



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

State of Kansas

Washington, DC
November 2010



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

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Authority

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

Acknowledgments

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Cover: Historic landscape at Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site. Photograph by Theresa Jenkins, Kansas Historical Society, 2008.

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	1
INTRODUCTION	3
SYNOPSIS	5
METHOD STATEMENT	7
RESEARCH AND FIELD SURVEYS	7
QUESTIONNAIRES	10
SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS OF KANSAS' CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS	12
QUANTIFIED LAND AREAS	12
CONDITION ASSESSMENTS	12
REGISTRATION	14
STEWARDSHIP	15
PUBLIC ACCESS AND INTERPRETATION.....	17
ADVOCACY	17
INDIVIDUAL BATTLEFIELD PROFILES	18
APPENDICES	30
APPENDIX A. CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD LAND ACQUISITION GRANTS.....	30
APPENDIX B. AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM PLANNING GRANTS	31
APPENDIX C. CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ACT OF 2002	32
APPENDIX D. BATTLEFIELD QUESTIONNAIRE	35

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:

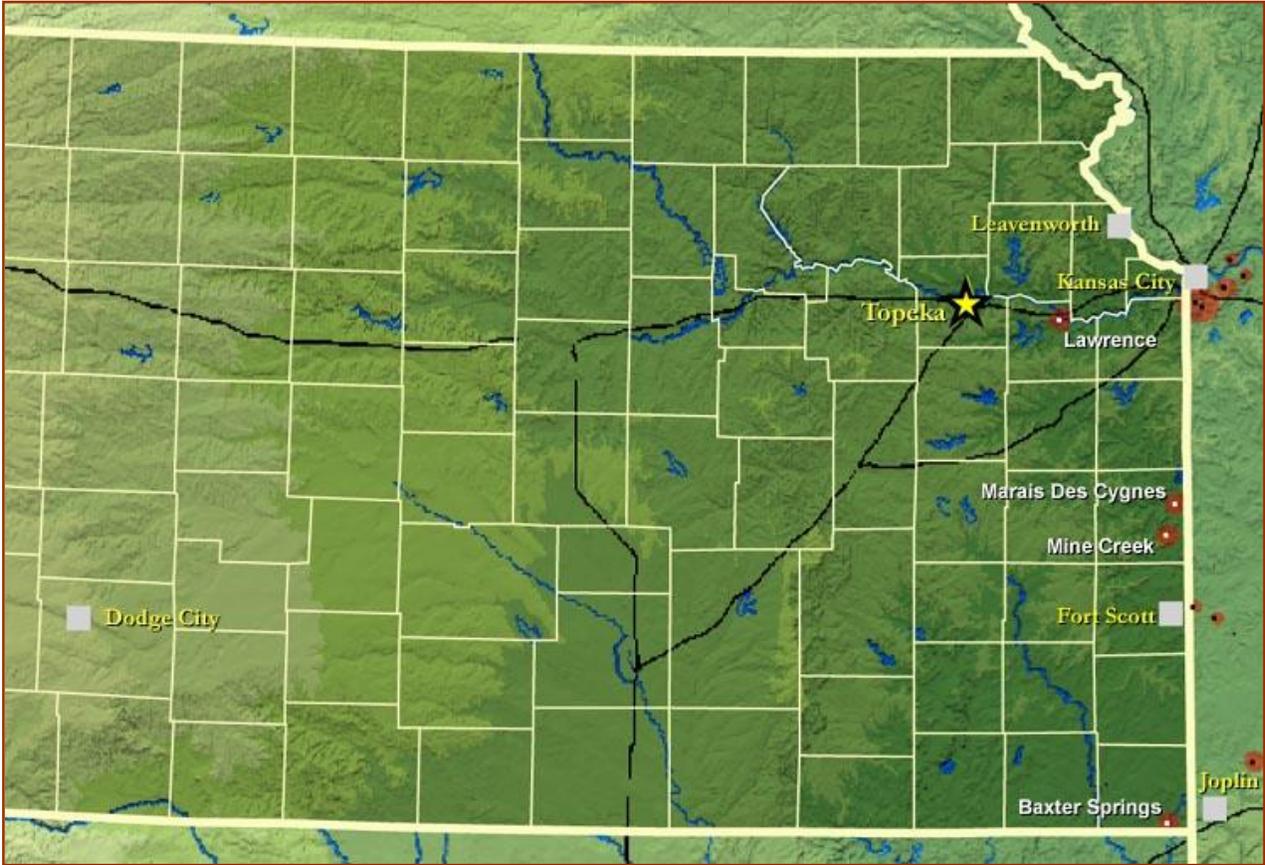
- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private 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 FY2005 and FY2007. 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 Kansas 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 Kansas.



Synopsis

There are four CWSAC battlefields in the State of Kansas - **Baxter Springs**, **Lawrence**, **Marais des Cygnes**, and **Mine Creek**. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 18,770 acres.¹ Today, about 13,793 acres (73 percent) of these landscapes survive.² 1,543 acres are permanently protected, which represents approximately eight percent of the surviving battlefields' landscapes.

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 Kansas' Civil War battlefields in their study.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
I Critical Need	N/A	N/A
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	N/A	N/A
III Additional Protection Needed	Marais des Cygnes(KS004)	Linn
	Mine Creek (KS003)	Linn
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Baxter Springs (KS002)	Cherokee
	Lawrence (KS001)	Douglas

Today, both of the battlefields identified as Priority III landscapes in 1993 retain more than 75 percent of their integrity. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, **Marais des Cygnes** and **Mine Creek** have experienced relatively little or only moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years (see Table 3).³

Although the 1864 battlefield at **Marais des Cygnes** retains more than 92 percent of its integrity, none of it is recognized officially as a battlefield landscape. Approximately 19 percent of the land that retains integrity is protected by both the state and federal governments as part of larger wildlife management areas; none of this land is preserved as an historic battlefield resource. A nearby state historic site has the same place name as the Civil War battlefield, but was established to preserve and interpret the 1858 Marais des Cygnes Massacre – the last significant act of the Kansas/Missouri border war. Other than a Kansas Department of Transportation safety rest area containing a wayside exhibit with walking tour, there is no recognition or interpretation of the 1864 battlefield. Because so much of the battlefield retains good integrity, there exist opportunities for long-term comprehensive preservation and interpretation of the landscape.

Mine Creek, with 75 percent of its landscape retaining integrity, is the only Civil War battlefield in Kansas listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Slightly more than 280 acres – less than three percent of the battlefield – are listed in the NRHP. Additionally, these 280 acres are protected by the state as the Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site. The ABPP's most recent survey indicates that more than 9,200 additional acres - approximately 75 percent of the battlefield - retain their historic character and could be added to the existing NRHP listing.

¹ Using a GIS program, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the six battlefields in Kansas represent 18,771.21 acres.

² Using a GIS program, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the four battlefields in Kansas represent 13,792.88 acres.

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

Baxter Springs and **Lawrence** have suffered the greatest degree of modern intrusion. In 1993, the CWSAC determined that these battlefields were substantially fragmented. Both battlefields are in urban settings and have undergone considerable change since the Civil War. The site of Fort Blair has been preserved by the Baxter Springs Historical Society, but there is no protected battlefield land in Lawrence. The ABPP did not identify any additional portions of landscape that retain historic integrity. These two battlefields bear little resemblance to the landscapes where the Civil War battles took place and today only commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist.

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: 787.25 acres of the **Marais des Cygnes** battlefield are within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge. While not preserved as an historic resource, the land is considered protected. Photograph by USFWS.



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 Kansas battlefields from May 2008 to September 2009. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each of Kansas’ 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.⁴ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC completed its original assessments of the battlefields.⁵

Using its refined methodology, the ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of these battlefields (see Table 2). At all of the Kansas surveyed battlefields, the refined methodology resulted significant increases to the sizes of the Study Area and Core Area. It is 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.

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

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

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.

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.⁶ 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 Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

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

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁸ While assessments of integrity are traditionally based on seven specific

attributes – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – battlefields

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.

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

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

⁸ 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.

are unique cultural resources and require special evaluation.“ Generally, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling and association,” and the most basic test for determining the integrity of any battlefield is to assess “whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today.”⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ 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).

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

¹¹ 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.

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.)¹²

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

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

While a portion of the **Mine Creek** battlefield has been listed in the NRHP (see Table 4), the ABPP has identified a PotNR boundary that could guide efforts to expand existing registration boundaries. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, more than 75 percent of the total Study Area at **Mine Creek** retains integrity. There is no national designation for the 1864 battle of **Marais des Cygnes**. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, more than 92 percent of the Study Area retains integrity and is likely eligible for listing in the NRHP. At **Baxter Springs** and **Lawrence**, the ABPP believes the Study Areas of these battlefields no longer retain enough integrity to merit 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 D.

In Kansas, the Superintendent of Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site responded to ABPP's inquiries for all four Kansas battlefields. His responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Kansas' Civil War battlefields.

Figure 4: The Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site, in partnership with the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, interprets the battle landscape at **Mine Creek** through a 1.5-mile walking trail with trail guide that allows visitors to discover and explore the history of the site. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2009.

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

¹³ 16 USC 470f.

¹⁴ 42 USC 4331-4332.



Summary of Conditions of Kansas' Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

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

As noted above and as Table 2 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Kansas' Civil War 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.¹⁵ In some instances, new or additional research has sharpened historical understanding of battle events. Therefore, the ABPP determined that additional lands belong appropriately in the Study and Core Areas because they lend additional understanding to the battle story. The individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report provide additional information about the extent of and reasons for any revisions to the CWSAC Study Area and Core Area boundaries.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Baxter Springs (KS002)	736.21	333.22	0.00
Lawrence (KS001)	914.77	386.94	0.00
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	4,930.85	1,589.31	4,573.82
Mine Creek (KS003)	12,189.44	1,233.92	9,219.06

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, **Mine Creek** and **Marais des Cygnes** have retained significant character defining features over the past 150 years.¹⁶

At **Marais des Cygnes**, portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Light residential and agricultural development intrudes on the landscape, however, the potential growth of the city of Pleasonton over time could affect the southern portion of the Study Area. U.S 69/Kansas State Highway 52 runs through the battlefield and bisects the northern Core Area. The recent four-lane expansion of US 69 and the development of a large safety rest area near the town of Trading Post have affected the Core Area's landscape. Comprehensive land use planning, land protection, NRHP designation, and interpretation would benefit this battlefield tremendously.

¹⁵ 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.

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

Mine Creek is also in very good condition. Approximately 75 percent of the Study Area maintains integrity, however, the growth of Pleasanton and Mound City has affected the northern approaches to the battlefield, and the skirmish site at Mound City has been lost. Future development at Pleasanton and Fulton in the southern portion of the Study Area, could affect the Core Areas at Mine Creek and Fort Lincoln. Comprehensive land use planning, land protection beyond the State Historic Site at Mine Creek, and additional NRHP designation would benefit **Mine Creek's** battlefield landscape.

Baxter Springs and **Lawrence** have lost integrity as historic landscapes. The growth of the city of Baxter Springs has destroyed the **Baxter Springs** battlefield. The site of Fort Blair has been preserved by the Baxter Springs Historical Society and archeological investigations may uncover important subsurface battle features within the city, but the opportunity to save the landscape of battle is gone. Commemoration and public interpretation of the battle are possible and appropriate.

The rebuilding and growth of the city of Lawrence since the Civil War has destroyed the **Lawrence** battlefield. Although commemorative and public interpretation opportunities exist and are appropriate, there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation.

Table 3: Battlefield Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (0)	None
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (2)	Mine Creek, Marais des Cygnes
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (0)	None
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (2)	Baxter Springs, Lawrence
Battlefields that were not assessed (0)	None



Figure 5: The northern section of Massachusetts Street was part of the Confederate approach route used during the battle of **Lawrence**. Almost no structures along this part of the route survived the raid and subsequent burning of the city. Today the majority of the structures date from after 1864. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2009.

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the 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.¹⁷

The only battlefield listed in the NRHP is **Mine Creek**. Slightly more than 280 acres are owned by the Kansas Historical Society and registered as a battlefield. This leaves more than 8,900 acres identified by the ABPP as being potentially eligible for listing, that could be added to the existing NRHP designation.

Marais des Cygnes has more than 4,570 acres within its PotNR. There is no existing NRHP listing for the battle, however, the battlefield appears to have enough integrity to support nomination to the NRHP as a battlefield.

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

¹⁷ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties: Congressional designations such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Battlefield	Designation	ABPP PotNR Acres	Existing Registered Acres	Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered
Baxter Springs (KS002)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Lawrence Massacre (KS001)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)		4,573.82	0.00	4,573.82
Mine Creek (KS003)	NRHP	9,219.06	280.42	8,938.64

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.

The only lands in Kansas protected for their role in the Civil War are those associated with the battle of **Mine Creek**. These include the 280-acre Mine Creek Battlefield State Historical Site, owned by the State and managed by the Kansas Historical Society, and 326 acres owned by the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation. Of the 326 acres, 80 acres were purchased using Civil War Battlefield Acquisition Grant funds (see Appendix A.)

At **Marais des Cygnes**, a portion of the battlefield (approximately 19 percent) is conserved for the purpose of natural wildlife habitat conservation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kansas Department of Fish and Wildlife together manage more than 937 acres of land at the **Marais des Cygnes** battlefield. Although the battlefield landscape is not managed as an historic resource, the wildlife refuge does protect the integrity of the historic landscape.

Other than the site of Fort Blair, managed by the Baxter Springs Historical Society, there is no protected land at either **Baxter Springs** or **Lawrence**.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*

Battlefield	ABPP PotNR Acres	Permanently Protected Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Baxter Springs (KS002)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lawrence Massacre (KS001)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marais des Cygnes (KS004)	4,573.82	937.25	3,636.57
Mine Creek (KS003)	9,219.06	606.00	8,613.06
Total	13,792.88	1,543.25	12,249.63

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



Figure 6: The brush arbor near Fort Blair, part of the battle of **Baxter Springs**, was used as a dining area for the fort's garrison. It was here that soldiers from the 2nd Kansas USCT were having lunch when Confederate attackers approached Fort Blair. This area is preserved by the Baxter Springs Historical Society. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2009.

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 battlefield. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether a wayside exhibit was developed 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 indicate that all of Kansas' Civil War battlefields offer some degree of public interpretation, but only **Mine Creek** has a maintained historic area and a visitor's center dedicated to the interpretation of the battle. Wildlife management areas are open to the public at **Marais des Cygnes**, while **Baxter Springs'** and **Lawrence's** urban settings encourage visitors to walk or drive through the community. **Mine Creek** is the only battlefield, however, with public access and facilities specifically dedicated to the interpretation of the battlefield landscape.

At **Baxter Springs**, the Baxter Springs Historical Society interprets the battle through a walking tour, at the site of Fort Blair, and at the Baxter Springs Heritage Center and Museum. The Lawrence Chamber of Commerce provides interpretation of the battle of **Lawrence** through a brochure and driving and walking tours. At **Marais des Cygnes**, a wayside exhibit and walking tour are available at a Kansas Department of Transportation safety rest area near the town of Trading Post.

Additional details regarding the interpretation activities undertaken at the four Kansas battlefields are included within the Individual Battlefield Profiles of each battlefield.

Table 6: Interpretation Summary

On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (1)	Mine Creek (KS003)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (3)	Baxter Springs (KS002), Marais des Cygnes (KS004) Lawrence (KS001)
Battlefields with no public interpretation (0)	None

Advocacy

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

The most active nonprofit advocate for Civil War battlefield preservation in Kansas is the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation. The Foundation has been actively purchasing land at the site of the battle of Mine Creek with assistance from the American Battlefield Protection Program's Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants, the United States Department of Transportation's Transportation Enhancement Grants, and the Civil War Preservation Trust. The Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation also provides support for the Mine Creek State Historic Site and advocates for the battlefield in the local community.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in preserving Kansas' Civil War battlefields, the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation is the only known local organization in Kansas dedicated *solely* to the goals of Civil War battlefield preservation.

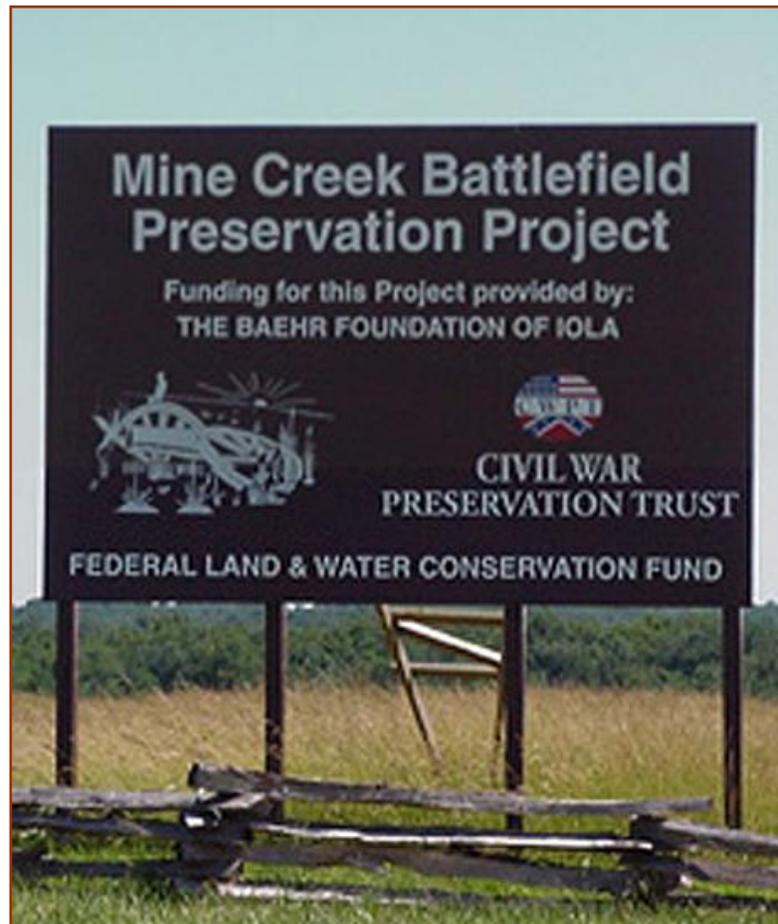


Figure 7:
Battlefield
working with
Preservation
awarded an
Battlefield
Program Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant [Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund] to aid in preserving battlefield land at **Mine Creek**. Photograph by Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation.

The Mine Creek
Foundation,
the Civil War
Trust, was
American
Protection

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

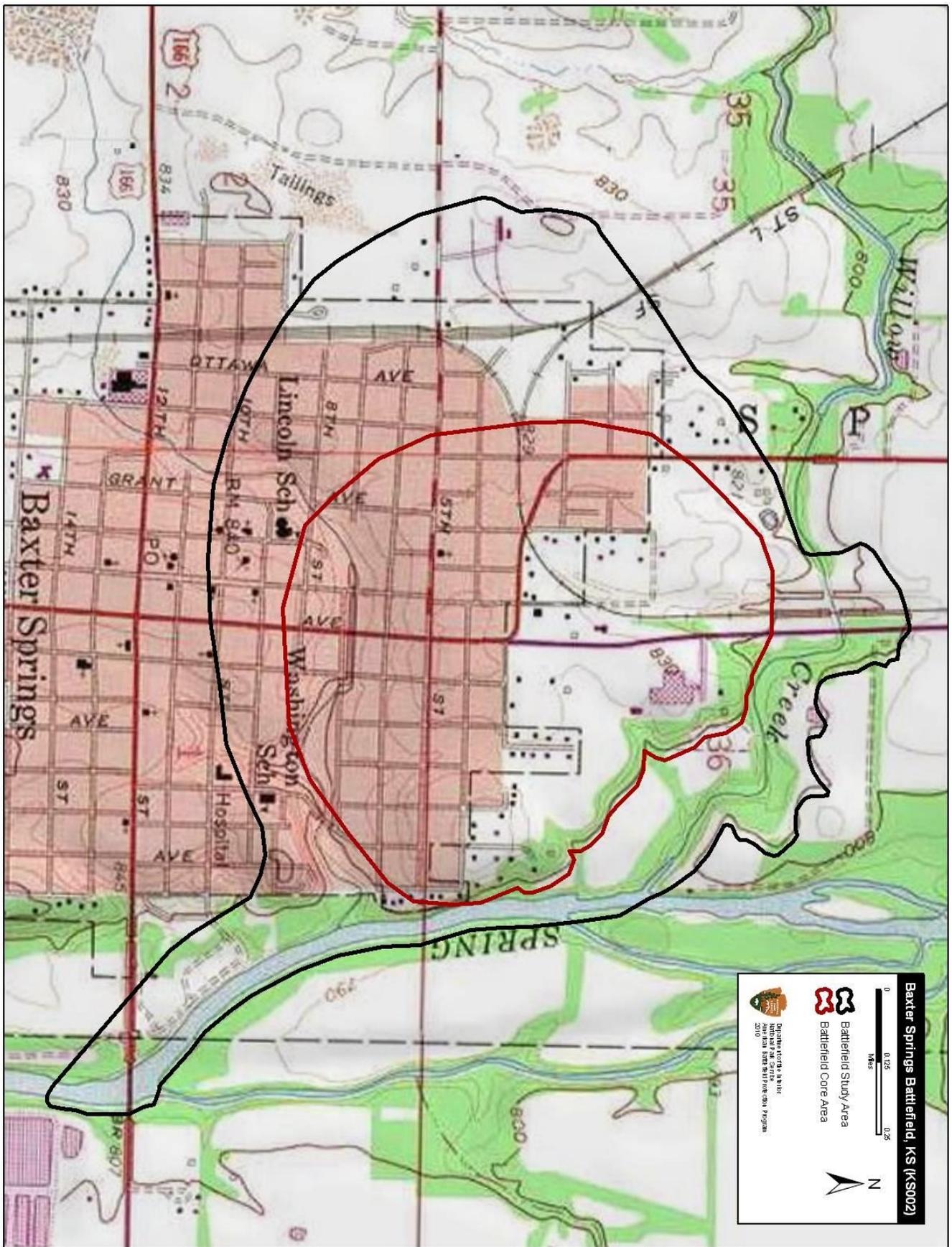
Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which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

Baxter Springs (KS002)

Location	Cherokee County
Campaign	Occupation of Indian Territory North of the Arkansas River (1863)
Battle Date(s)	October 6, 1863
Principal Commanders	Lieutenant James B. Pond (Fort Baxter) and Major General James G. Blunt [US]; Lieutenant Colonel William C. Quantrill [CS]
Forces Engaged	Fort Baxter garrison: one company of the 2nd Kansas United States Colored Troops, portions of C Company and D Company, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry; Blunt's Escort: Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, 14th Kansas Cavalry [US]; Quantrill's Raiders [CS]
Results	Confederate Victory
Study Area	736.21 acres The ABPP changed the 1993 Study Area to reflect more accurate information pertaining to the Confederate and Federal approach routes. Additional research also led to a reduction of the 1993 Core Area. The reduced Core Area now focuses on the actual area of attack on Fort Baxter (Fort Blair) and the massacre site of Major General Blunt's escort by Quantrill and his men.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.00 acres (site of Fort Blair) Baxter Springs Historical Society
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	Baxter Springs Historical Society
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website: http://www.baxterspringsmuseum.org Other
Condition Statement	Baxter Springs has lost integrity as an historic landscape. Other than the site of Fort Blair, the growth of the city of Baxter Springs has destroyed the Civil War battlefield. Few opportunities for cultural resource preservation exist beyond what has been saved and maintained. Commemoration and public interpretation of the battle, however, are possible and appropriate.

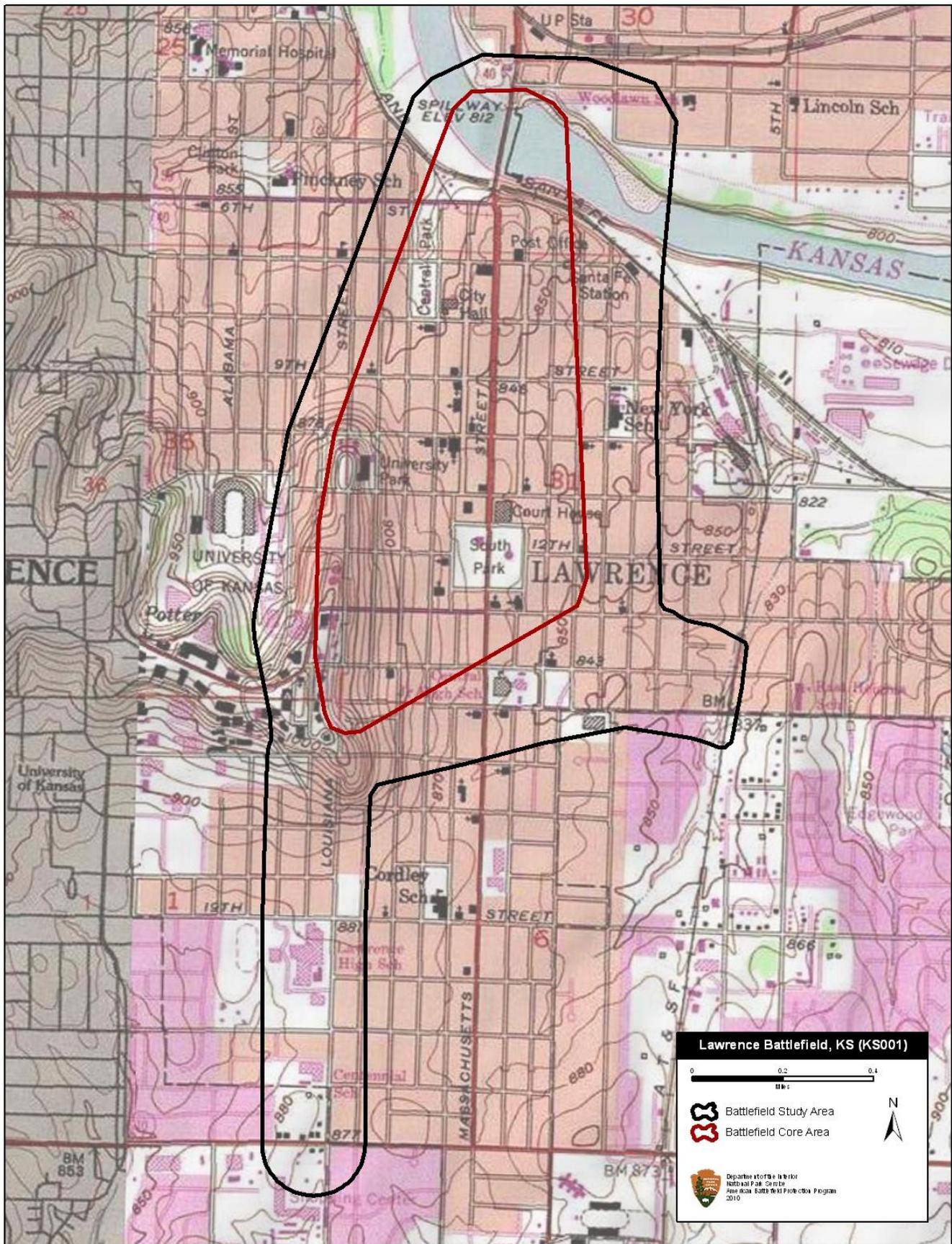
Historical Designation

None



Lawrence (KS001)

Location	Douglas County
Campaign	Quantrill's Raid into Kansas (1863)
Battle Date(s)	August 21, 1863
Principal Commanders	None [US]; Lieutenant Colonel William C. Quantrill [CS]
Forces Engaged	None, civilian forces only [US]; Quantrill's Raiders
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	914.77 acres The 1993 CWSAC Study Area was expanded to include Quantrill's approach to Lawrence southeast of present-day South Park and Quantrill's movements west of Lawrence. The 1993 Core Area was redrawn to include the primary streets of Lawrence where the main portion of the attack occurred and was expanded across the Kansas River to include the area of fighting on the north side of the river.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Lawrence has lost integrity as an historic landscape. The growth of the city of Lawrence 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



Marais des Cygnes (KS004)

Location	Linn County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 25, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Alfred Pleasonton [US]; Major General James F. Fagan and Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	2nd Provisional Cavalry Division, Army of the Border [US]; Fagan's and Marmaduke's Divisions, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	4,930.85 acres The 1993 CWSAC Study Area was originally drawn to include both the battles at Marais des Cygnes and Mine Creek. The Study Area was reduced to include only the areas associated with the battle of Marais des Cygnes. The fighting to the south – the battle of Mine Creek – was removed. The Study Area to the north was refined to reflect better the location of the historic military road. The existing Core Area to the north was redrawn to include the Federal flanking maneuver while a second Core Area was added to the south to reflect the fighting around Muddy Creek.
Potential National Register Lands	4,573.82 acres
Protected Lands	937.25 acres Kansas Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area 150 acres, fee simple U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge, 787.25 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	937.25 acres Kansas Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area 150 acres U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge, 787.25 acres
Management Area(s)	Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails

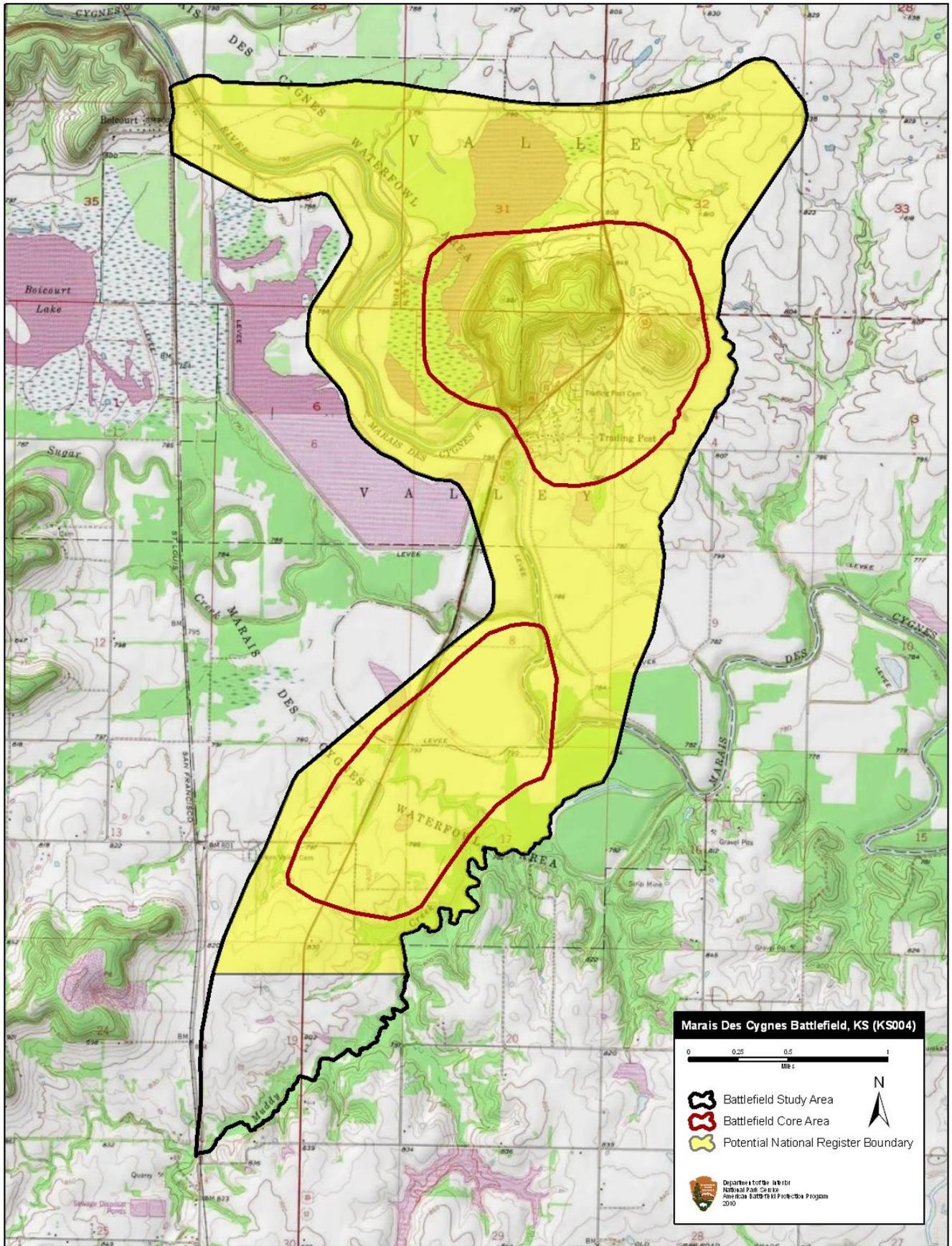
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The battlefield maintains a high degree of integrity. The potential growth of the city of Pleasonton could affect the southern portion of the Study Area. U.S 69/Kansas State Highway 52 bisects the northern Core Area and the recent four-lane expansion and development of a large safety rest area have affected the Core Area's landscape. A combination of comprehensive land use planning, land protection, NRHP designation, and interpretation would benefit this battlefield tremendously.

Historical Designation

None



Mine Creek (KS001)

Location	Linn County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 25, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Alfred Pleasonton [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	The 1st and 4th Brigades, 2nd Provisional Cavalry Division, Army of the Border, 2nd Brigade, 1st Provisional Cavalry Division, Army of the Border (Mound City and Fort Lincoln) [US]; Fagan and Marmaduke's Divisions, Army of Missouri, Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri (Little Osage River) [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	12,189.44 acres The 1993 CWSAC Study Area was originally drawn to include both the battles at Marais des Cygnes and Mine Creek. The Study Area was reduced to include only the areas associated with the battle of Mine Creek. The fighting to the north – the battle of Marais des Cygnes – was removed. The redrawn Study Area focuses not only on the fighting around Mine Creek and the Little Osage River, but also the associated skirmishing at Mound City and Fort Lincoln. Additional Core Areas were added at Little Osage River, Mound City, and Fort Lincoln to reflect the additional areas of fighting.
Potential National Register Lands	9,219.06 acres
Protected Lands	606.00 acres State of Kansas, Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site, 280.00 acres Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, 326.00 acres (easements held by the State of Kansas)
Publicly Accessible Lands	606.00 acres State of Kansas, Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site, 280 acres Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, 326.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site
Friends Group(s)	Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, Inc.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased✓ Legislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas✓ Visitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

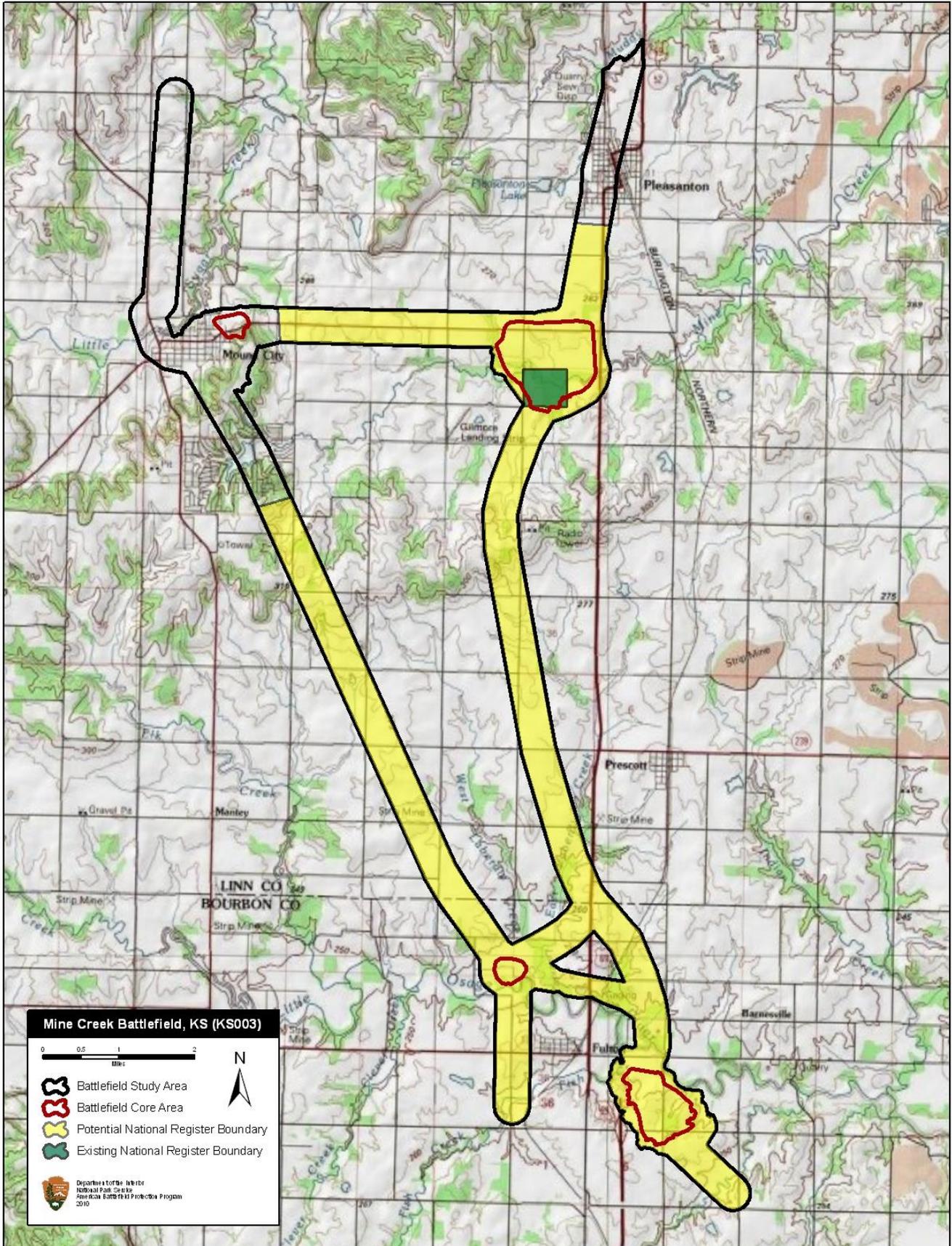
- ✓ Website:
<http://www.minecreek.org>
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The battlefield maintains a high degree of integrity. The only major impacts are in and around Mound City where modern development has damaged the approach route and Core Area and Pleasonton where development has impacted the approach route to Mine Creek. Comprehensive land use planning, land protection beyond the Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site, and additional NRHP designation would benefit this battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Battle of Mine Creek Site, 1973)



Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

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

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

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,550.00 acres at 62 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. To date, \$40,000.00 CWBLAG monies have been used in Kansas at **Mine Creek**. Given the success of battlefield land and easement acquisition in other states, additional grants can help protect historic lands at **Mine Creek** and **Marais des Cygnes** battlefields in the future.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Acres Acquired	CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Total Acquisition Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition
Mine Creek	3	80	\$40,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$120,000.00

Appendix B. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. ABPP has awarded \$20,000.00 to Kansas' Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation	2000	Mine Creek Battlefield Brochure	\$20,000

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

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

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

An Act

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

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

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

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

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

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

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

- ``(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--
 - ``(1) Definitions.--In this subsection
 - ``(A) Battlefield report.--The term `Battlefield Report' means the document entitled `Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.
 - ``(B) Eligible entity.--The term `eligible entity' means a State or local government.
 - ``(C) Eligible site.--The term `eligible site' means a site--
 - ``(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and
 - ``(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.
 - ``(D) Secretary.--The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.
 - ``(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.
 - ``(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.
 - ``(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.
 - ``(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3)).
 - ``(6) Reports.--
 - ``(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.
 - ``(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--
 - ``(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;
 - ``(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
 - ``(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.
 - ``(7) Authorization of appropriations.--
 - ``(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.
 - ``(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000."; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

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

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

-end-

Appendix D. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

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

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

Parcel	Acres	Owner	Easement	Year	Cost	Source
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/\$20,000 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)

Federal government
 State government
 Local government

Private Nonprofit organization
 Private owner
 Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center
 Brochure(s)
 Wayside exhibits
 Driving Tour
 Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes
 Maintained historic features/areas
 Living History
 Website
 Other

IV. Registration

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

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

If yes, NHL and ID Number

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

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

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

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)

If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number

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

V. Program Activities

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

- 1) Research and Documentation

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

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

- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)

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

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

- 7) Fundraising
 - a. To support program activities?
 - b. To support land acquisition/easements?

- 8) Other