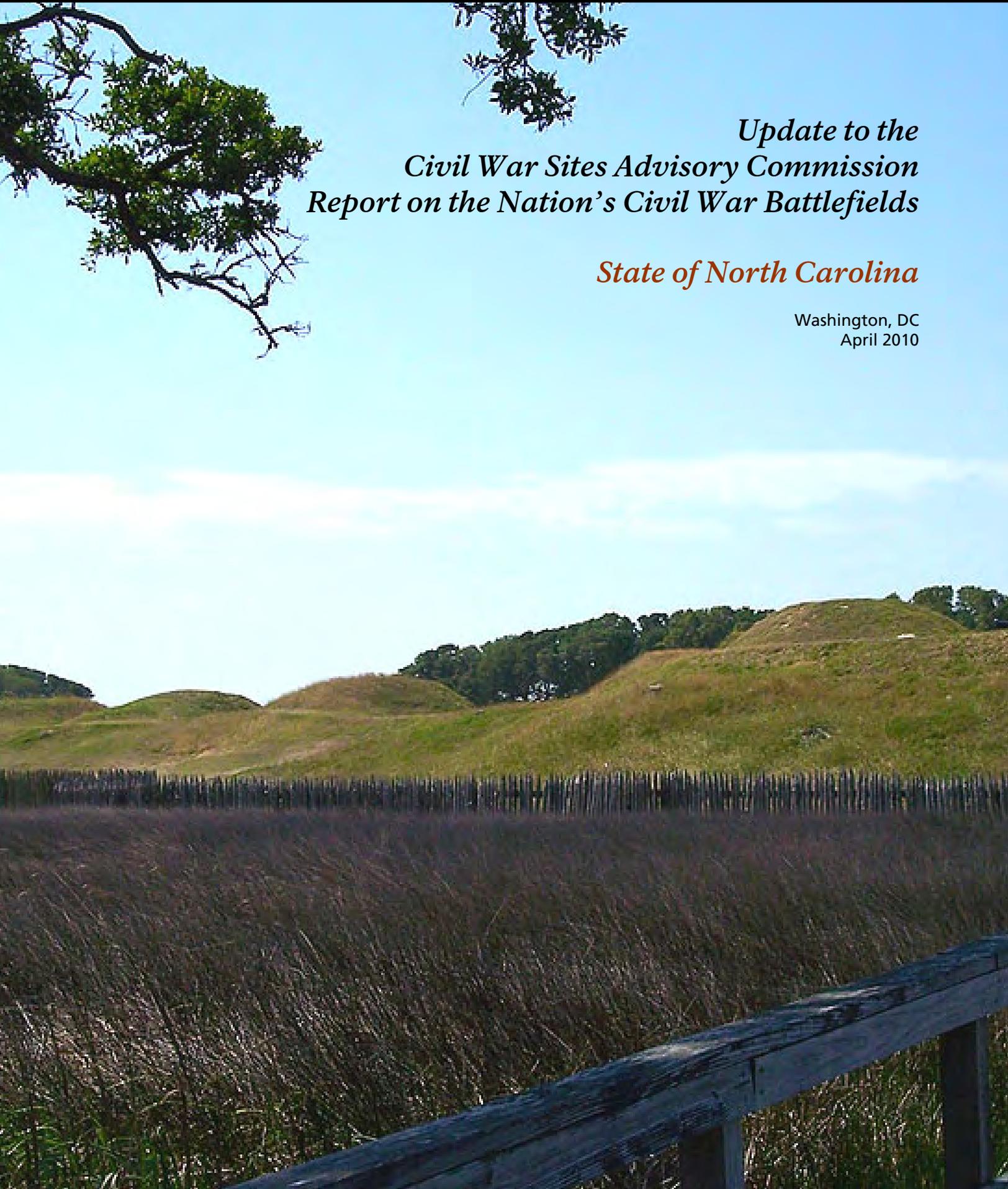




*Update to the
Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*

State of North Carolina

Washington, DC
April 2010



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

State of North Carolina

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

Washington, DC
April 2010

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 earthen battlements of Fort Fisher, now a state historic site. The Confederate stronghold was attacked repeatedly during the Civil War. It finally fell to Federal forces in January 1865. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

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Introduction

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

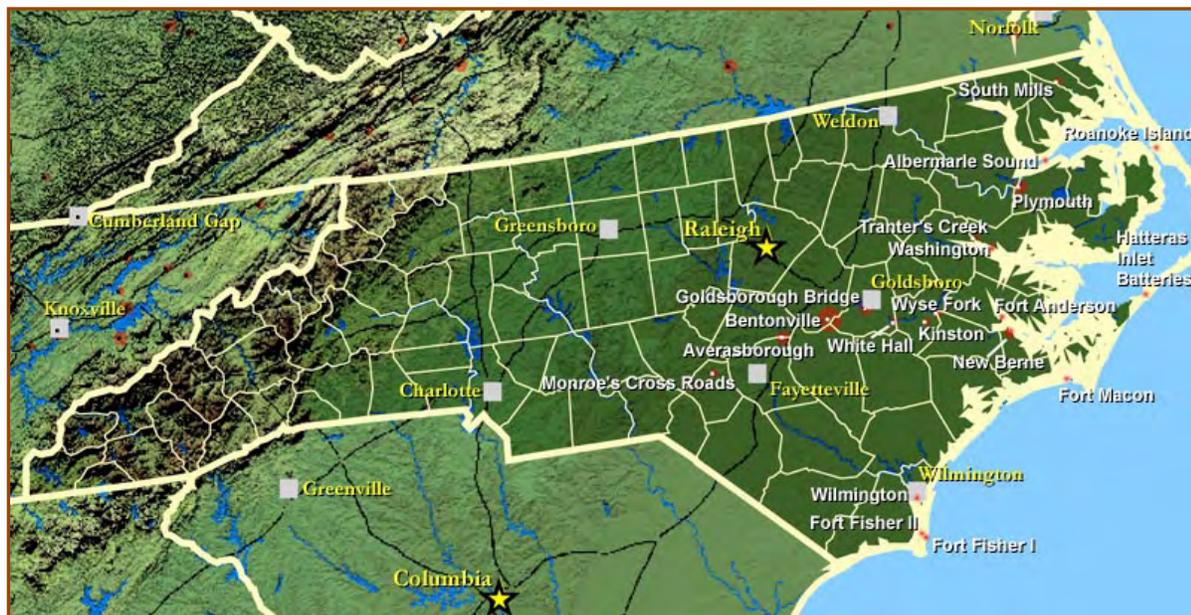
- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private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

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

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

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

Figure 1. CWSAC Battlefields in North Carolina.



Synopsis

There are 20 CWSAC battlefields in the state of North Carolina. Historically, these battlefields encompassed nearly 240,000 acres.¹ Today, about 173,000 acres, or 72 percent, retain sufficient significance and enough integrity to make them worthy of preservation.²

It is important to note that much of the war in North Carolina took place on water—the Atlantic Ocean, Albemarle Sound, the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, and numerous other navigable waterways. For battlefields with significant water components, preservation takes on a different cast. Identification and protection of shipwrecks and other submerged historic resources becomes a priority.

Since 1993, preservation and conservation agencies and organizations have doubled the amount of permanently protected Civil War battlefield land in North Carolina. Today, nearly 8,000 acres of land are permanently protected by governments and private nonprofit organizations (see Table 8). State agencies are primarily responsible for this outcome. Land trusts and battlefield friends groups are also playing significant roles. Opportunities to more fully protect these sites within the next decade remain good.

During its assessment, the CWSAC used a four-tiered system that combined historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine priorities for preservation among the battlefields. Nationwide, the CWSAC identified 50 top priority battlefields; only one, **Bentonville**, was in North Carolina. The CWSAC viewed these battlefields as the most historically significant of the war, the most endangered in 1993, and having a “critical need for action.”

The CWSAC assigned three more North Carolina battlefields to the second highest priority, those considered “opportunities for comprehensive preservation.” These were battlefields “in relatively good condition, [and] face few threats, but are relatively unprotected....”

The third priority included battlefields “that already have substantial historic land under protection and face limited threats,” but that needed “some additional land protection.” Six were in North Carolina.

The CWSAC’s fourth and lowest priority was for “fragmented” battlefields. The CWSAC explained, “While some lost battlefields are truly obliterated, important remnants of others still exist....” Although these sites “to varying degrees no longer convey an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle, they often remain important areas suitable for interpretation, museums, and commemoration.”³ In 1993, the CWSAC determined that ten North Carolina battlefields had been substantially compromised by post-war development.

¹Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 20 battlefields in North Carolina represent 239,655.57 acres.

²Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 20 battlefields in North Carolina represent 172,697.80 acres.

³Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993, 22- 23.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – First Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
I Critical Need 1 Battlefield	Bentonville (NC020)	Johnston, Sampson, Wayne

North Carolina’s only top priority battlefield from 1993, **Bentonville**, remains rural. Its landscape is remarkably intact. Scattered development exists within the battlefield, especially along its intricate road network, but the pace of development has remained slow. This has allowed the State to actively preserve historic parcels as part of Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site. Since 1993, the State has protected more than 1,200 acres. If the complimentary trends of slow, low-impact land development and State protection efforts continue, much more of this nationally significant battlefield can be saved within the decade.

Table 2. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Second Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible 3 Battlefields	Monroe’s Cross Roads (NC018) Roanoke Island (NC002) Wyse Fork (NC017)	Hoke, Cumberland, Moore Dare Lenoir, Craven, Jones

Of the three battlefields noted as being good opportunities for preservation in 1993, **Roanoke Island** has been most affected by development. Accelerating growth from Manteo has overwhelmed the battlefield so that only the western edge of the island and Croatan Sound still have integrity; however, comprehensive preservation of the battlefield is no longer possible. Much of the surviving battlefield is protected by the National Park Service and the State of North Carolina. A few undeveloped private parcels also remain. These parcels are the last unprotected pieces of the February 1862 battlefield.

Monroe’s Cross Roads and **Wyse Fork** survive in good condition. Most of the **Monroe’s Cross Roads** battlefield lies within the U.S. Army’s Fort Bragg Military Reservation. As long as the Army owns the military reservation, the battlefield will remain out of the path of private development. **Wyse Fork** is threatened by development associated with U.S. Route 70 and the proposed U.S. Route 70 Kinston Bypass. Immediate protection of **Wyse Fork** should be the focus of federal, state, and local efforts.

Table 3. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Third Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
III Additional Protection Needed 6 Battlefields	Albemarle Sound (NC013) Averagesborough (NC019) Fort Anderson (NC010) Fort Macon (NC004) South Mills (NC005) Tranter’s Creek (NC006)	Chowan, Bertie, Washington Harnett, Cumberland Craven, Jones Carteret Camden Beaufort, Pitt

The ABPP’s review of third tier battlefields in North Carolina found a mix of conditions. The battle of **Albemarle Sound** was a naval engagement entirely. The battlefield’s setting is diminished by development on the sound’s northern shoreline and by the State Route 32 bridge, which cuts across the battlefield’s Core Area. Beyond the need to avoid construction of future bridges through the battlefield, little other protection can be accomplished in the waters of the sound.

The third tier battlefield in the best condition and experiencing the most disquieting development pressures is **Averagesborough**. Residential development has begun to take hold within the battlefield. Farms that had been in agricultural use since the Civil War are being subdivided to accommodate new houses. Additional growth is expected within the next decade. At **South Mills** and **Tranter’s Creek**, the battlefield Core Areas remain in pristine condition, but surrounding land has been compromised by modern road construction and associated development. The ABPP believes that these three battlefields should be viewed as higher priorities for preservation.

At **Fort Anderson**, the areas of naval engagement and maneuver are still apparent, especially within the Neuse and Trent rivers, but little of the land portion of the battlefield survives. There is only limited opportunity for land protection, notably near today’s Jones Corner where the Confederates made their initial attack at Deep Gully.

The final third tier battlefield, **Fort Macon**, is protected. More than 75 percent of the battlefield is either part of Fort Macon State Park or within the waters of the Rachel Carson Estuarine Sanctuary in Beaufort Inlet. Today, preservation of the fort and conservation of its setting help to sustain historic and natural resources and offer outstanding opportunities for public education.

Table 4. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Fourth Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
IV Fragmented/ Destroyed 10 Battlefields	Fort Fisher I (NC014)	New Hanover
	Fort Fisher II (NC015)	New Hanover, Brunswick
	Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	Wayne
	Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	Dare
	Kinston (NC007)	Lenoir
	New Berne (NC003)	Craven
	Plymouth (NC012)	Washington, Bertie, Martin
	Washington (NC011)	Beaufort, Craven
	White Hall (NC008)	Wayne, Duplin
	Wilmington (NC016)	New Hanover, Brunswick

The ABPP confirmed most of the CWSAC’s assessments of North Carolina’s severely fragmented and “lost” battlefields. Only **Hatteras Inlet Batteries** and **White Hall** can be characterized as having good integrity. The remaining battlefields are fractured landscapes.

The battlefield associated with the naval action against the **Hatteras Inlet Batteries** is primarily located in the Atlantic Ocean. The land portion of the battlefield is protected within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Opportunities for further land protection are limited. The **White Hall** battlefield retains enough historic terrain and features to be reconsidered for preservation. About 70 acres of the battlefield are protected within Cliffs of the Neuse State Park. Further efforts to preserve land at **White Hall** may be most effective by targeting Core Area lands adjacent to the state park on both sides of the Neuse River.

Of the remaining fourth tier battlefields, all but **Plymouth** present limited preservation opportunities. Small but significant parcels may still be identified and protected at **Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Goldsborough Bridge, Kinston, New Berne, Washington, and Wilmington**. Except for the historic waterways used by the opposing navies, **Plymouth’s** landscape has been destroyed by significant changes in land use since the Civil War. **Plymouth** provides opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation.

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



Figure 2: The rural landscape of the **Bentonville** battlefield. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

Method Statement

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

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

Research and Field Surveys

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

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each principal battlefield in North Carolina (see Figure 3 for definitions). 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 methodology, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.⁴ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC had completed its original assessments of the battlefields.

Using its refined methodology, the ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of the battlefields (see Table 5). In North Carolina, 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.

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

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

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that enough battlefield land remained to convey the significance of the engagement. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area.

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.⁵ However, because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle, the ABPP did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological definition of “cultural landscape.” Lands outside of the Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**⁶ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its

Figure 3: Boundary Definitions

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

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

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

⁵ For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register of Historic Places properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997) (National Register Bulletin 15). 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.

⁶ 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.

significance.”⁷ While assessments of integrity are subjective, battlefields can have integrity only if they can be positively located through research and “ground-truthing,” and only 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:

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

Natural changes in vegetation—woods growing out of 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. Still, some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity. Often these post-battle “non-contributing” elements are included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with NRHP guidelines.⁸

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

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. . As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity. (See Tables 5 and 7 for boundary comparisons.)⁹

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal NRHP 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

⁷ National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992 Revised, 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division) [National Register Bulletin 40.] Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

⁸ The ABPP looks only at the battle- related elements of a cultural landscape. Post- battle elements, while not contributing to the significance of the battlefield, may be eligible for separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places on their own merits.

⁹ The ABPP’s surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

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 Act¹⁰ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.¹¹ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

Seven North Carolina battlefields are already listed in the NRHP or are designated NHLs (see Table 7). At each of these battlefields, the ABPP recommends a PotNR boundary of greater size than the existing NRHP boundary (although the PotNR may not trace the existing boundary exactly if previously registered land has lost integrity).

Questionnaires

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

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

¹⁰ 16 USC 470f.

¹¹ 42 USC 4331- 4332.

Summary of Conditions of North Carolina’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

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

As noted above, 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.¹² In some instances, new or additional research has sharpened historical understanding of battle events. Therefore, the ABPP determined that additional lands belong appropriately in the Study and Core Areas because they lend additional understanding to the battle story. The individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report provide additional information about the extent of and reasons for any revisions to the CWSAC Study Area and Core Area boundaries.

Table 5 lists the size of the three boundaries, as determined by the ABPP, for each battlefield. Because Civil War armies waged numerous battles in North Carolina over the same ground, the total number of battlefield acres in North Carolina is lower than a straight tally would indicate. Calculating for the overlapping areas of the battlefields, there are 239,655.57 total Study Area acres, 52,722.23 total Core Area acres, and 172,697.80 total acres likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in North Carolina.

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	30,946.17	14,214.01	30,946.17
Averasborough (NC019)	6,142.85	3,186.73	6,142.85
Bentonville (NC020)	31,694.42	4,269.43	29,795.40
Fort Anderson (NC010)	10,109.17	950.97	4,016.90
Fort Fisher I (NC014)	9,714.89	2,367.25	8,074.59
Fort Fisher II (NC015)	12,205.58	3,343.19	10,303.96
Fort Macon (NC004)	2,897.66	1,200.27	2,219.80
Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	1,990.46	602.36	514.17

¹² National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields* (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding “Selecting Defensible Boundaries.” While this document indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters,” the guidelines also state that “a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy.” See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	14,205.43	2,182.26	13,731.82
Kinston (NC007)	10,555.78	2,088.26	2,969.58
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	17,527.05	904.57	13,820.25
New Berne (NC003)	3,917.62	696.31	301.85
Plymouth (NC012)	3,280.45	1,113.05	1,599.65
Roanoke Island (NC002)	12,304.16	2,966.33	8,881.84
South Mills (NC005)	3,206.82	1,100.12	1,534.37
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	2,077.84	156.67	652.32
Washington (NC011)	26,775.05	4,720.98	18,074.04
White Hall (NC008)	7,274.28	376.10	5,015.85
Wilmington (NC016)	28,829.79	5,916.09	13,777.21
Wyse Fork (NC017)	17,308.31	2,683.75	12,011.47



Figure 4: A view from Nixon's Beach across the main area of engagement during the Battle of **Albemarle Sound**. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

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, 11 of North Carolina's 20 battlefields have experienced relatively little or only moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years.¹³

Table 6: Battlefield Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use and terrain is little changed (6)	Albemarle Sound, Averagesborough, Bentonville, Hatteras Inlet Batteries, Monroe's Cross Roads, Wyse Fork
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (5)	Fort Macon, Roanoke Island, South Mills, Tranter's Creek, White Hall
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (9)	Fort Anderson, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Goldsborough Bridge, Kinston, New Berne, Plymouth, Washington, Wilmington
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (0)	None

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As of 2009, nearly 9,500 acres at 7 North Carolina Civil War battlefields have been listed in the NRHP, including 3 that are designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).¹⁴ Based on the ABPP's findings of integrity, additional historically significant land could be added to those listings. The ABPP also found that portions of 13 other battlefields, encompassing some 163,200 acres of land and water, could also be eligible for listing.

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

Properties listed in the NRHP are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, DC. The sum of listed lands is 9,483.45 acres. Note that some National Register lands may have lost integrity since they were listed.

public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.¹⁵

Table 7 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 NRHP or NHL boundary. As noted earlier, several North Carolina battlefields overlap in land area. Therefore, the total amount of intact land potentially eligible for listing is lower than a simple tally of the data.¹⁶

Table 7: Existing Registration and Acres Potentially Eligible for Registration				
Battlefield	Designation	Potentially Eligible (PotNR) Acres	Registered Acres	Unlisted Acres
Albemarle Sound (NC013)		30,946.17	0.00	30,946.17
Averasborough (NC019)	NRHP	6,142.85	4,773.30	1,369.55
Bentonville (NC020)	NHL	29,795.40	3,663.80	26,131.60
Fort Anderson (NC010)		4,016.90	0.00	4,016.90
Fort Fisher I (NC014)*	NHL	8,074.59	190.25	7,884.33
Fort Fisher II (NC015)*	NHL	10,303.96	190.25	10,113.71
Fort Macon (NC004)	NRHP	2,219.80	28.40	2,191.41
Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)		514.17	0.00	514.17
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)		13,731.82	0.00	13,731.82
Kinston (NC007)	NRHP	2,969.58	584.06	2,385.52
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)		13,820.25	0.00	13,820.25
New Berne (NC003)	NRHP	301.85	99.00	202.85
Plymouth (NC012)		1,599.65	0.00	1,599.65
Roanoke Island (NC002)		8,881.84	0.00	8,881.84
South Mills (NC005)		1,534.37	0.00	1,534.37
Tranter's Creek (NC006)		652.32	0.00	652.32
Washington (NC011)		18,074.04	0.00	18,074.04
White Hall (NC008)		5,015.85	0.00	5,015.85
Wilmington (NC016)*		13,777.21	0.00	13,777.21
Wyse Fork (NC017)		12,011.47	0.00	12,011.47

**Individual shipwreck sites associated with these battles are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Cape Fear Civil War Shipwrecks Discontiguous District.*

That so many of the state’s Civil War battlefields survive appears to be due to a combination of factors: rural settings, the nature of naval battles, and protective ownership. The rural locations of **Averasborough** and **Bentonville** have seen a slower

¹⁵ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park (NPS) units, National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and listings in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Congress creates national park units, which are automatically listed in the NRHP. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the National Register.

¹⁶ Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 20 battlefields in North Carolina represent 172,697.80 acres.

pace of development than have other areas of North Carolina, giving the Averagesboro Battlefield Commission and the State time to purchase and permanently set aside historically important parcels. Numerous Civil War battles in North Carolina were principally naval engagements (the May 1864 battle of **Albemarle Sound** took place entirely on water). Of course, substantial portions of these historic sites are water, and the Federal or the State government often protects adjacent lands. Examples include **Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Fort Macon, and Hatteras Inlet Batteries**. At **Monroe's Cross Roads**, most of the battlefield is located on the U.S. Army's Fort Bragg Military Reservation, safe from private development pressure (although the Army's use of the field as an artillery training range has affected the surface of the historic landscape). Both land and water components can be included in site nominations to the NRHP.

Stewardship

The first public owners of Civil War battlefields in North Carolina were Federal agencies. In 1918, the United States Army set aside some 127,000 acres for a new military post, Fort Bragg.¹⁷ **Monroe's Crossroads** battlefield lay within the new post's boundaries. In 1937, the USDA Forest Service established the Croatan National Forest, which included features along the Neuse River associated with the **Fort Anderson** battlefield. In 1941, Congress established the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, making the National Park Service the steward of parts of the **Roanoke Island** and **Hatteras Inlet Batteries** battlefields. The military post, forest, and parks were not established with battlefield preservation and management in mind and only in recent decades have historic resources associated with the Civil War been the focus of federal management efforts at these sites.

The largest battlefield landowner in North Carolina is the State itself. Since 1969, the State has purchased or received land and development rights for 5,000 acres of battlefield land. While the land was set aside for different purposes—parkland, ecological preserves, coastal management—the net effect is that the State is the primary steward of Civil War battlefields in North Carolina.

North Carolina's best protected Civil War battlefields are **Bentonville, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, and Fort Macon**. The State has taken ownership of nearly 3,500 acres at these sites, saving for future generations the remarkable coastal fortifications of Fort Fisher, the masonry bastion of Fort Macon and its island setting, and the core field of the Confederacy's last stand in the East at Bentonville.

At **Averagesborough, Kinston, and Wyse Fork**, the State has worked with nonprofit partners and private landowners to permanently protect more than 680 acres through conservation easements.

Since 1994, non-profit stewardship efforts in North Carolina have increased. Local organizations and land trusts, notably the North Carolina Coastal Land Trust and the Conservation Trust for North Carolina, have saved a total of 765 acres at **Averagesborough, Bentonville, Fort Anderson, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Goldsborough Bridge, and Wilmington** by purchasing land or conservation easements. Used in conjunction with or instead of traditional fee simple purchase, conservation easements are becoming increasingly popular land protection tools. Private property owners are able to keep their

¹⁷ United States Army, Fort Bragg Military Reservation, Office of the Command Historian, "Fort Bragg History," <http://www.bragg.army.mil/history/fortbragghistoryshort.htm>

land and receive tax benefits for donating an easement, but future development of the land is prohibited.

Local governments also assume the responsibility of battlefield stewards. Brunswick County owns approximately 625 acres of the **Wilmington** battlefield (Town Creek action), within its new Brunswick Nature Park. Lenoir County owns 125 historic acres at **Kinston** and **Wyse Fork**. Wayne County acquired 31 acres at the **Goldsborough Bridge** battlefield and partners with the all-volunteer Goldsborough Bridge Battlefield Association to maintain and interpret the site. The City of Washington holds a conservation easement on 192 acres of the **Washington** battlefield.

Table 8 compares total lands protected by federal, state, local, and nonprofit entities in North Carolina.

Table 8: Summary of Battlefield Stewardship in North Carolina		
Steward	Battlefield at Which Land or Development Rights are Owned	Total Acres Protected*
Federal Government	Fort Anderson, Hatteras Inlet Batteries, Roanoke Island, Wilmington	1,270.19
State Government	Albemarle Sound, Averagesborough, Bentonville, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Fort Macon, Kinston, Monroe's Cross Roads, New Berne, Roanoke Island, White Hall, Wilmington, Wyse Fork	5,004.65
Local Governments	Goldsborough Bridge, Kinston, Washington, Wilmington (Town Creek), Wyse Fork	973.51
Nonprofit Organizations	Averagesborough, Bentonville, Fort Anderson, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Wilmington	733.98
Total		7,982.33

**Some protected parcels help preserve more than one battlefield, such as state-owned land at Fort Fisher, the scene of two separate battles. Acreage statistics count each parcel only once.*

Through the development of collaborative partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, civic organizations, nonprofit groups, and private individuals, significant protective measures have been and can continue to be effective in North Carolina. Opportunities for concerted action on the part of private landowners and land conservation groups are especially ripe at battlefields where most surviving lands are privately owned and unprotected, such as **Averagesborough, South Mills, Tranter's Creek, White Hall, and Wyse Fork**. For each battlefield, Table 9 compares the amount of land permanently protected from development against the total amount of land that remains intact but unprotected.¹⁸ This information may serve planners as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

¹⁸ The ABPP culled information about permanently protected lands from questionnaire respondents and numerous partner organizations. The data is not necessarily complete but provides an approximate idea of the amount of land protected at each battlefield as of 2010.

Table 9: Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*

Battlefield	ABPP PotNR Acres	Permanently Protected Acres	Unprotected Acres Remaining
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	30,946.17	129.90	30,816.27
Averasborough (NC019)	6,142.85	655.57	5,487.28
Bentonville (NC020)	29,795.40	1,272.56	28,522.84
Fort Anderson (NC010)	4,016.90	139.12	3,877.78
Fort Fisher I (NC014)	8,074.59	1,482.99	6,591.60
Fort Fisher II (NC015)	10,303.96	1,556.16	8,747.80
Fort Macon (NC004)	2,219.80	838.02	1,381.78
Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	514.17	31.14	483.03
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	13,731.82	568.33	13,163.49
Kinston (NC007)	2,969.58	143.54	2,826.04
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	13,820.25	264.25	13,556.00
New Berne (NC003)	301.85	27.05	274.80
Plymouth (NC012)	1,599.65	0.00	1,599.65
Roanoke Island (NC002)	8,881.84	787.56	8,094.28
South Mills (NC005)	1,534.37	0.00	1,534.37
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	652.32	0.00	652.32
Washington (NC011)	18,074.04	192.58	17,881.46
White Hall (NC008)	5,015.85	71.18	4,944.67
Wilmington (NC016)	13,777.21	1,849.62	11,927.59
Wyse Fork (NC017)	12,011.47	59.35	11,952.12

* Not all protected lands are included in the PotNR boundaries.

Public Access and Interpretation

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

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results, summarized in Table 10, indicate that 19 of North Carolina's 20 Civil War battlefields currently provide some degree of public interpretation and educational opportunities.

Table 10: Types of Interpretation at North Carolina Battlefields

On-site Interpretation*	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (13)	Averasborough, Bentonville, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Fort Macon, Hatteras Inlet Batteries, Kingston, Plymouth, Roanoke Island, South Mills, White Hall, Wyse Fork, Wilmington (Ft. Anderson action)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (6)	Albemarle Sound, Goldsborough Bridge, Monroe's Cross Roads, New Berne, Tranter's Creek, Washington
Battlefields with no public interpretation (1)	Fort Anderson

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



Figure 5: Interpretation at most battlefields in North Carolina includes a North Carolina Civil War Trails marker like the one seen here at **Goldsborough Bridge**. The successful trails program also has an online component (<http://www.civilwartraveler.com/EAST/INC/>) with additional historical information and tourism resources. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

Local Advocacy

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

While organizations with general historical interests may play important roles in battlefield preservation, the nonprofit friends groups identified in Table 11 are dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of a specific battlefield or battlefields. Of the eight organizations listed in the table, four have been established for decades. The others were formed or incorporated after the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission’s study in the early 1990s. This information indicates that the CWSAC’s efforts did help focus attention on the vulnerability of North Carolina’s battlefields, and did inspire action. Today, well-organized local groups can be found at **Averasborough, Bentonville, Fort Fisher I, Fort Fisher II, Fort Macon, Goldsborough Bridge, Kinston, New Berne, Wilmington** (Fort Anderson engagement), and **Wyse Fork**. Other local organizations are needed to lead protection efforts at North Carolina’s other imperiled battlefields. There remains a tremendous opportunity for grassroots activism on behalf of these unclaimed battlefields.

Table 11: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group	Year Founded
Albemarle Sound (NC013)	None	
Averasborough (NC019)	Averasboro Battlefield Commission, Inc. Bentonville Battlefield Historical Association, Inc.*	1994
Bentonville (NC020)	None	1986
Fort Anderson (NC010)	None	
Fort Fisher I (NC014)	Friends of Fort Fisher**	1960
Fort Fisher II (NC015)	Friends of Fort Fisher	1960
Fort Macon (NC004)	Friends of Fort Macon	1977
Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)	Goldsborough Bridge Battlefield Association	2006
Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	None	
Kinston (NC007)	Historical Preservation Group, Inc.	2002
Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)	None	
New Berne (NC003)	New Bern Historical Society, Inc.	1923
Plymouth (NC012)	None	
Roanoke Island (NC002)	None	
South Mills (NC005)	None	
Tranter's Creek (NC006)	None	
Washington (NC011)	None	
White Hall (NC008)	None	
Wilmington (NC016)	Friends of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson	2008
Wyse Fork (NC017)	Historical Preservation Group, Inc.	2002

*The Bentonville Battlefield Historical Association, Inc., has its roots in two earlier organizations: the Bentonville Battleground Association, formed in 1957, and the Bentonville Battleground Advisory Committee, established in 1961.
**The Friends of Fort Fisher was known as the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee, Inc., until 2009.



Figure 6: The Averagesboro Battlefield Commission, Inc., is one of the most successful friends groups in North Carolina. Since it was established in 1994, the Commission has negotiated purchases of land and easements that now protect more than 650 acres, has opened a battlefield visitor center and museum, and has provided numerous public interpretation opportunities at **Averagesborough**. Photograph by Joseph E. Brent, 2008.

Appendices

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

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

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

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

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

II. Preservation Groups

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

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

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

III. Public Access and Interpretation

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

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

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

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

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

If yes, NHL and ID Number

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

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

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

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number

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

V. Program Activities

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

1) Research and Documentation

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

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

4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)

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

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

7) Fundraising
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. Most recently, Congress showed its continued support for these grants through its reauthorization of this program within the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).

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

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,550 acres at 62 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. To date, four North Carolina battlefields have received funding through this program totaling more than \$2 million. All of the other battlefields listed in this update are eligible for future CWBLAG funding (with the exception of water areas).

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Acres Acquired	CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition
Averasborough	III	95.33	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 302,462.00	\$ 402,462.00
Bentonville	I	979.62	\$ 2,108,209.00	\$ 2,446,957.47	\$4,555,166.47
Kinston	IV	3.08	\$38,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$76,000.00
Wyse Fork	II	56.06	\$45,105.16	45,105.16	\$90,210.32
Total		1,134.09	\$2,291,314.16	\$ 2,832,524.63	\$5,123,838.79

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 more than \$200,000 in North Carolina.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Averasboro Battlefield Commission, Inc.</i>	1999	Averasboro Preservation Plan	\$26,000.00
<i>Bentonville Battleground Historical Association, Inc.</i>	1996	Bentonville Battlefield Protection Plan	\$26,151.00
	1996	Bentonville Battleground GPS Mapping Project	\$24,000.00
<i>East Carolina University</i>	1992	Survey of Shipwrecks at Fort Fisher & Interpretation and Management Plan	\$17,205.00
<i>Fort Fisher Restoration Committee</i>	1993	Exhibits at Fort Fisher Museum	\$22,500.00
<i>Historical Preservation Group, Inc.</i>	2009	First Battle of Kinston Interpretive Plan	\$36,250.00
	2003	Document and Preserve Civil War Battlefields of Lenior County	\$30,000.00
<i>New Bern Historical Society Foundation</i>	2000	New Bern National Register Nomination	\$17,000.00
<i>North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources</i>	2001	National Register Nomination for Civil War Shipwrecks in North Carolina	\$ 8,005.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants as of FY2009			\$207,111.00