



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

State of Tennessee

Washington, DC
December 2009



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U.S. Department of the Interior
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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 Thompson House, ca. 1835, a historic structure on the Spring Hill battlefield. The property, Oaklawn Plantation, is permanently protected by a conservation easement. Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2006.

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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 Tennessee 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 Tennessee.

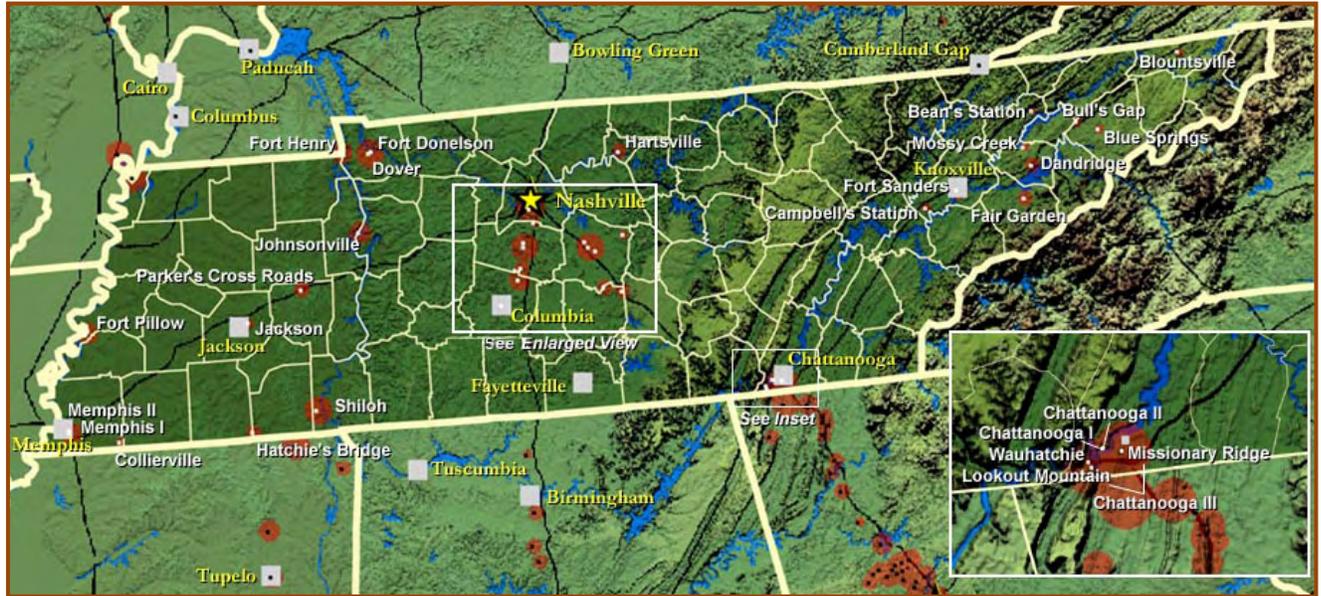


Figure 2. CWSAC battlefields near Nashville.



Synopsis

There are 38 CWSAC battlefields in the state of Tennessee. Historically, these battlefields encompassed about 386,000 acres.¹ Today, 115,000 acres, or about one-third, of these landscapes survive. These 115,000 acres retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.² At present, about 20,000 acres, or 17 percent, are permanently protected by governments and private nonprofit organizations. The remaining 95,000 acres are at risk.

There have been numerous notable successes in Tennessee since 1993, thanks in large part to support and funding from the State. More than 1,000 acres have been protected at two battlefields—**Chattanooga III** and **Columbia**. At least 100 additional acres have been protected at each of 12 other battlefields since 1993, including more than 800 acres at **Hatchie’s Bridge (Davis Bridge)** and more than 380 acres at **Parker’s Cross Roads**.³ In less than two decades, Tennesseans have saved 7,319.82 acres of their Civil War heritage.

There have also been prominent losses. **Brentwood** battlefield, in Williamson County, has suffered extensive land development since the early 1990s. Only 10 acres of this battlefield are permanently protected, within the Radnor Lake Natural Area and Wildlife Refuge. ABPP calculates about 1,300 more acres could be set aside to commemorate and interpret the battle. Further south, the march of commercial and residential development along U.S. Route 31 between Spring Hill and Franklin has had disastrous effects on three battlefields: **Franklin**, where the last rural lands of the battlefield have been bulldozed; and **Thompson’s Station** and **Spring Hill**, where housing subdivisions are rapidly eroding the historic landscapes. South of Knoxville, late-20th-century housing and commercial development has overrun the **Campbell’s Station** battlefield. Just one parcel of open land survives.

In June 2000, the Tennessee Wars Commission issued a statewide preservation plan for Civil War battlefields.⁴ The successful implementation of this plan, at all of the battlefields, is crucial to protecting surviving historic lands. To achieve success throughout the state, battlefield advocates will need to develop public-private partnerships, especially where development pressure is building in rural and semi-rural areas.

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; three in Tennessee. The CWSAC viewed these battlefields as the most historically significant of the war, the most endangered in 1993, and having a “critical need for action.” The CWSAC assigned five more Tennessee 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

¹Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 38 battlefields in Tennessee represent 386,232.56 acres. The Study Areas for the battles of **Chattanooga III**, **Wauhatchie**, **Fort Henry**, **Memphis I**, **Shiloh**, and **Hatchie’s Bridge** include an additional 15,800.63 acres of land and water in other states.

²Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 38 battlefields in Tennessee represent 115,835.07 acres. Another 5,908.86 acres of potentially eligible battlefield land extend into other states.

³The term “protected” indicates either lands purchased for the purposes of conservation and historic preservation by a government or a non-profit organization or lands for which development rights have been severed and are now held in the form of a perpetual conservation easement by a government or qualified organization.

⁴*Preservation & Interpretation Plan for Civil War Resources in Tennessee*, Looney Ricks Kiss and Preservation Partners, LLC, for the Tennessee Historical Commission and Tennessee Wars Commission (Nashville), June 2000.

and face limited threats,” but that needed “some additional land protection.” Seven were in Tennessee.

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.”⁵ In 1993, the CWSAC determined that 22 Tennessee battlefields, more than half of the state’s Civil War legacy, had been substantially compromised by post-war development.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – First Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
I Critical Need 3 Battlefields	Chattanooga III (TN024)	Hamilton; Dade, Walker, and Catoosa counties, Georgia
	Fort Donelson (TN022)	Stewart
	Spring Hill (TN035)	Maury

Of Tennessee’s top priorities from 1993, only **Spring Hill** battlefield remains imminently threatened. The battlefield continues to lose ground to residential and industrial development associated with the General Motors assembly plant and the growth of the town of Spring Hill and Williamson County. Still, about half of the battlefield’s Core Area and much of its Study Area to the south of the town and east of U.S. Route 31 remain rural and intact. Immediate protection efforts may yet save the remaining section of this disappearing landscape.

At the **Chattanooga III** and **Fort Donelson** battlefields, most of what survives is protected by the National Park Service and the Civil War Preservation Trust. The remaining intact but unprotected portions of the battlefields, such as the heights south of Dover at **Fort Donelson** and the undeveloped lands adjacent to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park in Chattanooga, need to be the focus of ongoing preservation efforts.

Table 2. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Second Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible 5 Battlefields	Brentwood (TN015)	Williamson
	Fair Garden (TN029)	Sevier
	Murfreesboro II (TN037)	Rutherford
	Parker’s Cross Roads (TN011)	Henderson
	Thompson’s Station (TN013)	Williamson

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

Of the CWSAC’s second tier battlefields in Tennessee, four—**Brentwood, Fair Garden, Murfreesboro II, Thompson’s Station**—have experienced, rapid, large-scale growth since 1993. None remains an opportunity for comprehensive preservation of its entire historic landscape. **Fair Garden** and **Thompson’s Station** are in the best shape. Immediate protection of those two battlefields should be the focus of federal, state, and local efforts. At **Brentwood**, two engagement areas retain integrity; the remaining landscape is built up. These last, significant portions of the **Brentwood** battlefield will likely disappear within the next five years without local support for protection and interpretation. At **Murfreesboro II**, the explosive growth of the City of Murfreesboro will rapidly eat away the battlefield unless immediate steps are taken to save remaining historic lands to the west and north of Stones River National Battlefield. **Parker’s Cross Roads** battlefield has experienced a slower rate of development since 1993, but has lost some historic lands, especially on the east of the Study Area. Sustained preservation efforts are needed throughout the battlefield’s Core Area and to the north and west.

Table 3. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Third Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
III Additional Protection Needed 7 Battlefields	Fort Pillow (TN030)	Lauderdale
	Hartsville (TN008)	Trousdale, Wilson
	Hatchie’s Bridge/Davis Bridge (TN007)	Hardeman, McNairy; Alcorn County, Mississippi
	Hoover’s Gap (TN017)	Bedford, Rutherford
	Jackson (TN009)	Madison
	Shiloh (TN003)	Hardin, McNairy; Alcorn and Tishomingo counties, Mississippi
	Vaught’s Hill (TN014)	Rutherford

The ABPP’s review of third tier battlefields in Tennessee found all seven battlefields in good or excellent states of integrity. **Hartsville, Hoover’s Gap, Jackson, and Vaught’s Hill** face accelerating change from rural to developed lands. The ABPP believes these battlefields should be viewed as higher priorities for preservation. Immediate protection efforts are needed to preserve their cohesive landscapes. **Fort Pillow, Hatchie’s Bridge (Davis Bridge), and Shiloh** are in rural areas experiencing limited development pressure. Each is substantially protected already, but ongoing efforts will be needed to complete the preservation of intact, historic lands at these three battlefields.

Table 4. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Fourth Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
IV Fragmented/ Destroyed 22 Battlefields	Bean’s Station (TN026)	Grainger
	Bull’s Gap (TN033)	Hamblen, Greene
	Blountsville (TN019)	Sullivan
	Blue Springs (TN020)	Greene
	Campbell’s Station (TN023)	Knox
	Chattanooga I (TN005)	Hamilton, Chattanooga
	Chattanooga II (TN018)	Hamilton
	Collierville (TN022)	Shelby
	Columbia (TN034)	Maury
	Dandridge (TN028)	Jefferson
	Dover (TN012)	Stewart
	Fort Henry (TN001)	Stewart; Calloway County, Kentucky
	Fort Sanders (TN025)	Knox
	Franklin I (TN016)	Williamson
	Franklin II (TN036)	Williamson
	Johnsonville (TN032)	Humphreys, Benton
	Memphis I (TN004)	Shelby; Crittenden County, Arkansas
	Mossy Creek (TN027)	Jefferson
	Murfreesboro I (TN037)	Rutherford
	Nashville (TN038)	Davidson
	Stones River (TN010)	Rutherford
	Wauhatchie (TN021)	Hamilton county Tennessee; Dade and Marion counties, Georgia

The ABPP’s research and recent assessments have also redefined many severely fragmented and “lost” battlefields in the fourth tier of CWSAC priorities. Of 22 battlefields considered low priorities in 1993, the ABPP found that half retain some or much of their historic features and landscapes. Among those with good integrity but steady threats are **Blue Springs, Memphis I, and Mossy Creek**. The landscapes of eight other “found” battlefields—**Blountsville, Bull’s Gap, Columbia, Dandridge, Dover, Fort Henry, Stones River, and Wauhatchie**—have been more severely compromised by modern development. Protection efforts at all these battlefields quickly need to target remaining historic parcels before the battlefields become unrecognizable.

Of the other 11 battlefields listed by the CWSAC as lowest priorities for preservation, the ABPP confirmed that they 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. In some cases, only previously protected areas of these fields endure, such as at **Johnsonville**. These battlefields provide opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation beyond what has already been saved and maintained. In other cases, such as **Campbell’s Station**, historically important land fragments may survive and may yet be preserved and interpreted, but overall the battlefields are ruined.

Because no survey data was collected for **Memphis II**, the CWSAC was unable to assign Preservation Priority rankings in its 1993 report. As part of the field research undertaken

for this update, the ABPP assessed conditions at the battlefield and assigned site boundaries. The battlefield lies entirely within the City of Memphis; only previously protected lands survive.

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 3: Open land at the **Blue Springs** battlefield. The view is taken from the position held by the left of the Union line during the battle. Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2005

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 Tennessee battlefields from November 2005 through March 2006. 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 the 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 in Tennessee, with the exception of **Memphis II** (see Figure 4 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 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.⁶ 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). For **Memphis II**, the ABPP researched and delineated new boundaries. In Tennessee, 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.

⁶ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007), <http://www.nps.gov/history/abpp/battlefieldsurveymanual.pdf>, October 2008.

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 6).

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 guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.⁷ 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.**⁸ 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 4: 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 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 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, 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. 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 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.”⁹ 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 National Register of Historic Places guidelines.

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 is already listed in the National Register, 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 be coterminous with lands already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity. (See Tables 5 and 6 for boundary comparisons.)¹⁰

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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The ABPP’s surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

the 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 Act¹¹ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.¹² Likewise, more detailed research and 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.

Thirteen Tennessee battlefields are already listed in the National Register or are designated National Historic Landmarks (see Table 6). At most of these battlefields, the ABPP recommends a PotNR boundary of equal or greater size than the existing National Register 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 Tennessee, representatives of 15 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 Tennessee's Civil War battlefields.

¹¹ 16 USC 470f.

¹² 42 USC 4331- 4332.



Figure 5: Fort Donelson National Battlefield, upper water battery. Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2006.

Summary of Conditions of Tennessee’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 (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. 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 Tennessee over the same ground—examples include **Fort Donelson** and **Dover**, the two battles of **Murfreesboro** and **Stones River**, and the three battles of **Chattanooga** and **Wauhatchie**—the total number of Civil War battlefield acres in Tennessee is lower than a simple summation of the Table 5 data would indicate. Calculating for the overlapping areas of the battlefields, there are 386,000 total Study Area acres, 87,900 total Core Area acres, and 115,000 total acres likely eligible for listing in the National Register in Tennessee.¹³

Table 5. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Bean’s Station (TN026)	5,347.21	668.61	N/A
Blountsville (TN019)	1,549.78	459.04	232.57
Blue Springs (TN020)	3,715.33	1,405.12	1,118.17
Brentwood (TN015)	9,589.14	1,367.26	1,346.71
Bull’s Gap (TN033)	12,405.25	603.93	3,205.43
Campbell’s Station (TN023)	11,258.68	814.55	N/A
Chattanooga I (TN005)	2,115.91	1,085.14	N/A
Chattanooga II (TN018)	6,445.71	1,244.07	N/A
Chattanooga III (TN024)	45,415.23	19,107.30	6,740.13
Collierville (TN022)	5,145.25	325.91	N/A
Columbia (TN034)	47,912.64	4,238.82	6,707.30
Dandridge (TN028)	12,276.33	4,583.26	5,076.05
Dover (TN012)	2,931.62	642.79	750.94

¹³ The Study Areas for the battles of **Chattanooga III**, **Fort Henry**, **Hatchie’s Bridge**, **Memphis I**, **Shiloh**, and **Wauhatchie** include an additional 15,800.63 acres of land and water in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The ABPP calculates that 5,908.86 acres in these other states are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Fair Garden (TN029)	10,310.31	1,371.74	8,167.08
Fort Donelson (TN002)	7,729.89	2,982.49	3,367.33
Fort Henry (TN001)	5,144.12	1,159.87	2,118.79
Fort Pillow (TN030)	4,470.33	423.09	4,427.04
Fort Sanders (TN025)	6,933.28	831.14	N/A
Franklin I (TN016)	14,386.10	2,605.65	N/A
Franklin II (TN036)	13,681.15	2,610.71	N/A
Hartsville (TN008)	8,044.71	679.95	7,507.25
Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)	5754.16	798.19	5,103.19
Hoover's Gap (TN017)	25,898.02	3,323.32	14,213.71
Jackson (TN009)	1,661.21	148.89	1,615.61
Johnsonville (TN032)	3,804.87	2,167.40	1,281.01
Memphis I (TN004)	19,818	9,286.44	12,170
Memphis II (TN031)	2,473.46	205.63	N/A
Mossy Creek (TN027)	9,046.80	5,210.26	3,959.48
Murfreesboro I (TN006)	8,639.61	328.82	N/A
Murfreesboro II (TN037)	7,174.05	799.52	1,335.30
Nashville (TN038)	39,422.50	3,840.14	N/A
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	7,716.82	1,287.34	2,664.48
Shiloh (TN003)	31,341.81	7283.32	22,539.79
Spring Hill (TN035)	7,034.77	2,278.37	3,204.75
Stones River (TN010)	15,087.32	5,148.66	3,121.01
Thompson's Station (TN013)	3,473.00	603.18	1,356.21
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	3,479.82	849.11	2,430.15
Wauhatchie (TN021)	11,457.05	2,001.37	7,129.61

**Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Tennessee. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of these battlefields as they extend into other states.*

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, 17 of Tennessee's battlefields have experienced relatively little or only moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features in nearly 150 years.¹⁴

Table 6: Battlefield Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (4)	Fort Pillow, Hatchie's Bridge, Shiloh, Vaught's Hill
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (13)	Blue Springs, Bull's Gap, Chattanooga III, Dandridge, Fair Garden, Hartsville, Hoover's Gap, Jackson, Memphis I, Mossy Creek, Parker's Cross Roads, Spring Hill, Thompson's Station
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (12)	Blountsville, Brentwood, Chattanooga I, Columbia, Dover, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Franklin II, Johnsonville, Murfreesboro II, Stones River, Wauhatchie
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (9)	Bean's Station, Campbell's Station, Chattanooga II, Collierville, Fort Sanders, Franklin I, Memphis II, Murfreesboro I, Nashville



Figure 6: The Carnton Association, Inc., cares for ten acres of the **Franklin II** battlefield, which include the Carnton Plantation house and the McGavock Cemetery, the largest privately-owned Confederate cemetery in the nation. Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2006.

¹⁴ 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.

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, only 13 of Tennessee's 38 battlefields have been listed in the NRHP as of 2009, and most of those listings do not include all of the land considered significant and eligible by the ABPP. The ABPP evaluated the integrity of the greater battlefield landscape. Isolated but significant fragments or features of battlefields may be eligible for listing in the National Register, but only as remnants, not as cohesive landscapes.

The ABPP found that portions of 27 battlefield landscapes may retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing. Given the growth in Tennessee since the Civil War, the ABPP found a surprising number of battlefields where most of the Study Area is intact. Among the most pristine are **Fair Garden, Fort Pillow, Hartsville, Hatchie's Bridge (Davis Bridge),** and **Jackson.**

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 National Register 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 on the National Register may also be eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.¹⁵

As Table 7 indicates, 13 of Tennessee's battlefields are designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), or are independently listed in the NRHP. Five have been designated or listed since the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's study of battlefields in the early 1990s: **Bull's Gap** (NHRP 1998); **Hatchie's Bridge (Davis Bridge)** (NHL 1991; NRHP 1998); **Hartsville** (NRHP 1998); **Johnsonville** (NRHP 2001) and **Parker's Crossroads** (NRHP 1997). The other eight battlefields were designated or listed prior to the CWSAC study. Of the Tennessee battlefields not listed or designated, the ABPP believes 16 potentially retain enough historic landscape to be eligible under the NRHP's current criteria for listing.

The boundaries of Tennessee battlefields already designated or listed include more than 12,700 acres.¹⁶ The ABPP's assessments, however, indicate that a total of about 121,700 acres, including previously listed properties, may be eligible for NRHP or NHL status. 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, NHL or

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

¹⁶ Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, the ABPP calculated that 12,721.00 acres among Tennessee's 38 battlefields are currently listed in the National Register. Note also that some National Register lands may have lost integrity since they were listed.

NPS boundary. As noted earlier, many Tennessee battlefields overlap in land area. Therefore, the total amount of intact land potentially eligible for listing is lower than a simple summation of the Table 7 data.

Table 7: Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered

Battlefield Acres	Designation	PotNR Acres	Registered Acres	Unlisted Acres
Bean's Station (TN026)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Blountsville (TN019)		232.57	0.00	232.57
Blue Springs (TN020)		1,118.17	0.00	1,118.17
Brentwood (TN015)		1,346.71	0.00	1,346.71
Bull's Gap (TN033)	NRHP	3,205.43	37.31	3,168.12
Campbell's Station (TN023)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Chattanooga I (TN005)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Chattanooga II (TN018)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Chattanooga III (TN024)	NPS	6,740.13	3,125.00	3,615.13
Collierville (TN022)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Columbia (TN034)		6,707.30	0.00	6,707.3
Dandridge (TN028)		5,076.05	0.00	5,073.67
Dover (TN012)		750.94	0.00	750.94
Fair Garden (TN029)		8,167.08	0.00	7,339.83
Fort Donelson (TN002)	NPS	3,367.33	547.28	2,820.15
Fort Henry (TN001)	NRHP	2,118.79	606.82	1,511.97
Fort Pillow (TN030)	NHL	4,427.04	1,500.00	2,927.04
Fort Sanders (TN025)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Franklin I (TN016)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Franklin II (TN036)	NHL	N/A	159.48	0.00
Hartsville (TN008)	NRHP	7,507.25	248.62	7,258.82
Hatchie's Bridge (TN007)	NHL and NRHP	5,103.19	601.37	4,501.82
Hoover's Gap (TN017)		14,213.71	0.00	14,213.71
Jackson (TN009)		1,615.61	0.00	1,615.61
Johnsonville (TN032)	NRHP	1,281.01	38.5	1,246.62
Memphis I (TN004)		12,170.00	0.00	12,170.00
Memphis II (TN031)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Mossy Creek (TN027)		3,959.48	0.00	3,959.48
Murfreesboro I (TN006)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Murfreesboro II (TN037)		1,335.30	0.00	1,335.30
Nashville (TN038)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)		2,664.48	1,059.33	1,605.15
Shiloh (TN003)		22,539.79	4,156.42	18,383.38
Spring Hill (TN035)		3,204.75	0.00	3,204.75
Stones River (TN010)	NPS	3,121.01	640.79	2,480.22
Thompson's Station (TN013)		1,356.21	0.00	1,356.21
Vaught's Hill (TN014)		2,430.15	0.00	2,430.15
Wauhatchie (TN021)		7,129.61	0.00	7,129.61

**Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Tennessee. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of these battlefields as they extend into other states.*

Stewardship

Tennessee offers a model for successful cooperative Civil War battlefield stewardship, with preservation achievements notable at all levels of government – federal, state and local – and made possible through the efforts of many private nonprofit organizations. Together these public and private groups have created a partnership network that supports efforts to protect Civil War battle sites throughout the state. Today, 20,426.29 acres have been set aside permanently. Public-private partnerships, have saved one-third of those lands, some 7,319.82 acres, in just the past 16 years. A good deal of the credit for this remarkable rate of land conservation goes to the Tennessee Wars Commission, an arm of the Tennessee Historical Commission established in 1994. Created to “coordinate planning, preservation and promotion of the structures, buildings, sites and battlefields of Tennessee associated with the French and Indian War, American Revolution, War of 1812, U.S.-Mexican War, and the War Between the States,”¹⁷ the Wars Commission continues to fulfill its mission by working with battlefield landowners, local governments, the state legislature and other state agencies, the Federal government, and private nonprofit organizations to protect these sites.

At the Federal level, the National Park Service currently owns more than 42 percent of all protected battlefield land in Tennessee. This land includes properties associated with parks created with the preservation and interpretation of Civil War history as their primary objectives – Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (3,120 acres for Chattanooga); Fort Donelson National Battlefield (552 acres); Stones River National Battlefield (622.53 acres); and Shiloh National Military Park (4,115.75 acres). Federal holdings in Tennessee also include portions of the **Fort Henry** and **Fort Donelson** battlefields, managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service as part of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

Through its American Battlefield Protection Program, the Federal government also provides grants and technical advice to communities working to preserve battlefields. The ABPP has two grant programs: planning grants and land acquisition grants.

Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. The has awarded \$511,467 to proponents of Tennessee’s Civil War battlefields.

¹⁷ Tennessee Code Annotated, Sec. 4-11-50.

Table 8: American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites</i>	1996	Interpretive Signage For Clamored Cove	\$8,000.00
<i>Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission</i>	1995	Protection Strategies Associated with the Civil War in the Chattanooga Area	\$7,000.00
<i>City of Franklin</i>	1997	Carter House Area Preservation Plan	\$11,500.00
<i>City of Franklin</i>	1992	Preservation Conference/Stabilization of Fort Granger	\$9,000.00
<i>Cumberland Valley Civil War Heritage Association</i>	2000	Cumberland Valley Civil War Site Survey	\$21,300.00
<i>Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation</i>	2000	Davis Bridge Preservation Plan	\$30,200.00
<i>Franklin Battlefield, Inc.</i>	1993	Self-guided Driving Tour Brochure	\$7,640.00
<i>Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc.</i>	1997	Preservation Management for Moccasin Bend	\$20,000.00
<i>General N.B. Forrest Historical Society</i>	1999	Parkers Crossroads Interpretation	\$16,600.00
<i>Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson Counties</i>	1999	Battlefield Corridor Protection Plan	\$20,000.00
<i>Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County</i>	1994	Franklin-Spring Hill Corridor Protection Plan	\$22,900.00
<i>Maury County Convention and Visitors Bureau</i>	1997	Spring Hill Battlefield Interpretive Project	\$15,600.00
<i>Maury County Convention and Visitors Bureau</i>	1996	Interpretive Plan for Spring Hill Battlefield	\$3,360.00
<i>Reflection Riding, Inc.</i>	1997	Archeological and Historical Assessment and Protection Plan for Lookout Mountain	\$28,075.00
<i>Rutherford County</i>	1997	Consensus Building at Stones River National Battlefield	\$13,150.00
<i>Rutherford County</i>	1996	Stones River Transportation Mitigation Study	\$30,700.00
<i>Rutherford County</i>	1993	Interpretive Plan for Stones River Greater Battlefield	\$33,000.00
<i>Rutherford County</i>	1992	Study Alternatives to Thompson Lane Beltway Corridor and Interpretation Project	\$2,300.00
<i>Southeast Tennessee Development District</i>	1995	Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment	\$38,000.00
<i>Sullivan County Government</i>	2008	Battle of Blountville--Historic Overview and Site Assessment	\$16,822.00
<i>Tennessee Backroads Heritage</i>	2000	Preservation Plan for the Tullahoma Campaign of 1863	\$34,000.00
<i>Tennessee Historical Commission</i>	2003	Tennessee Civil War Documentary Sourcebook CD-ROM	\$6,000.00
<i>Tennessee Historical Commission</i>	1998	National Register Documentation for the Campaign and Occupation of Chattanooga	\$15,200.00
<i>Tennessee Historical Commission</i>	1995	Statewide Preservation Plan and National Register Nominations	\$60,000.00
<i>Trust for Public Land</i>	2008	Preserving Chattanooga's Civil War Battlefields: Urban Planning Through GIS	\$41,120.00

* *Obligated funds, not final disbursement*

In 1998, the ABPP began its land acquisition grant program, which helps states and local communities purchase significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. In 2002, Congress officially authorized the program.¹⁸ Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* prepared by the Congressionally-chartered CWSAC. Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Congress has appropriated a total of \$34.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of 14,741 acres at 59 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. Of the battlefields these funds have helped, 6 are in Tennessee.

Table 9: Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants in Tennessee

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Chattanooga (TN024)	I	36.10	252,500.00	252,500.00	505,000.00
Davis Bridge(TN007)	III	643.00	995,500.00	995,500.00	1,991,000.00
Davis Bridge(TN007)	III	84.00	123,000.00	123,000.00	246,000.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	7.22	125,000.00	159,578.00	284,578.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	103.54	143,800.00	143,800.00	287,600.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	105.00	150,000.00	176,883.00	326,883.00
Franklin(TN036)	IV	110.78	500,000.00	4,600,000.00	5,100,000.00
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	II	9.00	90,000.00	159,000.00	249,000.00
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	II	80.00	206,775.00	252,000.00	458,775.00
Spring Hill (TN035)	I	110.00	300,000.00	601,800.00	901,800.00
Total		1,288.64	\$2,886,575.00	\$7,464,061.00	\$10,350,636.00

¹⁸ The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107- 359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize the land acquisition grants.

In 1996, Congress created the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TCWNHA). The national heritage area is managed through Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation (CHP). The CHP works with communities and organizations across the state to create educational, tourism, and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors at Civil War sites, including but not limited to battlefields. The CHP manages a matching grant program that encourages local governments and nonprofits to develop educational materials, undertake historical research and site evaluations, develop preservation plans, and promote heritage tourism. Unlike its National Heritage Area counterpart in Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, the CHP is not authorized to acquire land.¹⁹

The State of Tennessee itself is steward to another 35 percent of its protected battlefields. The State owns more than 6,000 acres of battlefield land at 12 battlefields, and holds conservation easements on 900 acres at three more.

In April 1994, just nine months after the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission released its findings, the Tennessee General Assembly enacted legislation creating the Tennessee Wars Commission, an arm of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Since its creation, the Tennessee Wars Commission has facilitated the purchase of land and easements totaling more than 1,500 acres at five battlefields, most notably **Hatchie's Bridge (Davis Bridge)** and **Parker's Cross Roads**.

The state agency responsible for more battlefield land than any other is the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA). The TWRA's holdings protect 4,200 acres of battlefield land. This is happy coincidence; the TWRA lands are set aside for the purposes of "the management, protection, propagation, and conservation of wildlife."²⁰ However, these natural conservation lands overlap the boundaries of 10 battlefields. For example, the Yanahli Wildlife Management Area protects more than 2,800 acres of the **Columbia** battlefield's Study Area.²¹

Tennessee's Department of Environment and Conservation is also an important battlefield steward. Two state historic sites, the Fort Pillow State Historic Park and the Johnsonville State Historic Area protect Civil War battlefields. At **Fort Pillow**, the state park interprets and manages 1,200 acres within the battlefield's Study Area and Core Area. At **Johnsonville**, the state historic area commemorates the historic settlement, and protects 122 acres of the battlefield's Study Area.

Municipalities in Tennessee have played only a limited role in efforts to preserve historic battlefields. In 1938, the City of Nashville set aside the nearly 60-acre Fort Negley site. The City's Fort Negley property remains the largest preserve of historic land associated with the battle of **Nashville**. Since 1993, the City of Franklin has distinguished itself as a leader in the state. The City has worked for more than a decade to preserve and restore portions of the **Franklin** battlefield within its jurisdiction. Table 10 summarizes the county, city, and town governments known to own and manage battlefield resources in Tennessee.

¹⁹ <http://www.tncivilwar.org>, (November 24, 2009).

²⁰ 70; Tennessee Code Annotated, Sec. 70-1-301.

²¹ Acreage determined in GIS by comparing TWRA spatial data (January 2009) with ABPP spatial data (August 2009).

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

Final DRAFT – State of Tennessee

Table 10: Local Government Stewardship of Battlefield Land

Local Government	Battlefield(s) at Which Local Government Owns Land	Total Acres Protected
City of Franklin	Franklin I and II	212.78
Nashville Metro Parks	Nashville	59.38
City of Chattanooga	Chattanooga III	38.80
Maury County	Spring Hill	20.00
City of Columbia	Columbia	3.00
Town of Collierville	Collierville	2.00

In addition to public efforts, nonprofit organizations have provided private support for battlefield preservation in Tennessee. Private nonprofits own and care for about 7 percent of all protected battlefield land in Tennessee, nearly 1,500 acres. The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), which provides leadership to Civil War battlefield preservation efforts throughout the country, has amassed an impressive record in Tennessee. The CWPT has brokered numerous land preservation deals in the state, and itself owns more than 1,250 acres among four battlefields: **Fort Donelson, Hatchie’s Bridge (Davis Bridge), Parker’s Cross Roads, and Shiloh**. Other nonprofit battlefield stewards include the Carnton Association, the Carter House, and the Save the Franklin Battlefield Foundation, Inc. in **Franklin**; Rippavilla, Inc. and the Tennessee Land Trust at **Spring Hill**; the Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation; the Sons of Confederate Veterans at **Hoover’s Gap**; and the Salem Cemetery Battlefield Association at **Jackson**.

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 Tennessee. Opportunities for concerted action on the part of private landowners and land conservation groups are especially ripe at more than a dozen where nearly all surviving lands are privately owned and unprotected. For each battlefield, Table 11 compares the amount of land permanently protected from development with the total amount of land that remains intact but is not protected.²² This information may serve planners as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

²² 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 2009. Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Tennessee. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of these battlefields as they extend into other states.

Table 11: Protective Stewardship of Battlefield Land

Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected Acres Remaining*
Bean’s Station (TN026)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Blountsville (TN019)	0.00	232.57	232.57
Blue Springs (TN020)	0.00	1,118.17	1,118.17
Brentwood (TN015)	10.32	1,346.71	1,336.39
Bull’s Gap (TN033)	0.00	3,205.43	3,205.43
Campbell’s Station (TN023)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Chattanooga I (TN005)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Chattanooga II (TN018)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Chattanooga III (TN024)	3,255.7	6,740.13	3,484.43
Collierville (TN022)	2.00	N/A	0.00
Columbia (TN034)	2,839.31	6,707.30	3,867.99
Dandridge (TN028)	0.00	5,076.05	5,076.05
Dover (TN012)	309.22	750.94	441.72
Fair Garden (TN029)	0.00	8,167.08	8,167.08
Fort Donelson (TN002)	1,189.37	3,367.33	2,177.96
Fort Henry (TN001)	2,324.18	2,118.79	0.00
Fort Pillow (TN030)	1,412.06	4,427.04	3,014.98
Fort Sanders (TN025)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Franklin I (TN016)	230.22	N/A	0.00
Franklin II (TN036)	240.22	N/A	0.00
Hartsville (TN008)	37.75	7,507.25	7,469.50
Hatchie’s Bridge (TN007)	1,593.50	5,103.19	3,509.69
Hoover’s Gap (TN017)	13.30	14,213.71	14,200.41
Jackson (TN009)	1.5	1,615.61	1614.11
Johnsonville (TN032)	312.78	1,281.01	968.23
Memphis I (TN004)	468.58	12,170.00	11,701.42
Memphis II (TN031)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Mossy Creek (TN027)	0.00	3,959.48	3,959.48
Murfreesboro I (TN006)	4.64	N/A	0.00
Murfreesboro II (TN037)	118.48	1,335.30	1,216.82
Nashville (TN038)	319.39	N/A	0.00
Parker’s Cross Roads (TN011)	391.42	2,664.48	2,273.06
Shiloh (TN003)	4,285.00	22,539.79	18,254.79
Spring Hill (TN035)	271.14	3,204.75	2,662.47
Stones River (TN010)	622.53	3,121.01	2,498.48
Thompson’s Station (TN013)	0.00	1,356.21	1,356.21
Vaught’s Hill (TN014)	0.00	2,430.15	2,430.15
Wauhatchie (TN021)	173.68	7,129.61	6,955.93

* Not all protected lands are included in the PotNR boundaries. The ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary if substantial portions of the landscape do not survive. In cases such as **Franklin**, most of the battlefield landscape has been destroyed, although small protected parcels survive.

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 12, indicate that all but three of Tennessee's 38 Civil War battlefields currently provide some degree of public interpretation and educational opportunities.

Table 12: Types of Interpretation at Tennessee Battlefields	
On-site Interpretation*	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (16)	Campbell's Station, Chattanooga I, Chattanooga II, Chattanooga III, Dover, Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, Franklin I, Franklin II, Johnsonville, Memphis I, Memphis II, Parker's Cross Roads, Shiloh, Spring Hill, Stones River
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (19)	Blountsville, Blue Springs, Brentwood, Bull's Gap, Collierville, Columbia, Dandridge, Fort Henry, Fort Sanders, Hartsville, Hatchie's Bridge, Hoover's Gap, Jackson, Mossy Creek, Murfreesboro I, Nashville, Thompson's Station, Vaught's Hill, Wauhatchie
Battlefields with no public interpretation (3)	Bean's Station, Fair Garden, Murfreesboro II

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

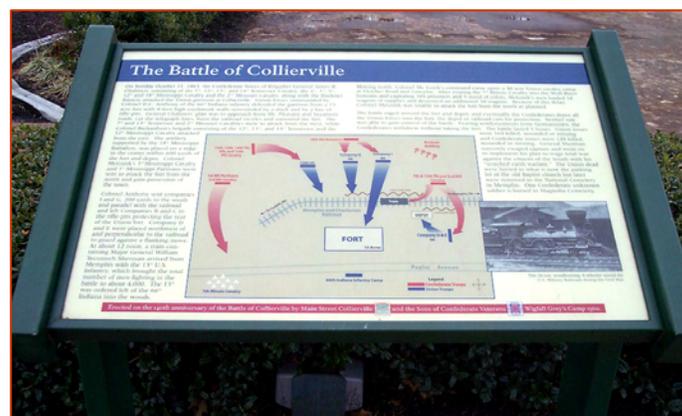


Figure 7: Interpretive signs such as this one at **Collierville** can be found at most of Tennessee's battlefields today.
Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2006.

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. Tennessee battlefields have several well-organized local groups that have built and maintained relationships with all levels of government, most notably with the Tennessee Wars Commission, and other battlefield stakeholders.

While organizations with general historical interests may play important roles in battlefield preservation, the nonprofit friends groups identified in Table 13 are dedicated *solely* to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of a specific battlefield or battlefields. Of the 13 organizations listed in the table, at least 6 formed or incorporated during or 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 Tennessee’s battlefields, and did inspire action. Today, however, friends groups lead local preservation efforts at only 39 percent of the battlefields. There remains a tremendous opportunity for local grassroots activism on behalf of the “unclaimed” battlefields.

Fortunately, the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, Inc., (TCWPA) was created in 1998. The organization’s mission is “to protect, interpret, and make accessible

Tennessee’s surviving Civil War battlefields and contributing landscapes for the benefit of present and future generations.” As a statewide nonprofit, TCWPA is well-positioned to assist local preservation initiatives, encourage the creation of local battlefield friends groups where none exist, and work with state and federal preservation agencies and the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area to protect the state’s surviving battlefields.

Table 13: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group(s)	Year Founded
Bean’s Station (TN026)	Lakeway Civil War Preservation Association	2006
Blountsville (TN019)	None	
Blue Springs (TN020)	None	
Brentwood (TN015)	None	
Bull’s Gap (TN033)	Lakeway Civil War Preservation Association	2006
Campbell’s Station (TN023)	None	
Chattanooga I (TN005)	None	
Chattanooga II (TN018)	None	
Chattanooga III (TN024)	None	
Collierville (TN022)	None	
Columbia (TN034)	None	
Dandridge (TN028)	None	
Dover (TN012)	None	
Fair Garden (TN029)	None	
Fort Donelson (TN002)	Friends of Fort Donelson Campaign, Inc.	2002
Fort Henry (TN001)	Friends of Fort Donelson Campaign, Inc.	2002

Fort Pillow (TN030)	Friends of Fort Pillow State Historic Park	N/D
Fort Sanders (TN025)	None	
Franklin I (TN016)	Save the Franklin Battlefield, Inc.	1989
Franklin II (TN 036)	Save the Franklin Battlefield, Inc.	1989
Hartsville (TN008)	Robert H. Hatton CAMP #723	1988
	Battle of Hartsville Preservation Association	N/D
Hatchie' s Bridge (TN007)	Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation	1991
Hoover's Gap (TN017)	None	
Jackson (TN009)	None	
Johnsonville (TN032)	Friends of Johnsonville State Historic Park	N/D
Memphis I (TN004)	None	
Memphis II (TN031)	None	
Mossy Creek (TN027)	None	
Murfreesboro I (TN006)	None	
Murfreesboro II (TN037)	None	
Nashville (TN038)	Battle of Nashville Preservation Society	1998
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	Parkers Crossroads Battlefield Association	1993
Shiloh (TN003)	Friends of the Shiloh Battlefield	N/D
Spring Hill (TN035)	None	
Stones River (TN010)	Friends of Stones River National Battlefield, Inc.	1989
Thompson's Station (TN013)	Save the Franklin Battlefield, Inc.	1989
Vaught's Hill (TN014)	None	
Wauhatchie (TN021)	None	



Figure 8: Originally erected in 1927, the obelisk of the Battle of **Nashville** monument was toppled by a storm in 1974. A replica was re-dedicated in 1999 at a new location within the battlefield. Photo by Joseph E. Brent, 2006.

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

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

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

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

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

II. Preservation Groups

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

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the URL?

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

What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

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

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

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

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

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

If yes, NHL and ID Number

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

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

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

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

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

V. Program Activities

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

- 1) Research and Documentation
- 2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)
- 3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)
- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)
- 5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)
- 6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)
- 7) Fundraising
 - a. To support program activities?
 - b. To support land acquisition/easements?
- 8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

In 1998, the ABPP began its land acquisition grant program, which helps states and local communities purchase significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. In 2002, Congress officially authorized the program.²³ Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* prepared by the Congressionally-chartered CWSAC. Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Congress has appropriated a total of \$34.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of 14,741 acres at 59 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. Of the 59 battlefields these funds have helped, 6 are in Tennessee.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Chattanooga (TN024)	I	36.10	252,500.00	252,500.00	505,000.00
Davis Bridge(TN007)	III	643.00	995,500.00	995,500.00	1,991,000.00
Davis Bridge(TN007)	III	84.00	123,000.00	123,000.00	246,000.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	7.22	125,000.00	159,578.00	284,578.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	103.54	143,800.00	143,800.00	287,600.00
Fort Donelson (TN002)	I	105.00	150,000.00	176,883.00	326,883.00
Franklin(TN036)	IV	110.78	500,000.00	4,600,000.00	5,100,000.00
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	II	9.00	90,000.00	159,000.00	249,000.00
Parker's Cross Roads (TN011)	II	80.00	206,775.00	252,000.00	458,775.00
Spring Hill (TN035)	I	110.00	300,000.00	601,800.00	901,800.00
Total		1,288.64	\$2,886,575.00	\$7,464,061.00	\$10,350,636.00

²³ The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107- 359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize the land acquisition grants.

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Through its American Battlefield Protection Program, the Federal government also provides grants and technical advice to communities working to preserve battlefields. The ABPP has two grant programs: planning grants and land acquisition grants.

Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, State and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. The ABPP has awarded \$511,467 to proponents of Tennessee's Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites	1996	Interpretive Signage For Clamored Cove	\$8,000.00
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission	1995	Protection Strategies Associated with the Civil War in the Chattanooga Area	\$7,000.00
City of Franklin	1997	Carter House Area Preservation Plan	\$11,500.00
City of Franklin	1992	Preservation Conference/Stabilization of Fort Granger	\$9,000.00
Cumberland Valley Civil War Heritage Association	2000	Cumberland Valley Civil War Site Survey	\$21,300.00
Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation	2000	Davis Bridge Preservation Plan	\$30,200.00
Franklin Battlefield, Inc.	1993	Self-guided Driving Tour Brochure	\$7,640.00
Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc.	1997	Preservation Management for Moccasin Bend	\$20,000.00
General N.B. Forrest Historical Society	1999	Parkers Crossroads Interpretation	\$16,600.00
Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson Counties	1999	Battlefield Corridor Protection Plan	\$20,000.00
Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County	1994	Franklin-Spring Hill Corridor Protection Plan	\$22,900.00
Maury County Convention and Visitors Bureau	1997	Spring Hill Battlefield Interpretive Project	\$15,600.00
Maury County Convention and Visitors Bureau	1996	Interpretive Plan for Spring Hill Battlefield	\$3,360.00
Reflection Riding, Inc.	1997	Archeological and Historical Assessment and Protection Plan for Lookout Mountain	\$28,075.00
Rutherford County	1997	Consensus Building at Stones River National Battlefield	\$13,150.00
Rutherford County	1996	Stones River Transportation Mitigation Study	\$30,700.00
Rutherford County	1993	Interpretive Plan for Stones River Greater Battlefield	\$33,000.00
Rutherford County	1992	Study Alternatives to Thompson Lane Beltway Corridor and Interpretation Project	\$2,300.00
Southeast Tennessee Development District	1995	Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment	\$38,000.00
Sullivan County Government	2008	Battle of Blountville--Historic Overview and Site Assessment	\$16,822.00
Tennessee Backroads Heritage	2000	Preservation Plan for the Tullahoma Campaign of 1863	\$34,000.00
Tennessee Historical Commission	2003	Tennessee Civil War Documentary Sourcebook CD-ROM	\$6,000.00
Tennessee Historical Commission	1998	National Register Documentation for the Campaign and Occupation of Chattanooga	\$15,200.00
Tennessee Historical Commission	1995	Statewide Preservation Plan and National Register Nominations	\$60,000.00
Trust for Public Land	2008	Preserving Chattanooga's Civil War Battlefields: Urban Planning Through GIS	\$41,120.00

* Obligated funds, not final disbursement