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**National Park Service**

# **Interpretation at Civil War Sites**



Burnside Bridge at Antietam NB

**A Report to Congress  
March 2000**

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## I. Introduction

This report is submitted in response to a Congressional request that the National Park Service (NPS) prepare an assessment of the educational information currently conveyed at Civil War sites related to the causes of the American Civil War, including the role that the institution of slavery played in initiating that conflict. This direction from Congress comes at an auspicious time, for the NPS has been reviewing its approach to interpreting the Civil War for the past several years as part of an educational strategy endorsed by the National Park Service in 1997 which specified that “programs and materials developed by the NPS, be made more useful by expanding their context and increasing the ways that they are made available to the educational community and the general public.”

The interpretation of Civil War sites has also been influenced by recommendations from a general conference of NPS battlefield managers during August 1998 in Nashville, Tennessee. The conference considered topics that included roads, adjacent land use, interpretation, and managing and interpreting multiple layers of historic resources at Civil War sites. The conference report titled, “Holding the High Ground,” concluded that a primary challenge to interpreting Civil War battlefields can be found in the question: “How do we go about expanding the scope of interpretation on Civil War battlefields giving visitors the opportunity to explore the fundamental contexts and meanings of the resources that comprise Civil War battlefields?”

In response, the assembled managers established a guiding principle that stated, “Battlefield interpretation must establish the site’s particular place in the continuum of war; illuminate the social, economic, and cultural issues that caused or were affected by the war; illustrate the breadth of human experience during the period; and establish the relevance of the war to people today.” The NPS can meet this challenge. Even before the Nashville conference, the NPS had initiated a process to broaden its scope of interpretation at individual parks. This report provides a description of those efforts and suggests additional directions for history and interpretation at Civil War sites.

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## II. Executive Summary

This report is submitted in response to a Congressional request that the National Park Service (NPS) prepare an assessment of the educational information currently conveyed at Civil War sites that describe the causes of the American Civil War including the role that the institution of slavery played in causing the war. The current interpretation of Civil War sites is influenced by recommendations that came from a general conference of NPS battlefield managers during August 1998 in Nashville, Tennessee. The conference was planned around the topics of roads, adjacent land use, interpretation, and managing and interpreting multiple layers of resources at Civil War sites. The assembled managers established a guiding principle that stated, "Battlefield interpretation must establish the site's particular place in the continuum of war; illuminate the social, economic, and cultural issues that caused or were affected by the war; illustrate the breadth of human experience during the period, and establish the relevance of the war to people today."

Regardless of the topic, the job of interpretation in all its forms, is to help people discover their own relationship to and understandings of the reasons why the park exists. A great portion of our interpretive effort to improve the interpretation at Civil War sites is aimed at improving subject matter knowledge, linking the work of the historians with the work of field interpreters, and an improved training program for field interpreters. Work that is ongoing includes seminars, interpretive training, historical studies, new Civil War Internet sites, updated interpretive programs and exhibits, and expanded inventories at park book stores.

A recent inventory of exhibits at Civil War sites revealed that a fair number of the media have been in place since the 1960s and 1970s. A very few date back to the 1930s. Though this survey tells us only a little about the physical state of any of the various media, we can assume that they are dated and in poor condition and that the content lacks current scholarship. In response to concerns expressed by members of Congress the Harpers Ferry Center will work closely with park staffs, regional and WASO historians, and the academic community to create interpretive products and programs that will tell the entire Civil War story. Much of this effort will be devoted to providing visitors to Civil War sites with a better understanding of the economic, political, and social context of the period.



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## Executive Summary

In preparation for this report 28 Civil War sites were asked to review their current park programs and media with an eye towards how the causes of the Civil War were presented especially slavery as a cause. All media products, exhibits, wayside exhibits, films, Internet sites, and public programs were given a cursory review. Each product or services was rated for causes of the Civil War and slavery in a descending scale from "A Great Deal" to "Not at All." All 28 sites reviewed their programs and returned the survey.

A review of the surveys reveals that there is room for improvement in all categories including exhibits, waysides, films, web sites, publications and personal service programs. Some Civil War sites clearly are covering the causes of the Civil War better than others. In general there is a desire on the part of battlefield managers to improve all areas of interpretation. This desire is thwarted primarily by limited staff and resources in relationship to the amount of media that needs to be made current both technically and academically.

Any major change in the presentation of programs and the replacement of media will require funding. Some progress in this area has been made at several Civil War sites through the Fee Demonstration Program. In FY 98-99 16 Civil War sites received \$1,503,895 that was directed at media replacement and content enrichment. The number of available staff at Civil War sites also has a direct effect on the ability to deliver messages to the public. The complexity of the Civil War story demands a high level of training on the part of NPS historians and interpreters in order to respond in an informed and thoughtful manner to the differing opinions and beliefs held by the visiting public.



Stone House at  
Manassas NBP

### III. Interpretation of the Civil War

Through its education mandate, anchored in the 1935 Historic Sites Act, the NPS has an obligation to present to the American public a history that promotes an understanding of the complexity of historical causation, the perils of historical stereotypes, and the relationship between past events and contemporary conditions. By exercising its appropriate role within the historical and educational professions, the NPS can promote a better public understanding of this country's past.

In the future interpretive materials must suggest a greater sense of the complexity of the past. History does not possess only one truth, but many truths--and we contribute to the public's knowledge about history, and the special places we manage, by presenting a past with multiple voices, multiple views, and differing, even conflicting, interpretations. In addition, just as historical research should undergo rigorous peer review, so should interpretive programs and products. The history needs to be based on solid and current research and the interpretation needs to accurately and sensitively reflect the research.



54th Massachusetts  
Memorial, Boston  
African-American NHS

Parks provide a tangible resource where people can think about and communicate with meanings. Each park represents different things to different people. Visitors come to our parks on their own time; some on pilgrimages, others for educational entertainment, and many just for fun. All successful interpretation achieves meaning by linking specific tangible artifacts, buildings, places, etc., with intangible ideas, events, and concepts.

Regardless of the topic, the job of interpretation in all its forms, is to help people discover and understand parks. Interpreters must meet visitors on their own terms and be prepared to work with multiple points of view and meanings. When we succeed, we facilitate a connection between the interests of the visitor and the meanings of the park.

If visitors do not find personal value in parks, they will unlikely find them worthy of preservation. The interpreter creates the opportunity to find meaning...the visitor makes the connection. This idea was expressed in a "Washington Post" article written by a reporter from the "London Guardian" newspaper visiting Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. In his

## Interpretation of the Civil War

article he wrote, “I was amazed on a day trip to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia to see an all-white group of cub scouts learning about how John Brown fought alongside African-American abolitionists and the legacy of Frederick Douglass. White kids learning about African-American history on a day out during the summer holidays. At the time I felt like I had died and gone to heaven. Upon reflection it was much more like purgatory. I know that one reason Americans discuss race so much is that there is so much to talk about. Both the present—affirmative action, the demise of inner cities, poverty, church burnings—and the past—civil rights, slavery, segregation—offer no end of subjects that can and should be debated.”

The interpreter’s job is to create the opportunity where visitors, like the “London Guardian” reporter, can discover new meanings or insights that they never suspected were there which lead them on to further discoveries or revelations of their own. The goal is to help visitors move from simply enjoying parks to developing a personal stewardship ethic towards them.

United States  
Colored Troops



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## IV. Accomplishments to Date

The NPS has been working to develop a more effective scholarship-based presentation of the themes in the parks, including that of slavery and the Civil War. A great portion of this work has been aimed at improving subject matter knowledge, linking the work of the research historian with the work of field interpreters, and an improved training program for field interpreters. Here are a few of the things that have been accomplished to date.

### A. Improved Interpretive Programs and Media

- ◆ Appomattox Courthouse NHP has developed, in conjunction with Booker T. Washington NHS, a teacher's curriculum packet that specifically focuses on slavery, the meaning of freedom, and the legacy of Reconstruction. It touches upon slavery as a cause of the Civil War with the expectation that the student has already studied slavery and the causes of the War. The park also has a comprehensive education curriculum package that is in the final stages of development by Longwood College that is specifically geared to the Virginia Standards of Learning and has modules which will address both the overall causes and effects of the Civil War and the role of slavery.
- ◆ Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial has a high school program that focuses on the issues leading up to the Civil War and the impacts the War had on all those who lived at Arlington, slave and free. Students participate in an orientation visit to the site followed by a research project in the classroom and culminating with the writing of skits that are performed in costume at the site.
- ◆ Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP has ten African-American soldiers who are interred in the Fredericksburg National Cemetery (5 Civil War era, 5 post-Civil War era). Maps indicating the locations of the graves are available as handouts at the Cemetery. One of the key Confederate artillery positions on the Fredericksburg Battlefield was the Bernard Cabins - a cluster of modest dwellings where Alfred Bernard's slaves resided. New interpretive signs are being installed to include this information on the trail to the site.
- ◆ Harpers Ferry NHP is planning a major interpretive event to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of John Brown's birth in May 2000. Brown's attempts to defeat pro-slavery forces in Kansas and his unsuccessful effort to launch a massive slave rebellion in Harpers Ferry both contrib-

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## Accomplishments to Date

uted to the onset of the Civil War. Because the controversies surrounding Brown's radical abolitionism can lead to a false impression that he was merely an individual zealot acting on his own, the park felt it was important to understand Brown's actions in connection with the abolitionist movement and the institution of slavery. To facilitate this understanding, the park will be hosting a special museum exhibit called "Before Freedom Came" during the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary events in May. This highly regarded exhibit was originally developed by the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA and converted into a traveling format by the Smithsonian. This exhibit will be on display in the park from February through the end of the John Brown bicentennial events on May 17, 2000.

- ◆ Manassas NBP's "Baptism of Fire" program looks at soldier/citizen life during the 1st Battle of Manassas. The program includes a discussion of Mrs. Henry (first casualty of the battle) and her relationship to her enslaved African American maid.
- ◆ Petersburg NB's camp program is a very diverse program. It deals with and features a private with the United States Colored Troops, a woman Sanitary Commission Officer, a white woman soldier, and a free African-American woman behind the Union lines.
- ◆ Richmond NBP has on exhibit the story of the fourteen United States Colored Troops who won the medal of honor at the Battle of New Market Heights that was fought on the outskirts of Richmond in 1864. Richmond NBP is also designing new exhibits for a visitor center, which deal directly and clearly with the causes of the Civil War. The following is the final draft text for the first and largest panel:

*The Civil War (1861-1865) remains the central event in American history. Richmond was at the heart of the conflict. More than seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution, a nation founded on principles of liberty and equality still allowed human enslavement and quarreled over the balance between state and federal powers. These interrelated issues led to Constitutional crises that were merely patched over, satisfying neither North nor South. The growing nation became increasingly divided over the existence and expansion of slavery.*

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## Accomplishments to Date

*Lincoln's election to the Presidency in 1860 convinced many southern leaders that their slave-based economy and social order would be threatened by federal restrictions. Seven states quickly passed articles of secession and created the Confederate States of America. After the new Confederacy fired on a federal fort in Charleston harbor and Lincoln called for troops to preserve the Union, Virginia joined the Confederacy and prepared to resist invasion.*

*Richmond, the Confederate capital and industrial center of the South, was a major objective of Union strategy for four years. As war began, neither side anticipated the brutal clashes, long sieges, and home front destruction that brought death or injury to more than one million Americans and devastation to a broad landscape, much of it in Virginia.*

This is the last, and also larger than normal, panel:

*Beginning as a war to determine the preservation or the division of the United States. The Civil War ended in emancipation for four million Americans as well as preservation of the Union. Three Constitutional amendments – the Thirteenth, the Fourteenth, and fifteenth – promised former slaves freedom and rights as citizens. The war decisively answered the question of whether states might leave the Union, and shifted the balance of political power toward the federal level.*

*But much remained unresolved in Richmond and in the nation. The war did not solve issues of racial prejudice, nor did it establish final meanings for freedom and equality in the United States. These meanings began to evolve in law, practice, and history as soon as the war ended.*

*After the war, Richmond witnessed both commemorations and celebrations of the Civil War. Many white Richmonders tended graves and erected memorials, while blacks honored emancipation with parades and religious services. How well Richmonders, and the rest of America, could overcome their divisions was a challenge for the future.*

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## Accomplishments to Date

### **B. Gilder Lehrman Seminars**

These Seminars sponsored by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History on the “Origins of New World Slavery” at Yale University and the “Abolition and the Underground Railroad” at Amherst College have been offered annually since 1995 and have been attended each year by NPS employees. In addition special two-day seminars on these topics were designed exclusively for NPS employees by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History and were attended by twenty-five NPS students in 1998 and 1999.

### **C. Critical Issues in Civil War History Seminar**

In August 1998, the NPS History Program conducted a two-day seminar on the Civil War, its causes, and its role in American society. The workshop was conducted by Professors Ed Ayres (University of Virginia), James O. Horton (George Washington University), Ed Linenthal (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh), and Barbara Franco of the Historical Society of Washington, DC.

### **D. Gettysburg Workshops**

Last summer Gettysburg NMP staff workshops were offered to get the “real war” into interpretive programs. Dialogues between scholars and the staff are created as a way to strip the romanticism away from the war. Each workshop was organized around a short reading with the scholar serving as moderator, guiding the discussion in relationship to the most recent scholarship, rather than a serving as a lecturer. In addition to the workshops the scholar made presentations to the general public. Some titles include: “Soldier Motivation” “The Gettysburg Address and American Liberty,” “Who Freed the Slaves?” “On the Sidelines of War?” and “Southern Women and the Confederate War Effort.”

### **E. Slavery Studies**

National Capital Region has begun a series of slavery studies at their sites. They have completed a study of slave life at the Arlington House. Currently they are working on a history of Ferry Hill Plantation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP. This history will provide an in-depth study of African-Americans who worked on the canal. Through a cooperative agreement with Howard University they are working on a study of slave life at Oxon Hill

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## Accomplishments to Date

Farm in Prince Georges County, Maryland. They are also funding an Underground Railroad study for the District of Columbia and adjoining counties.

### **F. Interpretive Training Program**

Field interpreters are asked to demonstrate competencies in such things as the interpretive talk, presenting demonstrations, interpretive writing and media development. These ten demonstrated competencies are directed at improving the delivery of interpretation programs to the public.

### **G. Organization of American Historians Interpretive Assessments**

The NPS has been working with historians who are members of the Organization of American Historians to review public programming at the parks and make recommendations. To date there have been reviews at Antietam National Battlefield (1996), Richmond National Battlefield Park (1997), and Gettysburg National Military Park (1998).

### **H. Civil War Internet Sites**

All Civil War parks have a basic homepage on ParkNet and 15 parks have advanced sites that offer a variety of information about the parks and the Civil War. Vicksburg NMP has an outstanding homepage. Harpers Ferry NHP, Fort Scott NHS, Gettysburg NMP, and Antietam NB also have good sites. Fort Scott and Vicksburg NMP have interesting materials on African-Americans. Fort Pulaski NM website at <http://www.nps.gov/fopu/local/civilwar.htm> addresses the causes of the Civil War.

### **I. Cooperating Association Book Stores**

Cooperating associations, in partnership with the NPS operate sales areas at each of the Civil War sites that offer a variety of educational items. These sales areas provide an opportunity to supplement the park programs of personal services and media by offering the public materials on the themes of the park. Seven cooperating associations are in partnership with the Civil War sites. These include: Eastern National, Harpers Ferry Historical Association, Jefferson National Parks Association, Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association, Inc., Parks and History Association, and Southwest Parks and Monument Association. Gross sales in FY 1999 were \$7,065,122.



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## Accomplishments to Date

### **J. CRM Issue “Slavery and Resistance”**

In 1998, the National Park Service published a special issue of CRM (Cultural Resources Management) that dealt with slavery and resistance to slavery including the underground railroad. Professor James O. Horton of George Washington University contributed an article entitled “Confronting Slavery and Revealing the ‘Lost Cause,’” which directly presents slavery as the core cause of secession.

### **K. Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields**

This 1993 report identified the significant Civil War sites, determined their condition, assessed threats to their integrity, and offered alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Protecting the battlefields preserves an important educational asset for the nation.

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## **V. Review of Current Conditions**

### **A. Civil War Media Inventory**

A 1999 Media Inventory of NPS-produced media in parks found 82 percent to be in the acceptable range in terms of content and condition. Unfortunately most of the media that are deemed unacceptable are high-profile items such as museum exhibits and films in parks that draw very large numbers of visitors such as Gettysburg National Military Park, Vicksburg National Military Park, and Fredericksburg National Military Park to name just a few. Current scholarship and more inclusive attitudes about U.S. history necessitate that installations and interpretations be reviewed on a regular basis. This is not easy to do with complicated projects that must be planned, installed, and maintained often over a 20-year period.

The inventory also reveals that a fair number of the media have been in place since the 1960s and 1970s. A very few date back to the 1930s. Though this survey tells us only a little about the physical state of the various media, we can assume that the appearance is dated and the condition is probably poor. Certainly the content could not be as inclusive as current standards demand.

Publications, which are not included in this Media Inventory, present a somewhat different situation. By their very nature publications are ephemeral. Each official park folder is reprinted on a yearly basis, at which time changes and corrections can be made. Of the Civil War-era parks only Monocacy National Battlefield Park and Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site do not have official folders. Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site and Tupelo National Battlefield share a joint publication that was first produced in the mid-1970s. As park interpretive programs evolve, parks can adjust folder content through the reprint process.

In summary, the replacement media prepared by Harpers Ferry Center are on the whole reflecting the needs of current standards and scholarship. The chart that follows represents a summary of the Civil War sites. While much of the media is currently up to date, those that are unacceptable are nevertheless highly visible, and may call into question the credibility of other media. These are problems that must be fixed soon.

## Review of Current Conditions

### C. NPS Alpha Code Key

The alphabetical codes listed below are used in the following section to report the “Results of the Civil War Site Survey.”

<b>Civil War Site</b>	<b>Alpha Code</b>
Andersonville NHS	ANDE
Antietam NB	ANTI
Appomattox Court House NHP	APPO
Arkansas Post NM	ARPO
Arlington House	ARHO
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	CHCH
Cumberland Gap NHP	CUMB
Fort Donelson NB	FODO
Fort Pulaski NM	FOPU
Fort Scott NHS	FOSC
Fort Sumter NM	FOSU
Fort Union NM	FOUN
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	FRSP
Gettysburg NMP	GETT
Harpers Ferry NHP	HAFE
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	KEMO
Manassas NBP	MANA
Monocacy NB	MONO
Natchez Trace Pkwy/Brices Crossroads NBS - Tupelo NB	NATR
Pea Ridge NMP	PERI
Pecos NHP	PECO
Petersburg NB	PETE
Richmond NBP	RICH
Shiloh NMP	SHIL
Stones River NB	STRI
Ulysses S. Grant NHS	ULSG
Vicksburg NMP	VICK
Wilson’s Creek NB	WICR

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## Review of Current Conditions

### D. Results of the Civil War Site Survey

**Question #1:** *To what extent do the park's exhibits address the overall causes of the Civil War and the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of your site's military story?*

☐ **A Great Deal:** HAFE, KEMO, MANA, RICH, SHIL

#### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park's John Brown Museum has extensive information about how sectional tensions, particularly those involving slavery, led to the Civil War. In terms of the broader impacts of the Civil War, the "Harpers Ferry: A Place in Time" exhibit examines some of the impacts of the war on the town's civilian population and the "Civil War Museum" considers how the war led to the creation of the state of West Virginia.

#### **Manassas NBP**

On interpreting the first major battle of the Civil War, Manassas NMP discusses the social, economic and cultural atmosphere of the times, particularly the turmoil in the northern capital, Washington, D.C. Another theme highlights the devastating impact of the battles on the economic and social fabric of the families living in the local community. Specifically, the exhibits focus on three families who were impacted by the battles: Judith Henry, the 85-year-old widow killed in the first battle; Wilmer McLean on whose land the first skirmishes started before Manassas; and James Robinson, the free African-American whose house was located on the battlefield and was used as a hospital. There are also exhibits on the role that the battlefield has played in national efforts to preserve Civil War battlefields and war sites.

#### **Shiloh NMP**

The Corinth Interpretive Center interpretive themes are listed below. They will address both the causes of the Civil War and slavery topics.

1. The Role of the Railroad in the Civil War
2. The Shiloh-Corinth Corridor
3. Earthworks and Fortifications throughout the Region
4. The African-American Experience at Corinth in the Civil War
5. Corinth as a learning Ground for Military Leaders of the Civil War
6. America Before and After the Civil War

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## Review of Current Conditions

❑ *Moderately (1-2 panels):* CHCH, FOSC, FOSU, VICK

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

The timeline at Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center addresses this issue. New permanent exhibits planned for that facility would expand on this theme in much greater detail.

**Vicksburg NMP**

The park staff regularly develops temporary or “changing” exhibits on a variety of topics. However, the “static” permanent exhibits in the Visitor Center date from the late 1960s. They do not specifically address the causes of the Civil War and do not relate to the new expanded interpretive mandate of the park.

❑ *Not Very Much (a mention or two):* ANDE, ANTI, APCO, ARPO, CUGA, FRSP, GETTY, NATR, PECO, PECOS, STRI, ULSG

**Cumberland Gap NHP**

The exhibits in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park’s visitor center were designed and installed in 1959. With no interactive exhibits on the Civil War, the visitors’ only option is to read the current exhibits’ excessive text, which is ethnocentric and which concentrates on military maneuvers. The exhibit cases are not up to current technology to properly preserve the exhibits’ artifacts and reproductions.

**Fort Donelson NB**

In answer to the second part of this question, the broader social, economic, cultural and political contexts of the park story involving post-battle (Battle of Fort Donelson), is discussed moderately, but not pre-battle.

**Gettysburg NMP**

Exhibits were last updated in 1988.

**Stones River NB**

New museum exhibits are in the initial planning phase.

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## Review of Current Conditions

### **Ulysses S. Grant NHS**

The causes of the war are not addressed directly, but rather as an impetus for Grant's eventual rise to fame.

☐ *Not at all:* ARHO, FODO, FOPU, FOUN, MONO, PETE

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

The Arlington House Museum is quite small. It was planned primarily to address the years before R. E. Lee came to Arlington (1807 – 1830), and the period following his resignation from the U. S. Army (April 1861 – October 1870). At the outbreak of the War in 1861 R. E. Lee left Arlington and never returned. The current exhibits include very limited coverage of John Brown's execution, the firing on Fort Sumter, a chronology of the events of April 1861, and Lee's decision to resign from the U.S. Army.

### **Fort Union NM**

Fort Union narrowly interprets the Battle of Glorieta Pass. No mention is made of the causes of the Civil War in our museum exhibits.

<p><b>Question #2:</b> <i>To what extent do the park's exhibits address slavery as a cause of the Civil War?</i></p>
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☐ *A Great Deal:* FOSC, HAFE, KEMO, MANA, SHIL

### **Fort Scott NHS**

The park has an excellent exhibit on the slavery issue in Kansas prior to the war that leads into the Civil War exhibits. There is good presentation on the war in the area of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Exhibits are worn and need to be refurbished.

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and African American history are park themes illustrated in the exhibits that address causes of the war. The park's John Brown Museum makes a very explicit connection between slavery and the causes of the Civil War.

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## Review of Current Conditions

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

New exhibits are being planned now and will deal with the causes of the war at length.

### **Manassas NBP**

The park has two panels in the main visitor center dealing specifically with the role of slavery as a cause of the Civil War and the constitutional debate over sovereignty.

☐ *Moderately (1-2 panels):* ANDE, CHCH, FOSU, RICH,

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

A timeline at Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center addresses this issue at beginning and end. New permanent exhibits planned for that facility would expand on this theme in much greater detail.

☐ *Not very much (a mention or two):* ANTI, APCO, FRSP, GETTY, PERI, ULSG

☐ *Not at all :* ARHO, ARPO, CUGA, FODO, FOPU, FOUN, MONO, NATR, PECOS, PETE, STRI, VICK

### **Fort Pulaski NM**

Considering broader issues, there is an exhibit featuring African-Americans freed by Major General David Hunter's General Order #7:

"All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States in *Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island*, Georgia, are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with the law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor."

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

Slavery as a cause of the war is not addressed. The museum exhibits do include coverage of several enslaved families who lived on the Custis estate, as well as an 1858 inventory of the Arlington slaves. A section of one of the original slave quarters is maintained as a period room exhibit; its furnishings address the living conditions of Mrs. Lee's personal maid Selina Gray.

## Review of Current Conditions

### Vicksburg NMP

The exhibits do not address slavery as a “cause” of the Civil War. The only exhibits to be installed in the park in the last 30 years are the informational waysides at Grant’s Canal. Donated funding was used to construct these exhibits which identify the military actions of United States Colored Troops in Louisiana and the use of slaves from nearby plantations in the construction of the Williams’ and Grant’s Canal.

**Question #3:** *To what extent do the park’s waysides address the overall causes of the Civil War and the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of your site’s military story?*

- ☐ *A Great Deal:* MANA
- ☐ *Moderately (1-2 panels):* FRSP

### Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP

Wayside exhibits are site specific and do not lend themselves to addressing broader issues. The park waysides do, however, speak frequently to civilian participation and impacts of the war.

- ☐ *Not Very much (a mention or two):* APCO, ARPO, CHCH, CUGA, FOSC, FOSU, GETT, HAFE, KEMO, NATR, PERI, SHIL, STRI

### Arkansas Post NM

The importance of the river for navigational purposes is addressed.

### Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP

Current waysides emphasize details of the battles, not overall causes and related issues.

### Cumberland Gap NHP

Waysides were produced in 1986 to interpret the Civil War fortifications in the park. Three of the waysides, entitled “An American Gibraltar,” “Invasion of the Gap,” and “Defense of the Gap,” focus on military movements. The fourth wayside, “Waiting For the Battle That Never Came,” shares with visitors the personal story of one soldier who was stationed at the Gap.



## Review of Current Conditions

### Harpers Ferry NHP

The park has 95 waysides. Approximately 25% involve the Civil War. The large number of waysides involved makes it difficult to generalize about their content, but a brief review suggests that most deal with the military aspects of the engagements in the Harpers Ferry area and not with the overall causes of the war.

### Stones River NB

Waysides are outdated and funding has been secured to begin planning for new exhibits.

- ☐ *Not at all:* ANDE, ANTI, ARHO, FODO, FOPU, FOUN, MONO, PECO, PETE, RICH, ULSG, VICK

### Antietam NB

The park currently has no wayside exhibits that interpret the overall causes of the American Civil War. This deficiency is being corrected by developing a new wayside panel on the causes of the war.

### Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

There are seven waysides. Three are orientation maps. One addresses the U.S. Army occupation of Arlington House during the Civil War. The causes of the war are not mentioned. A Matthew Brady photograph occupies most of this wayside.

***Question #4: To what extent do the park's waysides address slavery as a cause of the Civil War?***

- ☐ *A Great Deal:* NONE
- ☐ *Moderately (1-2 panels):* HAFE, SHIL

### Harpers Ferry NHP

Most park waysides do not make a direct link between slavery and the Civil War, but include text concerning aspects of African-American history that relate to the war. These would include introductory panels at the Cavalier Heights Visitor Center that discuss the park's African-American history

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## Review of Current Conditions

theme and a wayside about Heyward Shepherd who became an inadvertent victim of John Brown's raid to free the slaves. There is also another panel about Brown's raid and capture in the armory engine house, and a panel about the establishment of Storer College in 1867 as an institution of higher learning for freed slaves.

- ☐ *Not Very much (a mention or two):* APCO, CHCH, FOSC, FOSU, FRSP, GETTY, KEMO, PERI, STRI

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

One wayside deals briefly with the life of a former slave from the local area who was well known in the early days of the park's existence. No current waysides address the issue of slavery and the war.

### **Fort Scott NHS**

There are 2 waysides on the slavery issue in Kansas prior to the War with no mention of the War.

### **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP**

Wayside exhibits here and at other battlefields are site oriented and not issue oriented. We do interpret ante-bellum and African-American history sites through wayside exhibits on a limited basis.

- ☐ *Not at all:* ANDE, ANTI, ARHO, ARPO, CUGA, FODO, FOPU, FOUN, MANA, MONO, NATR, PECO, PETE, RICH, ULSG, VICK

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

One wayside touches on the topic of slavery through a description of the agricultural work conducted by the slaves at Arlington House prior to the Civil War. The exhibit panel uses the Lee family's period household terminology of "servants" when describing slave labor, without the use of quotes indicating period terminology. This needs to be addressed. Visitors can easily misconstrue that paid laborers not enslaved persons performed the work at Arlington. An improved exhibit text is required.

### **Vicksburg NMP**

Wayside exhibits do not address slavery as a "cause" of the Civil War. A request for funding for an African-American Study has been prepared.

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**Question #5:** *To what extent does the park's film and Web media address the overall causes of the Civil War and the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of your site's military story?*

☐ **A Great Deal: GETTY, KEMO, SHIL**

### **Gettysburg NMP**

A film produced for the park by the Civil War Trust and Greystone Productions (The History Channel with historical consultant James McPherson) called the "American Civil War" does an excellent job of explaining the causes of the American Civil War (including slavery) and it is shown every hour, every day.

### **Shiloh NMP**

The new park film will address these issues in setting the stage for the rest of interpretive experience.

☐ **Moderately: ANTI, CHCH, FOPU, HAFE, MANA, RICH**

### **Antietam NB**

Once research is completed for the wayside panel the additional information will be used for the creation of web pages which address causes of the Civil War. The film does provide some context and certainly focuses on Lincoln's political position in this early part of the war.

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

The multi-media orientation production at the Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center addresses causes of the war and the significance of the battle. The park's web site does not provide detail on context and broader issues.

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park has video programs in several exhibits. In particular, the videos in the John Brown Museum talk about the causes of the Civil War with a specific focus on the role of slavery. The park also has a web site that has won awards from the National Association of Interpretation and the Conference of National Park Cooperating Associations. The web site does examine

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## Review of Current Conditions

the consequences of the war that extend beyond the military arena. For example, the section of the site that describes the park's Civil War themes does discuss the way that the war impacted the local civilian population and how the local economy was wrecked by the conflict. However, specific information addressing non-military causes (as opposed to consequences) of the war is somewhat limited.

### **Fort Pulaski NM**

The park web site assesses causes but the park film does not.

### **Manassas NBP**

The slide program begins with the political situation in Washington at the start of the war. A new film script will correct deficiencies. The park web site deals with a number of broader issues with letters from soldiers describing the political motivations for joining the armies, and separate essays dealing with medical treatments and disease as the major killer of Civil War soldiers.

- ☐ *Not Very much (a mention or two):* ANDE, APCO, ARHO, ARPO, CUGA, FOSC, FRSP, NATR, STRI, ULSG

### **Arkansas Post NM**

The Civil War is covered briefly, with little outward relation other than it was part of the Vicksburg Campaign. Currently, Arkansas Post NM is in the process of creating a new film. An expanded web site, that will interpret the site's history in stages, is also in progress and should be available to the public early in 2000.



Arlington House

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

The park's introductory film was developed in 1980 for the longstanding (1974-1999) curriculum-based elementary grade "Everyday Life Program". This program was cooperatively developed with Arlington

County, VA. Social studies specialists recommended a film of no more than a half an hour in length. Consequently, the film briefly discusses slavery as an issue and only in the most limited terms of how the "sectional crisis" and

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the issue of slavery resulted in a war that would change Arlington and the lives of those who lived there forever. The film also addresses Lee's contributions after the war and why he is honored. The site's web page discusses life at Arlington prior to the war, Virginia's secession from the Union, and Lee's decision to resign his commission in the U.S. Army in April 1861. Causes of the war are not mentioned.

### **Fort Scott NHS**

There is a section on the park website on the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

### **Stones River NB**

New exhibit planning will include a new audio-visual program.

### **Ulysses S. Grant NHS**

The causes of the war are not addressed directly, but rather as an impetus for Grant's eventual rise to fame. Civil War videos are shown periodically which do discuss the causes of the war in a limited manner.

☐ *Not at all:* **FODO, FOUN, MONO, PETE, VICK**

### **Fort Donelson NB**

Web media is currently in the update stage and all interpretive features and attributes of the battle have not been developed. The park's film is an old product.

### **Fort Sumter NM**

The park has a short computer-driven program that deals with construction and military developments. The park web site contains a site bulletin on the 54<sup>th</sup> Mass. Regiment and Battery Wagner, one of the first sites that saw African-American troops in the war.

### **Vicksburg NMP**

The park's orientation film at the visitor center was produced in the late 1960s and has been shown to millions of visitors since the facility opened 30 years ago. The film is in dire need of revision and upgrade, not only to address the park's expanded interpretive mandate (1990), but to present

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important historical information using modern technologies including video, onscreen maps, charts and diagrams, which are the most conducive to public orientation, education and enjoyment. A request has been prepared to obtain a replacement video.

**Question #6:** *To what extent does the park film and Web media address slavery as a cause of the Civil War?*

☐ ***A Great Deal:*** GETTY, HAFE, KEMO, SHIL

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park's web site mentions that 10% of the local population was African-American prior to the Civil War, half free and half enslaved. The discussion of John Brown's raid on the web page speaks specifically about how the raid focused the nation on the moral dilemma of slavery. There is further discussion about how the debate over slavery was one of the prime causes of the Civil War.

### **Shiloh NMP**

This will be an important aspect of the new interpretive program because Corinth was one of the few NPS sites that include a Freedman's Camp in its history.

☐ ***Moderately:*** ANTI, CHCH, FOPU

### **Antietam NB**

The park film and web site has details on the Emancipation Proclamation. The web links to a facsimile of the document.

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

The multi-media orientation production at Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center addresses slavery as a cause of the war. The park's web site does not address this issue.

### **Fort Pulaski NM**

The park web site <http://www.nps.gov/fopu/local/civilwar.htm> does an excellent job assessing slavery as a cause of the war but the park film does not.

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- ☐ **Not Very much (a mention or two):** APCO, ARHO, FOSS, FRSP, MANA, PERI, RICH, STRI, ULSG

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

The web site does not directly address slavery as a cause of the war, but does briefly mention Lee's opposition to the institution of slavery as one of the complexities of his decision to resign from the U.S. Army in 1861. There is great potential for expanding the coverage of slavery at Arlington because of the related number of photographs of Arlington slaves, articles, letters, etc. in the site's archives. The site is very interested in expanding the web page. Our ability to expand is severely limited by staffing.

### **Manassas NBP**

The new film script and web page will correct deficiencies.

- ☐ **Not at all:** ANDE, ARPO, CUGA, FODO, FOSU, FOUN, MONO, NATR, PECO, PETE, VICK

### **Natchez Trace Parkway**

The Natchez Trace has developed, to be implemented by June, 2000, a link to their main web page featuring "African Americans in Battle." This link will identify engagement information of soldiers of color for both Brices Cross Roads NB and Tupelo NB, while offering a full roster of all regiments who were participatory in the engagements. Additions to their main page will include slavery, and will address issues surrounding the war.

### **Fort Sumter NM**

A new site bulletin is being developed and will be put on the web site describing the African-American role in the war.

**Question #7:** *To what extent do the park's publications address the overall causes of the Civil War and the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of your site's military story?*

- ☐ **A Great Deal:** FODO, FRSP, KEMO, SHIL

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### **Fort Donelson NB**

The park brochure does not cover the overall causes but the bookstore offers a great variety of books on the causes of the war and slavery as a cause.

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

Thanks to recent scholarship, there are now more and better publications about the causes and in the case of the Atlanta Campaign, Lincoln's reelection in 1864 following the capture of Atlanta.

### **Shiloh NMP**

The park's bookstore currently has one of the largest collections of books for sale addressing all aspects of the Civil War. It is anticipated that the bookstore at the Corinth Interpretive Center will offer at least the same range of publications.

☐ *Moderately:* ANDE, CUGA, FOPU, HAFE, PETE

### **Cumberland Gap NHP**

The handout "Waiting for the Battle That Never Came" provides a balanced view of personal lives being touched by military tactics. Our sales area also includes a good collection of books, videos, tapes and other educational materials that address the full story of the Civil War.

### **Fort Pulaski NM**

A recently drafted handout addresses the causes of the war.

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park brochure and the John Brown site bulletin all talk about causes of the war, but focus primarily on the role of slavery and abolitionism. The majority of the park's research reports on the Civil War are internal documents that largely concern the military campaigns that took place in the Harpers Ferry area. However, the park's bookstore operated by the Harpers Ferry Historical Association offers an extensive range of publications that examine all aspects of the overall causes of the Civil War.

☐ *Not Very Much (a mention or two):* APCO, ANTI, ARHO, ARPO, CHCH, FOSC, FOSU, GETTY, MANA, NATR, PECO, RICH, STRI, ULSG



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## Review of Current Conditions

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

The park publications make a few indirect references to the causes of the war. Topics include limited coverage of John Brown's capture, the work of the abolitionists, tensions concerning slavery in the ante-bellum period, and the fight to preserve the Union.

### **Manassas NBP**

The park sales area has a broad range of offerings and publications targeting this subject area, and is continuously expanding the sources available that focusing on broader themes.

### **Stones River NB**

The park has two free park publications. The park folder does not address context. The site bulletin does address social context. There is a wide range of publications that deal with causes of the Civil War including slavery in the park bookstore.

☐ *Not at all:* FOUN, MONO, VICK

<p><b>Question #8:</b> <i>To what extent do the park's publications address slavery as a cause of the Civil War?</i></p>
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☐ *A Great Deal:* FODO, FRSP, HAFE, KEMO, MANA, SHIL

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park's publication on John Brown's Raid, the John Brown site bulletin, and the park's brochure are good examples that address slavery.

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

Thanks to recent scholarship and interest in the slavery issue there are more and better titles available than ever before.

### **Manassas NBP**

The park brochure mentions very little about slavery as a cause of the war. In the our sales outlet there are a number of titles dealing with slavery and the war, African-American soldiers in the war, and the Underground Railroad.

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❑ *Moderately:* ANDE, FOPU, FOSU, VICK

### **Fort Pulaski NM**

A park handout titled "From Slave to Soldier" addresses slavery as a cause of the war. While other handouts address the impact of Major General David Hunter's General Order #7 which freed area slaves who later formed the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, among the earliest African-American units to exist in the United States Army.

### **Fort Sumter NM**

A site bulletin describes the Battery Wagner Assault and the role of 54<sup>th</sup> Mass. Regiment. The bookstore sells numerous publications with slavery as the major cause of the Civil War as the theme. A request will be made to change the official brochure at its next reprinting to incorporate the causes of war.

### **Vicksburg NMP**

The park utilizes commercial publications sold through its cooperating association, Eastern National.

❑ *Not Very Much (a mention or two):* ANTI, APCO, ARHO, ARPO, CHCH, FOSC, GETTY, RICH, ULSG

### **Arkansas Post NM**

Most of the published works available do touch on the topic of slavery. Very few delve into the socio-political, economic, and causation of the site in relation to the Civil War and its relation to slavery.

### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

Limited mention can be found in the official handbook. This publication addresses the tensions that existed between North and South over the issue of slavery, the work of the abolitionists, and John Brown's execution. The handbook states "the war began as one to restore the Union, though slavery was an underlying issue." The handbook often employs the term used by the Lee family to describe the slaves as "servants" – without any reference to this term as period usage – this can be very misleading. A site in-house produced brochure on slavery at Arlington addresses the experiences of the Arlington slaves, but does not discuss slavery as a cause of the war.

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### **Ulysses S. Grant NHS**

Slavery is contextually important at the park, since it was a slave site, but it is touched upon only briefly as a cause for the war.

☐ *Not at all:* CUGA, FOUN, MONO, NATR, PETE, STRI

### **Cumberland Gap NHP**

Though our in-house publications do not mention the Civil War, our sales area includes publications that provide a view into slavery and its impacts on the Civil War.

**Question #9:** *To what extent do the park's personal services programs address the overall causes of the Civil War and the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of your site's military story?*

☐ *A Great Deal:* ARPO, FOSU, GETTY, HAFE, KEMO, NATR,

### **Arkansas Post NM**

Missing gaps in the story are made up through programs, demonstrations, and lectures. Park staff is working independently to write adequate social-based histories that will address the need to include missing material.

### **Fort Sumter NM**

Interpretive services and informal talks always mention the economic factors of slavery, the south and the politics of the era.

### **Gettysburg NMP**

The park offered a great variety of personal services programs this past summer that discussed the battle context and slavery issues. "National Cemetery" is a guided walk that explores the meaning and cost of the Battle of Gettysburg and of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. "The Civil War Soldier" deals with why 160,000 soldiers participated in the Battle of Gettysburg. "The Hard Hand of War" discusses how the American Civil War affected more than just the soldiers on the battlefield did. "A Visit to the Past" steps back in time with costumed interpreters who portray men and women who witnessed and participated in the events of 1863 at Gettysburg. In "Join the Army" children ages 7-12 become involved in the life and

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## Review of Current Conditions

hardships of the common Civil War soldier. During evening campfire programs Rangers present programs on a wide variety of topics on the Battle of Gettysburg and the American Civil War. The primary focus of one program is the role of the United States Colored Troops in securing Union victory.

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

The park's personal services programs provide considerable information about the overall causes of the Civil War. The program that introduces the park's Election Day 1860 event is among the best of several possible examples. In order to set the stage for the hotly contested election of 1860, a park ranger provides an introduction that offers a comprehensive overview of the onset of the war. Issues mentioned include the debate over free labor vs. slave labor, the controversy over the possible spread of slavery into the Western territories, and the rising tension over the industrial north vs. the rural south.

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

Each tour deals with the causes of the war and the impacts of those causes.

❑ *Moderately:* ANDE, ANTI, CHCH, CUGA, FOPU, MANA, STRI, VICK, ULSG

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

Causes and issues are addressed in the introductory segments of many conducted programs. Staff is trained and competent in addressing causes and issues in one-on-one contacts in the field and at contact stations.

### **Cumberland Gap NHP**

The programs "Bugle Call at the Gap" and "Soldier's Walk" include the maneuvering of the politicians and armies, but more importantly, these programs chronicle the courage, endurance and everyday struggles of all who were affected by the Civil War. Harsh realities of the war are brought to life and visitors are introduced to patriotism, slavery, perseverance, loss, sacrifice, mourning, the war effort and ultimately, celebrating the end of the conflict.

### **Manassas NBP**

On walking tours our interpreters are instructed to first provide the big picture context for the story to be told. For talks on the first battle, this

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includes information on the political situation in Washington and Richmond and a comparison of the two armies vis-a-vis the cultural and economic backgrounds of both sides. In the past few years, we have developed a number of specialized tours that focus on the relationships between the local community and soldiers on both sides.

### **Stones River NB**

The park offers talks and walks that deal with the social context and women in the war.

### **Ulysses S. Grant NHS**

Although site themes center upon Grant's personal character, the role of his wife and family, and the White Haven farm as a home, the causes of the war are interwoven into Grant's experiences living here. As such, they are a pertinent part of many programs.

- ☐ *Not Very much (a mention or two):* APCO, ARHO, FODO, FOSC, FRSP, MONO, NATR, PECO, PERI, PETE, SHIL, RICH
- ☐ *Not at all:* FOUN, NATR, SHIL

<b>Question #10:</b>	<b><i>To what extent do the park's personal services programs address slavery as a cause of the civil war?</i></b>
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- ☐ *A Great Deal:* ARPO, FOSU, GETTY, KEMO

### **Arkansas Post NM**

The primary interpretive material regarding slavery as a cause for the Civil War is presented in the form of interpretive programs and lectures.

### **Gettysburg NMP**

The park has a series of visiting scholar lectures lined up for this spring/summer that will be presented to the general public in our Cyclorama auditorium. These programs will include:

1. Underground Railroad and Abolitionists in Pennsylvania.
2. African-American Women in Pennsylvania During the Civil War.
3. The Gettysburg Contradiction – (Commemoration and Marketing Gettysburg).

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4. “So Far From Home” Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Civil War (why they fought and how it impacted them and their families forever after)
5. Stories From the Underground Railroad.
6. For God and Country (how religion shaped American’s views of the war – men and women, slave and free).

### **Harpers Ferry NHP**

Because of the park’s specific connection with John Brown’s efforts to liberate the slaves and how his attempt to do this helped to usher in the Civil War, the connection between slavery and the war is very clearly made in the park’s personal services programs. Most notable among numerous possible examples is the ranger-led “John Brown Raid” tour.

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

The recent interest in this issue and the new documentation available allow park interpreters to discuss this issue with much better information than ever before.

☐ ***Moderately:*** ANDE, ANTI, ARHO, CHCH, CUGA, FOPU, MANA, ULSG

### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

Slavery as well as states rights issues are addressed in the introductory segments of many conducted programs. Staff is trained and competent in addressing slavery in one-on-one contacts in the field and at contact stations.

☐ ***Not Very much (a mention or two):*** APCO, FODO, FRSP, MONO, PECO, PERI, PETE, RICH, SHIL, VICK

### **Fort Donelson NB**

Site specific research and interpretive programs concern the “freedmen” of the post battle. Broader social context of military actions are relevant in talks, tours, walks, off-sites, brochure, Dover Hotel contacts, exhibits, and AV program. Subject presentations include (i.e. military tactics, leaders, weapons, freedman camps, fortifications, medical corps, military staff rides, period encampments, common soldier, civilians, artillery, women of the 1862 period.)

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### **Pecos NHS**

Many of the staff guided tours of the battlefield tell a story about how the Confederate troops try to take control of the gold fields of Colorado and California to fund the Confederate forces during the Civil War, and should they be successful, to fund a new country. There are no discussions regarding slavery as the primary cause of the Confederacy expanding to the West. There is reference to the precursory event of the Mexican-American War as linked to the Texas Confederacy and the treaty that established the boundaries of the state of Mexico and set aside the slave-free New Mexico Territory.

### **Vicksburg NMP**

The staff is trained to respond to questions, but seldom is a request made in regards to slavery. The vast majority of visitor questions focus on the fact that their ancestors fought or died at Vicksburg. The park is hallowed ground to many individuals. It has a deep personal meaning because they can retrace the footsteps of their ancestors and understand the hardships they endured.

☐ *Not at all:* FOUN, NATR, SHIL



Peach Orchard, Shiloh NMP

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## **Review of Current Conditions**

### **E. Current Program Examples**

#### **Andersonville NHS**

The park has many interpretive programs & exhibits dealing directly with African Americans (and other minorities) and the prisoner of war experience but not very much dealing with slavery as a cause of the Civil War.

#### **Antietam NB**

The story of the Emancipation Proclamation and slavery as a cause of the Civil War concludes most of our interpretive programs. The subject is woven through the fabric of our battlefield tours, orientations and aftermath of battle talks. "Slave or Soldier" is our only program that focuses exclusively on slavery. This program is offered almost every week during the spring, summer and fall. The program explores the changing views of African-Americans in both North and South and how African Americans participated in the Civil War.

#### **Appomattox Court House NHP**

As part of the park's Historic Furnishings Plan, the slave cabin directly behind the McLean House will contain exhibitry that interprets the life/conditions for a typical enslaved person at Appomattox in 1865. It will identify slavery as a cause of the War and will also reflect on Reconstruction and its impact upon the freed African-Americans.

#### **Arkansas Post NM**

Interpretive programs strongly address both causation/slavery and context. Living history demonstrations, skits, on-site tours/talks, lectures, and formal conference/interpretive programs address these concerns.

#### **Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial**

The park provides several experiences through media and personnel services that deal with slavery and the causes of the Civil War. They include: day-to-day station interpretation in the house; stationing an interpreter in the slave quarters (as staffing allows); the "Slavery at Arlington" brochure; a traveling exhibit on the Arlington Slaves developed for off-site programs; the CRM article "The Remarkable Legacy of Selina Gray" (an Arlington slave); the "Election of 1860" Program; and "Lee's Resignation" Candlelight Program."



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### **Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP**

The park developed a new interpretive thematic framework in late 1998 with the assistance of staff from the Southeast Regional Office. The new framework includes slavery and causes/context of the park's military history. The park is currently involved in a major exhibit planning and production project working with the Harpers Ferry Center. When completed, this project will address the thematic issues through new exhibits installed at the park's two visitor centers, the historic Cravens Houses, and the Ochs Museum.

### **Cumberland Gap NHP**

The park is developing three major events for the year 2000. "Cumberland Gap's Encampment of the Severed Union," scheduled for April 29 –30, will focus on the turmoil of the men, women and children who lived through and endured "The War Between the States" – a conflict that severed unions – both political and personal. A ceremony will also recognize all the soldiers who served at the Gap and their descendants. Kitty Wilson Evans will be a featured speaker at the park's Colonial Trade Faire, September 29 – October 1. Ms. Evans' dynamic portrayal of an enslaved woman traveling through the Cumberland Gap will certainly be a highlight of this event.

### **Fort Donelson NB**

Broader social context of military actions are relevant in talks, tours, walks, off-sites, brochure, exhibits, and AV program. Subject presentations include: military tactics, leaders, weapons, freedman camps, fortifications, medical corps, military staff rides, period encampments, common soldier, civilians, artillery, women of the 1862 period. Interpretive efforts seek to use tangible attributes of the area to connect with the more illusive intangibles associated with Civil War history.

### **Fort Sumter NM**

Current tours and interpretive programs place an emphasis on slavery as an underlying cause of the economic, political and social motives for secession and war. The park bookstore offers many current volumes of scholarship on the broad picture of the Civil War and slavery's role in the conflict.

### **Fort Union NM**

There is an opportunity here at Fort Union to interpret the events that shaped and still shape this nation from not only a "western" point of view but also

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## Review of Current Conditions

that of the Hispanic population of the new American Southwest. The Southwest had been invaded and captured only 15 years earlier. Why did so many Native New Mexicans (and others) enlist for the Federal cause, but also for the Southern cause in lesser numbers? Did they know about the broader implications of this war and the “peculiar institution” of slavery that was creating a larger and larger rift in the eastern states?

### **Harpers Ferry NHS**

All tours and educational programs make some reference to the causes of the war, slavery, or the condition of African-Americans. Exhibits like the John Brown Museum, the Civil War Museum, “Black Voices”, and “Harpers Ferry: A Place in Time” all discuss slavery as a cause of the war. The same is true for the park’s Industry Tours and special events. Many of the park’s special events, such as Election Day 1860, use handouts that specifically identify slavery as the main cause of the war. This event highlights the way that sectional issues revolving around slavery played a major role in the presidential race that led to Lincoln’s election and the succession of the South from the Union.

### **Kennesaw Mountain NBP**

On the Threshold of Freedom: Masters and Slaves in Civil War Georgia, is a new publication by Dr. Mohr, that gives information that has never been available before, and Up from Slavery, by Booker T. Washington is an example of a very good work that has been available for some time. On tours, specific examples are given about the slave experience in military terms and as field hands on plantations. One family living on what is now the park owned 600 acres and had several slaves. All were impacted heavily by the military action around their home. Currently, our web site does not deal with these two issues however, we have plans to update it, expanding the interpretive content and not just providing directions and park regulations.

### **Manassas NBP**

The park has two exhibit panels in the main visitor center entitled, “The Institution of Slavery” and “The Unresolved Question of Slavery.” One of our major stories, told in exhibits, on a wayside, and in park publications, concerns the free black man James Robinson and his family who lived on the battlefield and whose property suffered damage from the fighting. Extensive archeology has been conducted in the park documenting the

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African-American story at Manassas. The regional archeology office has developed a web site that focuses on the wealth of information that has been gleaned from several excavation sites throughout the park. The park offers a broad range of publications for sale at the park visitor centers that discuss the above subjects in depth. For example, we offer the public, Slavery and the American West, by Michael Morrison, and Many Thousands Gone. The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America, by Ira Berlin.

### **Natchez Trace Parkway (Brices Crossroads NBS and Tupelo NB)**

The Park has recently developed a link to the main page on African Americans and their role in the Civil War. This includes engagement information, daily life and general Civil War issues. Future media to be developed includes and addresses the role of slavery on the Trace, including but not limited to the Civil War. Other aspects will include transportation, slave communities, and daily life. Additional media, which includes brochures, one-page flyers, and rack cards, will address slavery and its role along the Natchez Trace Parkway. Programs relating to slavery and the role of African-Americans are not yet being frequently requested. As the public becomes more aware of the topic locally and nationally, it will certainly be a more requested program. The park is proud to be ahead of the curve and have incorporated much of what was addressed in the survey into our draft Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, which will be completed this fiscal year.

### **Shiloh NMP**

The park's 1894 enabling legislation establishes on-site preservation of the history of the Battle of Shiloh as the primary purpose of the park. Primarily due to the park's relative isolation, Shiloh visitors historically arrive much better prepared and more knowledgeable on the subject of the Civil War than the more casual visitation touring other NPS Civil War sites. The park folder, Visitor Center exhibits, and orientation film each begin interpretation of the battle story with an explanation of the events immediately preceding "Bloody Shiloh" (i.e., from the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson onward). Park wayside exhibits cover site-specific events occurring April 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862; or note and interpret post-war commemorative activities. The cooperating association bookstore carries an inventory of over 1000 titles which covers the broader social, economic, cultural and political context of the battle, the western campaigns of 1861-1865, as well as the causes and consequences of Civil War in America. The primary emphasis of the personal services program is to

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## Review of Current Conditions

address individual visitor questions, most commonly dealing with battle activities and resources, or the role of a particular soldier or unit. In addition, park rangers present talks, walks, and demonstrations on a variety of site-specific resource themes and stories, and provide guided tours of the battlefield.

### **Ulysses S. Grant NHS**

The political differences that were prevalent in antebellum Missouri form an insightful backdrop for much of Grant's story as interpreted at the site. Many visitors are surprised to learn that Grant lived on a slaveholding farm with his in-laws. This often leads to an excellent opportunity to discuss Grant's own beliefs, as well as his related policy as a military leader and later as President.

### **Vicksburg NMP**

To present a comprehensive interpretation of the complexity of the Civil War within its staffing and budgetary constraints, Vicksburg National Military Park produces rotating exhibits on the broader social, economic, cultural, and political context of the war—its causes and aftermath. Some examples include "Financing the War," the history and role of such organizations as the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and commemorative efforts that led to the establishment of Vicksburg National Military Park. The park has also produced in conjunction with "The Vicksburg Post" an annual publication entitled "Siege" that features articles on an array of topics associated with the Civil War and the history of Vicksburg National Military Park. Many of the articles produced deal with United States Colored Troops, and the social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the war and its aftermath.

In working to meet the park's expanded interpretive mandate, a new park brochure was designed and produced that addresses the role of Blacks in the history of Vicksburg under Union occupation through Reconstruction. The park has also produced three wayside exhibit panels, placed at its Grant's Canal Unit, that highlight the role of African-Americans and African-American troops in the Vicksburg campaign and has secured a replacement tablet for one removed in 1942 during the metal drive for World War II that honors the U.S. Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of Milliken's Bend. Exhibits on the Underground Railroad and the Freedman's Bureau are planned for future display.

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## Review of Current Conditions

The park is working with the Office of the Mayor and Board of Alderman of Vicksburg and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to design and place a monument in Vicksburg National Cemetery honoring the United States Colored Troops who served in the Vicksburg area during Union occupation and Reconstruction. A headstone replacement program is also underway in the national cemetery to place new headstones on approximately 18,000 graves, 40% of which marked the final resting place of United States Colored Troops, that will provide corrected and expanded information on the servicemen interred in Vicksburg National Cemetery. In addition, park staff seeks to produce a walking tour brochure on the national cemetery that will, in part, tell the story of the United States Colored Troops and other African-American soldiers interred in Vicksburg National Cemetery.

A series of driving tour brochures on other battlefields associated with the Vicksburg campaign have been produced and one highlighting the military operations in northeast Louisiana, in which United States Colored Troops fought, is being produced. Campaign guides are also being produced that will highlight the role of United States Colored Troops in the Vicksburg campaign and during Union occupation of Vicksburg through Reconstruction. At present, more than 20 titles of scholarly publications on slavery and the role of African-Americans in the Civil War, some of which are designed specifically for children, are offered for sale through Eastern National. Additional titles on African-American Troops and African-Americans are being reviewed and evaluated for sale.



Stone Bridge,  
Manassas NBP

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## Review of Current Conditions

### F. Civil War Site Staffing

The National Park Service manages 28 parks relating to the Civil War. These include not only battlefields, but also places such as the Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, the home of Ulysses S. Grant in St. Louis, and Fort Circle in Washington, DC. Of those parks, twenty-two have historians. Seven of them have more than one historian (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Gettysburg, National Capital Parks, Petersburg, Shiloh, Ulysses S. Grant, and Wilson's Creek). Of the total of thirty-seven historians at these parks, twenty-three have graduate degrees (62%) while fourteen (38%) have bachelors degrees. Those parks without an officially designated historian are Andersonville NHS, Fort Donelson NHS, Fort Union NM, Pea Ridge NMP, Pecos NHP, and Stones River NB.



Gettysburg NMP

In the 1999 Servicewide Interpretive Report, Civil War sites reported a visitation of 11,220,084. Attendance by visitors to visitor centers was 5,833,232. These parks collectively have 163 full-time positions and 129 part-time positions. In addition, 8,338 volunteers also provide visitor services in the parks. A large park like Gettysburg NMP reported 18 full-time permanent interpretive positions whereas Shiloh NMP reported a permanent full-time interpretive staff of 4.

## VI. Future of Civil War Interpretation

At the conclusion of his analysis of the Confederacy and the development of the New South, Gaines Foster, a noted historian of the south, observes that, "The rapid healing of national divisions and damaged southern self-image... came at the cost of deriving little insight or wisdom from the past. Rather than looking at the war as a tragic failure and trying to understand it, or even condemn it, Americans, North and South chose to view it as a glorious time to be celebrated. Most ignored the fact that the nation had failed to resolve the debate over the nature of the Union and to eliminate the contradictions between its equalitarian ideals and the institution of slavery without resort to a bloody civil war. Instead, they celebrated the war's triumphant nationalism and martial glory."

Fredericksburg and  
Spotsylvania NMP



Gaines Foster's assessment also describes the approach traditionally taken by the National Park Service in its interpretation of the Civil War. Over the past sixty years during which the Service has managed Civil War battlefields, the agency has adopted a highly descriptive approach to explaining its Civil War parks. The literature of the Civil

War is filled with descriptions of troop movements and flanking actions and casualty numbers, but very little analysis of the meaning of the battle, a context for understanding the battle in the larger purpose of the war, or of the causes of the conflict itself. A visitor walks away understanding much about what happened in a particular place, but very little about why it happened. Such an approach does not promote an understanding of the war, its causes, and its place in American history.

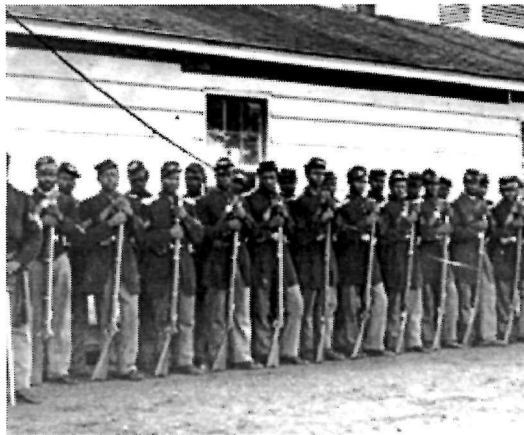
Without an understanding of the underlying causes of the war, the motivations of those who led and fought the war, and the social and political consequences of it, the events of individual battles make little sense. The new interpretive direction found in "Holding the High Ground Report" and strengthened by Congressional direction suggests that while a description of military activity at battlefields should remain the cornerstone of NPS interpretive programs, visitors to parks are not served well if that is all they hear or see. For parks to be meaningful, programs should also provide visitors with an understanding of the causes of the conflict as well as some assessment of what it all meant and still means today. Battlefield parks are

## Future of Civil War Interpretation

the perfect venue for this discussion about the past because, as Civil War scholar Gary Gallagher recently wrote, “battlefields...serve as gateways to a fuller appreciation of how the war shaped nineteenth-century America and continues to shape us today.... that cemetery [at Gettysburg] and the fields that surround it, as well as scores of other Civil War battlegrounds, stand as wonderful reminders of what men and women, North and South, black and white, struggled for and against during our most profound crisis. They are wonderful stages for anyone who would coax out the subtle shadings of the conflict’s rich story, and we should preserve and protect them as national treasures.”

As the National Park Service explores “the subtle shadings of the conflict’s rich story,” it will, of necessity, engage the eloquence of Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address during which he confronted the causes of the Civil War.

“One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.”



United States  
Colored Troops



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## VII. Projected Future Work

To guide the NPS education mission, a symposium was held in September 1997. The purpose of the symposium was to define the role of the NPS in cultural and natural history education and to make recommendations to guide NPS educational program development and funding. The symposium recommended five major actions to guide the National Park Service.

1. Increase connections between the NPS and educators.
2. Increase the skills of NPS employees and the effectiveness of programs.
3. Help build a national ethic of resource stewardship.
4. Expand the relevance of the National Park System to an increasingly diverse audience.
5. Offer better access to cultural and environmental stories and reach people who may not visit the parks.

**The following projects are action items that are planned for the improvement of interpretation at the Civil War Sites and reflect the recommendations listed above.**

### **A. Replacement of Interpretive Media**

In response to concerns expressed by members of Congress regarding NPS Civil War interpretation, Harpers Ferry Center will work closely with park staffs, regional and WASO historians, and the academic community to create interpretive products and programs that will tell the entire Civil War story.

### **B. Shiloh Civil War Interpretive Center**

Planning is now underway for a \$9 million Civil War Interpretive Center in Corinth, Mississippi, to be managed as a unit of Shiloh NMP. The goals for the Center are not only to interpret the history associated with the events that took place in Corinth but as one of the more significant sites of the Civil War, Corinth is an excellent location to discuss the broad themes associated with the Western Theater, the African-American experience including the Freedman Camps, as well as the broad context of the War – its causes, its outcomes and how it affects the lives of all Americans today.

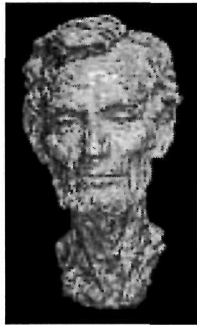
### **C. Interpretive Concept Plan**

As most Civil War sites share some common themes with other Civil War sites it would prove beneficial to create a Civil War Interpretive Concept Plan which would provide a unifying planning effort that identified overall themes, objectives and shared visitor experiences.

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## Projected Future Work

Abraham Lincoln



### **D. Civil War Symposium**

As we enter the 21st century, the demands on the parks are growing, but so too are the educational opportunities. On May 8 and 9, 2000 the NPS in partnership with the National Park Foundation, is inviting hundreds of Park Service staff members and other historians and educators to a symposium at Ford's Theater in Washington. The symposium, called "Strengthening the Interpretation of the Civil War at Battlefield Parks," aims to bring leading scholars together with interpreters.

### **E. Civil War Institute**

Twenty-four Civil War battlefield interpreters will be invited to join a two-week-long institute on interpretation in October 2000. Working with the American History Workshop of Brooklyn, N.Y., the institute will use field explorations, colloquia with scholars, designers, and educators, and collaborative projects to assist managers and rangers in building stronger interpretation of the Civil War at their parks.

### **F. Civil War Brochure**

The Division of Publications of the NPS is committed to updating the interpretation of the Civil War and all historic events presented in its publications program. In 1993 the NPS's Division of Publications produced the very popular map brochure *Civil War at a Glance*. This publication is now due for reprinting, and the reprint will be revised to discuss both the origins and social context of the Civil War.

### **G. Civil War Thematic Handbook**

No public or private institution tells the Civil War chapter of America's story to as many people standing on such historic ground as the NPS does. In 2009 the United States observes the sesquicentennial of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry and ushers in a six-year commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. The Division of Publications proposes that the NPS capitalize on this major commemoration by publishing a handbook that showcases its major role as a keeper of the Civil War story and sites.

## Projected Future Work

### **H. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Partnership**

The National Park Service plans to present to the American public an innovative educational presentation on the Internet, which will offer over 50 million Americans with ancestors who fought in the Civil War a direct family link through the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System. Using a list of 5.4 million soldier names, this multimedia presentation on the Internet will connect soldier names with regimental histories, battle histories, and to the battlefields and specific monuments and historical markers in the parks where their regiments fought. In a private partnership with the Mormon Church, the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other partners, volunteers in over 30 states have completed entering data on over 95% of the 5.4 million soldier names. The first phase of the project is already on the Internet at [www.itd.nps.gov/cwss](http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss). The existing website includes over 200,000 names of soldiers in the United States Colored Troops (USCT), histories of all of their regiments, and other related historical information. These names were also provided by the NPS to the African American Civil War Memorial project and were used to list all of these names on the Memorial walls.



CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS & SAILORS SYSTEM

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## VIII. Obstacles to Success

There is good advantage in viewing the Civil War sites as a collection of sites with similar goals. The value of collective thinking can benefit all those involved. In working towards improved interpretation at the Civil War sites the desired products and suggested improvements in the previous section are affected by several outside factors. Any major change in the presentation of programs and the replacement of media will require funding. Some progress in this area has been made at several Civil War sites through the Fee Demonstration Program. In FY 98-99 16 Civil War sites received \$1,503,895 that was directed at media replacement. In addition to funds for media replacement, the number of available staff at Civil War sites has a direct effect on the ability to deliver messages to the public. Another factor not to be taken lightly are the differing opinions and points of view on the telling of the Civil War story held by the visiting public.

McLean House (surrender site), Appomattox Court House NHP



In 1961, at the outset of the Civil War Centennial, Oscar Handlin observed that, "Again and again, Americans have come back, in their thinking, to the Civil War. Their persistent fascination with that great conflict reveals that it has become a symbol, to which significant meanings adhere. Yet

now, a full century after the event, it is still difficult to make out the character of that symbol. Every mention of the War touches off deep emotional responses; why the responses should be so sensitive after the lapse of so long a time is by no means clear." Forty years after Oscar Handlin penned those words, the immediate emotional public response to the war continues to limit the public discussion of the event. As the National Park Service develops and implements the products outlined in this report, it will explore the "character" of the war in a manner that interweaves cause, course, consequence for the education and inspiration of the visiting public while fostering an intellectual environment that encourages the broadest discussion of the issues.

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## IX. Addenda

- A. FY2000 Appropriations Bill Text
- B. Civil War Site Statistics Chart
- C. Civil War Site: Fee Demonstration Interpretation Projects
- D. NPS Historians at Civil War Battlefield Sites
- E. Selected Bibliography on the Causes of the American Civil War



Wilson's Creek NB

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## **Addendum Item A**

### **Department of the Interior FY2000 Appropriations Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference**

Title I - page 96

The managers recognize that Civil War battlefields throughout the country hold great significance and provide vital historic educational opportunities for millions of Americans. The managers are concerned; however, about the isolated existence of this Civil War battle sites in that they are often not placed in the proper historical context.

The Service does an outstanding job of documenting and describing the particular battle at any given site, but in the public displays and multi-media presentations, it does not always do a similarly good job of documenting and describing the historical social, economic, legal, cultural and political forces and events that originally led to the larger war which eventually manifested themselves in specific battles. In particular, the Civil War battlefields are often weak or missing vital information about the role that the institution of slavery played in causing the American Civil War.

The managers direct the Secretary of the Interior to encourage Civil War battle sites to recognize and include in all of their public displays and multi-media educational presentations the unique role that the institution of slavery played in causing the Civil War and its role, if any, at the individual battle sites. The managers further direct the Secretary to prepare a report by January 15, 2000, on the status of the educational information currently included at Civil War sites that are consistent with and reflect this concern.

## Addendum Item B

### Civil War Site Statistics (1999 Servicewide Interpretive Report)

Park	Budget (Interp)	Visitation (1998)	Visitor Centers	Walks & Talks	FTE	Positions (P/T)	#VIP Positions
Andersonville NHS	\$301,000	225,653	94,342	9013	6/0	7/0	129
Antietam NB	\$296,018	275,385	185,227	54,708	7/2	7/4	3342
Appomattox Court House NHP	\$211,508	201,874	84,349	28,786	2.8/2.6	3/7	97
Arkansas Post NM	\$90,000	51,858	8518	1560	1.2/0	2/0	18
Arlington House	\$335,000	511,200	409,075	37,800	6/	6/	61
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	\$277,373	1,019,503	216,900	22,420	5.8/2	13/8	437
Cumberland Gap NHP	\$229,500	1,317,835	89,305	15,624	3/2.7	3/7	91
Fort Donelson NB	\$226,900	225,854	38,205	4910	3.9/2	4/1	247
Fort Pulaski NM	\$175,572	361,104	134,747	15,000	2.3/1.1	3/3	156
Fort Scott NHS	\$190,600	50,328	36,526	3094	3.3/3	4/2	492
Fort Sumter NM	\$316,484	334,762	308,679	229,895	6/1	6/1	64
Fort Union NM	\$84,300	15,469	16,551	1338	1/1	2/1	37
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP	\$401,000	449,798	163,470	40,302	7.6/3.2	9/9	201
Gettysburg NMP	\$988,510	1,701,660	1,399,322	56,997	17.7/4.8	18/17	784
Harpers Ferry NHP	\$870,300	371,094	1,362,030	22,552	17.8/1.5	19/10	439
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	\$126,000	1,052,281	231,021	3841	3/0	3/0	432
Manassas NBP	\$256,300	972,709	192,300	22,750	5/2	5/6	126
Monocacy NB	\$112,902	15,563	14,334	2154	2/1	2/2	79
Natchez Trace Parkway Brices Crossroads NBS-Tupelo NB	N/A	4000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Pea Ridge NMP	\$131,000	80,000	65,570	501	2.1/3	3/1	100
Pecos NHP	\$121,189	30,172	37,182	4000	1/2.4	1/3	84
Petersburg NB	\$544,749	155,993	75,100	8099	10/5	11/22	50
Richmond NBP	\$471,799	82,187	53,991	3888	8.3/1.6	9/8	238
Shiloh NMP	\$259,480	329,067	84,693	7475	4/1.8	4/6	36
Stones River NB	\$115,183	187,647	43,989	3057	1.9/6	3/3	400
Ulysses S. Grant NHS	\$156,300	19,134	20,500	2842	2.6/9	3/4	63
Vicksburg NMP	\$345,000	1,005,918	412,110	8433	5/5	10/1	8
Wilson's Creek NB	\$93,200	176,036	55,196	69	1.5/9	3/3	125
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>\$7,727,175</b>	<b>11,220,084</b>	<b>5,833,232</b>	<b>611,108</b>	<b>137.8/39.4</b>	<b>163/129</b>	<b>8338</b>

## Addendum Item C

### Civil War Sites: Fee Demonstration Funds/ Interpretation

Site	Project Title	Year	Funds
ANDE	Produce a traveling exhibit: Sgt. Angelo	1999*	\$15,000
ANTI	Rehabilitate museum exhibit cases	1998	\$9000
	Construct exhibit panel	1998	\$15,000
	Production of 12 exhibit panels	1998	\$8500
	Design and construct information wayside	1998	\$19,500
	Replace interpretive tablet at the War Dept. Observation Tower	1999*	\$10,000
CHCH	Produce/install wayside exhibits	1997	\$20,000
	Exhibit rehabilitation - OCHS Museum	1998	\$30,000
	Exhibit rehabilitation - Point Park Visitor Center	1998	\$50,000
CUGA	Conduct 3 interpretive and education heritage events	1999*	\$25,000
FOSU	Rebuild Gin Pole interpretive exhibit	1997	\$7500
	Rehab/restore powder magazine and ordnance storeroom exhibits	1997	\$12,000
	Replace 16 mm projection/laser disk system with current technology	1997	\$9500
	FOMO - Rehab/restore powder magazine and ordnance storeroom exhibits	1998	\$12,000
FRSP	Restore/interpret Jackson flank attack site	1999*	\$95,000
GETT	Gettysburg Live - Satellite Educational Broadcast	1999*	\$50,000
HAFE	Prepare a Comprehensive Interpretive Plan	1999*	\$30,000
	Produce a visitor orientation map	1999*	\$12,000
KEMO	Replace and expand Visitor Center exhibit	1997	\$153,000
	Rehab interior of Visitor Center for visitor activities	1998	\$96,000
MANA	Remove chimney, rehab foundation, and ghost The Robinson House	1998	\$14,000
NATR	Rehabilitate interior of Visitor Center	1997	\$89,000
PECO	Rehabilitate interpretive trail	1999*	\$30,000
	Provide Children's Reading Room	1999*	\$50,000
PETE	Provide living history interpretive programs	1997	\$80,000
	Rehab Interpretive Tour Stop 3 exhibits	1999*	\$12,600
	Fabricate and install wayside exhibits	1999*	\$2000
RICH	Refurbish audio wayside	1997	\$55,000
	Refurbish Chimborazo Visitor Center exhibits	1997	\$85,000
	Upgrade bulletin boards exhibit panels	1997	\$4000
	Replace obsolete exhibits at Chimborazo Visitor Center	1999*	\$80,000
	Conduct analysis of the impact of the Civil War on civilians	1999*	\$53,000
STRI	Rehab exterior of Visitor Center	1997	\$25,000
	Repair, rehab, make accessible interpretive trails	1998	\$12,000
ULSG	Produce introductory park video	1998	\$32,045
	Design Main House exhibits	1999*	\$101,250
*Submitted in FY99 pending approval		Total	\$1,414,895



## Addendum Item D

### NPS Historians at Civil War Battlefield Sites

Antietam NB	Ted Alexander	MA
Appomattox Court House NHP	Ronald Wilson	MA
Arkansas Post NM	Brian McCutchen	MA
Arlington House	Karen Byrne	MA
Brices Cross Roads NBS	Gretchen Ward	
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	James Ogden	BS
Fort Pulaski NM	Lance Hatten	BA
	Talley Kirkland	BA
Fort Scott NHS	Arnold Schofield	AA
Fort Sumter NM	Richard Hatcher	BA
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP	Robert K. Krick	MA
	Donald Pfanz	BA
	Noel Harrison	
Gettysburg NMP	John Latschar	PhD
	Bruce Craig	PhD
	Scott Hartwig	BS
	Kathy Harrison	MA
	John Heiser	BA
	Curtis Musselman	
	Winona Peterson	BS
Harpers Ferry NHP	Bruce Noble	MA
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	M. Hause-Loftus	BA
Manassas NBP	Robert Sutton	PhD
Monocacy NB	Susan Trail	MA
National Capital Parks	Scott Shultz	MA
	Glenn Baly	MA
	Frank Faragasso	PhD
Petersburg NB	James Blankenship	BA
	Chris Calkins	BS
Richmond NBP	Robert E. L. Krick	BA
Shiloh NMP	Stacy Allen	BGS
	Paul Hawke	BA
Tupelo NB	Gretchen Ward	BA
Ulysses S. Grant NHS	Chris Eckard	BA
	Pam Sanfilippo	MA
	Sharra Vostral	MA
Vicksburg NMP	Terry Winschel	EdS
Wilson's Creek NB	Jeffrey Patrick	MA
	Connie Slaughter	MA

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## Addendum Item E

### Road to Disunion: Selected Bibliography on the Causes of the American Civil War

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## Addendum Item E

Appomattox Court  
House NHP



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[See especially Part IV A Causation B Events Leading to the War.]

Causes of the Civil War, <<http://users.aol.com/jfepperson/causes.html>>.  
[Primary documents.]