



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

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Washington, DC
October 2008



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

Washington, DC
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Authority

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

Acknowledgments

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Cover: The Louisville-Nashville Railroad Bridge over the Green River, Munfordville, Kentucky. The stone piers are original to the 1850s. The battles of Munfordville and Rowlett's Station were waged for control of the bridge and the railroad. Photograph by Joseph Brent.

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Introduction

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

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

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service, to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC was established by Congress in 1991 and published its report in 1993. Congress provided funding for this update in FY2005 and FY2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

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

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

Synopsis

There are 11 CWSAC battlefields in Kentucky. Active preservation in Kentucky since the early 1990s has resulted in a significant increase in protected lands at three battlefields: **Mill Springs, Perryville, and Richmond**. The CWSAC ranked these three battlefields among the nation's top priorities for preservation in 1993. As a result, all three have received local, state, and federal attention and assistance. These sites represent successful, sustained efforts to protect historic battlefield lands. While significant portions of these battlefields are protected, further work is still necessary to protect remaining portions of their historic landscapes during the next decade.

The battlefields of **Camp Wildcat, Cynthiana, Munfordville, and Rowlett's Station** need more help today than they did in 1993. Residential development is now occurring at the edges of all four. Land and cultural resource protection at these sites should be the focus of intensified local, state, and federal battlefield preservation efforts in Kentucky during the next three years.

The four other battlefields in Kentucky have experienced little change in condition since 1993. However, only rural **Middle Creek** offers the opportunity for continuing preservation of its historic landscape during the next 10 years. The battlefields of **Ivy Mountain, Paducah, and Barbourville** are either severely fragmented (only remnant landscape or cultural features of the battle survive) or destroyed due to significant changes in land use since the time of the battle. These battlefields provide opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation.

Table 1 indicates how the CWSAC prioritized Kentucky's Civil War battlefields in 1993. The National Park Service will issue updated priorities after all of the CWSAC battlefields nationwide have been surveyed and all state reports have been completed.

Figure 1. CWSAC Battlefields in Kentucky

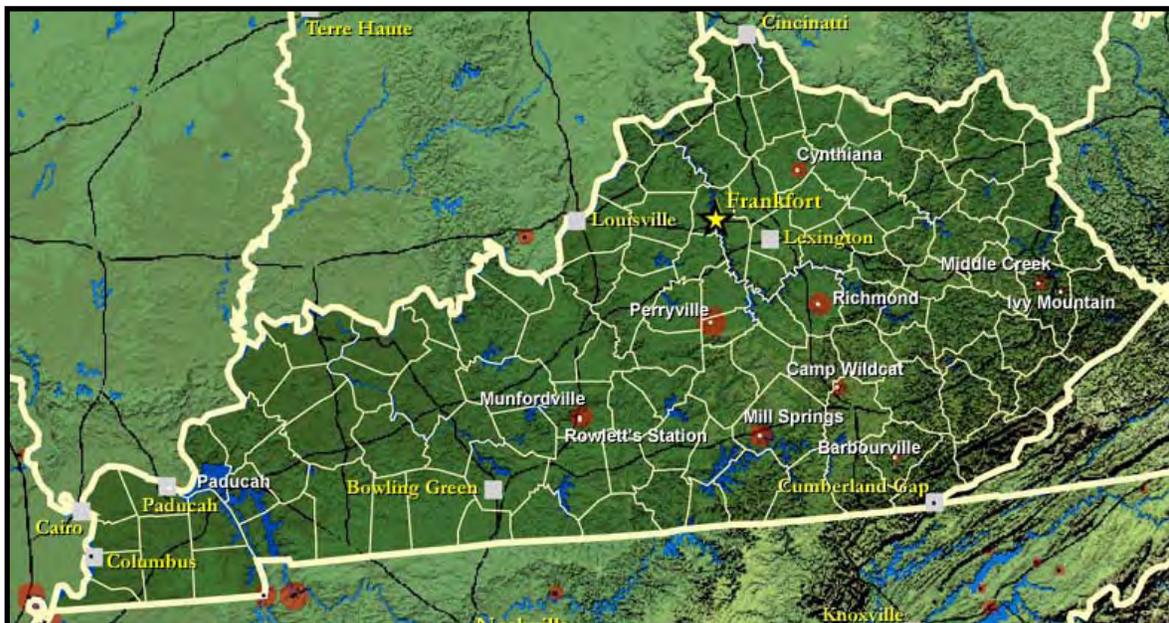


Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
I Critical Need	Mill Springs (KY006) Perryville (KY009)	Pulaski, Wayne Boyle
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	Cynthiana (KY011) Munfordville (KY008) Richmond (KY007)	Harrison Hart Madison
III Additional Protection Needed	Camp Wildcat (KY002) Middle Creek (KY005) Rowlett's Station (KY004)	Laurel Floyd Hart
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Barbourville (KY001) Ivy Mountain (KY003) Paducah (KY010)	Knox Floyd McCracken

Method Statement

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

Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of Kentucky battlefields in October and November 2005. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each principal battlefield (see Figure 2). The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. However, since 1993, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey techniques, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.¹ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC had completed its original assessments of the battlefields.

Using its refined methodology, ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of these battlefields (see Table 2). At all 11 battlefields in Kentucky, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases in the size of Study Areas, Core Areas, or both. However, it is important to note that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries are simply historical boundaries that describe where the battle took place; neither indicates the current integrity of the battlefield landscape, so neither can be used on its own to identify surviving portions of battlefield land that may merit protection and preservation.

¹ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007), <http://www.nps.gov/history/abpp/battlefieldsurveymannual.pdf>, October 2008.

Potential National Register Boundaries

Federal, state, and local governments, citizens, and historic preservation advocates need site integrity information when making funding, treatment, and management decisions about historic sites. In order to address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 2).

The Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary represents an assessment of a battlefield's current integrity. Surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries only when they judged that enough of the battlefield remains to convey its significance. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary will encompass the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary encompasses less land than identified in the Study Area.

Surveyors followed National Register of Historic Places guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity at the battlefields.² The PotNR boundary, however, **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**³ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

Figure 2: Boundary Definitions

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

The **Core Area** represents the areas of fighting on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire fall within the Core Area. Frequently described as "hallowed ground," land within the Core Area is often the first to be targeted for protection. The Core Area lies within the Study Area.

Unlike the Study and Core Areas, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary** represents an assessment of a Study Area's current integrity (the remaining landscape and features that survive to convey the site's historic sense of place). Because it is based on current integrity, the PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all, some, or none of the Core Area. Lands assigned PotNR boundaries should be considered worthy of further attention, although future evaluations may reveal more or less integrity than indicated by the ABPP surveys.

² For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

³ See 36 CFR 60.1-14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

The term integrity, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁵ While assessments of integrity are subjective, battlefields can have integrity only if they can be positively located through research and ground-truthing and if significant portions of the landscape’s historic terrain have not been substantially disturbed. Other conditions contribute to the degree of integrity a battlefield retains:

- 1) battle-period resources (e.g., buildings, roads, fence lines, military structures, and archeological features) and historic patterns of interconnecting spaces and relationships between and among those resources survive;
- 2) land use of the battlefield remains similar to battle-period land use; and
- 3) the battlefield’s physical features and overall character enable understanding of how the combatants moved through the landscape by associating surviving features with historical accounts of the battle.

Natural changes in vegetation—woods succeeding historic farm fields, for example—do not necessarily diminish the landscape’s integrity. Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do affect integrity; the degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape and destroyed historic features is critical when assessing integrity. However, some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity.

The Potential National Register boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the National Register of Historic Places and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), it did not receive a PotNR boundary. In cases where a battlefield was already listed in the National Register, surveyors were asked to reassess the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, to provide new information and propose new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain lands already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude previously listed lands that have lost integrity.

⁵ National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), 10. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.



Residential development of the Mill Springs Battlefield. Note the historic West-Metcalf House (ca. 1801) in the center background (beyond the portable toilet). New construction can impair a battlefield's historic setting and disrupt the visitor's sense of place. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.

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

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act⁷ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.⁸ Likewise, more detailed research and integrity assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the National Register or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark. New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

Seven Kentucky battlefields are already listed in the National Register or are designated National Historic Landmarks (see Table 4). At six of these listed battlefields,

⁷ 16 USC 470f.

⁸ 42 USC 4331-4332.

the PotNR boundary expands upon the existing National Register boundary. At **Perryville**, surveys recommend a smaller PotNR boundary than the existing National Historic Landmark boundary because portions of the battlefield have been converted from open, agricultural lands to residential lots. **Rowlett's Station** battlefield is not currently listed in the National Register, but it does appear eligible for listing. Three battlefields—**Barbourville**, **Ivy Mountain**, and **Paducah**--do not appear to have sufficient physical integrity to warrant a PotNR boundary. At no battlefield in Kentucky is the recommended PotNR boundary as large as the Study Area, indicating that a considerable amount of historic landscape has disappeared since the Civil War. **Camp Wildcat** retains the most intact land within its Study Area: 80.38%.

Questionnaires

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

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

Summary of Conditions of Kentucky's Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

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

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



Richmond Battlefield. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Boundary Type	Established/ Revised*	Acres
Barbourville (KY001)	Study Area	2008	940.11
	Core Area	1993	101.42
	PotNR	N/A	0.00
Camp Wildcat (KY002)	Study Area	2005	2,245.51
	Core Area	1993	710.34
	PotNR	2008	1,804.92
Cynthiana (KY011)	Study Area	2005	9,394.70
	Core Area	1993	1,061.33
	PotNR	2005	830.04
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	Study Area	2005	8,182.20
	Core Area	2005	258.60
	PotNR	N/A	0.00
Middle Creek (KY005)	Study Area	2005	1,462.19
	Core Area	1993	248.80
	PotNR	2005	288.09
Mill Springs (KY006)	Study Area	2005	4,434.58
	Core Area	2005	1,193.70
	PotNR	2005	1,749.35
Munfordville (KY008)	Study Area	2005	8,652.18
	Core Area	2005	769.78
	PotNR	2005	1,128.72
Paducah (KY010)	Study Area	2008	3,038.55
	Core Area	1993	162.90
	PotNR	N/A	0.00
Perryville (KY009)	Study Area	2005	16,664.86
	Core Area	1993	2,218.75
	PotNR	2005	9,765.92
Richmond (KY007)	Study Area	2005	9,706.73
	Core Area	2005	3,178.78
	PotNR	2005	1,209.87
Rowlett's Station (KY004)	Study Area	2005	2,267.74
	Core Area	2005	656.82
	PotNR	2005	969.43
* If the CWSAC's 1993 Study and Core Area boundaries were confirmed during this update, they remain listed as established in 1993. If the ABPP adjusted the boundaries based on research or refined survey methods, the year in which the revision was made is given.			

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield's *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, more than half of Kentucky's battlefields have experienced relatively little or only moderate changes to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years.⁹

Table 3. Condition Summary	
Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (3)	Camp Wildcat, Munfordville, Perryville
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (3)	Middle Creek, Mill Springs, Rowlett's Station
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (2)	Cynthiana, Richmond
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (3)	Barbourville, Ivy Mountain, Paducah
Battlefields that were not assessed (0)	None

Registration

The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Federal and state agencies use information from the National Register as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Properties listed on the National Register are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a NHL or NRHP battlefield also advances public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and encourages advocacy for its preservation. Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our nation.

As Table 4 indicates, seven Kentucky battlefields are already designated as NHLs or listed in the NRHP. Only two battlefields, **Perryville** and **Camp Wildcat**, were registered prior to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's study of battlefields in the early 1990s. The others were listed during or after the CWSAC study. Of the four

⁹ The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

battlefields not listed or designated, only one, **Rowlett’s Station**, potentially retains enough of its historic landscape to be eligible under the current criteria for listing.

The boundaries of those battlefields already designated or listed include more than 13,100.00 acres. Surveys conducted during this study indicate that additional lands – a total of about 3,500.00 acres – may be eligible to add to the existing NHL and NRHP listings. Table 4 compares the number of acres already designated or listed with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of the existing NHL or NRHP boundary.

Table 4. Existing Registration and Acres Potentially Eligible for Registration			
Battlefield	Existing NHL or NRHP Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Acres Unlisted but Potentially Eligible
Barbourville (KY001)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Camp Wildcat (KY002)	698.69	1,804.92	1,106.23
Cynthiana (KY011)	150.22	830.04	679.82
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle Creek (KY005)	233.43	288.09	54.66
Mill Springs (KY006)	813.97	1,749.35	935.38
Munfordville (KY008)	197.94	1,128.72	930.78
Paducah (KY010)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perryville (KY009)	10,058.59	9,765.92	0.00
Richmond (KY007)	980.92	1,209.87	228.95
Rowlett’s Station (KY004)	0.00	969.43	969.43
	13,133.76	17,746.34	4,905.25

Stewardship

In Kentucky, nonprofit organizations have led efforts to preserve Civil War battlefields, often in partnership with the Kentucky Heritage Council (the state historic preservation office). Of the eight battlefields where the historic landscape remains largely or somewhat intact, five – **Middle Creek, Mill Springs, Munfordville, Perryville, and Rowlett’s Station** – have nonprofit stewards. These stewards often have leveraged state or federal funds to purchase their holdings, but have retained control of the lands themselves. In comparison, the Federal government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky each own portions of only one battlefield. The USDA Forest Service and the

Laurel County Fiscal Court together control most of **Camp Wildcat**. The State owns significant portions of the **Perryville** battlefield. The Madison County Fiscal Court, which holds 597.00 acres at the **Richmond** battlefield, is the most prominent municipal battlefield landowner in Kentucky. Among the eight battlefields retaining some integrity, only **Cynthiana** is entirely in private, unprotected ownership.

Two of the three badly fragmented battlefields, **Ivy Mountain** and **Barbourville**, are recognized by small public holdings established to commemorate the battles. At **Ivy Mountain**, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet established a one-acre wayside that includes a monument dedicated in 2001 to honor the battle’s participants. At **Barbourville**, the city recently set aside 0.25 acres for interpretive displays about the battle. No historic land is protected at **Paducah**, but the battle is commemorated through interpretive markers.

In addition, the Kentucky Heritage Council holds preservation easements at **Munfordville, Perryville, and Richmond**. As part of its stewardship responsibilities as an easement holder, the Council periodically monitors each battlefield to ensure no changes incompatible with preservation and interpretation are made to the easement properties.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*			
Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Barbourville (KY001)	0.25	0.00	0.00
Camp Wildcat (KY002)	433.50	1,804.92	1,371.42
Cynthiana (KY011)	0.00	830.04	830.04
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	1.00	0.00	0.00
Middle Creek (KY005)	255.00	288.09	33.09
Mill Springs (KY006)	412.37	1,749.35	1,336.98
Munfordville (KY008)	219.00	1,128.72	909.72
Paducah (KY010)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perryville (KY009)	580.60	9,765.92	9,185.32
Richmond (KY007)	387.00**	1,209.87	822.87
Rowlett's Station (KY004)	47.00	969.43	922.43
All Battlefields	2,335.72	17,746.34	15,411.87

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

**An additional 210.00 acres are protected at Richmond, but have been substantially altered for use a golf course.

Public Access and Interpretation

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

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results indicate that all of Kentucky’s Civil War battlefields currently provide some degree of public interpretation and educational opportunities.

Table 6. Interpretation Summary*	
On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including a visitor center (3)	Mill Springs, Perryville, Richmond
Battlefields with public interpretation but no visitor center (8)	Barbourville, Camp Wildcat, Cynthiana, Ivy Mountain, Middle Creek, Munfordville, Paducah, Rowlett’s Station
Battlefields with no public interpretation	None
* For details, see each site’s Individual Battlefield Profile.	

Local Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. Nonprofit organizations step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, keeping history and preservation in the public eye, and working with landowners to find ways to protect battlefield parcels. Kentucky battlefields have several well-organized and visionary local groups that have built and maintained relationships with all levels of government, most notably the Kentucky Heritage Council, and other battlefield stakeholders.

The nonprofit friends groups identified in Table 7 are recognized as organizations dedicated *solely* to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of a specific battlefield or battlefields. All of the organizations listed in Table 7 formed or incorporated during or after the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's study of the early 1990s. The federal effort to call attention to Kentucky's battlefields was well received and acted upon in the Commonwealth. Other organizations with more general historical interests are not noted, but may also play important roles in battlefield preservation.

Table 7. Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group(s)	Year Founded
Barbourville (KY001)	None	
Camp Wildcat (KY002)	Camp Wildcat Preservation Foundation, Inc.	1994
Cynthiana (KY011)	None	
Ivy Mountain (KY003)	None	
Middle Creek (KY005)	Middle Creek National Battlefield Foundation, Inc.	1992
Mill Springs (KY006)	Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Inc.	1992
Munfordville (KY008)	Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve Project of the Hart County Historical Society	1996
Paducah (KY010)	None	
Perryville (KY009)	Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Inc.	1991

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Each battlefield profile contains the following information, as well as a map of Study Area, Core Area, and Potential National Register boundaries.

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

Barbourville (KY001)

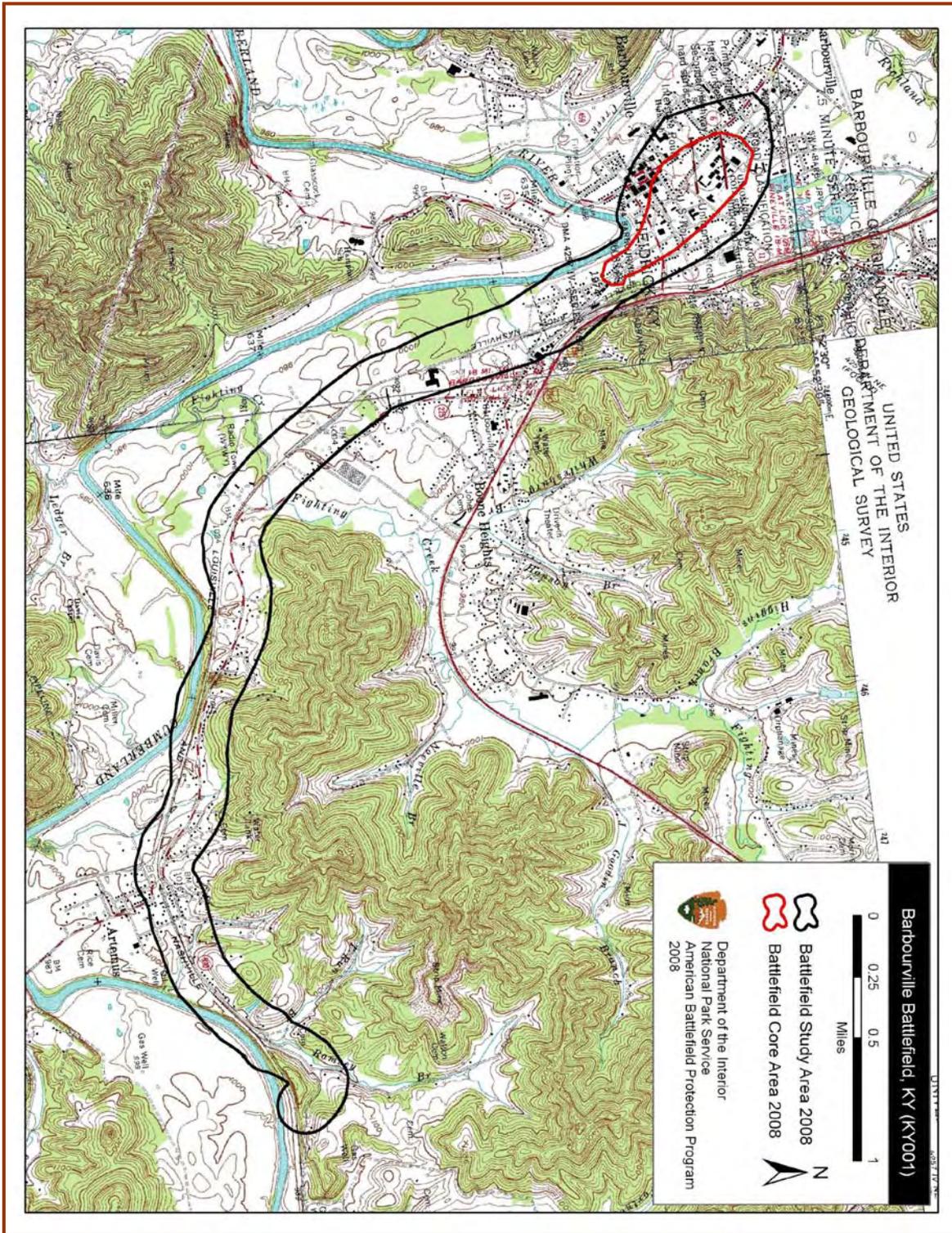
Location	Knox County
Campaign	Operations in Eastern Kentucky (1861)
Battle Date(s)	September 19, 1861
Principal Commanders	Capt. Isaac J. Black [US]; Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]
Forces Engaged	Home Guard (approximately 300 men) [US]; approximately 800 men commanded by Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	940.11 acres The new Study Area includes a portion of the Confederate approach route from Cumberland Ford (Pineville) to reflect the point at which the Union garrison became aware of the Confederate force's approach.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.25 acres City of Barbourville, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.25 acres
Management Area(s)	Battle of Barbourville Interpretive Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

The Barbourville battlefield is compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features. Commemorative opportunities exist.

Historical Designation

None



Camp Wildcat (KY002)

Location	Laurel County
Campaign	Operations in Eastern Kentucky (1861)
Battle Date(s)	October 21, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoepf [US]; Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer [CS]
Forces Engaged	Camp Wildcat Garrison and Schoepf's Brigade [US]; Zollicoffer's Brigade [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,245.51 acres The original Core Area at Wildcat Mountain was expanded to reflect USDA Forest Service archeological findings and historic research since 1993. A second Core Area was added to reflect fighting near Hazel Patch (confirmed through archeological investigation). The Study Area was increased to include both Core Areas and the approach routes of both armies.
Potential National Register Lands	1,804.92 acres
Protected Lands	433.50 acres Laurel County Fiscal Court (four land purchases donated by Camp Wildcat Preservation Foundation), 321.50 acres, fee simple USDA Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, 112.00 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	150.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Wildcat Mountain Civil War Battlefield, 150.00 acres Daniel Boone National Forest, 112.00 acres
Friends Group(s)	Camp Wildcat Preservation Foundation (1994)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center

- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website(s)
 - <http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/boone/districts/london/wildcat.shtml>
 - <http://www.campwildcatpreservationfoundation.org/>
- ✓ Other
 - Battle of Camp Wildcat video

Other Activities

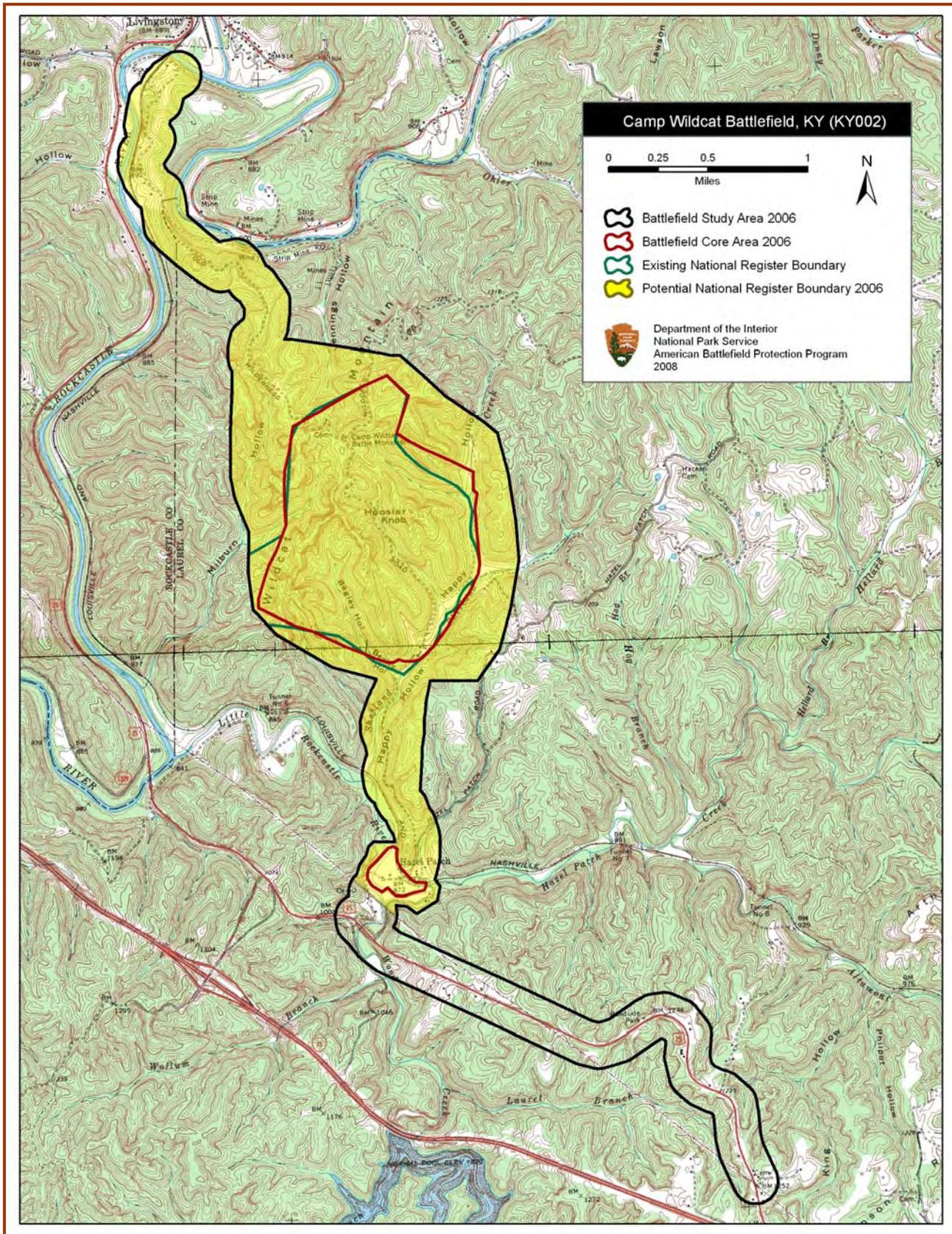
Preservation easements have been placed on acquired land.

Condition Statement

277.67 acres remain intact but unprotected at Camp Wildcat. The battlefield presents an opportunity for immediate preservation before residential development further diminishes the historic landscape.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1979)



Cynthiana (KY011)

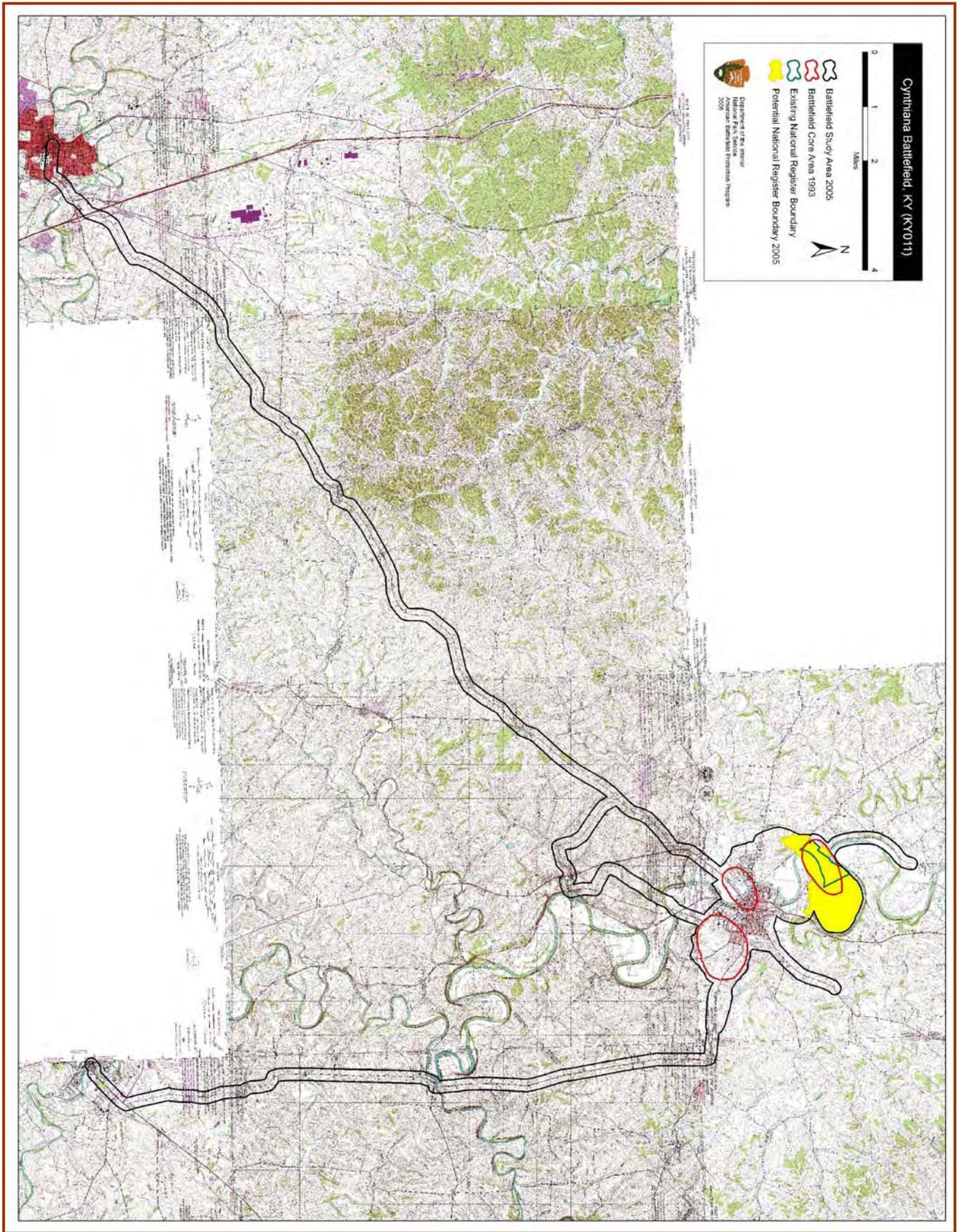
Location	Harrison County
Campaign	Morgan's Raid into Kentucky (1864)
Battle Date(s)	June 11-12, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge [US]; Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan [CS]
Forces Engaged	168 th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 171 st Ohio National Guard, Kentucky Harrison County Home Guards [US]; Morgan's Division [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	9,394.70 acres Adjustments to the original Study Area reflect the approach routes of Morgan's columns and more accurately portray areas of engagement and maneuver as determined through additional historic research conducted since 1993.
Potential National Register Lands	830.04 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website(s) Other

Condition Statement

More than 800.00 acres remain intact but unprotected at Cynthiana. The battlefield presents an opportunity for immediate preservation before residential development further diminishes the historic landscape.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1997)

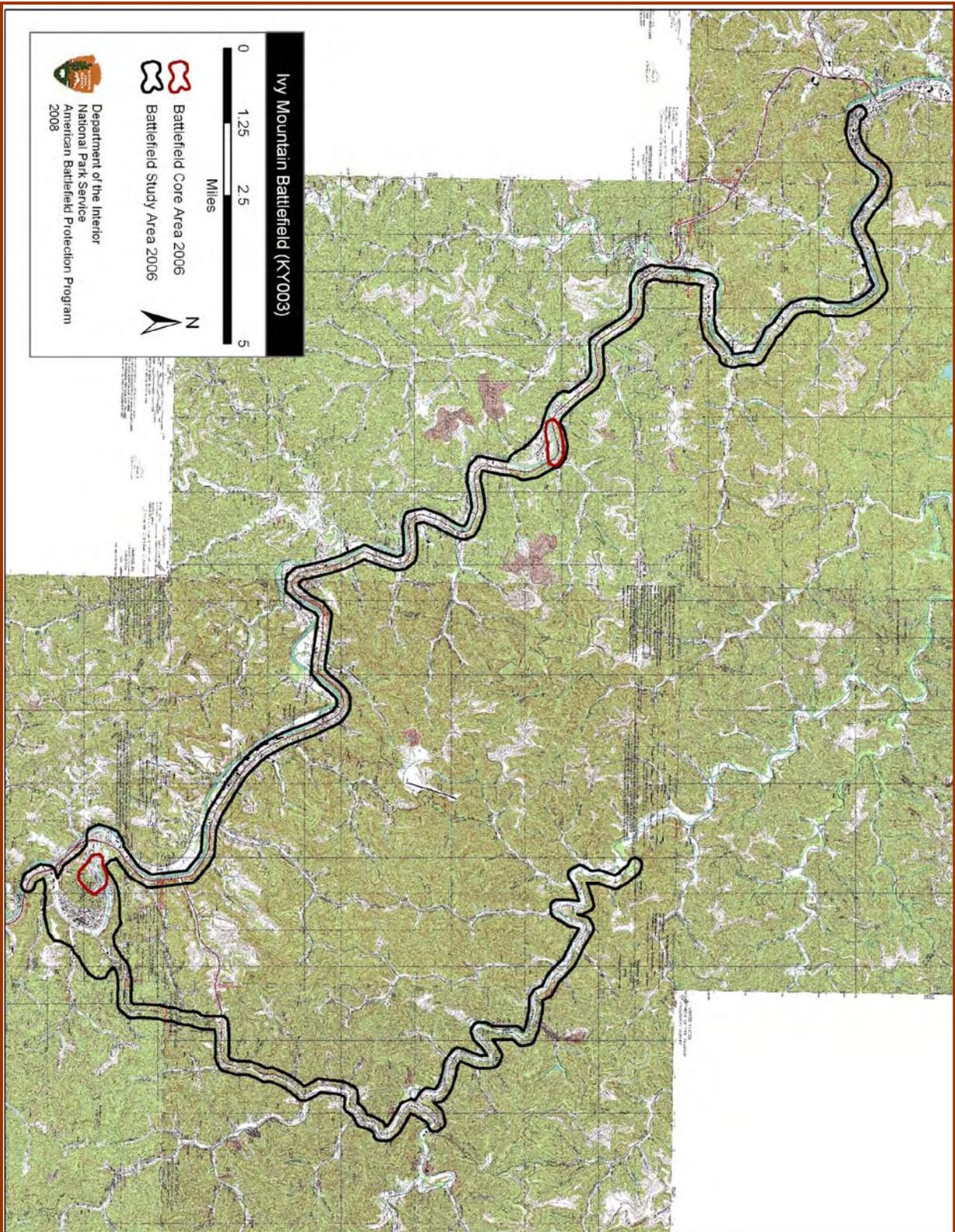


Ivy Mountain (KY003)

Location	Floyd County
Campaign	Operations in Eastern Kentucky (1861)
Battle Date(s)	November 8-9, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. William Nelson, Col. Joshua W. Sill [US]; Col. John S. Williams [CS]
Forces Engaged	Detachments from 12 Ohio and Kentucky units [US]; 9 infantry companies, 2 cavalry companies [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	8,182.20 acres The revised boundaries include approaches to, and action at, Piketon, Kentucky.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	1.00 acre Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1.00 acre
Management Area(s)	The Battle of Ivy Mountain wayside (Marker #164)
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website(s) Other
Condition Statement	The Ivy Mountain battlefield has been destroyed by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features. Commemorative opportunities exist.

Historical Designation

None



Middle Creek (KY005)

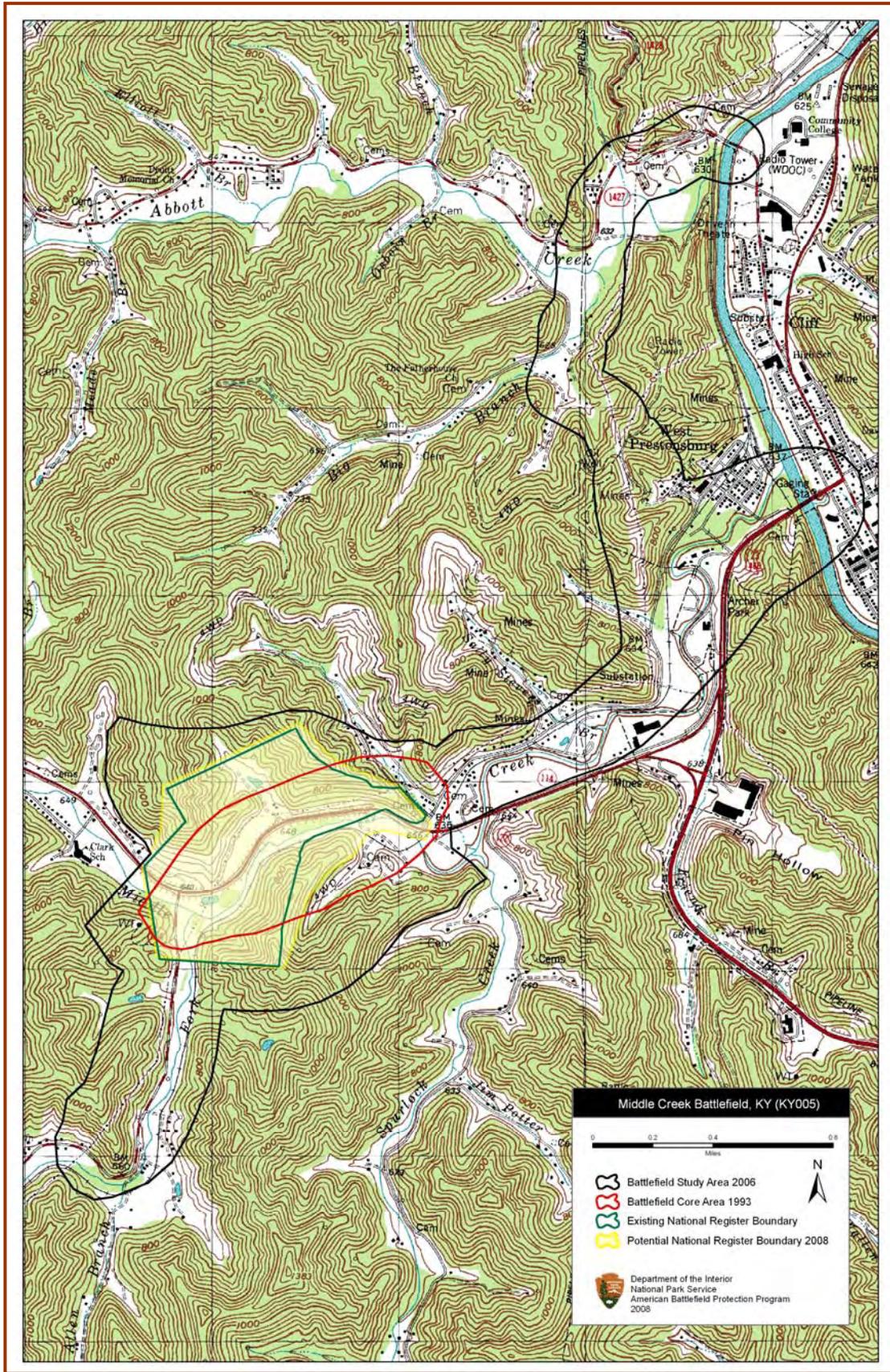
Location	Floyd County
Campaign	Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)
Battle Date(s)	January 10, 1862
Principal Commanders	Col. James Garfield [US]; Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall [CS]
Forces Engaged	18 th Brigade, Army of the Ohio [US]; Army of Southwestern Virginia [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,462.19 acres The revised Study Area includes the Union approach route from Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River.
Potential National Register Lands	288.09 acres
Protected Lands	255.00 acres Middle Creek National Battlefield Foundation, Inc., fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	10.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Middle Creek Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	Middle Creek National Battlefield Foundation, Inc. (1992)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website(s) http://www.middlecreek.org Other

Condition Statement

Middle Creek offers the opportunity for long-term, sustained protection and stewardship of its remaining battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (1992)



Mill Springs (KY006)

Location	Pulaski and Wayne Counties
Campaign	Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)
Battle Date(s)	January 19, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas [US]; Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden, Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer [CS]
Forces Engaged	Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf's Brigade, 1 st Division, Army of the Ohio [US]; 1 st and 2 nd Brigades, Crittenden's Division [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	4,434.58 acres The revised boundaries were expanded to more accurately reflect engagement areas and troop maneuvers as determined by archeological investigations conducted by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association since 1993, and to include the West-Metcalf House (a Confederate hospital and supply depot) south of the original Study Area.
Potential National Register Lands	1,749.35 acres
Protected Lands	412.37 acres Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Inc., 410.37 acres (18 separate land purchases), fee simple and with preservation easements held by the Kentucky Heritage Council Pulaski County Fiscal Court, 2.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	412.37 acres
Management Area(s)	Portions of the Mill Springs Battlefield National Historic Landmark
Friends Group(s)	Mill Springs Battlefield Association, Inc. (1992)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center

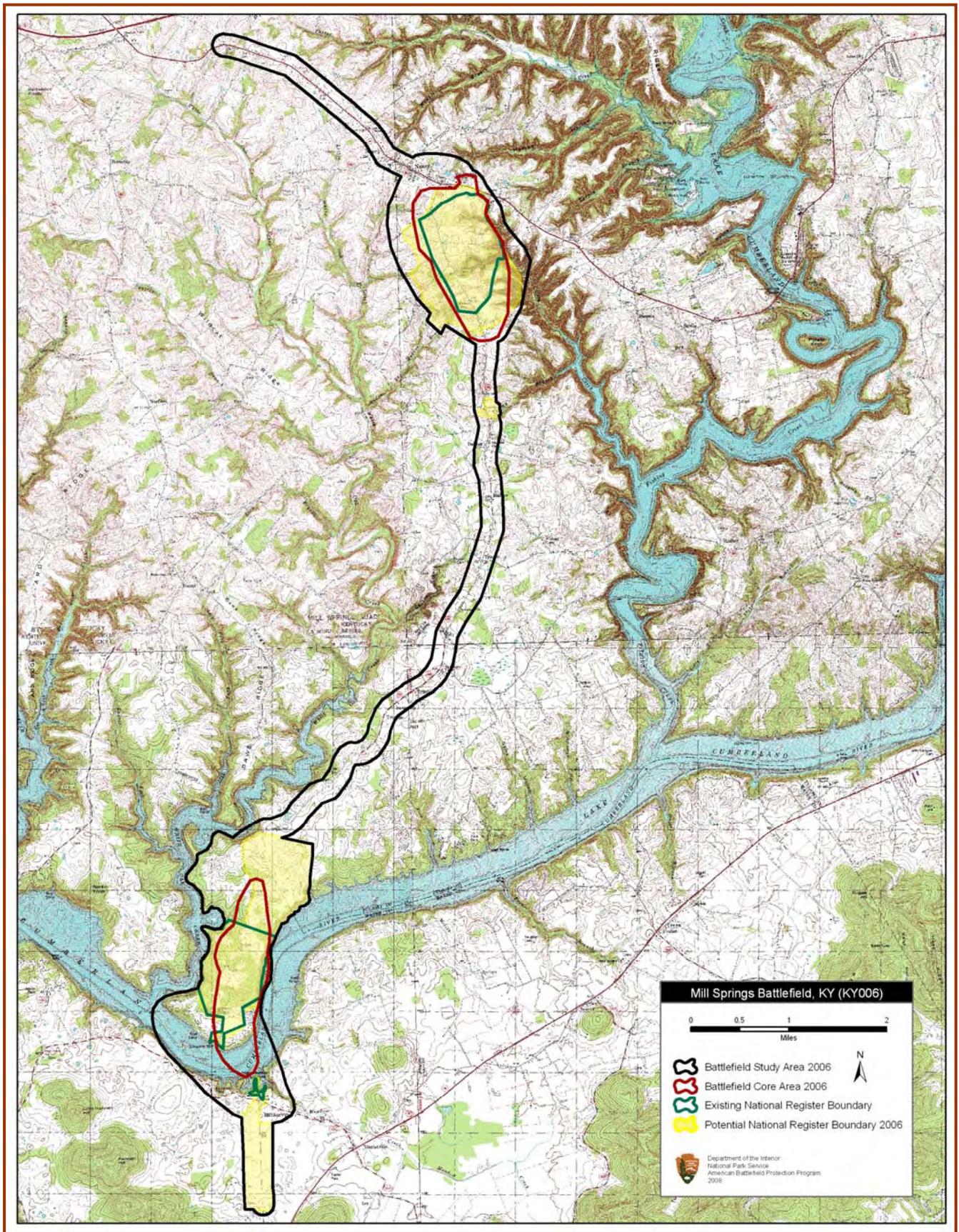
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website(s)
<http://www.millsprings.net>
- ✓ Other
Guided Immersion Tours, 4-6 Hours
Monthly Civil War Teas

Condition Statement

The Mill Springs is significantly more protected than it was in 1993. However, sustained efforts are still necessary to save more than 1,300.00 acres of intact but unprotected battlefield land.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (1994)



Munfordville (KY008)

Location	Hart County
Campaign	Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)
Battle Date(s)	September 14-17, 1862
Principal Commanders	Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, Col. John T. Wilder [US]; Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS]
Forces Engaged	Union garrison [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	8,652.18 acres The boundaries were adjusted to reflect more accurately the area of engagement and maneuver, especially two Confederate artillery positions on knobs south of the Green River, and to include the approach routes of both armies.
Potential National Register Lands	1,128.72 acres
Protected Lands	219.00 Hart County Historical Society, 85.00 acres, fee simple Kentucky Heritage Council, 80.00 acres, easement Civil War Preservation Trust, 47.00 acres, fee simple Hart County Fiscal Court, 7.00 acres, fee simple (transferred to Hart County Historical Society)
Publicly Accessible Lands	214.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve, with 2.25 miles of trails
Friends Group(s)	Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve Project of the Hart County Historical Society (1996)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased✓ Legislation<ul style="list-style-type: none">State appropriation for project development, \$100,000 (1997)✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

- ✓ Website(s)
<http://www.battleforthebridge.org>
- Other

Condition Statement

Munfordville, with more than 60% of its historic landscape intact, presents an excellent opportunity for immediate preservation before residential development further diminishes the historic landscape. Intensified local, state, and federal preservation efforts are needed through the next several years.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1997)



Paducah (KY010)

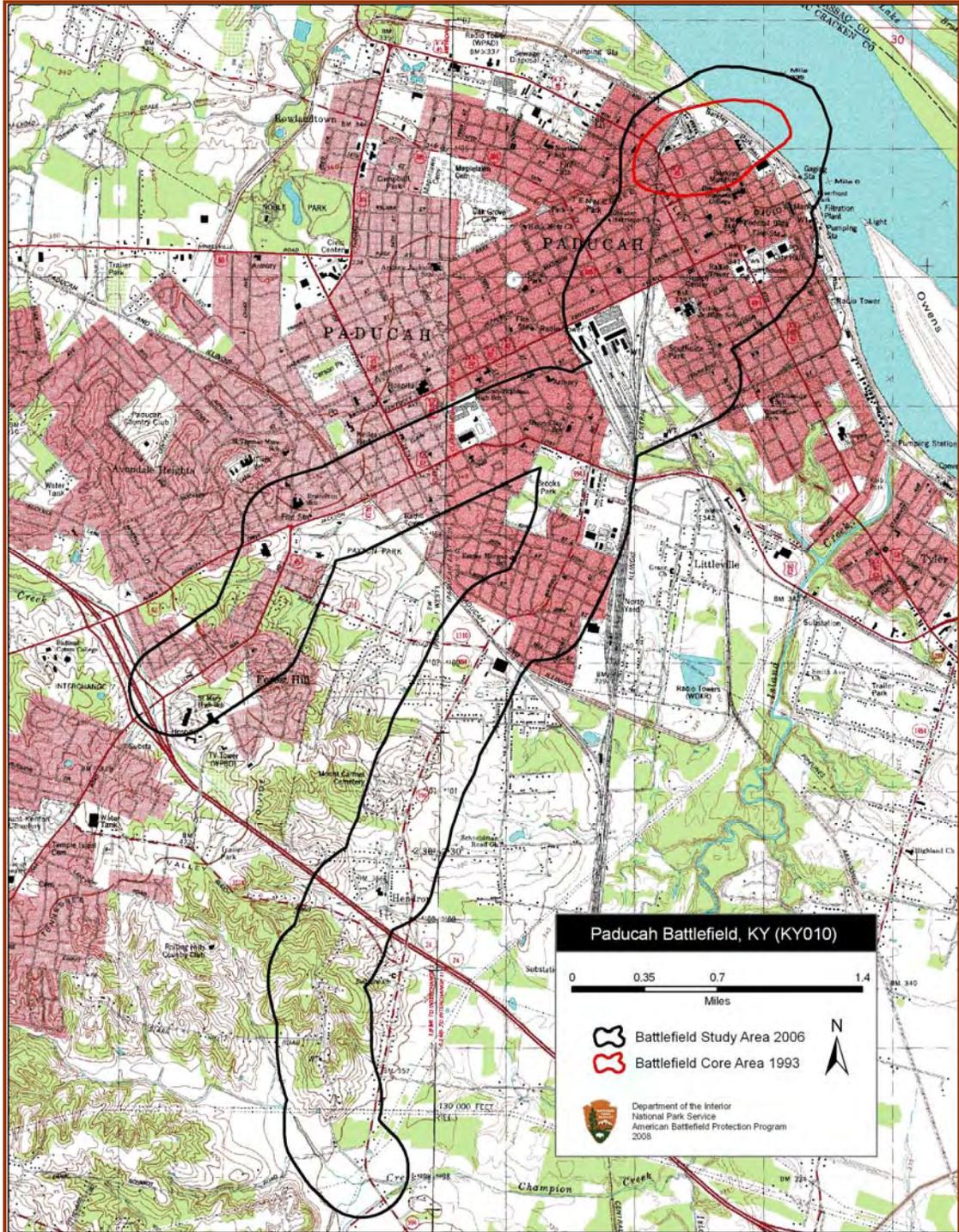
Location	McCracken County
Campaign	Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (1864)
Battle Date(s)	March 25, 1864
Principal Commanders	Col. Stephen G. Hicks, Lt. Cdr. James W. Shirk [US]; Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest [CS]
Forces Engaged	Union garrison (8 th Colored Heavy Artillery, 16 th Kentucky Cavalry, and Companies C, H, and K, 122 nd Illinois Infantry) and Gunboats: <i>USS Peosta – Tinclad Side Wheel Steamer</i> , <i>USS Paw Paw (Gunboat #31) – Tinclad Center Wheel Steamer</i> [US]; 3 rd , 7 th , 8 th , and 12 th Regiments, Kentucky Cavalry [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	3,038.55 acres The revised boundaries include a portion of the Confederate approach route into Paducah and that portion of the Ohio River where Union gunboats maneuvered and fired.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website(s) Other

Condition Statement

The Paducah battlefield has been destroyed by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features. Commemorative opportunities exist.

Historical Designation

None



Perryville (KY009)

Location	Boyle County
Campaign	Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)
Battle Date(s)	October 8, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell [US]; Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Ohio [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]
Results	Union strategic victory
Study Area	16,664.86 acres The boundaries were adjusted to more accurately reflect the area of engagement and maneuver, especially approach routes of both armies, as determined through historical research undertaken since 1993.
Potential National Register Lands	9,765.92 acres
Protected Lands	580.60 acres Kentucky Department of Parks, 580.00 acres, fee simple, including five parcels donated by the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association Kentucky Heritage Council, 0.60 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	580.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Perryville State Historic Site Sleet Town Site Trail Network
Friends Group(s)	Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Inc. (1991)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ AdvocacyCultural ResourceSurveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas✓ Visitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs✓ Website(s) <p>http://parks.ky.gov/findparks/histparks/pb/</p>

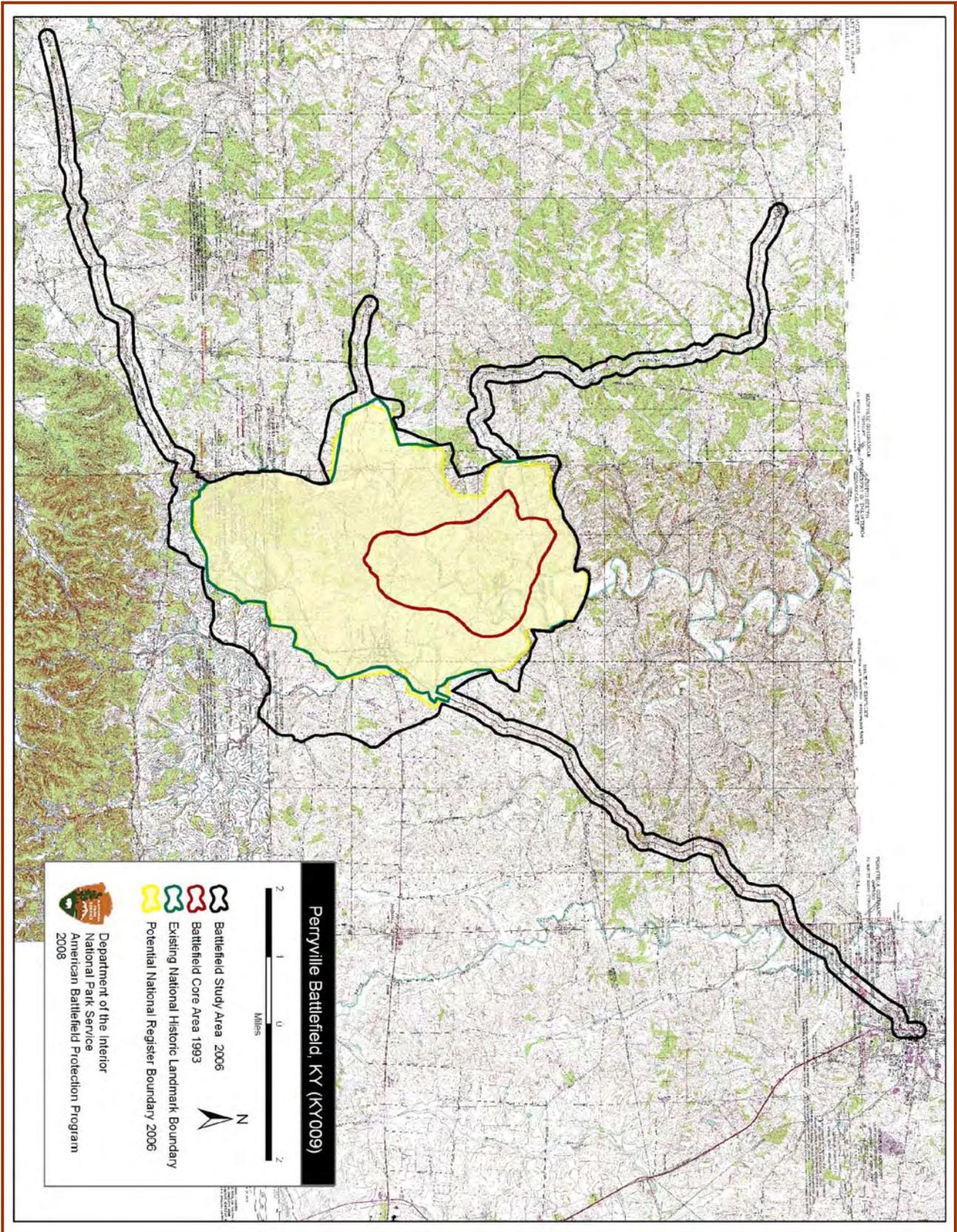
[http //www.battleofperryville.com](http://www.battleofperryville.com)
[http //www.perryville.net](http://www.perryville.net)
Other

Condition Statement

More than 58% of Kentucky’s largest battlefield remains intact. Perryville presents an excellent opportunity for intensified local, state, and federal preservation efforts through the next decade.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (1966)



Richmond (KY007)

Location	Madison County
Campaign	Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)
Battle Date(s)	August 29-30, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. William Nelson [US]; Gen. E. Kirby Smith [CS]
Forces Engaged	1 st and 2 nd Brigades, Army of Kentucky [US]; Army of Kentucky [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	9,706.73 acres Revised boundaries include ongoing actions from Morrill on the south to the Kentucky River on the north, and engagement areas in Richmond, at Arlington, and north of Arlington.
Potential National Register Lands	1,209.87 acres
Protected Lands	597.00 acres Madison County Fiscal Court 387.00 acres, fee simple (with preservation easements held by the Kentucky Heritage Council, plus an additional 210.00 acres, fee simple, that had been previously altered)
Publicly Accessible Lands	597.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Richmond Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	Battle of Richmond Association, Inc. (2001)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas✓ Visitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs✓ Website(s) http://www.battleofrichmond.org✓ Other Battle re-enactments

Other Activities

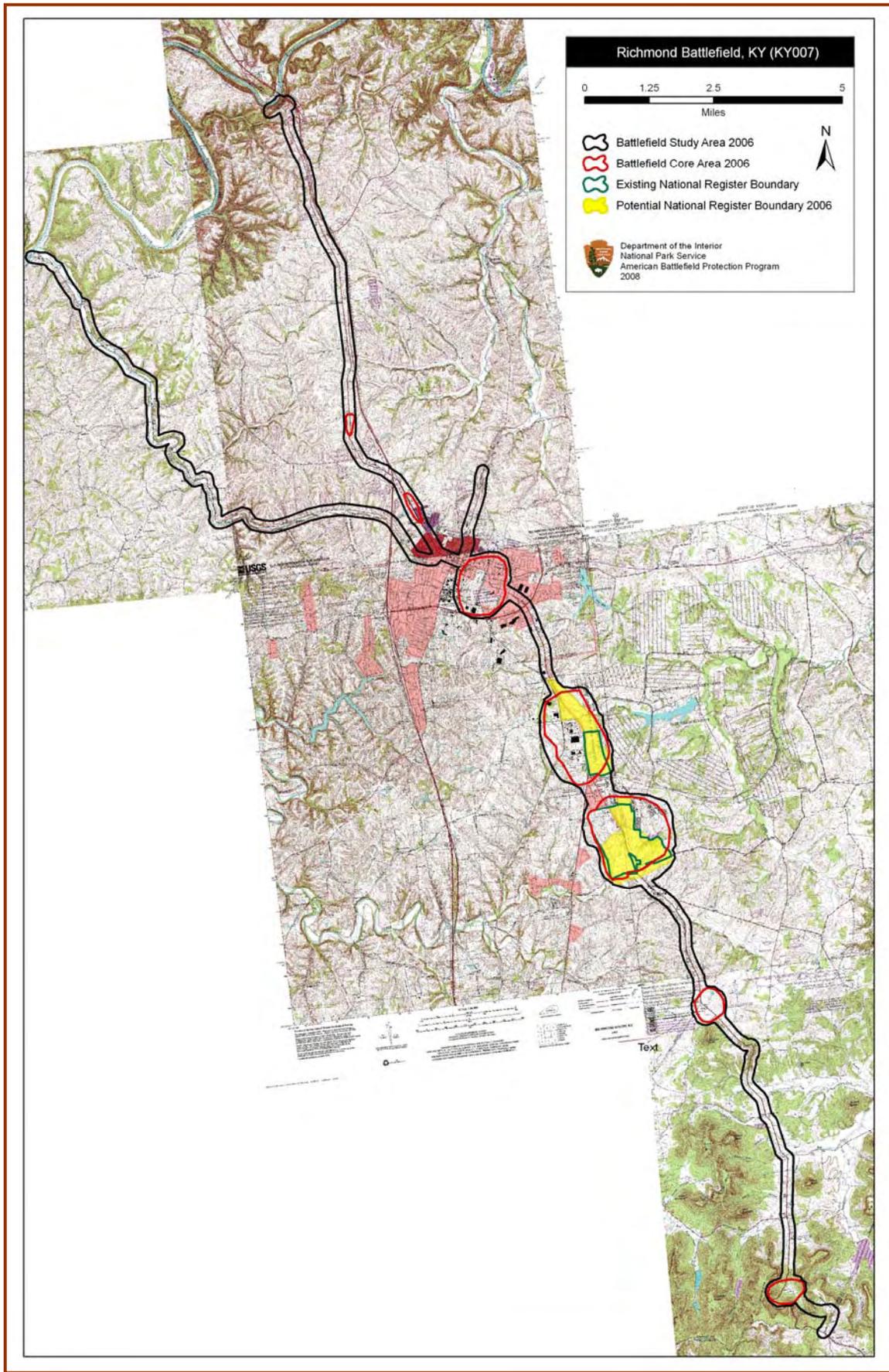
The Blue Grass Army Depot holds 603.00 acres of the battlefield and is actively working with the Madison Fiscal Court and the Battle of Richmond Association to preserve it. Mount Zion Church owns an additional 10.00 acres of the battlefield, and the historic church building itself.

Condition Statement

Richmond is significantly more protected than it was in 1993. However, sustained efforts are still necessary to preserve and interpret more than 820.00 acres of intact but unprotected battlefield land.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1996)



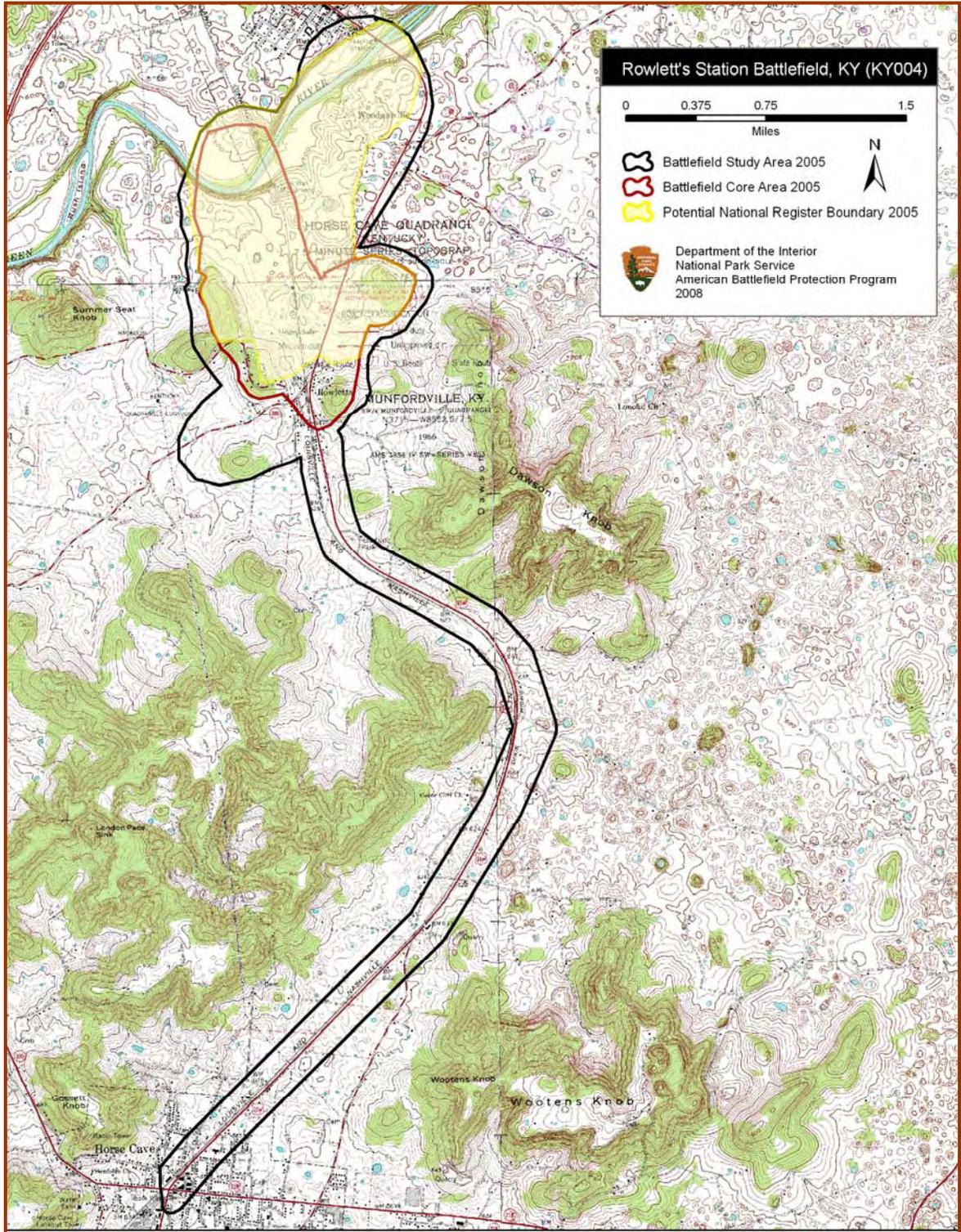
Rowlett's Station (KY004)

Location	Hart County
Campaign	Operations in Eastern Kentucky (1861)
Battle Date(s)	December 17, 1861
Principal Commanders	Col. August Willich [US]; Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman [CS]
Forces Engaged	32 nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment [US]; Terry's Texas Rangers, 7 th Texas Cavalry, 1 st Arkansas Battalion [CS]
Results	Inconclusive
Study Area	2,267.74 acres The revised boundaries were expanded to the west beyond the Green River to reflect fighting at the L&N Railroad bridge.
Potential National Register Lands	969.43 acres
Protected Lands	47.00 acres Civil War Preservation Trust, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	47.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve, with 0.50-mile trail
Friends Group(s)	Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve Project of the Hart County Historical Society (1996)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website(s) http://www.battleforthebridge.org Other
Condition Statement	More than 900.00 acres remain intact but unprotected at Rowlett's Station. The battlefield presents an opportunity for

immediate preservation before residential development further diminishes the historic landscape.

Historical Designation

None



Appendices



**Perryville Battlefield, from Captain Charles Lumsden's Battery (Alabama Artillery) position.
Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.**

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

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

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

An Act

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

(1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.

(2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--

(A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;

(B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and

(C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

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

(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and

(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

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

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;

(2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--

(A) by striking "Appropriations" and inserting "appropriations"; and

(B) by striking "section" and inserting "subsection";

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

"(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--

"(1) Definitions.--In this subsection

"(A) Battlefield report.--The term 'Battlefield Report' means the document entitled 'Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.

"(B) Eligible entity.--The term 'eligible entity' means a State or local government.

"(C) Eligible site.--The term 'eligible site' means a site--

"(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and

"(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.

"(D) Secretary.--The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.

"(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.

"(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.

"(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.

"(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(3)).

"(6) Reports.--

"(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.

"(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--

"(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;

"(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and

"(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

- “(7) Authorization of appropriations.--
“(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.
“(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000.”; and
- (4) in subsection (e)--
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “as of” and all that follows through the period and inserting “on September 30, 2008.”; and
(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and provide battlefield acquisition grants” after “studies”.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Preservation Groups

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

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

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

III. Public Access and Interpretation

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

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

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

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

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

If yes, NHL and ID Number

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

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

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

V. Program Activities

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

- 1) Research and Documentation

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

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

- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)

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

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

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

- 8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize a matching grant program to assist States and local communities in acquiring significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Congressionally-chartered Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$34.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG). These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of 14,741 acres at 59 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. Of the 54 battlefields these funds have helped, 3 are in Kentucky.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Mill Springs	I	201.21	\$1,374,237.29	\$1,396,750.00	\$2,770,987.29
Munfordville	II	.92	\$14,300.00	\$14,300.00	\$28,600.00
Perryville	I	54.00	\$76,475.00	\$77,817.72	\$154,292.72
Richmond	II	362.00	\$1,116,800.00	\$1,571,200.00	\$2,688,000.00
		618.13	\$2,581,812.29	\$3,060,067.72	\$5,641,880.01

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, State and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. ABPP has awarded nearly \$490,000 to Kentucky's Civil War battlefields. Much of the funding has gone to **Cynthiana, Mill Springs, Munfordville**, and **Richmond** battlefields in response to project proposals from those communities.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Cumberland Valley Civil War Heritage Association</i>	2000	Cumberland Valley Civil War Site Survey	\$21,300.00*
<i>Cynthiana-Harrison County Chamber of Commerce</i>	2001	Battles of Cynthiana National Register Project	\$6,000.00
	2003	Cynthiana Preservation and Management Plan	\$25,071.00
<i>Hart County Historical Society</i>	1998	Munfordville Interpretive Plan	\$20,000.00
	2001	Acquisition Plan for Unprotected Battlefield Lands [Munfordville]	\$19,800.00
<i>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</i>	1997	Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail	\$40,000.00**
<i>Kentucky Heritage Council</i>	1993	Statewide Battlefield Preservation Conference	\$2,000.00
<i>Land Between the Lakes Association</i>	1999	Preservation of Fort Henry and Associated Sites	\$30,700.00*
<i>Madison County Historical Society</i>	1998	Richmond Archeological Survey	\$25,000.00
	2000	Richmond Preservation Plan	\$25,500.00
	2003	Richmond Interpretation Plan	\$34,430.00
<i>Mill Springs Battlefield Association</i>	1992	Mill Springs Battlefield Protection Plan	\$19,950.00
	1993	Develop Battlefield Interpretation Plan	\$22,000.00
	1994	Staff to Mill Springs Battlefield Association	\$25,000.00
	1995	Staff to Mill Springs Battlefield Association	\$15,000.00
	1996	Mill Springs Battlefield Interpretation Project	\$16,000.00
	1997	Mill Springs Battlefield Interpretation Project	\$10,000.00
	1998	Archeological Investigations at Mill Springs Battlefield	\$15,000.00
	2002	Update of Mill Springs Battlefield Preservation Plan	\$8,000.00

	2005	Mill Springs National Register Boundary Expansion	\$6,657.00
	2008	Mills Spring Battlefield Interpretation Plan	\$41,200.00
<i>Perryville Battlefield Commission</i>	1993	Staff for Perryville Battlefield Commission	\$25,000.00
<i>Tebbs Bend Battlefield Association</i>	2008	Tebbs Bend Preservation Plan	\$36,112.00

Total ABPP Planning Grants to Kentucky Battlefields as of FY2008 \$489,720.00

* Project involved battlefield resources in Kentucky and Tennessee.

** Project involved battlefield resources in Kentucky and Illinois.



New interpretation kiosk at Middle Creek Battlefield. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2005.