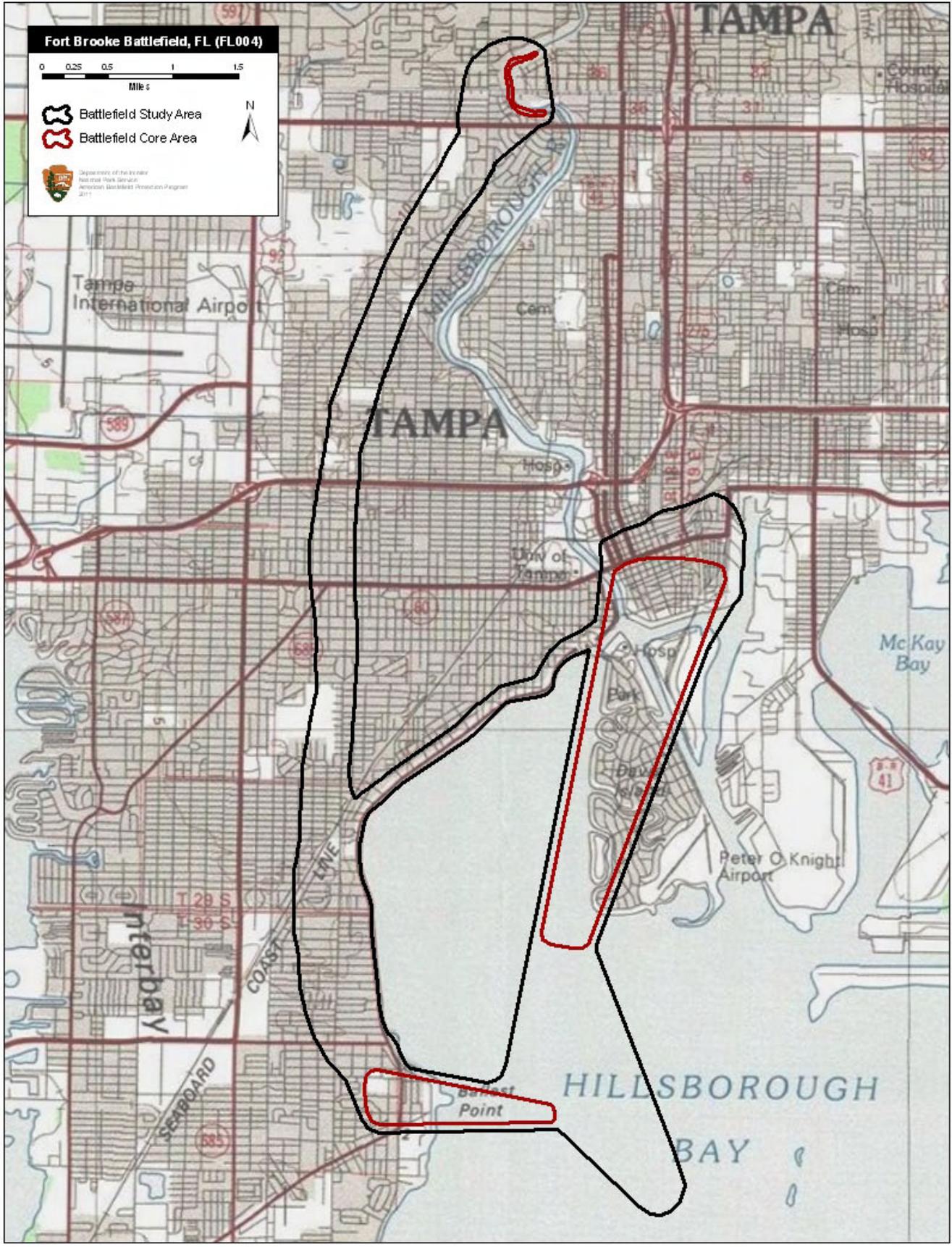
## Fort Brooke (FL004)

<b>Location</b>	Tampa
<b>Campaign</b>	Expedition to Hillsborough River (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	October 16 – 18, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Lieutenant Commander A. A. Semmes, Acting Master Thomas R. Harris [US]; Captain John Wescott [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	USS <i>Tahoma</i> and the USS <i>Adela</i> ; Navy landing party [US]; Company A, 2nd Florida Infantry Battalion, Florida Volunteers [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	5,478.90 acres The ABPP redrew the 1993 Study Area to more closely follow the coastline around Hillsborough Bay and historic Tampa. The Study Area was also reduced around the portion of the Hillsborough River that was targeted by the U.S. Navy landing party. The primary Core Areas were redrawn to more accurately reflect the fields of fire and ranges of the artillery guns used by the U.S. Navy. The Core Area on the Hillsborough River was reduced to more accurately reflect the location where the Confederate blockade runner <i>Scottish Chief</i> and the sloop <i>Kate Dale</i> were burned.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
<b>Condition Statement</b>	Fort Brook has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The growth of the city of Tampa has destroyed any evidence of the Civil War

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

**Historical Designation**

None



## Natural Bridge (FL006)

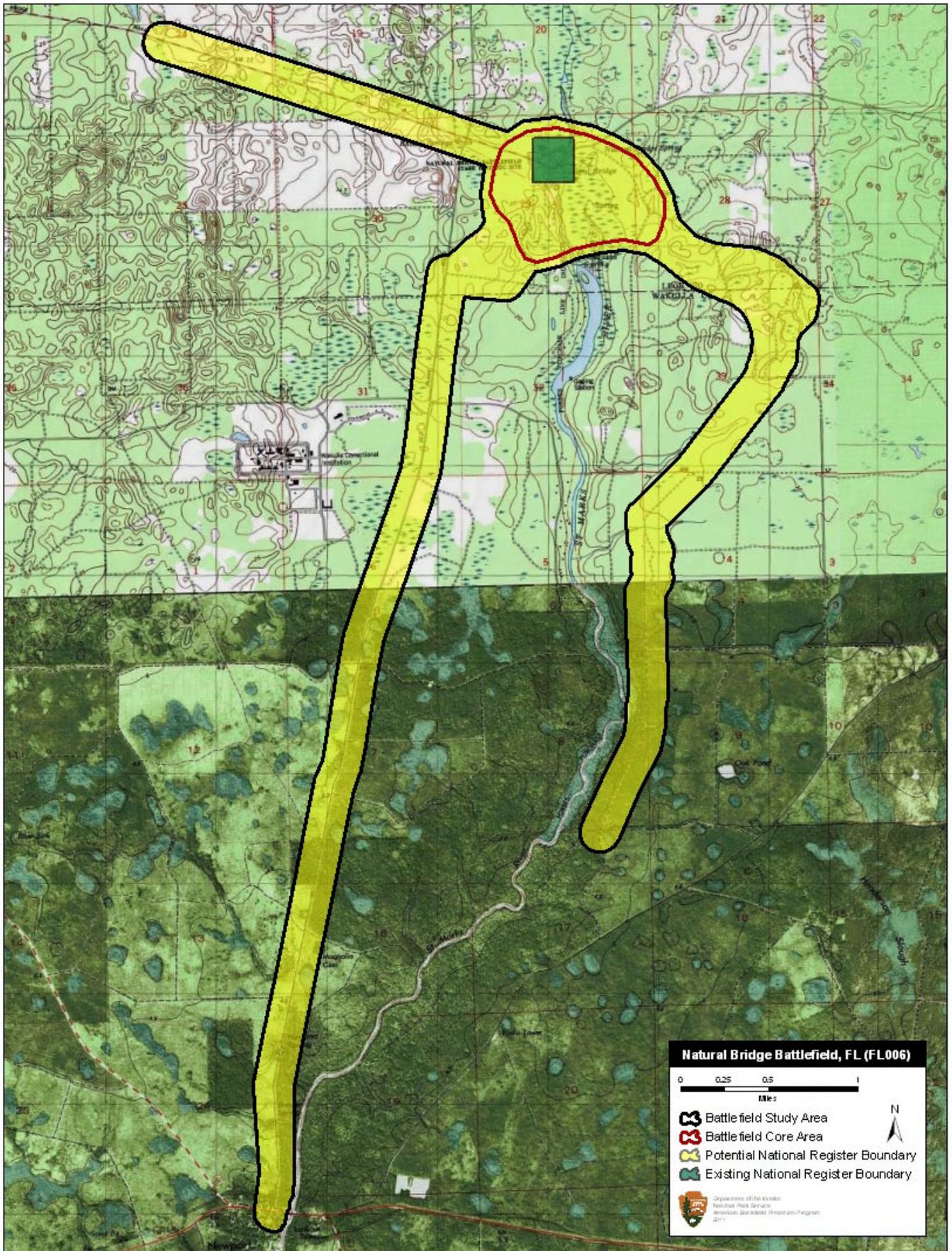
<b>Location</b>	Leon and Wakulla Counties
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations near Saint Marks, Florida (1865)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	March 6, 1865
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General John Newton [US]; Brigadier General William Miller [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	2nd and 99th United States Colored Troops, battalion of the 2nd Florida U.S. Cavalry, two U.S. Navy boat howitzers [US]; Kilcrease's Artillery, Dunham's Battery, Abell's Battery, 5th Florida Cavalry, 1st Florida Militia, Barwick's Company Reserves, Hodges' Company Reserves, Company A - Milton Light Artillery, Companies A, B, and F - Florida Reserves [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,301.80 acres The 1993 Study Area was expanded to include the Confederate approach routes up the Plank Road from Newport and along the Natural Bridge Road to the west. The Federal approach route from the approximate location of Tompkins Mill was also added to the Study Area. The 1993 Core Area remains unchanged.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	2,301.80 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	67.62 acres State of Florida, 62.81 acres, fee simple Northwest Florida Water Management District, 4.81 acres, easement
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	62.81 acres State of Florida, Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site
<b>Management Area</b>	Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Natural Bridge Historical Society, Inc.
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Advocacy</li><li>✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li><li>✓ Fundraising</li><li>✓ Interpretation Projects</li><li>✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased</li><li>Legislation</li><li>✓ Planning Projects</li><li>✓ Research and Documentation</li></ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Brochure(s)</li><li>Driving Tour</li><li>✓ Living History</li><li>✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li><li>✓ Visitor Center</li><li>✓ Walking Tour/Trails</li><li>✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li><li>✓ Website <a href="http://www.floridastateparks.org/naturalbridge/">http://www.floridastateparks.org/naturalbridge/</a> <a href="http://www.nbhscso.com">http://www.nbhscso.com</a></li><li>Other</li></ul>

**Condition Statement**

The landscape at **Natural Bridge** is in good condition with very little change since the time of battle. The greatest threat to the landscape is development to the north and west of the battlefield due to its proximity to Tallahassee and Woodville. The Wakulla Correctional Institution also poses a potential threat to the Confederate approach route from Newport (Old Plank Road.) If the State expands the facility to the east it could impact the viewshed along the route. Reevaluation of the NRHP documentation and nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be appropriate next steps in the preservation of **Natural Bridge**.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Natural Bridge Battlefield, 1970)



## Olustee (FL005)

<b>Location</b>	Baker County
<b>Campaign</b>	Florida Expedition (1864)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	February 20, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Truman Seymour [US]; Brigadier General Joseph Finegan, Brigadier General Alfred H. Colquitt [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	District of Florida [US]; District of East Florida [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	5,919.08 acres The CWSAC did not delineate a Study Area or a Core Area in 1993. The new Study Area includes the Federal approaches from Sanderson to the east on the Lake City/Jacksonville Road and the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The western edge of the Study Area extends around the Confederate works defending Olustee Station, the point from which the Confederate forces advanced. The new Core Area was drawn to reflect the nature of the terrain. The fighting took place in a pine barren bordered on all sides by marshes, swamps, ponds, and creeks, limiting the scope of the battle.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	5,528.58 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	998.07 acres USDA Forest Service, Osceola National Forest, 688 acres, fee simple USDA Forest Service, Olustee Experimental Forest, 306.98 acres, fee simple State of Florida, Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, 3.09 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	2,737.97 acres USDA Forest Service, Osceola National Forest, 2,734.88 acres State of Florida, Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, 3.09 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Citizens Support Organization
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	✓ Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

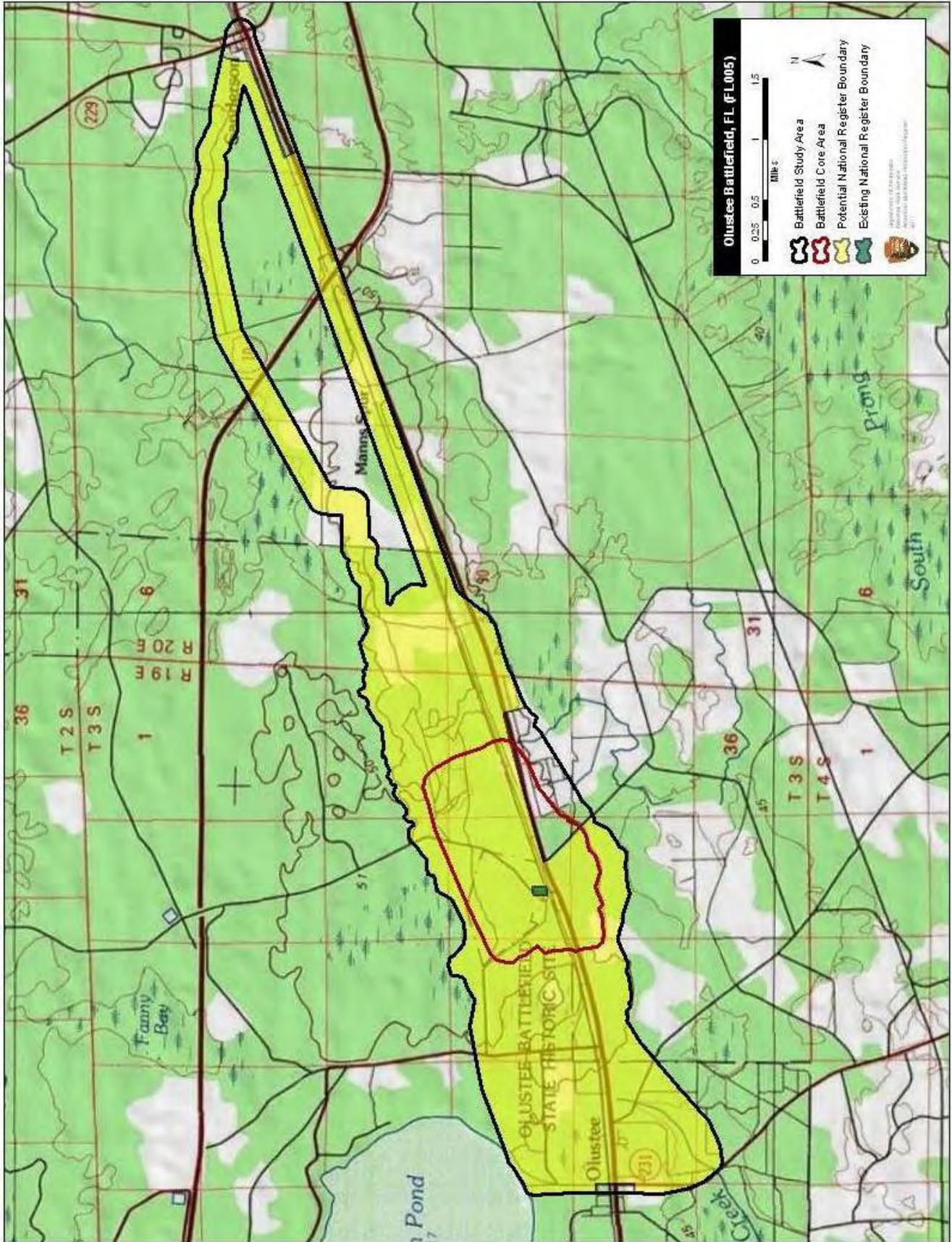
- ✓ Website
  - <http://www.floridastateparks.org/olusteebattlefield/>
  - <http://battleofolustee.org/>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

**Olustee** remains in good condition with very little change since the time of battle. The USDA Forest Service owns 51 percent of the battlefield, 22 percent of which is protected as part of the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. The remaining battlefield lands are owned by timber companies, private individuals, Baker County, and the State of Florida. The primary long-term threat to the battlefield is logging, which can alter terrain features and disturb or destroy archeological evidence of the battle. Reevaluation of the NRHP documentation, nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP, and development of plans to minimize damage to battlefield terrain and archeological resources during forestry operations would be appropriate preservation actions at **Olustee**.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Olustee Battlefield, 1970)



## Saint John's Bluff (FL003)

<b>Location</b>	Duval County
<b>Campaign</b>	Expedition to Saint John's Bluff (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	October 1 – 3, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General John M. Brannan and Commander Charles Steedman [US]; Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Hopkins [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Saint John's River Expedition, Saint John's River Flotilla, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; Saint John's Bluff Garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	7,163.85 acres The 1993 Study Area was expanded to include the historic shoreline of the Saint John's River from its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean to historic Jacksonville. The Study Area was also extended down Mount Pleasant Creek south of Saint John's Bluff to include the Federal landings at Buccaneer Point and Mayport. The Core Area was extended from Saint John's Bluff down to Fanning Island to accommodate the range of the artillery involved in the duel between the U.S. Navy and Confederate artillery batteries.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	4,245.34 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	3,071.53 National Park Service, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	3,071.53 acres National Park Service, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, 2,930.32 acres National Park Service, Fort Caroline National Memorial, 141.21 acres (unit of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve)
<b>Management Area</b>	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website

Other

**Condition Statement**

Much of **Saint John's Bluff** has been altered since the time of battle, but some essential features remain. A portion of the Study Area retains integrity; however, a majority of it is water. The land portion of the battlefield is protected by the National Park Service as part of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. The primary long term threat to the land is erosion due to natural forces in the Saint John's River. Nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be the most appropriate preservation action at **Saint John's Bluff**. Because a large portion of the area that retains integrity is water, any nomination will need to recognize the role of the St. John's River as a contributing feature to the battlefield.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Caroline, 1966)



## Santa Rosa Island (FL006)

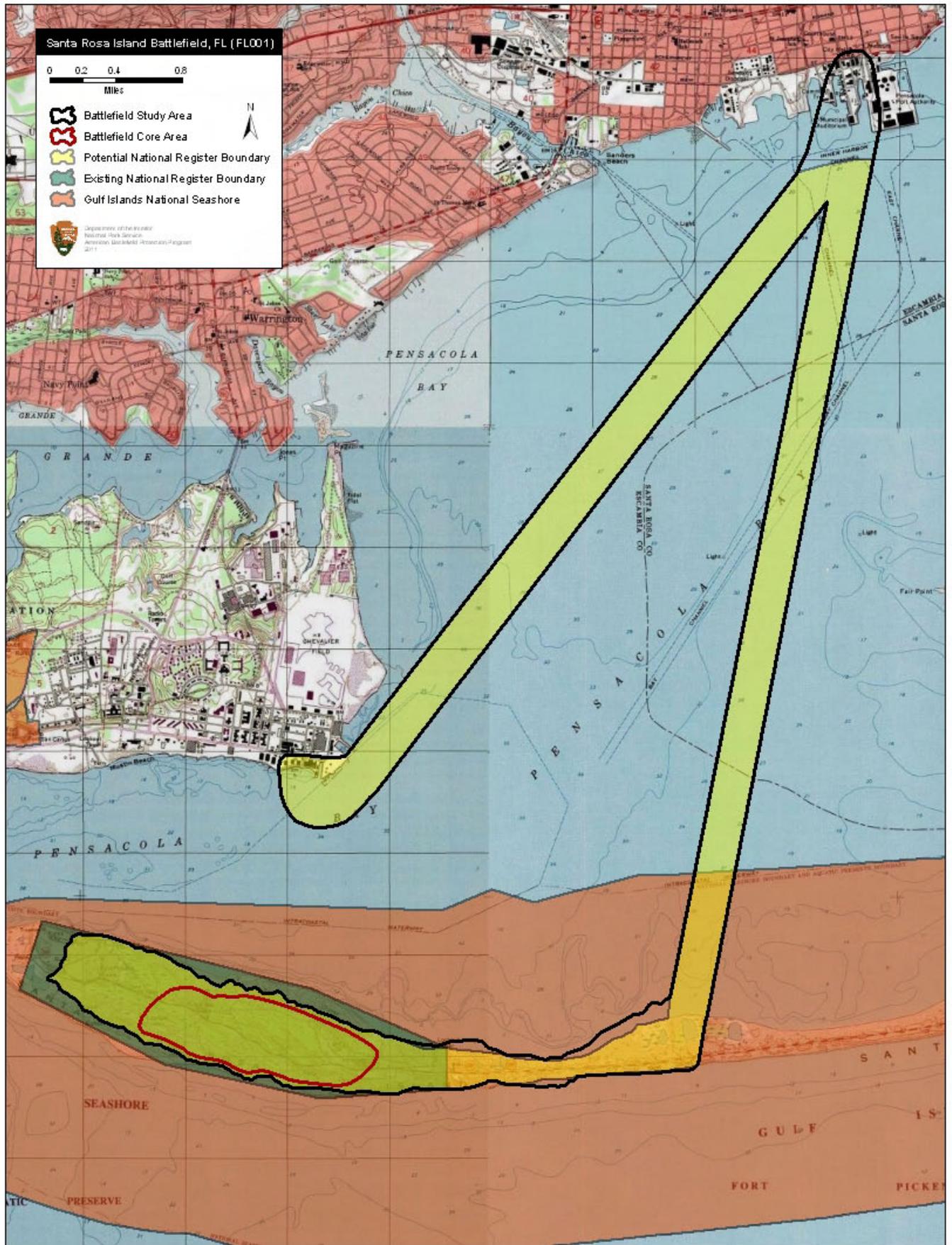
<b>Location</b>	Escambia County
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations of the Gulf Blockading Squadron (1861)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	October 9, 1861
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Colonel Harvey Brown [US]; Brigadier General Richard H. Anderson [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Fort Pickens Garrison [US]; Santa Rosa Island Expedition [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,826.01 acres Based on historic coastal navigation maps, the 1993 Study Area was redrawn to more closely follow the historic shoreline of Santa Rosa Island. The Confederate transports' approach route from both the Navy Yard and the City of Pensacola were also added to the Study Area. The 1993 Core Area was reduced to more closely match the historic extent of Santa Rosa Island.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	2,612.79 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	2,546.60 acres National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, 1024.66 acres fee simple State of Florida, Pensacola Bay, 1521.94 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	1,024.66 acres National Park Service, Fort Pickens (Gulf Islands National Seashore)
<b>Management Area</b>	Gulf Islands National Seashore
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website <a href="http://www.nps.gov/guis/planyourvisit/fort-pickens.htm">http://www.nps.gov/guis/planyourvisit/fort-pickens.htm</a> Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of **Santa Rosa Island** have been altered, but most essential features remain. The land portion of the battlefield is protected by the National Park Service as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. The primary threat to the land is erosion due to natural forces in Pensacola Bay. In addition, the effects of weather and climate on Fort Pickens pose a threat to the masonry fortification. Nomination of the entire battlefield landscape to the NRHP would be the most appropriate preservation action at **Santa Rosa Island**. Because a large portion of the area that retains integrity is water, any nomination will need to recognize the role of Pensacola Bay as a contributing feature to the battlefield.

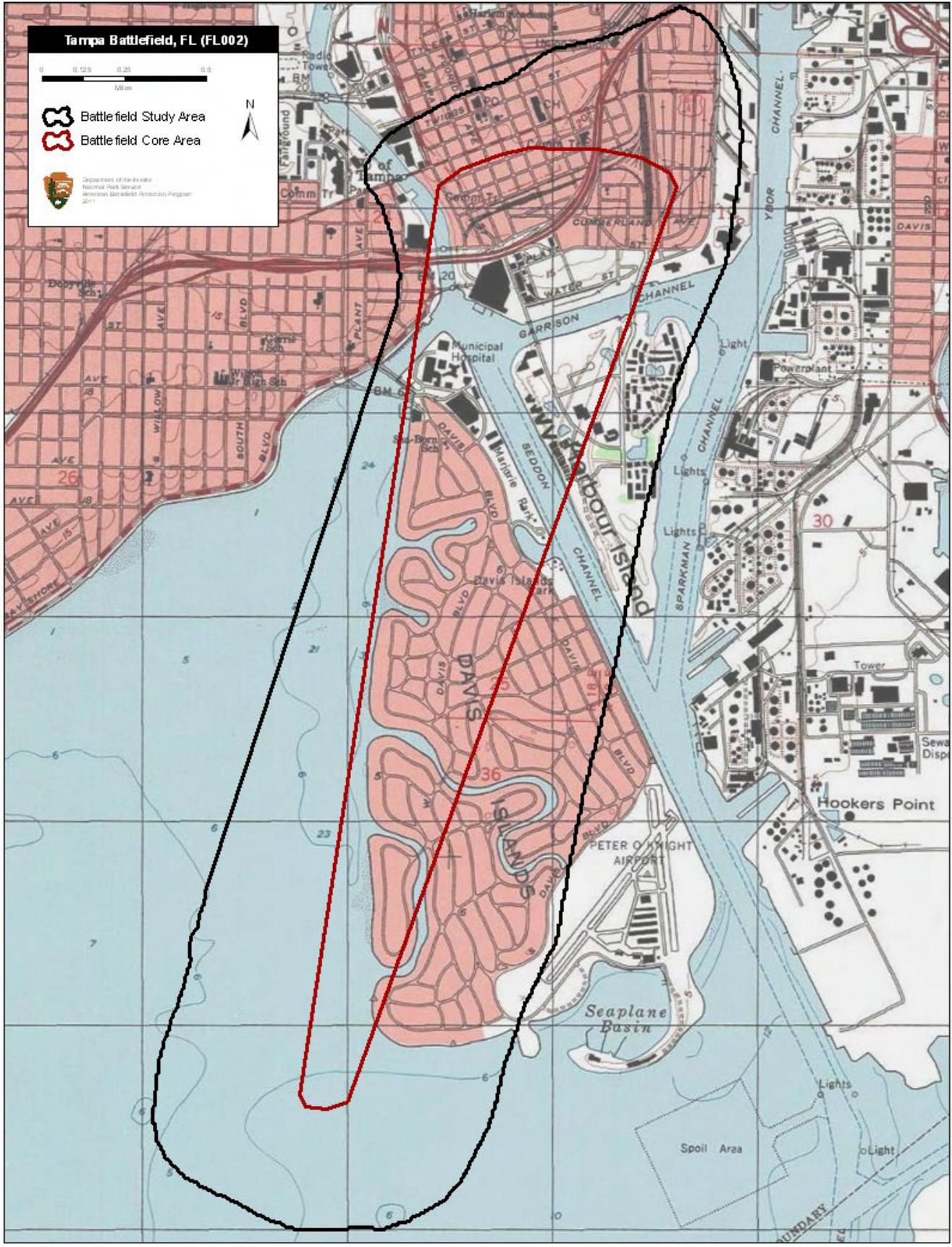
**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Pickens 1972)



## Tampa (FL002)

<b>Location</b>	City of Tampa
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations against Tampa (1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 30 – July 1, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Lieutenant A.J. Drake [US]; Captain John W. Pearson [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	One Federal gunboat [US]; Osceola Rangers [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	2,288.79 acres The 1993 Study Area was expanded to include the full extent of the Federal gunboat operations and the movements of the Osceola Rangers during the battle. No Core Area was delineated in 1993. The ABPP drew a new Core Area which represents the field of fire of the Confederate artillery against the Federal gunboat.
<b>Potential National Register Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Protected Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Land</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
<b>Condition Statement</b>	Tampa has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The growth of the city of Tampa has destroyed any evidence of the Civil War battlefield. Although there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation, commemorative and interpretive opportunities are possible and appropriate
<b>Historical Designation</b>	None



## Appendices

### Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

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

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

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 16,600 acres at 67 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. To date, no Florida battlefields have received funding from this source. Given the success of battlefield land and easement acquisition in other states, CWBLAG funding can help protect historic lands at **Natural Bridge** and **Olustee** battlefields in the future. While other battlefields listed in this update are eligible for CWBLAG funding, applications to protect land that retains integrity (within PotNR boundaries) will be the most competitive.

## **Appendix B. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants**

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Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. The ABPP encourages applicants to work with partner organizations and government agencies in order to integrate their efforts into a comprehensive landscape protection strategy. To date, Florida's Civil War battlefields have not received any American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants.

## Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

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

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

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An Act

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

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

- (1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.
- (2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--
  - (A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;
  - (B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and
  - (C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

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

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

### SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

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

- (1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;
- (2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--
  - (A) by striking "Appropriations" and inserting "appropriations"; and
  - (B) by striking "section" and inserting "subsection";
- (3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

- “(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--
  - “(1) Definitions.--In this subsection
    - “(A) Battlefield report.--The term ‘Battlefield Report’ means the document entitled ‘Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields’, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.
    - “(B) Eligible entity.--The term ‘eligible entity’ means a State or local government.
    - “(C) Eligible site.--The term ‘eligible site’ means a site--
      - “(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and
      - “(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.
    - “(D) Secretary.--The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.
  - “(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.
  - “(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.
  - “(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.
  - “(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(3)).
  - “(6) Reports.--
    - “(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.
    - “(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--
      - “(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;
      - “(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
      - “(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.
  - “(7) Authorization of appropriations.--
    - “(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.
    - “(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry

out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000."; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

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

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

-end-

## Appendix D. Battlefield Questionnaire

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**State**  
**Battlefield**

**Person Completing Form**  
**Date of completion**

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

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

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

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

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

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)  
If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

## **II. Preservation Groups**

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

If yes

Name  
Address  
Phone  
Fax  
E-mail  
Web site? (Y/N)

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

## **III. Public Access and Interpretation**

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

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

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

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visitor Center   | <input type="checkbox"/> Audio tour tapes                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure(s)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintained historic features/areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wayside exhibits | <input type="checkbox"/> Living History                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving Tour     | <input type="checkbox"/> Website                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walking Tour     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                              |

## **IV. Registration**

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

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

- If yes, NHL and ID Number
- 2) Is the site listed in the National Register? (Y/N)  
If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number
- 3) Is the site listed in the State Register? (Y/N)  
If yes, State Register Name and ID Number
- 4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)  
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number
- 5) Is the site designated as a local landmark or historic site? (Y/N)  
Type of Designation/Listing

## **V. Program Activities**

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

- 1) Research and Documentation
- 2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)
- 3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)
- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)
- 5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)
- 6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)
- 7) Fundraising  
To support program activities?  
To support land acquisition/easements?

8) Other