



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

## *State of Missouri*

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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The ABPP would like to thank especially Ted Hillmer, Superintendent of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, William J. Bryan, Director of Missouri State Parks, Natalie Franz of the Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, and Barbara Wyatt of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, for their assistance in preparing this report.

Cover: Six-pounder guns stand at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, in the approximate position of Captain Henry Guibor's Missouri State Guard Battery during the first Confederate assault against Bloody Hill at the battle of **Wilson's Creek**. Photograph by Danny Shortt, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, 2004.

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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:

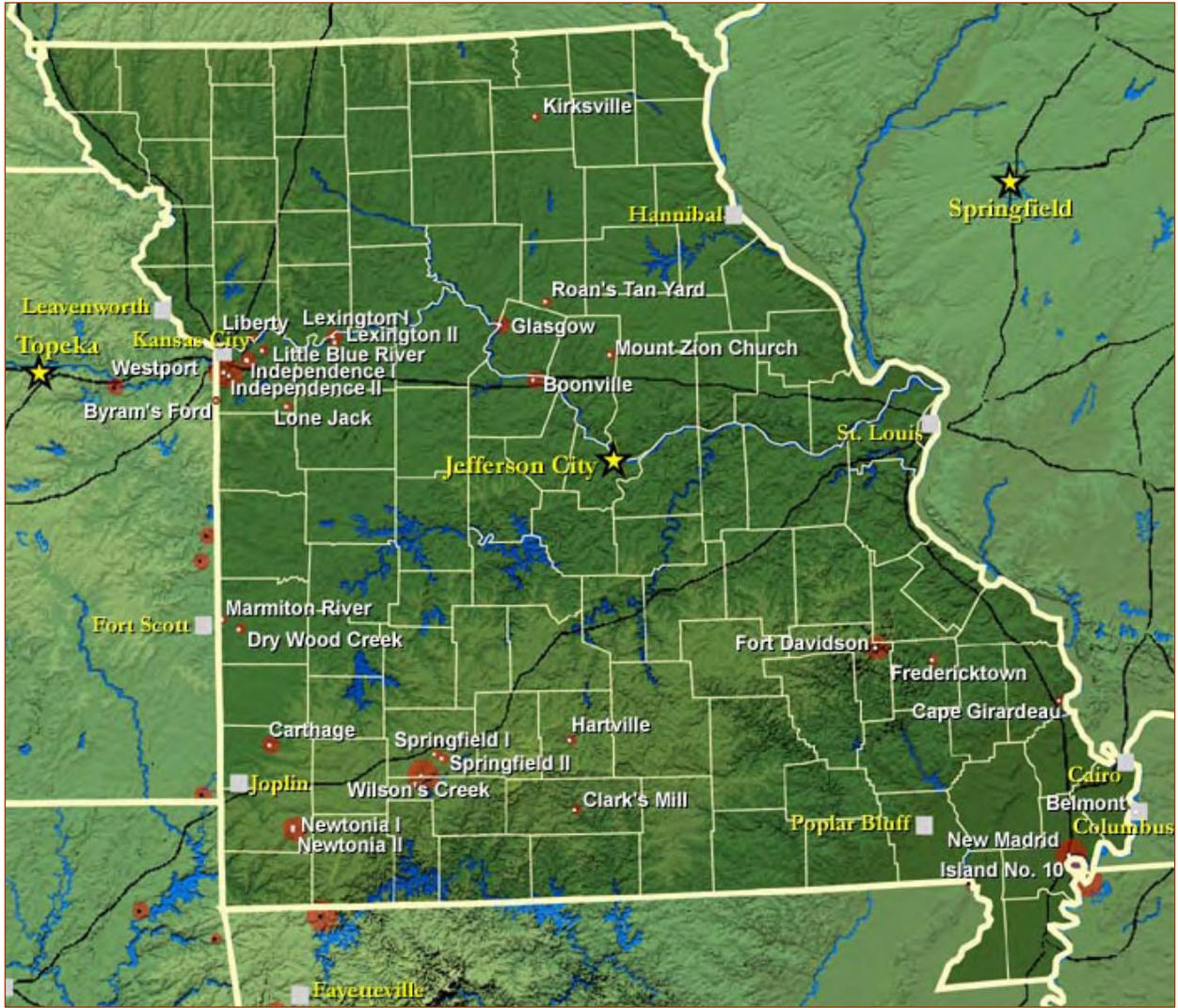
- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private 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 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 Missouri for use by Congress, federal, state, and local government agencies, landowners, and other interest groups.

Figure 1. CWSAC battlefields in Missouri.



## Synopsis

There are 29 CWSAC battlefields in the State of Missouri. Historically, these battlefields encompassed nearly 175,000 acres.<sup>1</sup> Today, more than 95,000 acres survive (approximately 55 percent), retaining sufficient significance and integrity to make many of the battlefields worthy of preservation.<sup>2</sup>

At present, only 5,600 acres<sup>3</sup> (approximately 6 percent) of the surviving historic landscapes are permanently protected. Federal agencies own and manage nearly half, some 2,400 acres, of the permanently protected battlefield land in Missouri. The largest single federal holding is Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park System. The National Park Service owns about 1,970 acres at **Wilson's Creek**, but other portions of the battlefield remain unprotected outside of the park's boundaries. While not designated for their historic value, three other federal holdings have been set aside for conservation purposes and uses compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation. The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages land at **Boonville** and **Fort Davidson** for wildlife conservation, and the USDA Forest Service holds additional land at **Fort Davidson** within the Mark Twain National Forest.

The State protects almost as much historic battlefield land as the Federal Government. Two state agencies, the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (through Missouri State Parks) collectively own and manage more than 2,200 acres at seven different battlefields: **Carthage, Fort Davidson, Hartville, Kirksville, Lexington I, Lexington II, and New Madrid/Island No. 10**. The State of Kentucky owns another 160 acres of the **Belmont** battlefield, the boundaries of which encompass land on the Kentucky side of the Mississippi River.

The Civil War battlefields discussed in this report lie within the boundaries of 25 Missouri counties, and 6 counties in other states. Despite this geographic distribution, few local governments have become stewards of the battlefields in their jurisdictions. The local governments of the City of Cape Girardeau, Jackson County, and Kansas City have set aside a total of 52 acres of battlefield land for public appreciation, all prior to 1993. Only two local governments have acquired Civil War battlefield land since the 1993 release of the CWSAC's *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. In 1998, the City of Ironton passed a revenue bond to buy Shepherd Mountain, a defining topographic feature of the **Fort Davidson** battlefield. The city purchased 600 acres within the Study Area and today manages the land as a natural area. Kansas City Parks and Recreation has acquired over 120 acres within the **Byram's Ford** Study Area as part of the Big Blue Battlefield Park and manages the land as an historic resource.

Only a few nonprofit organizations have taken on the responsibilities of owning, maintaining, and interpreting Civil War battlefield land in Missouri. The Monett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. in Kansas City, the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., the Foundation for Historic Preservation in Fredericktown, and the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation have been active in promoting and protecting resources at their respective battlefields.

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<sup>1</sup>Using GIS software and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 29 battlefields in Missouri represent 174,319.12 acres. Of that total, 28,721.23 acres fall into other states (15,114.14 acres in Tennessee; 11,796.82 acres in Kentucky; 1,015.33 acres in Illinois; and 794.96 acres in Kansas).

<sup>2</sup>Using GIS software, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the Missouri battlefields represent 95,302.18 acres. Of that total, 21,165.73 acres lie in other states (12,153.97 acres in Tennessee; 8,505.43 acres in Kentucky; and 506.32 acres in Kansas).

<sup>3</sup>This figure includes 160 acres of the **Belmont** battlefield owned by Kentucky State Parks.

Private landowners have also begun to protect battlefield land. At **Wilson's Creek**, a private family has voluntarily placed conservation easements on 172 acres of historic land outside of the National Battlefield's boundary. A local land trust holds the easements in perpetuity and monitors the condition of the properties. The easements, executed in 2003 and 2006, are the first ever placed on Civil War battlefield land in Missouri. Many other states provide tax credits for private property owners who donate conservation easements that will permanently protect historic land. Further exploration of this powerful preservation tool is appropriate in Missouri.<sup>4</sup>

In summary, there are 95,000 acres of battlefield land in Missouri (and neighboring states) that remain unprotected, despite the fact that these landscapes have good integrity and include significant military features. The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Civil War is at hand. Missourians have joined the nationwide commemoration and reexamination of the war. Public attention and political will are focused on Missouri's role in the war, the war's lasting impact on Missouri's citizens, and cultural tourism efforts to promote the state's Civil War sites. Yet for all this activity, 21 of the state's most important Civil War battlefields remain vulnerable to destruction. The permanent protection of Missouri's Civil War battlefields will ensure a lasting legacy of historical knowledge, open space, and sustainable tourism revenue. Ideally, if significant attention and resources can be focused on land preservation, sesquicentennial initiatives will help secure that legacy.

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. Nationwide, the CWSAC identified 50 first tier or top priority battlefields; two, **Fort Davidson** and **Newtonia I**, are in Missouri. The CWSAC viewed these battlefields as the most historically significant of the war, the most endangered in 1993, and having a "critical need for action."

The CWSAC assigned five more Missouri battlefields to the second tier, those considered "opportunities for comprehensive preservation." These were battlefields "in relatively good condition, [and] face few threats, but are relatively unprotected...."

The third tier included battlefields "that already have substantial historic land under protection and face limited threats," but that needed "some additional land protection." Seven were in Missouri.

The CWSAC's fourth and lowest tier was for "fragmented" battlefields. The CWSAC explained, "While some lost battlefields are truly obliterated, important remnants of others still exist...." Although these sites "to varying degrees no longer convey an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle, they often remain important areas suitable for interpretation, museums, and commemoration."<sup>5</sup> In 1993, the CWSAC determined that 15 Missouri battlefields had been substantially compromised by post-war development.

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<sup>4</sup>At the time of this writing, Missouri Senate Bill 381 is pending in the Missouri General Assembly. If passed into law, it would authorize the use of conservation easements to preserve "the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural aspects of real property," among other purposes. The bill recognizes conservation easements as valid legal tools to preserve land, but it does not address potential state tax incentives for the donation of conservation easements.

<sup>5</sup>Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993, 22- 23.

**Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – First Tier**

<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>I Critical Need</b> 2 Battlefields	Fort Davidson (MO021) Newtonia II (MO029)	Iron County Newton County

During its assessment for this study, the ABPP determined that Missouri’s two top priorities from 1993 are in less need of immediate protection. The historic landscape of the **Fort Davidson** battlefield is now fragmented, although significant portions are protected, including the Fort Davidson State Historic Site. Some additional land protection is still desirable at **Fort Davidson**, but the opportunity for comprehensive landscape protection has no longer exists. The landscape of **Newtonia II** retains much more integrity, but threats to the landscape are slow to develop, making the battlefield a long-term protection opportunity.

**Table 2. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Second Tier**

<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>II Comprehensive Preservation Possible</b> 5 Battlefields	Carthage (MO002) Fredericktown (MO007) Lexington I (MO006) Lone Jack (MO015)  Newtonia I (MO016)	Jasper County Madison County Lafayette County Jackson, Johnson, and Lafayette Counties Newton County

Two of the five battlefields in the second tier, battlefields with “comprehensive preservation” opportunities in 1993, remain good preservation opportunities today—**Carthage** and **Newtonia I**. **Carthage** is among the most threatened battlefields in Missouri. Mining operations have destroyed and continue to consume Core Area land, and the recent construction of the US 71 bypass at Kendricktown has also damaged the landscape. Preservation advocates at all levels of government and in the private sector should view Carthage as in need of immediate protection. **Newtonia I** remains in good condition and is experiencing only minor development pressure. It remains an excellent candidate for comprehensive landscape protection. Both of these battlefields will benefit from the development of public-private partnerships that can sustain and increase interest in their protection and interpretation.

At **Fredericktown**, 450 acres (40 percent) of the historic landscape survives. This land, which is primarily in the battlefield’s Core Area, is in the path of development along US 67 Business between Fredericktown and Millcreek. Development is likely to occur there in the next several years. Protection efforts are needed immediately to preserve the Core Area and surrounding landscape.

The two other battlefields in the CWSAC’s second tier are now damaged and fragmented. More severely threatened is **Lone Jack**, where commercial and residential development is destroying significant areas of the battlefield. Much of the **Lone Jack** battlefield is located within an Urban Service District of heavily populated and fast-growing Jackson County. Remaining farmland is zoned for urban and suburban uses, making it expensive

and difficult to acquire for preservation.<sup>6</sup> If any significant portion of the **Lone Jack** battlefield is to be protected for future generations, coordinated preservation efforts are needed now among local, state, and national partners. At **Lexington I**, most of the battlefield landscape has been built up over time. Only 78 acres survive to convey its historic sense of place, most of which are already protected within the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site. Little else can be accomplished at **Lexington I** in terms of land protection.

**Table 3. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Third Tier**

<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>III Additional Protection Needed</b> 7 Battlefields	Boonville (MO001)	Cooper and Howard Counties
	Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	Vernon County
	Liberty (MO003)	Clay and Jackson Counties
	Marmiton River (MO028)	Vernon County; Bourbon County, KS
	Mount Zion Church	Boone County
	Roan’s Tan Yard (MO011)	Randolph and Howard Counties
	Wilson’s Creek (MO004)	Greene and Christian Counties

The ABPP’s review of the third tier battlefields in Missouri indicates that five should be considered higher priorities for protection by national, state, and local preservation entities. **Boonville, Dry Wood Creek, Marmiton River, Roan’s Tan Yard, and Wilson’s Creek** are battlefields where the landscape retains good or excellent integrity and faces steady or accelerating changes in land use that threaten to erode that integrity. At **Liberty** and **Mount Zion Church**, the battlefields are already substantially fragmented by modern development. Approximately 1,400 acres of the **Liberty** battlefield survive, including nearly all of the Core Area. Only 470 acres at **Mount Zion Church** remain. Public-private protection efforts are needed immediately if either battlefield is to be preserved in any meaningful way.

**Table 4. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Fourth Tier**

<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>IV Fragmented/ Destroyed</b> 15 Battlefields	Belmont (MO009)	Mississippi County; Hickman and Carlisle Counties, KY
	Byram’s Ford (MO026)	Big Blue River County
	Cape Girardeau (MO020)	Cape Girardeau County; Alexander County, IL
	Clark’s Mill (MO017)	Douglas County
	Glasgow (MO022)	Howard and Saline Counties
	Hartville (MO019)	Wright and Webster Counties
	Independence I (MO014)	Jackson County
	Independence II (MO025)	Jackson County
	Kirksville (MO013)	Adair and Macon Counties
	Lexington II (MO023)	Lafayette County
	Little Blue River (MO024)	Jackson County
	New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)	New Madrid County; Lake County, TN;
	Springfield I (MO008)	Fulton County, KY
	Springfield II (MO018)	Greene County
	Westport (MO027)	Greene County
	Jackson County; Johnson County, KS	

<sup>6</sup> Jackson County, Missouri, Department of Public Works, “Development Diagram,” <http://www.jacksongov.org/filestorage/2494/2498/Map-4-DevelopmentDiagram-03-13-2007.pdf>, March 2007.

The CWSAC placed 15 Missouri battlefields in the fourth tier as severely fragmented or lost. The ABPP's recent evaluation resulted in different conclusions. As was the case in 1993, six battlefields are beyond hope of meaningful landscape preservation: **Cape Girardeau, Independence I, Independence II, Springfield I, Springfield II,** and **Westport**. These battlefields are within the city boundaries of Cape Girardeau, Independence, Kansas City, and Springfield, all of which have experienced considerable growth since the Civil War. Interpretation and commemoration of these battlefields is appropriate; however, additional landscape preservation opportunities beyond what has already been undertaken, no longer exist.

The ABPP found that **Clark's Mill**, which was only partially mapped by the CWSAC, is in fact, nearly pristine. After establishing new boundaries for the battlefield based on the historic record and consulting aerial photography of the landscape, the ABPP concluded that the landscape associated with the battle has changed little since the Civil War. The battlefield presents a long-term opportunity for comprehensive landscape protection and interpretation. **Belmont**, similarly, retains good integrity and needs to be the focus of long-term protection efforts in Mississippi County.

At **Byram's Ford**, the landscape has been severely altered since the period of significance and Kansas City has subsumed the majority of the battlefield. Areas of open space remain; however, in the easternmost portion of the Core Area. These areas are owned by the city of Kansas City, Missouri and are managed as historic resources. While an archeological survey was completed on a portion of the battlefield in 1997, the ABPP recommends that future archeological surveys be undertaken on the remaining lands to determine if and where defining features (such as road traces) and battle signatures survive.

The ABPP found six other battlefields—**Glasgow, Hartville, Kirksville, Lexington II, Little Blue River,** and **New Madrid/Island No. 10**—to be candidates for selective landscape protection. Each of these battlefields is fragmented, but not so badly damaged that preservation opportunities may be ruled out completely. **Glasgow, Lexington II,** and **Little Blue River** are imminently threatened by development projects: the expansion of an industrial park into Core Area land at **Glasgow**; the ongoing construction of State Highway 13 through **Lexington II**; and the impending construction of the Little Blue Parkway (a 4-lane principal arterial parkway) through the remaining portion of the **Little Blue River** battlefield. Immediate protection efforts are needed to minimize the damage to these three battlefields.

In 1993, the CWSAC determined that one of the most significant battlefields in the nation, **New Madrid/Island No. 10**, had lost its integrity as an historic landscape. It based its decision on a survey of several disassociated features spread along the Mississippi River. In its survey, the ABPP took a much more comprehensive view of the battle. The Federal naval and land operations against the Confederate garrisons at Island No. 10 and New Madrid took five weeks to complete. The reduction of those garrisons opened the Mississippi River to Federal control as far as Fort Pillow, near Memphis, Tennessee. The ABPP's boundaries of the battlefield reflect that entire operation. The result is a battlefield encompassing nearly 56,000 acres. The landscape is predominantly rural, but changes in the course of the Mississippi River have dramatically altered the topography within the floodplain and have likely washed away significant archeological signatures associated with the battle. Despite these changes, the ABPP calculates that 37,200 acres retain integrity. The ABPP recommends that future archeological studies be undertaken throughout the Study Area to determine if and where battle signatures survive.

Coordinated land use planning among municipalities in Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky will also be necessary to ensure that this nationally significant battlefield landscape survives.

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. The Anderson House, Battle of Lexington State Historic Site. The house changed hands three times in one day during the first day of fighting at **Lexington**. The structure suffered damage from artillery and rifle fire during the battle, some of which is still visible today. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2008.

## 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 Missouri 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

With the exception of **Clark’s Mill, Glasgow, and Mount Zion Church**, the CWSAC established a Study Area and a Core Area for each of Missouri’s principal battlefields in 1993 (see Figure 3 for definitions). In many states, 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>7</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>8</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 5). For **Clark’s Mill, Glasgow, and Mount Zion Church**, the ABPP researched and delineated new boundaries. At many of Missouri’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

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<sup>7</sup> American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007).

<sup>8</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).

movements and actions into account.<sup>9</sup> 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.

### **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 (PotNR) 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>10</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>11</sup>

### **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.

<sup>9</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 the guidelines indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters" they also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle.

<sup>10</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>11</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 *Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*

Because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle however, it did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological 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.**<sup>12</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>13</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>14</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

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National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

<sup>12</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>13</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 of Historic Places.

<sup>14</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).

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.<sup>15</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>16</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>17</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 7.)<sup>18</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.

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<sup>15</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>16</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>17</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>18</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.

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>19</sup> and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.<sup>20</sup> 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.

Seven Missouri battlefields—**Byram’s Ford, Fort Davidson, Lexington I, Newtonia I, Newtonia II, Westport, and Wilson’s Creek**—are already listed in the NRHP. None are designated as NHLs (see Table 7). The ABPP believes that the NRHP boundaries for **Fort Davidson, Newtonia I, and Newtonia II** should be expanded to more fully reflect the historic extent and current integrity of the battlefields (see the Individual Battlefield Profiles for a spatial comparison of listed and unlisted lands.) A similar effort is needed to recognize the 3,300 acres of historic land at **Wilson’s Creek** that fall outside of the National Park Service unit and are not currently part of the NRHP documentation. Including those lands in the NRHP is especially important for use in local land use decision-making and federal compliance cases. In consultation with the city of Kansas City, Missouri, in consultation with Missouri State Historic Preservation Office an expanded NRHP boundary may be appropriate. At **Byram’s Ford**, given the efforts by the city of Kansas City, Missouri and the Monett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. to preserve as much surviving land as practicable, an expanded NRHP boundary may be appropriate after consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. Finally, the ABPP has identified land at 17 other battlefields in Missouri that is likely eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### 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 Missouri, representatives from 16 organizations responded to ABPP’s inquiries. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Missouri’s Civil War battlefields.

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<sup>19</sup> 16 USC 470f.

<sup>20</sup> 42 USC 4331-4332.



Figure 4. Byram's Ford on the Big Blue River was the site of separate engagements during the battles of **Byram's Ford** and **Westport**. Today the site is managed by Kansas City Parks and Recreation as part of the Big Blue Battlefield Park. Photograph by Monett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc.

# Summary of Conditions of Missouri'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 5 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Missouri's Civil War battlefields have been established in accordance with ABPP research and field survey methodology. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles.<sup>21</sup> The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which these ancillary areas serve as battlefield features.

In Missouri, Civil War armies waged numerous battles over the same ground (i.e. at **Byram's Ford** and **Westport**, at **Lexington I** and **Lexington II**, and at **Newtonia I** and **Newtonia II**). Thus, the total number of battlefield acres in the state is lower than a straight tally of the figures in Table 5 would indicate. Calculating for the overlapping areas in the battlefields, there are more than 174,000 total Study Area acres, nearly 50,000 total Core Area acres, and more than 95,000 total acres likely eligible for listing in the NRHP.<sup>22</sup> See the individual battlefield profiles for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.



Figure 5. On September 27, 1864, the Union garrison at **Fort Davidson** successfully repulsed attacks by Major General Sterling Price's Army of Missouri. The garrison abandoned the fort that night and set fire to the fort's powder magazine. The ensuing explosion left a crater, which the Fort Davidson State Historic Site interprets today. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2009.

<sup>21</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>22</sup> Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated, for the 29 battlefields in Missouri, that the Study Areas represent 174,319.12 acres, the Core Areas represent 49,670.52 acres, and the PotNR boundaries represent 95,116.52 acres. Not all of this land lies in Missouri. 30,086.63 acres of Study Area, 9,321.85 acres of Core Area, and 21,165.73 acres of PotNR land fall within other states.

**Table 5. Battlefield Area Statistics in Acres**

<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>Study Area</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>PotNR Boundary</b>
Belmont (MO009)*	4,502.29	2,714.00	3,660.45
Boonville (MO001)	2,405.72	697.84	1,899.46
Byram's Ford (MO026)	3,353.35	1,328.45	185.66
Cape Girardeau (MO020)*	6,292.22	590.41	0.00
Carthage (MO002)	9,209.83	2,268.47	7,539.72
Clark's Mill (MO017)	4,306.18	237.61	4,306.18
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	2,927.57	1,239.95	2,927.57
Fort Davidson (MO021)	4,556.30	1,947.44	1,760.90
Fredericktown (MO007)	1,105.80	256.28	447.52
Glasgow (MO022)	1,769.38	737.44	710.40
Hartville (MO019)	7,654.60	454.31	4,537.45
Independence I (MO014)	591.86	129.70	0.00
Independence II (MO025)	6,449.78	2,797.30	0.00
Kirksville (MO013)	10,708.07	296.60	8,754.17
Lexington I (MO006)	1,083.26	147.93	77.94
Lexington II (MO023)	6,593.74	1,793.09	3,543.31
Liberty (MO003)	4,206.09	427.64	1,443.53
Little Blue River (MO024)	8,629.26	4,913.99	2,493.72
Lone Jack (MO015)	8,645.19	85.62	954.58
Marmiton River (MO028)*	1,472.51	811.08	1,488.12
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	2,736.42	64.72	471.95
New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)*	55,952.28	18,147.53	37,258.06
Newtonia I (MO016)	2,638.96	861.74	2,213.98
Newtonia II (MO029)	4,328.24	1,455.05	3,434.04
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	1,387.58	59.53	1,329.25
Springfield I (MO008)	849.23	224.25	0.00
Springfield II (MO018)	4,674.36	1,182.63	0.00
Westport (MO027)*	11,179.39	5,720.42	0.00
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	5,109.74	1,021.26	5,109.74

\*Battlefield acreage includes land in other states. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for details.

## 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, many of Missouri's battlefields have retained significant character defining features during the past 150 years.<sup>23</sup>

**Table 6. Condition Summary**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>
<b>Land use is little changed (4)</b>	Clark's Mill (MO017), Dry Wood Creek (MO005), Marmiton River (MO028), Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)
<b>Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (7)</b>	Boonville (MO001), Belmont (MO009), Carthage (MO002), Fredericktown (MO007), Newtonia I (MO016), Newtonia II (MO029), Wilson's Creek (MO004)
<b>Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (11)</b>	Fort Davidson (MO021), Glasgow (MO022), Hartville (MO019), Kirksville (MO013), Liberty (MO003), Lexington I (MO006), Lexington II (MO023), Little Blue River (MO024), Lone Jack (MO015), Mount Zion Church (MO010), New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)
<b>Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (7)</b>	Byram's Ford (MO026), Cape Girardeau (MO020), Independence I (MO014), Independence II (MO025), Springfield I (MO008), Springfield II (MO018), Westport (MO027)

The 11 sites in the best condition should be the focus of sustained and coordinated national, state, and local preservation efforts. Most of these places remain rural and relatively unscathed with **Boonville**, **Carthage**, **Fredericktown**, and **Wilson's Creek** being the exceptions. Large-lot residential development at **Boonville** is steadily diminishing the battlefield's easternmost Core Area. Mining operations have destroyed and continue to consume Core Area land at **Carthage**, and the recent construction of the US 71 bypass at Kendricktown has also damaged the landscape. At **Fredericktown**, 450 acres of the historic landscape survive, which represents nearly all of the battlefield's Core Area. This area is bisected by US 67 Business. Development along this road is spreading between Fredericktown and Millcreek, and will likely consume the battlefield's Core Area within the decade. At **Wilson's Creek**, residential development has begun to alter the battlefield's nationally significant landscape. Within the last ten years, dense subdivisions have been built within a mile of the northwest corner of the battlefield, and large lot estate homes have been built on the eastern portion of the battlefield just beyond the boundary of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Unless steps are taken by local governments to direct development away from the battlefield, or public-private partnerships can be forged to protect historic land outside of the national battlefield, it is

<sup>23</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.

entirely plausible that the park will be surrounded by development within two or three decades.

Eleven other battlefields have been altered to varying degrees, but each still presents opportunities for land and resource protection. Five of these battlefields are severely threatened. **Glasgow, Liberty, Lexington II, Little Blue River, and Lone Jack** are all currently seeing changes in land use that are incompatible with historic preservation—mining, highway construction, and industrial, commercial, and suburban development. Changes in the course of the Mississippi River have wiped away portions of the **New Madrid/Island No. 10** landscape, but, in areas where the topography remains unaltered, the land is generally rural and open. The river remains the greatest threat to the landscape.

At **Byram's Ford**, the landscape of the battlefield has been severely altered since the period of significance. The growth of Kansas City has subsumed the battlefield and, with the exception of lands within the easternmost portion of the Core Area, the majority of Byram's Ford is now an urban landscape. These remaining open spaces are managed by the Kansas City Parks and Recreation as the Big Blue Battlefield Park. In addition, the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. partners with the city on acquisition, preservation, and interpretation at the battlefield.

Other than what has already been preserved, the destruction of six battlefields—**Cape Girardeau, Independence I, Independence II, Springfield I, Springfield II, and Westport**—is complete. Growth and development of the cities of Cape Girardeau, Independence, Kansas City, and Springfield have transformed the battlefields into urban landscapes. Archeological investigations may uncover important subsurface battle features in isolated locations, but the opportunity to save the historic landscape is gone.

## Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Registered battlefields 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>24</sup>

As Table 7 indicates, seven of Missouri's Civil War battlefields have been listed in the NRHP. These registered lands total more than 2,500 acres. The ABPP's assessments indicate that another 92,500 acres at 17 battlefields are also likely to be eligible for listing. Ideally,

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<sup>24</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 (NRHP). 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 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 NRHP.

Missouri’s Civil War sesquicentennial initiatives will support the preparation of NRHP nominations for these battlefields. This detailed form of site documentation will prove indispensable to federal project planners, local land use planners, tourism agencies, and preservation advocates.

**Table 7. 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>
Belmont (MO009)		3,660.45	0.00	3,660.45
Boonville (MO001)		1,899.46	0.00	1,899.46
Byram’s Ford (MO026)	NRHP	185.66	18.37	167.29
Cape Girardeau (MO020)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Carthage (MO002)		7,539.72	0.00	7,539.72
Clark’s Mill (MO017)		4,306.18	0.00	4,306.18
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)		2,927.57	0.00	2,927.57
Fort Davidson (MO021)	NRHP	1,760.90	9.90	1,751.00
Fredericktown (MO007)		447.52	0.00	447.52
Glasgow (MO022)		710.40	0.00	710.40
Hartville (MO019)		4,537.45	0.00	4,537.45
Independence I (MO014)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Independence II (MO025)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Kirksville (MO013)		8,754.17	0.00	8,754.17
Lexington I (MO006)	NRHP	77.94	47.27	30.67
Lexington II (MO023)		3,543.31	0.00	3,543.31
Liberty (MO003)		1,443.53	0.00	1,443.53
Little Blue River (MO024)		2,493.72	0.00	2,493.72
Lone Jack (MO015)		954.58	0.00	954.58
Marmiton River (MO028)		1,488.12	0.00	1,488.12
Mount Zion Church (MO010)		471.95	0.00	471.95
New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)		37,258.06	0.00	37,258.06
Newtonia I (MO016)	NRHP	2,213.98	152.30	2,061.68
Newtonia II (MO029)	NRHP	3,434.04	560.00	2,874.04
Roan’s Tan Yard (MO011)		1,329.25	0.00	1,329.25
Springfield I (MO008)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Springfield II (MO018)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Westport (MO027)	NRHP	0.00	18.37	0.00
Wilson’s Creek (MO004)	NRHP	5,109.74	1,749.91	3,359.83

## 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.

**Table 8. Summary of Battlefield Stewardship in Missouri**

<b>Steward</b>	<b>Battlefield at Which Land or Development Rights are Owned</b>	<b>Total Acres Protected</b>
Federal Government	Boonville, Fort Davidson, Wilson’s Creek	2,414.56
State Government	Belmont*, Carthage, Fort Davidson, Hartville, Kirksville, Lexington I, Lexington II, New Madrid/Island No. 10	2,267.12
Local Governments	Byram’s Ford, Cape Girardeau, Fort Davidson, Little Blue River, Lone Jack, Westport	774.87
Nonprofit Organizations	Byram’s Ford, Fredericktown, Newtonia I, Newtonia II, Westport, Wilson’s Creek	242.25
<b>Total**</b>		<b>5,698.80</b>

*\*The Commonwealth of Kentucky owns the only public land at Belmont.*  
*\*\* Protected parcels are counted only once, even if a single protected parcel contributes to the preservation of more than one battlefield, such as at Newtonia I and Newtonia II.*

Less than 6 percent of Missouri’s surviving Civil War battlefield acreage is permanently protected. Federal agencies own and manage nearly half, some 2,400 acres, of the permanently protected battlefield land in Missouri. The largest single federal holding is Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park System. The National Park Service owns about 1,970 acres at **Wilson’s Creek**, but other portions of the battlefield remain unprotected outside of the park’s boundaries.

Congress recently directed the National Park Service to study the possibility of adding the **Newtonia I** and **Newtonia II** battlefields to the National Park System (Public Law 110-229). The Newtonia Battlefields Special Resource Study team will assess the national significance of the battlefields using National Historic Landmark criteria, and evaluate both the suitability and feasibility of establishing an independent unit of the park system

and the desirability of adding a unit to Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The study is ongoing and public comment is encouraged (please visit <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/newtonia> for more information). The study is expected to conclude in 2012.

While not designated for their historic value, three other federal holdings have been set aside for conservation purposes and uses compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has secured land at **Boonville** and **Fort Davidson** for wildlife conservation, and the USDA Forest Service holds additional land at **Fort Davidson** within the Mark Twain National Forest.

The State of Missouri protects almost as much historic battlefield land as the Federal Government. Two state agencies, the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (through Missouri State Parks) collectively own and manage more than 2,200 acres at seven different battlefields: **Carthage, Fort Davidson, Hartville, Kirksville, Lexington I, Lexington II, and New Madrid/Island No. 10.**<sup>25</sup> The State of Kentucky owns another 160 acres of the **Belmont** battlefield, including the Confederate artillery positions on the "Iron Bluffs."

In addition, the Missouri Department of Transportation has used Transportation Enhancement Funds at **Byram's Ford** for acquisition of land within the Core Area of the battlefield.<sup>26</sup> While used frequently in other states, this is the first time this valuable resource has been utilized in Missouri for battlefield preservation.

The Civil War battlefields discussed in this report lie within the boundaries of 25 Missouri counties, and 6 counties in other states. Despite this geographic spread, only a handful of local governments have become stewards of the battlefields in their jurisdictions. The local governments of the City of Cape Girardeau, Kansas City, and Jackson County have set aside a total of 52 acres of battlefield land for public appreciation, all prior to 1993. Only two local governments have acquired Civil War battlefield land since the 1993 release of the CWSAC's *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. In 1998, the City of Ironton passed a revenue bond to buy Shepherd Mountain, a defining topographic feature of the **Fort Davidson** battlefield. The city purchased 600 acres within the Study Area and today manages the land as a natural area. Kansas City Parks and Recreation has acquired over 100 acres within the **Byram's Ford** Study Area as part of the Big Blue Battlefield Park and manages the land as an historic resource.

There are several nonprofit organizations in Missouri focused on battlefield preservation; however, only three have taken on the responsibilities for owning, maintaining, and interpreting Civil War battlefield land. The Monett Battle of Westport Fund in Kansas City, the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., and the Foundation for Historic Preservation in Fredericktown have been active in promoting and protecting battlefields, but have only been able to protect about 36 acres in total. More work is needed to focus the attention of existing nonprofits on battlefield protection in Missouri, and to develop new grassroots organizations that can advocate for the battlefields at the local level.

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<sup>25</sup> The State also owns 408 acres at the Battle of Athens State Historic Site, which it created in 1975 to commemorate the August 1861 engagement between pro-Union forces and the Missouri State Guard. In 2008, the State purchased 40 acres of the Island Mound battlefield, where the First Kansas Colored Infantry became the first black regiment to engage in combat during the Civil War. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources expects to open the Island Mound site to the public before the battle's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in October 2012. Neither the Athens nor Island Mound battlefield was included in the CWSAC's 1993 *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

<sup>26</sup> The Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21), require a portion of state surface transportation funding to be dedicated to transportation enhancements, which may include historic preservation projects and the purchase of scenic easements. In Missouri, this funding is administered by the Department of Transportation.

Private landowners are beginning to make significant contributions to battlefield preservation in Missouri. At **Wilson’s Creek**, a private family voluntarily placed conservation easements on 172 acres of historic land outside of the national battlefield’s boundary. A local land trust holds the easements in perpetuity and monitors the condition of the properties. The easements, executed in 2003 and 2006, are the first ever placed on Civil War battlefield land in Missouri.

Landscape preservation efforts in other states have benefited greatly from the purchase of development rights in the form of conservation easements. Used in conjunction with or instead of a traditional fee simple purchase, conservation easements are one of the most successful preservation and stewardship tools available for protecting battlefields. This type of easement allows private property owners to keep their land while receiving federal income tax credits for donating the easement, and is becoming increasingly popular with landowners who want to restrict the future development of their property. Preservation advocates need to combine forces with land trusts and willing sellers to apply this powerful tool at Civil War battlefields in Missouri.<sup>27</sup>

For each battlefield, Table 9 compares the amount of land permanently protected from development against the total amount of land that has integrity but remains unprotected.<sup>28</sup> This information may serve planners and preservation advocates as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

<b>Table 9. 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>
Belmont (MO009)	160.00*	3,660.45	3,500.45
Boonville (MO001)	10.55	1,899.46	1,888.91
Byram’s Ford (MO026)	126.62	185.66	59.04
Cape Girardeau (MO020)	3.00	0.00	0.00
Carthage (MO002)	7.40	7,539.72	7,532.32
Clark’s Mill (MO017)	0.00	4,306.18	4,306.18
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	0.00	2,927.57	2,927.57
Fort Davidson (MO021)	1,111.94	1,760.90	648.96
Fredericktown (MO007)	3.00	447.52	444.52
Glasgow (MO022)	0.00	710.40	710.40
Hartville (MO019)	88.40	4,537.45	4,449.05
Independence I (MO014)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Independence II (MO025)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kirksville (MO013)	609.86	8,754.17	8,144.31
Lexington I (MO006)	62.50	77.94	15.44
Lexington II (MO023)	0.00	3,543.31	3,543.31
Liberty (MO003)	0.00	1,443.53	1,443.53

<sup>27</sup>At the time of this writing, Missouri Senate Bill 381 is pending in the Missouri General Assembly. If passed into law, it would authorize the use of conservation easements to preserve “the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural aspects of real property,” among other purposes. The bill recognizes conservation easements as valid legal tools to preserve land, but it does not address potential state tax incentives for the donation of conservation easements.

<sup>28</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 2010.

Little Blue River (MO024)	6.50	2,493.72	2,487.22
Lone Jack (MO015)	3.00	954.58	951.58
Marmiton River (MO028)	0.00	1,488.12	1,488.12
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	0.00	471.95	471.95
New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)	1,261.77	37,258.06	35,996.29
Newtonia I (MO016)	24.50	2,213.98	2,189.48
Newtonia II (MO02)	24.50	3,434.04	3,409.54
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	0.00	1,329.25	1,329.25
Springfield I (MO008)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Springfield II (MO018)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Westport (MO027)	166.62	0.00	0.00
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	2,141.26	5,109.74	2,968.48

### 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 since 1993. 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 22 of Missouri's 29 Civil War battlefields offer some degree of public interpretation, eight with visitor center facilities.

**Table 10. Interpretation Summary**

<b>On-site Interpretation</b>	<b>Battlefield</b>
<b>Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (8)</b>	Belmont (MO009), Byram's Ford (MO026), Fort Davidson (MO021), Fredericktown (MO007), Lexington I (MO006), Lone Jack (MO015), Westport (MO027), Wilson's Creek (MO004)
<b>Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (14)</b>	Boonville (MO001), Carthage (MO002), Cape Girardeau (MO020), Dry Wood Creek (MO005), Hartville (MO019), <sup>29</sup> Independence I (MO014), Independence II (MO025), Kirksville (MO013), Little Blue River (MO024), Marmiton River (MO028), Newtonia I (MO016), Newtonia II (MO029), Springfield I (MO008), Springfield II (MO018)
<b>Battlefields with no public interpretation (7)</b>	Clark's Mill (MO010), Glasgow (MO022), Lexington II (MO023), Liberty (MO003), Mount Zion Church (MO010), New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012), Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)

<sup>29</sup> Construction of a Visitor's Center at the Hartville Battlefield is in progress at the time of this writing.

At 19 battlefields, visitors have physical access to the historic landscape or surviving historic features. Most of the accessible land is public land. Visitors can explore more than 1,900 acres at the National Park Service’s Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield; more than 1,200 acres at four Missouri Department of Conservation holdings within the **New Madrid/Island No. 10** battlefield; and more than 600 acres of the **Kirksville** battlefield within the Thousand Hills State Park and the Big Creek and Griffith Memorial Conservation Areas. At **Fort Davidson**, much of the surviving battlefield is accessible at the Fort Davidson State Historic Site and on Shepherd Mountain, most of which is owned by the City of Ironton and managed as a natural area. In Kansas City, approximately 122 acres of the city’s Big Blue Battlefield Park is within the primary Core Areas of **Byram’s Ford** and **Westport**. In addition approximately 250 acres of the Kansas City’s Swope Park cover portions of the **Byram’s Ford** and **Westport** battlefields. Although Swope Park is heavily developed as an urban park, visitors can still see aspects of the battlefields’ terrain within the green space. The **Belmont** battlefield is accessible on the Kentucky side of the Mississippi River at the Columbus-Belmont State Park, where the Confederate earthworks are maintained and interpreted. The Missouri side of the battlefield is entirely in private ownership; public roads provide the only access to the battlefield. Twelve Missouri battlefields—**Boonville, Carthage, Cape Girardeau, Glasgow, Hartville, Fredericktown, Lexington I, Little Blue River, Lone Jack, Newtonia I, Newtonia II, and Springfield I**—offer public access to smaller holdings between three and 90 acres.

At the regional level, interpretation of many of these sites can be coordinated through the Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area (FFNHA). In 2006, Congress established the FFNHA along the border of western Missouri and eastern Kansas.<sup>30</sup> The FFNHA is one of the largest heritage areas in the nation encompassing 41 counties. This heritage area has a broad mission to tell the stories of the Kansas-Missouri Border Wars and changing views of American freedom from the 1850s through today. Its historic places and landscapes “provide rich opportunities for residents to tell the area’s unique contributions to the country’s story of freedom, social values, and human rights.”<sup>31</sup> Thirteen CWSAC Civil War battlefields lie within the national heritage area: **Byram’s Ford, Dry Wood Creek, Independence I, Independence II, Liberty, Little Blue River, Lone Jack, Marmiton River, and Westport** in Missouri, and **Baxter Springs, Lawrence, Marais des Cygnes, and Mine Creek** in Kansas. Within the FFNHA, the growth of new collaborative partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, civic organizations, nonprofit groups and private individuals, has the potential to significantly increase the amount of battlefield land protected and interpreted in Missouri. The need for collaborative work with willing landowners and local governments is especially timely at battlefields where the historic landscape has good integrity and is privately owned and unprotected, such as at **Dry Wood Creek**, or where the landscape is acutely threatened, such as at **Liberty** and **Lone Jack**.

## 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.

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<sup>30</sup> 120 STAT. 1807, 16 USC 461 note.

<sup>31</sup> Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area, *2009 General Management Plan*, Executive Summary, Lawrence, KS, 2009 ([http://www.ffcna-hosting.com/communications-docs/0-Cover\\_TOC\\_ExecSummary-web.pdf](http://www.ffcna-hosting.com/communications-docs/0-Cover_TOC_ExecSummary-web.pdf)).

There are eight nonprofit friends groups dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of 12 Missouri battlefields (see Table 11). Most of these organizations were formed after the CWSAC issued its report in 1993. Three groups, the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc., and the Foundation for Historic Preservation in Fredericktown have been successful in protecting historic property at **Newtonia I** and **Newtonia II**, **Byram’s Ford**, **Westport**, and **Fredericktown** respectively. The Lone Jack Historical Society is actively working to raise money in order to purchase land at **Lone Jack**, where the group maintains a soldiers’ cemetery and battlefield museum. The remaining friends groups have focused more on battle interpretation, including battle reenactments, and logistical support for public events.

Fifteen more battlefields in Missouri have no local nonprofit groups to advocate for their protection. Such friends groups could make especially significant contributions to battlefield protection at the nationally significant battlefield of **New Madrid/Island No. 10**, at the nearly pristine landscapes of **Clark’s Mill**, **Dry Wood Creek**, **Marmiton River**, and **Roan’s Tan Yard**, and at the more endangered battlefields of **Boonville**, **Lexington II**, and **Little Blue River**.

These findings are especially important as the sesquicentennial of the Civil War nears in April 2011. Like many other states, Missouri is promoting the sesquicentennial for public education, community development, and heritage tourism. In April 2010, Governor Jay Nixon signed an executive order creating the Missouri Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. “The Commission’s purpose is to increase awareness and understanding of Missouri’s role in the Civil War; to encourage civic, historical, educational, economic, and other entities throughout Missouri to organize and participate in activities to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War; and to foster an inclusive spirit of reconciliation that appropriately recognizes the experiences and points of view of all people affected by the Civil War and its aftermath.”<sup>32</sup> The Commission is in an excellent position to spotlight the importance and fragility of Missouri’s battlefield landscapes, and to encourage their preservation and interpretation through public-private partnerships.

**Table 11. Active Battlefield Friends Groups**

<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	<b>Year Founded</b>
Belmont (MO009)	None	
Boonville (MO001)	None	
Byram’s Ford (MO026)	Monnett Battle of Westport Fund	1975
Cape Girardeau (MO020)	Friends of Fort D/Cape Girardeau Parks Development Foundation	1993
Carthage (MO002)	None	
Clark’s Mill (MO017)	None	
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)	None	
Fort Davidson (MO021)	Friends of Fort Davidson State Historic Site	1999
Fredericktown (MO007)	The Foundation for Historic Preservation	1998
Glasgow (MO022)	None	
Hartville (MO019)	None	
Independence I (MO014)	Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri	1994

<sup>32</sup> Governor, Executive Order 10-20, Office of Missouri Governor Jay Nixon, <http://governor.mo.gov/boards/show/MCWS>.  
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Independence II (MO025)	Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri	1994
Kirksville (MO013)	None	
Lexington I (MO006)	None	
Lexington II (MO023)	None	
Liberty (MO003)	Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri	1994
Little Blue River (MO024)	Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri	1994
Lone Jack (MO015)	Lone Jack Historical Society	1999
Marmiton River (MO028)	None	
Mount Zion Church (MO010)	None	
New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)	None	
Newtonia I (MO016)	Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc.	1994
Newtonia II (MO029)	Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc.	1994
Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)	None	
Springfield I (MO008)	None	
Springfield II (MO018)	None	
Westport (MO027)	Monnett Battle of Westport Fund	1975
Wilson's Creek (MO004)	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation	1950



Figure 6. Portions of the **Little Blue River** battlefield remain relatively rural. Because of its proximity to the city of Independence; however, the battlefield is vulnerable to development. Photograph by Connie Langum, 2008.

## 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 15,742.00 acres at 61 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. Funding from this program has been sought to protect only one Missouri battlefield, **Newtonia II**. Although all of the battlefields listed in this update are eligible to apply for CWBLAG funding, applications to protect land that retains integrity (within PotNR boundaries) will be the most competitive.

<b>Battlefield</b>	<b>CWSAC Priority</b>	<b>Total Acres Acquired</b>	<b>Total CWBLAG Funds</b>	<b>Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds</b>	<b>Total Acquisition Costs</b>
Newtonia II	I	11.00	\$146,050.00	\$146,050.00	\$292,100.00

## Appendix B. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

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. 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. In Missouri, the ABPP has awarded \$140,500.00.

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Award</b>
<i>Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri</i>	2007	Little Blue River Battlefield National Register Nomination	\$4,000.00
<i>Iron County Historical Society</i>	1994	Resource Documentation at Pilot Knob/ Fort Davidson	\$15,000.00
<i>Kansas City</i>	1994	Archeological Survey of Big Blue/Byram's Ford Battlefield	\$20,000.00
<i>Missouri Department of Natural Resources</i>	1995	Pilot Knob Battlefield Protection Plan	\$20,000.00
<i>Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc.</i>	1992	Revising Byram's Ford Battlefield Protection Plan	\$24,000.00
<i>Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc.</i>	1999	Newtonia Battlefields Protection Plan	\$22,500.00
	1994	Historic Resources Survey of Newtonia Battlefields	\$15,000.00
	1994	Newtonia Battlefields Archeological Survey	\$20,000.00
<b>Total ABPP Planning Grants to Missouri Battlefields as of FY2010</b>			<b>\$140,500.00</b>

## 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

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- “(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).

<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Easement</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Source</b>
<i>Joe Smith Farm</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>SHPO</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>\$500,000</i>	<i>LWCF/\$250,000 Private/\$250,000</i>
<i>Sue Jones Tract</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Battlefield Friends, Inc.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>State/\$20,000 BFI/\$21,000</i>

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

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

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)

If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

## **II. Preservation Groups**

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

If yes

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

If yes, what is the URL?

Does the web site have a preservation message? (Y/N)

What year did the group form?

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

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

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

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