
**In The
Court of Appeals of Virginia**

RECORD NOS. 1584-25-4, 1590-25-4, 1592-25-4 (Consolidated)

**BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS OF
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, *et al.*,**

Appellants – Defendants,

v.

OAK VALLEY HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., *et al.*,

Appellees – Plaintiffs.

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA’S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

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INTRODUCTION

This *Amici Curiae* Brief is respectfully submitted on behalf of several non-profit organizations whose organizational names, history, and purposes are set out below (the “**Amici**”). They share a long-standing investment and involvement in preserving our Nation’s battlefields and national parks, as well as in the protection of our Nation’s natural resources and environment. Many of the Amici have played a role in the conservation of Prince William County particularly, the home of one of our Nation’s most sacred sites, the First and Second Manassas Battlefields (“**Manassas Battlefield**”), only a portion of which lies within the Manassas National Battlefield Park (the “**Park**”).

Thus, Amici have a stake in conservation of the County, one they share in common with the Appellees who call Prince William County home (collectively, “**Oak Valley**”). Nor are Oak Valley and Amici alone. Amici collectively speak for over one million members and supporters, including tens of thousands of Virginia residents. The Amici and their memberships share Oak Valley’s deep concern about the action taken by the Prince William County Board of Supervisors (“**Board**”) in approving the three rezoning proposals at issue here, Rezoning #REZ2022-0032,

Rezoning #REZ2022-0033, and Rezoning #REZ2022-0036 (the “**Rezoning**s”). The Rezoning, rushed through by a lame-duck Board, permit the building of the Prince William Digital Gateway (“**Digital Gateway**”), and the erection of eight-story data center warehouses atop and beside the hallowed ground on which the Battle of Second Manassas was fought, and alongside the Conway Robinson State Park and other lands and resources long-conserved for the public’s benefit.

The Digital Gateway, which would sprawl over 1,700 acres, promises to be the largest cluster of data centers in the world. If the development is allowed to proceed, the solemn nature of this historic site would become marred by sitting in the shadow of the monstrous data centers, along with their associated electrical infrastructure. With 37 data center buildings—with a square footage roughly equivalent to that of 144 Walmart Supercenters—and 14 electric substations proposed, the Digital Gateway threatens to transform this idyllic portion of Prince William County into a buzzing hive of industrial activity, sucking up vast quantities of water and electricity and stretching transmission lines across the County and beyond.

The purpose of this *Amici Curiae* Brief is three-fold. **First**, Amici wish to draw the Court’s attention to the national significance of the Manassas Battlefield, whose boundaries extend beyond the limits of the Park, and the many decades of concerted public and private action to protect it. **Second**, Amici wish to provide important historical context as the Court considers Oak Valley’s challenge to the Board’s unlawful consideration and approval of the Rezoning. The breadth of interests of the Amici demonstrates the diverse impacts of the Rezoning, and consequently the impacts and importance of the Court’s decision. **Third**, the Amici seek to give voice to the substantial opposition to the Board’s approval, which was minimized, silenced, and ignored by the Board. These facts are shown by, inter alia, materials in the legislative record or subject to judicial notice, but exhibited for the Court’s convenience.

No less an authority than the then-Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Mr. Brandon Bies, echoed the Amici’s concern about the “substantial negative impact” the Digital Gateway would have on “historical resources both within and outside the Park,” going so far as to call it “the single greatest threat to Manassas National Battlefield Park in nearly three decades.” Even the County’s own expert

environmental and planning staff, as well as the County's Planning Commission, advised the Board against approving the Rezonings. The proposed Rezonings prompted amicus Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to list the Manassas National Battlefield Park in 2022 as one of those "historic places across the Commonwealth that face imminent or sustained threats," noting that the Digital Gateway threatened to "irreparably alter the adjacent historic landscapes associated with the[] battlefield, local farmland, and the areas' rural character." See 2022 List of Virginia's Most Endangered Historic Places Announced, PRESERVATION VIRGINIA (May 10, 2022), preservationvirginia.org/press_release/2022-list-of-virginias-most-endangered-historic-places-announced/.

Like Oak Valley and the National Park Service ("NPS"), Amici believe that the Board's hasty decision to approve the Rezonings, if not invalidated, would inevitably lead to the irreversible and irreparable desecration of hallowed ground and the despoiling of the natural and cultural resources that enrich so many in Prince William County and across the Commonwealth. Because that decision, taken against widespread public and political opposition, was reached in violation of

governing law, including Virginia Code provisions and county ordinances designed to ensure democratic involvement and deliberation, it should be invalidated. Amici thus join Oak Valley in urging affirmance of the lower court's decision holding the Rezonings void *ab initio*.

Pursuant to Rule 5A:23(e), no party's counsel authored this brief in whole or in part; no party or party's counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief; and no person besides the Amici, their members, or their counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief.

THE INTERESTS OF THE AMICI

The Piedmont Environmental Council ("**PEC**") is a Virginia nonstock corporation, a donor-supported 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, and an accredited land trust that is a leader on conservation, restoration, smart growth, and climate action. PEC's mission is to protect and restore the lands and waters of Virginia's Piedmont, which area includes those in Prince William County.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a/k/a Preservation Virginia ("**Preservation Virginia**"), is a Virginia nonstock corporation and a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that is a privately

funded, statewide historic preservation leader founded more than 100 years ago. Preservation Virginia works to ensure the relevancy of the Commonwealth of Virginia's historic places through advocacy, education, revitalization, preservation, and stewardship. Preservation Virginia is the nation's first and oldest statewide nonprofit historic preservation organization. Preservation Virginia works with communities to preserve the significant historic and cultural resources that offer a full telling of Virginia's history.

The National Parks Conservation Association ("NPCA") is a Washington, D.C.-headquartered, nonprofit membership organization founded in 1919. It is the leading voice of the American people in protecting and enhancing our National Park System. With more than 1.9 million members and supporters nationwide, including more than 50,000 members and supporters in Virginia alone, NPCA and its members and supporters work to protect and preserve our Nation's most iconic and inspirational places for present and future generations. NPCA's Mid-Atlantic regional office is located in Washington, D.C., and works to safeguard national park sites in Delaware, the District of

Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, including Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (“**National Trust**”) is a congressionally chartered and privately funded 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. As set out in the enabling statute, the National Trust’s role is to work to save America’s historic places; tell the full American story; build stronger communities; further the historic preservation policy of the United States; and “facilitate public participation” in the preservation of our nation’s heritage. 54 U.S.C. § 312102. The National Trust presented testimony in opposition to the Digital Gateway before the Prince William County Board of Supervisors on November 2, 2022 (at 7:55 AM during an all-night hearing), before the Prince William County Planning Commission on November 9, 2023 (at 10:30 AM at the end of an all-night hearing), and again before the Prince William County Board of Supervisors on December 13, 2023 (at 8:20 AM during an all-night hearing). The National Trust has also been involved for decades in protecting Manassas Battlefield from harmful development proposals, dating back to the Disney’s America proposal in 1994, and the more recent proposals for the Bi-County Parkway.

The Coalition to Protect America’s National Parks (“**National Parks Coalition**”) is an Arizona nonprofit corporation and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization comprised of more than 4,700 current and former NPS employees united in their mission to study, educate, speak, and act for the preservation and protection of the NPS and its mission-related programs. With over 50,000 years of collective experience managing and protecting national parks, the members of the National Parks Coalition believe that America’s parks and public lands represent the very best of our Nation, and advocate for their protection by speaking out for national park solutions that uphold the law and apply sound science.

The Coalition to Protect Prince William County (“**Prince William Coalition**”) is a non-partisan, nonprofit 501(c)(4) grassroots organization formed in 2014 to defend the rural character of Prince William County and the quality of life of county residents. The Prince William Coalition is entirely comprised of volunteers who partner with county residents, communities, businesses, and nonprofit organizations to preserve and enhance the quality of life, natural resources, and historical heritage areas of Prince William County.

The six Amici have tracked closely the Rezoning and the cases now pending in this Court. Throughout, they have been active participants, including through comments at public meetings and via an amicus filing.

ARGUMENT

I. The Rezoning Imperil the Manassas Battlefield.

A. The First and Second Battles of Manassas/Bull Run¹

The Manassas Battlefield represents not only a period of heart-wrenching combat, but also a decisive moment during the Civil War. The

¹ Historical information from the First Battle of Bull Run (Battle of First Manassas) and Second Battle of Bull Run (Battle of Second Manassas) taken from several sources, including the websites maintained by the National Park Service and by the American Battlefield Trust. Bull Run First Manassas, AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/bull-run#:~:text=Bull%20Run%20was%20the%20first%20full-scale%20battle%20of> (last visited Jan. 4, 2026); Second Manassas Second Bull Run, Brawner's Farm, AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/second-manassas> (last visited Jan. 4, 2026); The Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run), NAT'L PARK SERV., (July 15, 2024), <https://www.nps.gov/mana/learn/historyculture/first-manassas.htm#:~:text=Prelude%20to%20Battle%20Cheers%20rang%20out%20in%20the#:~:text=Prelude%20to%20Battle%20Cheers%20rang%20out%20in%20the>; Unprecedented discovery: Remains of Civil War soldiers and field hospital found at Manassas National Battlefield, NAT'L PARK SERV., (Nov. 1, 2018), <https://www.nps.gov/mana/learn/news/unprecedented-discovery-remains-of-civil-war-soldiers-and-field-hospital-found-at-manassas-national-battlefield.htm>.

Manassas National Battlefield Park was the backdrop of two critical battles of the American Civil War, those of First and Second Manassas or Bull Run. The Park includes sites designated by the Congressionally created Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (the “CWSAC”) as having the greatest integrity and being most worthy of preservation. And it has been the subject of more than 150 years of historic preservation and memorialization efforts, both public and private.

The First Battle of Bull Run was the first full-scale battle of the Civil War, and at the time, it was the largest battle in the history of the Western hemisphere. Major General John Pope’s defeat at Second Manassas resulted in Pope’s dismissal from command and General Robert E. Lee’s march northward. These two battles together produced nearly 27,000 casualties. Many Americans drew their last breath on those fields and many still rest there. While thousands of Americans were laid to rest in the Park’s cemeteries, to this day, human remains continue to be discovered on the battlefield.² The proposed Digital

² See, e.g., Christopher Joyce, *Civil War Battlefield ‘Limb Pit’ Reveals Work of Combat Surgeons*, NAT’L PUBLIC RADIO (June 20, 2018), <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2018/06/20/620394034/civil-war-battlefield-limb-pit-reveals-work-of-combat-surgeons>.

Gateway not only threatens these hallowed grounds, but the remains of those who fell. In fact, a mass burial site for unknown soldiers who died at the Second Battle of Manassas is located approximately 600 feet west of Pageland Lane in a small group of trees, within the lands subject to one of the Rezoning, whose location is depicted in the enclosed exhibits. See Section I.C below.

Although the Civil War officially began when Confederate troops shelled Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, the fighting did not commence in earnest until the Battle of Bull Run (as it was known by the Federal Army) or First Manassas (as it was known by the Confederate forces), which was fought months later, just 25 miles from Washington D.C. Under public pressure to end the war in 90 days, President Abraham Lincoln had pushed the cautious General Irvin McDowell to embark on a campaign to capture the Confederate capital in Richmond, Virginia, but McDowell's advance was halted at Bull Run by Brigadier General P.G.T. Beauregard's Confederate forces. Civilian spectators, hoping to witness the end of the conflict, instead fled with the Federals across the Potomac back to Washington, where the Lincoln administration retooled for a protracted war that would be waged at great human and financial cost.

One year after their stunning victory at the First Battle of Manassas in July 1861, Confederate prospects were uncertain. General Ulysses S. Grant was keeping the Confederates at bay in the West. In the East, General George B. McClellan was leading the Peninsula Campaign, threatening the Confederate capital at Richmond with the largest army ever assembled in North America. Three Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley were attempting to move south to support McClellan's invasion, but their progress was continually impeded. Frustrated by the failure of those troops to gain ground, President Lincoln formed the Army of Virginia in June 1862 and appointed Major General Pope to command it.

The Lincoln administration gave Pope the dual task of shielding Washington and operating northwest of Richmond to take pressure off McClellan's army. But Pope's defeat at Second Manassas was a setback. This second loss for the Union near the battlefield at Bull Run resulted in Pope's dismissal from command and Lee's march northward to Maryland and Antietam, which witnessed the bloodiest day in American history. The Battle of Second Manassas was thus decisive in that Civil

War campaign between Union and Confederate armies in Northern Virginia.

B. Conservation History of Manassas and of America's Battlefields

The Manassas Battlefield, whose boundaries extend beyond the limits of what is today the Manassas National Battlefield Park, *see* Exhibits H & I below, has long been at the heart of the national effort to preserve America's battlefields. It remains just as historically and culturally important today. The cultural and historical importance of the site of Second Manassas, which is most keenly threatened by the Digital Gateway, has been actively protected since 1921, when descendants of Confederate veterans purchased several acres of the battlefield and made it accessible to the public as a park. In the 1930s, the federal government purchased the veterans' land and, along with additional lands it acquired, developed the site as a recreation area. In 1940, Congress officially designated portions of the Manassas Battlefield, a total of more than 1,600 acres, as a National Battlefield Park. In 1966, 4,522 acres were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1988, Congress enlarged the boundaries of the Park to include potentially 5,071 acres, much, but not all, of the historic site of the Battle of Second Manassas.

In the late 1980s, around the time that Congress enlarged the boundaries of the Park, a landowner proposed to develop nearly 600 acres of the Manassas Battlefield for a mixed-used development, including building a 1.2 million-square-foot shopping center. This development would have destroyed the site of General Robert E. Lee's headquarters during the Second Battle of Manassas. Responding to this threat, the NPS acquired the proposed development area at a cost of \$120 million, nearly \$320 million in today's dollars. In doing so, the NPS both preserved the sanctity of a key portion of the Manassas Battlefield and recognized its importance as a historical and cultural site.

This effort, while localized in Manassas, raised national awareness about the ongoing and dire threats to our nation's Civil War battlefields. In 1990, the U.S. Congress established the aforementioned Civil War Sites Advisory Commission or CWSAC. The CWSAC was tasked with identifying the nation's historically significant Civil War sites, assessing their condition and recommending alternatives for preserving and interpreting them. *See Civil War Sites Study Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-628, Title XII, Sections 1201-1210, 104 Stat. 4469, 4503-07 (Nov. 28, 1990).* At the same time, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior created the

American Battlefield Preservation Foundation to serve as a nonprofit partner to the NPS to help protect battlefield lands of the highest priority. The American Battlefield Preservation Foundation is a predecessor of the American Battlefield Trust, an appellant in *Burke v. Board of County Supervisors*, Record No. 2025-24-4.³

A few years later, “[i]n November 1993 the Walt Disney Company surprised northern Virginians with the announcement of its intention to build a historic theme park called Disney’s America in Haymarket, Virginia, 3.5 miles from the Manassas battlefield.” JOAN M. ZENZEN, *BATTLING FOR MANASSAS: THE FIFTY-YEAR PRESERVATION STRUGGLE AT MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK* (1998), available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/mana/adhi11b.htm. The combined efforts of numerous conservationist groups, including Amici PEC and the National Trust, historians, political commentators, politicians, and private citizens ultimately led Disney to abandon this proposed development and preserve the Manassas Battlefield, just one of the many near misses with development the site has survived. *Id.*

³ See American Battlefield Trust History, AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST, <https://www.battlefields.org/about/history>, (last visited Jan. 4, 2026).

During this period, the CWSAC issued “The Report on the National Civil War Battlefields” (“**1993 CWSAC Report**”), attached as **Exhibit A**. In preparing the 1993 CWSAC Report, CWSAC reviewed all 10,500 military actions of the Civil War to prioritize the actions and sites according to historic significance and preservation priority. CWSAC identified the Second Manassas Battlefield as among the 384 sites with the most critical need for coordinated nationwide action and designated it as one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country. While the CWSAC identified 10,500 military actions, major Civil War battlefields are far less common. Even in Virginia, which contains the largest number of principal battlefield sites of any state, only one-third of the county-level jurisdictions are the site of any of the major battlefields. (1993 CWSAC Report at 22).

The Report also identified portions of the land rezoned for the Digital Gateway as the historic site of Second Manassas, including areas identified by historians and surveyors with the NPS as part of the “core areas” and “study areas” of that battlefield. The NPS reaffirmed that conclusion five years later, in 1998, in its “Profiles of America’s Most Threatened Civil War Battlefields,” attached as **Exhibit B**, and yet again

another decade later, in its “Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission’s Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields: Commonwealth of Virginia,” published in July 2009, and attached as **Exhibit C**. “Core areas” of the Manassas Battlefield embrace the main area of fighting on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received intense fire—places where American soldiers, fought, bled, died and, in some cases, were buried—are classified as being within the “core area.” Conversely, “study areas” include, but extend beyond, core areas and represent the geographical 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. The study area contains resources known to relate to, or contribute to, battle events: avenues of approach and where troops maneuvered, deployed, and skirmished immediately before, during, and after intense combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and geographic feature identification inform the delineation of the study area.

Part of the preservation of battlefields includes not only conservation of the battlefields themselves, but also careful management of adjacent lands. CWSAC noted the importance of the viewshed of each

battlefield, and the need for local authorities to take the viewshed into consideration when planning for the use of neighboring lands. CWSAC recommended adopting precautions such as density or height limitations and guidelines for unobtrusive building materials and signage. (1993 CWSAC Report at 45).

Indeed, before the Rezonings, the Prince William Digital Gateway Comprehensive Plan Amendment imposed height restrictions of 85 feet in the northern district and 45 feet in the south. With the Rezonings, the Board has approved buildings of far greater heights, expanding the Digital Gateway's negative impact far beyond its boundaries. In the northern district, the Board has approved building heights of 83 feet, plus 10 feet for penthouse offices. In the south, the Board has approved heights of 90 feet, plus 10 feet for penthouse offices. While the Developer advertises these heights without the penthouse space, the actual heights permitted has increased substantially in the northern district, and more than doubled in the southern district, those lying adjacent to the Park. These increased heights mean the Digital Gateway will be visible from within the Park, materially and irreparably changing the nature of the Park itself, as well as the overall visitor experience of the more than half

a million people that visit the Park every year, and the untold thousands more who may not enter the Park, but yet enjoy from nearby its tranquility and beauty.

In 1996, Congress passed the act authorizing the American Battlefields Protection Program. Pub. L. No. 104-333 § 604(b); 110 Stat. 4093, 4173 (Nov. 12, 1996).⁴ There, Congress identified the purpose of the law as being to:

Assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments at all levels in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil during the armed conflicts that shaped the growth and development of the United States, in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from the ground where Americans made their ultimate sacrifice.

Id.

In 2002, Congress again recognized the importance of preserving Civil War battlefields when it enacted the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002. Pub. L. No. 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016 (Dec. 17, 2002) (“**Battlefield Preservation Act**”). The Battlefield Preservation Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program

⁴ Later recodified at 54 U.S.C. §§ 308101-308103.

for the acquisition of Civil War battlefield lands. In passing the Battlefield Preservation Act, Congress found that “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.” *Id.* § 2(a)(1). Congress also cited the Report, finding that of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields, almost 20% were lost or fragmented, 17% were in poor condition, and 60% were either lost or were in imminent danger of being lost as coherent historic sites. *Id.* § 2(a)(2). Congress therefore enacted the Battlefield Preservation Act for the specific purpose of acting “quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields” *Id.* § 2(b)(1).

C. The Digital Gateway Presents a Grave Threat to Conservation of the Manassas Battlefield.

The Digital Gateway conflicts with those conservation interests enshrined in federal law. This has been recognized by various stakeholders with an interest in preserving the historic treasure that is the battlefield, as well as those with significant expertise in historical preservation. As noted above, the then-Superintendent of the Manassas Battlefield National Park during the consideration of the Rezoning wrote a letter, and submitted comments, to the Board of Supervisors

expressing his “grave concerns ... over the potential irreparable harm that this development would cause” to the Park. He described the data center plan as “extremely concerning to the National Park Service,” and “the single greatest threat to Manassas National Battlefield Park in nearly three decades.” He likened this threat to the proposed development in the late 1980s that galvanized the community and motivated Congress to take action to preserve these unique and valuable national treasures. *See* Ltr. from Brandon S. Bies, Superintendent of Manassas Nat’l Battlefield Park, U.S. Dep’t of the Interior, to Chairwoman Ann Wheeler, Prince William Bd. of Cnty. Supvrs. (Dec. 3, 2021), attached as **Exhibit D**.

The Prince William County Historical Commission (“**Commission**”) subsequently passed a resolution opposing the development of the data centers as planned due to the detrimental impact on the Manassas Battlefield. In its resolution, the Commission noted the significant events that took place not just on the battlefield generally, but in areas that will be directly impacted by the development. The Commission noted, for example, that the Georgia Infantry camped on Pageland Lane and that approximately 374 to 476 soldiers died of

measles while encamped there and were buried on site. There are no records indicating disinterment or removal of those remains. *See* Ltr. of Oct. 26, 2022, and attachments from the Commission, attached as **Exhibit E**.

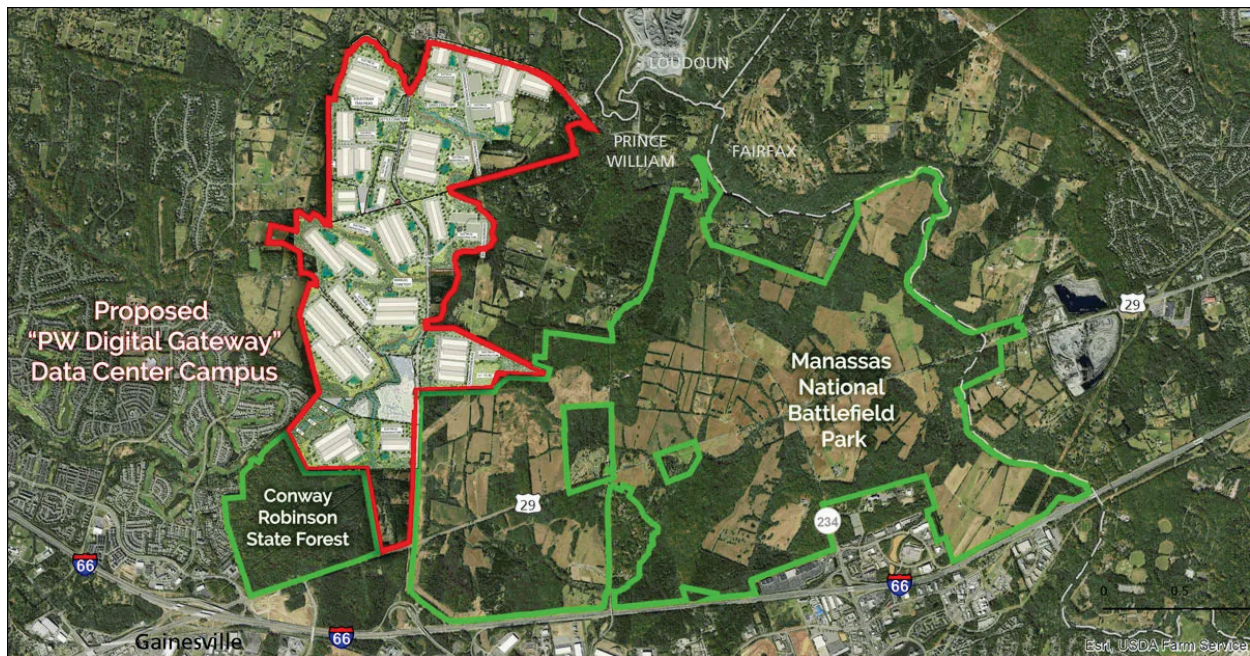
In July 2023, the current Superintendent of the Manassas Battlefield National Park, Kristofer B. Butcher, reaffirmed his predecessor's commitment to protection of not only the Park, but the larger Manassas Battlefield, from the development contemplated by the Digital Gateway, petitioning the County to make three locations outside the Park's boundaries County Registered Historic Sites. A copy of this letter, dated July 24, 2023, is attached as **Exhibit F**. Thereafter, Superintendent Butcher submitted comments on the Rezonings, noting

The proposed project is located directly adjacent to the battlefield and across multiple historic landscapes with significant ties to MNBP. The NPS has determined that the proposed project will likely adversely affect MNBP and directly affect numerous other historic resources associated with MNBP. Due to the need for additional research to identify other likely present resources, there are potentially additional historic resources that will be adversely affected.

See Ltr. to E. Wolfson of Sept. 23, 2023, from Superintendent K. Butcher, attached as **Exhibit G**. Specifically with respect to the need for "additional research," the Superintendent of the Park pointed to "the presence of the post-Civil War settlement community of African Americans" and the need for a Cultural Landscape Report. None of this

was addressed before approval of the Rezoning, which gave the Digital Gateway's developers *carte blanche*.

The following map shows the location of the Digital Gateway, the size of the approved development, and the location and certain intrusion upon the Manassas National Battlefield Park:



In the end, the Rezoning allow the conversion of over 1,700 acres of historic land, a land mass a third the size of the Park's 5,071 acres, to industrial development for data centers. A more detailed rendition of what is illustrated above, prepared by PEC, is available online.⁵

⁵ Digital Gateway, PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/pecphotos/albums/72177720312365356/> (last visited Jan. 4, 2026). Additional information from PEC about the Digital Gateway and these depictions may be found at Piedmont

The map attached as **Exhibit H** illustrates the extent to which the land subject to the Rezoning would overlap, or front, land within the Park. The map attached as **Exhibit I** illustrates that part of the Digital Gateway would be constructed on portions of the historic Manassas Battlefield that fall outside the current boundaries of the Park. Finally, pictures showing on a human scale the Digital Gateway's effect on the viewshed from a key portion of the Park are enclosed as **Exhibit J**.

In addition to the dramatic and irreparable harms the Digital Gateway will have on the Manassas Battlefield, the Digital Gateway will detrimentally impact the region in many other ways, outlined below.

II. The Digital Gateway Threatens Prince William County with Permanent Environmental Harms.

The visual, noise and environmental impacts will be severe, exacerbated by the widespread removal of trees, which will take decades to restore. With respect to the viewshed, even the developers have recognized that significant portions of the data centers and new electrical substations and transmission lines necessitated by the Digital Gateway

Environmental Council, Putting the Pieces Together on Digital Gateway (Nov. 1, 2023), <https://www.pecva.org/region/fauquier/putting-the-pieces-together-on-digital-gateway>.

are anticipated to be visible from the Park, forever altering the scenic landscape. Pictures illustrating the scale of transmission infrastructure the Digital Gateway will require are attached as **Exhibit K**.

With respect to noise, the various activities around data center construction and operation have well-documented impacts on the noise environment in the areas surrounding their facilities. From back-up generators that run intermittently to large air conditioning units on top of each building that run 24-7, data centers produce an audible and continuous hum. Noise analysis done by the late John W. Lyver, IV, Ph.D. indicates that the Brawner Farm Interpretive Center, located within the Park, would see a 12.4 decibel increase at full Digital Gateway buildout, more than doubling the noise levels for visitors.⁶ This would have lasting adverse effects on the Manassas Battlefield, devaluing the visitor experience and the interpretive abilities of NPS employees, and impacting wildlife who make the Park their home.

These effects would be even worse during the long construction phase. Construction of these data centers would take a minimum of six

⁶ JOHN W. LYVER, IV, PH.D., NOISE MODELING OF PLANNED DATA CENTERS AND ROADWAYS IN THE GAINESVILLE AND MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK AREA (May 30, 2022).

years to complete. This construction process will involve heavy machinery, cranes, dump trucks, and more, which would cause immediate and significant visual and noise impairment, even before the approved data centers are operational. The developers have done nothing to mitigate or reduce these impacts to the Park during that time.

Moreover, the demands placed on the electric grid will inevitably lead to increased air pollution. Each data center relies on diesel generators to provide backup energy in the event of power outages. For a development the size of the Digital Gateway, more than 2,000 backup diesel generators, each the size of a tractor trailer, will be required. Each generator may run, in compliance with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality permitting requirements, up to 500 hours—over 20 days—per year. 9 Va. Admin. Code § 5-80-1105(B)(2). Their operation, even intermittently, would increase air pollution in the Park and beyond.

To be sure, these effects would not be a phenomenon remote from the Park. The approved development includes 10 acres within the Park's designated borders, 9,282 feet of which fronts the Digital Gateway land. Indeed, part of the approved development would also fall within the National Register of Historic Places designation of Manassas National

Battlefield Park. A total of 101.2 acres of the land rezoned for the Digital Gateway is within the core area of the Manassas Battlefield, and 7,984 feet fronts that area. Approximately 264.6 acres of the land rezoned for the Digital Gateway is in the study area of the Manassas Battlefield, a total of 21,299 feet, over four miles of which fronts the Digital Gateway. Moreover, 570 acres of the land rezoned for the Digital Gateway has been formally designated by federal or state agencies as significant to the Second Battle of Manassas.

The Rezoning fly in the face of the local and national preservation efforts undertaken for over a century. It would sadly diminish the experience of the about half a million people who visit the Park each year, threatening the \$37.8 million spent by those tourists and the 458 local jobs they support.⁷ Indeed, many visitors seek solace in the history and natural beauty of the Park. The data centers would in essence box in the Park, creating a wall around the landscape. Moreover, encroachment on

⁷ See Social Science, Visitor Spending Effects - Economic Contributions of National Park Visitor Spending, Manassas Nat'l Battlefield Park, NAT'L PARK SERV., (Sept. 10, 2024), <https://home.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

the Manassas Battlefield by the data centers would desecrate the resting place of the over 4,000 Americans who died on the site in 1861 and 1862.

Environmental Impacts: To be sure, data centers are a fundamental part of the technology infrastructure that supports the modern economy, and they have a place in Prince William County and other localities in Virginia. But given the enormous impacts they can have on the surrounding environment and nearby communities, they must be appropriately sited and scaled. Setting aside the years of construction, and the erosion and sedimentation that naturally follow, should the Digital Gateway proceed, substantial environmental impacts will result. For instance, data centers rely upon on-site diesel generators to provide power in the event of an interruption from the grid, and the generators are routinely deployed, even when power is available, to ensure preparedness. The Digital Gateway may be expected to host thousands of such generators, emitting substantial noise, smell, and particulate matter in the vicinity of the Park and beyond.

Rural Crescent: The Rural Crescent was established with the adoption of the 1998 Comprehensive Plan. The Rural Crescent is an 80,000-acre urban growth boundary in the northern and western areas

of the County, and was established to protect the rural area with limits on development and infrastructure, such as public water, sewers, roads, and schools. It is a vital smart growth tool that has curbed sprawl, protecting the Occoquan Reservoir Watershed, and reducing public infrastructure costs, while encouraging investment in the development area where it is most cost-effective. The Rezonings remove 2,133 acres from the designated rural area without adding acres elsewhere to offset that loss. Removing such vast amounts of land from the Rural Crescent contradicts the Comprehensive Plan and undermines the rural character, commitment to open space, and public investment to support the quality of life of residents throughout the county. The Rural Crescent also acts as the county's de facto climate plan, storing climate pollution and reducing the county's carbon footprint. The development of this land as an industrial area sets the county backwards on its goal of 100% clean energy.

Water Quality and the Occoquan Reservoir: The Occoquan Reservoir provides drinking water to more than 800,000 people living in the region, and the reservoir is managed by Fairfax Water. On March 21, 2022, Fairfax Water wrote a letter to the Board expressing its concern

about the Digital Gateway's impact on regional water supply. Fairfax Water requested that the Board convene the Occoquan Basin Policy Board and oversee a comprehensive study on the impacts that this development would have on the watershed. Fairfax Water reiterated this request in another letter to the Board on October 24, 2022. Although the Board agreed to study these water quality impacts, it removed language ensuring that this critical analysis would take place *before* the Digital Gateway could be approved.

As a result, the effects of the Rezoning on the Occoquan Reservoir, which is the drinking water supply for more than 800,000 people in the region, have not been fully studied. It is known, however, that both the construction and operation of the Digital Gateway will increase erosion, sedimentation, and polluted runoff, particularly salinity levels, in the reservoir. Using what information is known, water quality engineers have conducted studies indicating that a development of this size would lead to extensive increases in sedimentation runoff from heavy construction activities—up to 57,000 tons of sediment if the proper stormwater control practices are not in place and strictly enforced. *See* Ltr. from Kyle Hart, Mid-Atlantic Program Manager, Nat'l Parks Cons.

Assoc., *et al.*, to Chair Ann Wheeler and Members of the Prince William Cty. Bd. of Supvrs. (Oct. 31, 2022), attached as **Exhibit L**.

The Digital Gateway would also convert an extensive amount of natural terrain, more than 1,700 acres of currently pervious surface, like fields and forests, into impervious surfaces like buildings, parking lots, and roads. Unlike pervious surfaces, where water can penetrate the ground and recharge groundwater, water simply runs off the impervious surfaces into waterways, carrying with it solvents, oils, dirt, and debris from the impervious surfaces. The unavoidable result would be to increase stormwater runoff pollution into local streams and the Occoquan River (even with required stormwater management), up to 280 million additional gallons per year. This pollution will include salt-related constituents, such as sodium chlorides, which the Fairfax County Water Authority is unable to filter from drinking water at this time and can be removed only through a process of desalination, usually by reverse osmosis, the operation of which is uneconomical at best, practically impossible at worst. A development of this size in an existing rural area of the Occoquan Reservoir is unprecedented. Impacts will be felt downstream for decades to come.

Energy and Climate: The documents submitted in support of the Rezoning do nothing to advance the stated climate goals of the County, the Commonwealth, or the Country, and its' commitments to sustainability pale in comparison to the massive energy needs this project will certainly have.

Loudoun County uses roughly 2 gigawatts to power its 27 million square feet of data center space, which requires miles of transmission lines and numerous substations. The Digital Gateway, which would allow up to a comparable 27 million square feet of data center space, would require upgrades to the existing 500kV and 230kV lines that run up through the Manassas National Battlefield and feed electricity from the north and south to Loudoun's data center market. See Ltr. from Julie Bolthouse, Director of Land Use, Piedmont Env. Council, to Prince William Cnty. Planning Cm'rs, (Sept. 14, 2022), attached as **Exhibit M**. At full buildout, transmission lines over Pageland Lane would be required to access land on its western side and substations would be required to serve the numerous buildings.

Proponents of the Digital Gateway have provided no information about their energy usage or the type or number of backup generators they

will require. Given the dearth of information, environmental experts have estimated the project's expected power demand using industry trends and energy usage of other data centers in the Northern Virginia area. These experts estimated at the time of the Rezoning that the Digital Gateway will require more than 2.9 gigawatts of power to operate. This is the approximate amount of energy required to power more than 717,000 homes at peak load, a greater number of homes than are currently sited in Prince William and Fairfax Counties combined. Advances in data center technology since the Rezoning suggest that the Digital Gateway could demand up to 9 gigawatts.

Beyond the clear lack of clean energy commitments, the Digital Gateway sustainability proffer statement lists 16 possible measures the applicants may undertake. Unfortunately, the applicants only commit to executing 5 of these 16 commitments for the entire project. And even those reflect an anemic commitment, such as counting the commitment to 85% LED lightbulb usage as two of the five commitments.

In short, the Digital Gateway's commitment to sustainability is unserious.

CONCLUSION

Virginia's Civil War sites are a precious legacy to the Commonwealth and the whole Nation. By both statute and ordinance, the Board was duty bound to give due account to the historical, environmental, and other impacts of its decision, to follow regular order in their deliberative processes, and to provide sufficient notice so that the Board's exercise of delegated legislative powers might be duly informed by the will of the people they were elected to represent. *See* II JOHN F. DILLON, COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS § 576 (5th ed. 1911) ("It may be laid down as a general rule, *that all charter or statutory requirements as to the method* in which an ordinance shall be introduced, and the manner in which it shall be considered, are, when reasonably calculated to induce deliberation, mandatory in their nature, and must be complied with," meaning "an ordinance . . . passed without complying with them is void." (emphasis in original)).

This did not occur here. Instead of following these provisions and conducting a deliberative processes, the Board little considered the importance of the Manassas Battlefield, or the irreparable harm that caused by permitting an enormous development on the doorstep of the

Park itself. Both in its process and in its decision, the Board did not act lawfully or reasonably with regard for its own role and responsibility as a representative body charged with the exercise of powers delegated, and delimited, by law. These include those notice requirements the Board imposed on itself, including PWCZO § 32-700.60, even if more stringent than what is now required by Code. *See* Va. Code Ann. § 1-220.

In sum, because the Rezonings represent exercises of public authority that threaten destruction of this Commonwealth's and our Country's historical legacy, they should be held to the letter of the law, particularly the letter of those provisions intended to enable public input and mitigate damage to private and public goods.

Amici accordingly join Oak Valley in requesting that this Court: (1) affirm the decision of the Circuit Court of Prince William County in Case No. CL24000375-00; (2) hold the Rezonings to have been adopted in violation of the Virginia Code and Prince William County Ordinance assuring public notice and participation in the legislative process; and so (3) hold the Rezonings void *ab initio*.

Date: January 5, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Michael H. Brady

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the foregoing complies with the Rules, and that:

1. In accordance with the Court's Order of October 28, 2025, affording Oak Valley an enlarged Appellees' Brief of no longer than 70 pages in length, the foregoing *Amici Curiae* Brief is 35 pages and so complies with the length limits that apply to Oak Valley and, by extension, Amici as mandated by Rule 5A:19(a).

2. On this 5th day of January, 2026, the foregoing *Amici Curiae* Brief was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Virginia using the VACES system along with the Motion for Leave to File, all in accordance with the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the VACES Guidelines, and

3. The foregoing *Amici Curiae* Brief was served by electronic mail upon the following counsel of record in these cases and in the case with which they have been paired for oral argument, *Burke v. Board of County Supervisors*, Record No. 2025-24-4:

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Conservation Association, National
Trust for Historic Preservation in the
United States, Coalition to Protect
America's National Parks, and
Coalition to Protect Prince William
County*

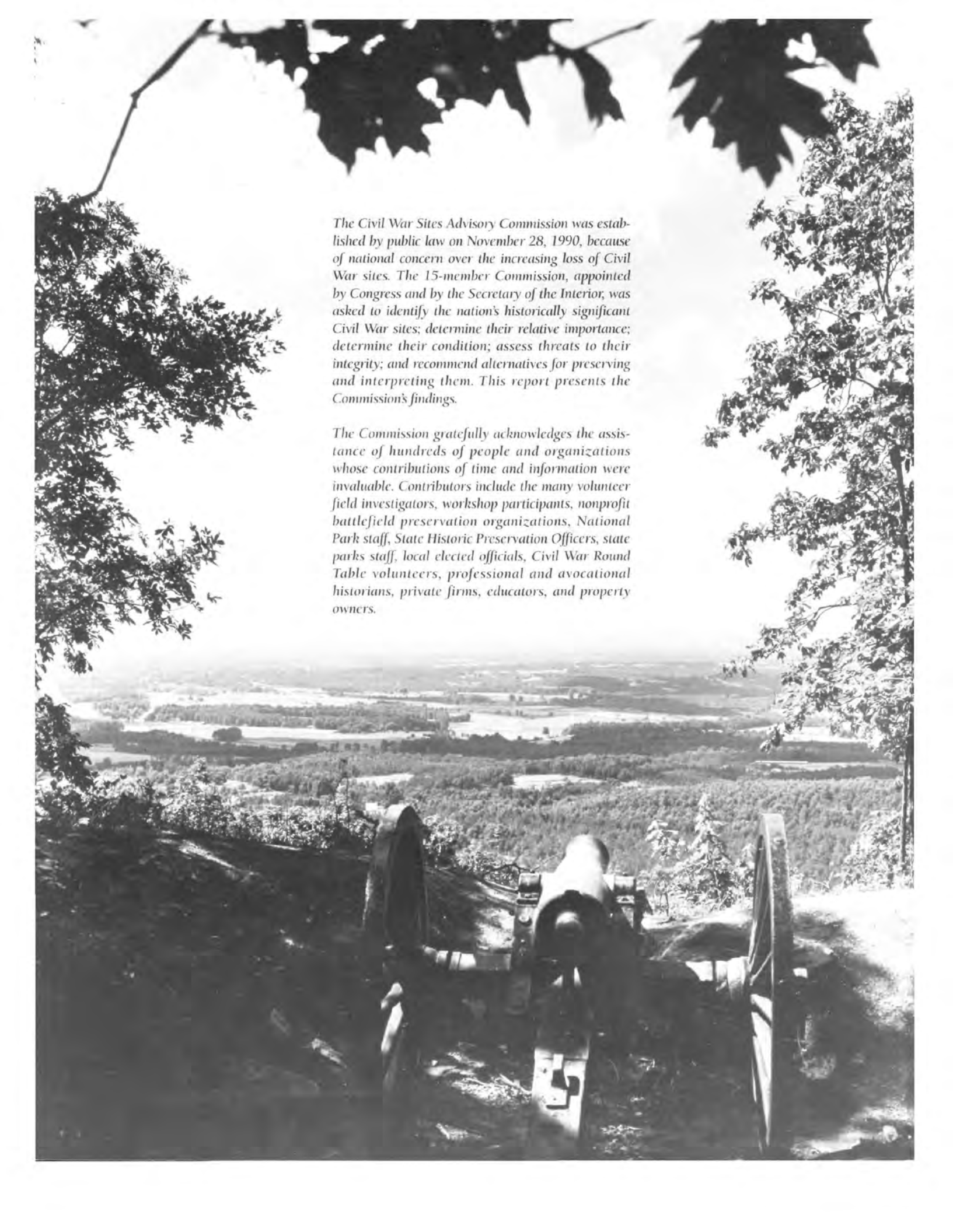
EXHIBIT A

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

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





The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was established by public law on November 28, 1990, because of national concern over the increasing loss of Civil War sites. The 15-member Commission, appointed by Congress and by the Secretary of the Interior, was asked to identify the nation's historically significant Civil War sites; determine their relative importance; determine their condition; assess threats to their integrity; and recommend alternatives for preserving and interpreting them. This report presents the Commission's findings.

The Commission gratefully acknowledges the assistance of hundreds of people and organizations whose contributions of time and information were invaluable. Contributors include the many volunteer field investigators, workshop participants, nonprofit battlefield preservation organizations, National Park staff, State Historic Preservation Officers, state parks staff, local elected officials, Civil War Round Table volunteers, professional and avocational historians, private firms, educators, and property owners.

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

Prepared for the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
United States Senate

Committee on Natural Resources,
United States House of Representatives

The Secretary of the Interior



Volunteer cavalryman (Brady, 1862; Library of Congress)

1993

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
c/o National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

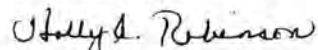
Foreword

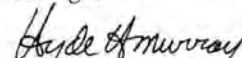
The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was established by Congress because the nation's Civil War heritage is in grave danger. It is being demolished and bulldozed at an alarming pace. It is disappearing under new buildings, parking lots, and highways. Especially impacted are the battlefields because of their relatively large size, generally open character, and frequent proximity to today's expanding population centers. The nation needs a solution to this problem.

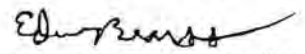
The Commission sought advice from the public, government officials, and experts in many fields of land protection and preservation. The scholarship and data researched by Federal, state, and local historians provided a strong base for the education and decision process of the Commission. The extraordinary trips to Civil War sites, augmented by hearing local views and experiences, expanded and challenged the Commissioners' knowledge. A conflux of feelings, intelligence, conservation, and care for the future of the Civil War heritage of the United States is the result.


Senator Dale L. Bumpers of Arkansas and former Congressman James R. Olin of Virginia initially proposed the act establishing the Commission. They were joined by many other members of Congress, especially members of the Sunbelt Caucus, and by former Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., in establishing this study of the Nation's Civil War heritage. We are all grateful for their foresight and dedication.

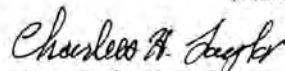
Respectfully Submitted:



Dr. Holly A. Robinson, Chair
(Georgia)

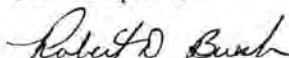

Mr. Hyde H. Murray, Vice-Chair
(District of Columbia)



Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, *ex officio*
(District of Columbia)

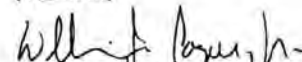

Dr. Mary Frances Berry
(Pennsylvania)


Hon. Charles H. Taylor
(North Carolina)


Mr. Ken Burns
(New Hampshire)


Dr. Robert D. Bush, *ex officio*
(District of Columbia)


Mr. Howard J. Coffin
(Vermont)


Dr. William J. Cooper, Jr.
(Louisiana)

On behalf of the Commissioners, I would like to thank all who contributed their time, expertise, energy, and enthusiasm. National Park Service staff have been diligent in their support, enthusiasm, and organization of a vast amount of research material. We are grateful, too, for the assistance of many State



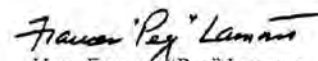
Historic Preservation Offices, state park agencies, and local friends groups. I give special recognition to the Commissioners who spent many volunteer hours on this prodigious effort to safekeep and preserve our unique national historical heritage — sites of the American Civil War.


In the words of Mary A.H. Gay of Decatur, Georgia:

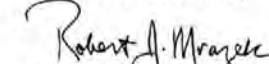
I would resurrect the loftiest patriotism from the most humble graves in the Southern land, and prove by heroic deeds and noble acts that valor on the battle-field was as often illustrated by the humble soldier whose name has not been preserved in "storied urn," as by the gallant son of chivalrous ancestors who commanded the applause of an admiring multitude.'

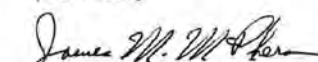
All Americans have an important and urgent duty to perform in preserving these battlefields. This is an investment in the education of present and future generations of Americans about events that changed forever America's ideas about individual freedom and national unity.


Holly A. Robinson, Chair
Civil War Sites Advisory Commission


Hon. Frances "Peg" Lamont
(South Dakota)


Mr. J. Roderick Heller, III
(District of Columbia)


Hon. Robert J. Mrazek
(New York)


Dr. James M. McPherson
(New Jersey)


Hon. William J. Wright
(Georgia)

July 10, 1993

¹Mary A.H. Gay, *Life in Dixie During the War*. Constitution Office, Atlanta, 1892, pages 253-54.

Executive Summary

This nation's Civil War heritage is in grave danger. It is disappearing under buildings, parking lots, and highways. Recognizing this as a serious national problem, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1991. The Commission was to identify the significant Civil War sites, determine their condition, assess threats to their integrity, and offer alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Because of limited time and resources, the Commission concentrated on battlefields as the central focus of the Civil War, and of many contemporary historic preservation decisions.

Protecting these battlefields preserves an important educational asset for the nation because:

- Seeing the battlefield is basic to an understanding of military campaigns and battles while the latter are crucial to comprehending all other aspects of the Civil War.
- To be upon a battlefield is to experience an emotional empathy with the men and, in fact, the women who fought there.
- Clashing convictions and the determination to defend them cost the nation 620,000 lives.
- The values tested and clarified in that great conflict are what continue to bind the nation together today.

Today, more than one-third of all principal Civil War battlefields are either lost or are hanging onto existence by the slenderest of threads. It is not too late to protect the remaining battlefields if the nation acts swiftly. If it does not act now, however, within 10 years we may lose fully two-thirds of the principal battlefields.

The Primary Battlefield Findings

The Battlefield Sites: Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes; 384 conflicts (3.7 percent) were identified as the principal battles and classified according to their historic significance.

Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation.

- 45 sites (12%) were ranked "A" (having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war);
- 104 sites (27%) were ranked "B" (having a direct and decisive influence on their campaign);
- 128 sites (33%) were ranked "C" (having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign);
- 107 sites (28%) were ranked "D" (having a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign or operation but achieving or affecting important local objectives).



Visitors return to the battlefield at Fisher's Hill, Virginia. (Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites)



The Hazen monument — one of the nation's oldest Civil War memorials — at Stones River National Battlefield now stands in the shadow of a cement factory. Only 10 percent of the battlefield is protected; the remainder is fragmented by development. The city and county governments and the park are now working together to protect some of the remaining land. (NPS)

The 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states. States with fifteen or more include: Virginia (123), Tennessee (38), Missouri (29), Georgia (28), Louisiana (23), North Carolina (20), Arkansas (17), and Mississippi (16).

Some counties, such as Henrico and Dinwiddie counties in Virginia and Charleston County in South Carolina have a great concentration of battlefields. Yet, even in Virginia, where two great armies fought for most of four years, only one-third of the counties have any of the principal Civil War battlefields.

Forty-three percent of the battlefields are completely in private ownership. An additional 49 percent are under multiple kinds of



ownership (e.g., private, state, and Federal). Only 4 percent of the principal battlefields are owned primarily by the Federal, state, or local governments.²

Their Condition: Nineteen percent (71) of the Civil War battlefields are already lost as intact historic landscapes. Half of the 232 principal battlefields that currently are in good or fair condition are now experiencing high or moderate threats. Most of these sites will be lost or seriously fragmented within the coming 10 years, many very soon. Only one-third of the principal battlefields currently face low threats.

Their Preservation: Some 22 percent of the principal battlefields (84) have been listed in, or determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places.

Sixteen battlefields are designated National Historic Landmarks; 58 are partly or entirely included within the boundaries of National park units; 37 principal battlefields have some state park ownership. Many of these parks protect only very small areas of the battlefield.

Principal Recommendations

The Commission has concluded that by implementing the recommendations outlined below for a period of at least seven years, the most important sites (Priority I) that still remain can be protected. Through this effort, a ground swell of community support can be stimulated, a new appreciation of history can be generated in the schools and communities, and thousands of individual citizens will contribute to the preservation of their past. These efforts then should carry over into the protection of the remaining battlefields in Priorities II, III, and IV.

The Sunken Road at Antietam National Battlefield retains much of its rural character of 1862 when 4,000 men died during a single September day. Despite the protection of 3,245 acres, more than 2,000 acres of battlefield surrounding the park are in the path of development from nearby Washington, D.C. (NPS)

Government Leadership:

- The Federal and state governments need to define directions for battlefield protection. In particular, the national goal should be to provide a national assemblage of key battlefield locations consisting of as many of the 384 sites in the Commission's inventory as can be protected. Such an assemblage of sites is a vital national resource for conveying basic American themes and values that keep us from fragmenting into competing cultures.

- Because of their strategic character and national significance, the Class A and B sites should be an interest or responsibility of the Federal government as well as state and local governments, non-profits, and other private entities.

- The Class C and D battlefields, representing tactical operations, usually were of state or local significance and should be a primary interest or responsibility of state or local governments, or of private entities.

- The Federal government should continue to provide technical support to non-Federal battlefield protection groups. Also, it should work with Federal agencies that own battlefields to ensure they are properly managed.

Preservation Priorities:

- The Commission recommends adopting the four priority groups covering the 384 battlefields in its inventory. Priority I consists of 50 Class A and B sites in good or fair condition fac-

²Data on the remaining 4 percent of sites was not available at the time this report was completed.

ing high or moderate threats. These should be the principal focus of Civil War battlefield preservation efforts until the year 2000.

- With the Commission's overview, national and state park systems should define the extent of battlefields that should be brought into their management. The remainder would be the focus of private and non-profit organizational efforts. This will clarify intentions among preservation organizations and end piecemeal approaches to battlefield protection.

- National and state battlefield park agencies should refine their park boundary recommendations in light of recent historical research by the Commission and others. They also should work with local governments to prepare comprehensive plans for the protection of battlefield parks from external threats to their integrity.

- The Resolution Trust Corporation and similar Federal agencies should have authority to transfer significant battlefield lands to the National Park Service, state or local governments, or to qualified non-profit organizations.

Private Sector Preservation:

- Battlefield land owners need better incentives and opportunities to be effective stewards. Present Federal tax policies largely discourage preservation of Civil War battlefields, and several specific changes are recommended.

- States need to help owners who want to be more economically competitive with their historic land; among the possibilities are transfer of development rights and exemptions from property taxes for land under permanent conservation easements.

- The Federal and state governments also could create opportunities for owners to take more direct responsibility for maintenance of historic features through a program of long-term contracts. These would remunerate owners for some active service associated with protecting the battlefield. This approach extends the area of resource protection without removing land from either private ownership or local tax rolls.

- The Federal and state governments should cooperate to design and adopt a uniform recreational use statute to provide effective tort liability limitations for private owners wishing to permit access to their land by the public seeking to view and enjoy historic battlefields.

- Private Civil War battlefield land holding and management organizations would address several current problems: the fact that there are a large number of significant battlefields that are not protected, that governments all have severe budget problems and are not likely to create many new park units, and that there are regions with significant local resistance to additional Federal or state land acquisition.

- All of the significant battlefields, whether protected or not, need a "friends" group to develop community support for preservation and to articulate the needs of "their" battlefield to government or private organizations that can help bring about preservation.

Preservation and Local Jurisdictions:

- In order for local governments to effectively integrate battlefield protection into local plans for educational, economic, and environmental development, it is essential that they have access to authoritative information on the location and significance of battlefield historic features. The Commission is arranging for its records to be available through the National Park Service, but these materials still need refinement.

- With adequate information in hand, local governments should work closely with battlefield park authorities and private owners to protect sites through coordination with state or local plans for open space or recreation areas, zoning, historic districts, and other land uses. Communities should weigh carefully the relative costs of allowing development to impinge on historic battlefields versus channeling such development away and protecting the authentic historic site. If communities do this, they retain the basis for an additional local industry in the form of heritage tourism.

- Heritage tourism is a frequently successful means of preserving important parts of the nation's historic heritage while also bringing jobs and revenue to a community. Above all, it depends on retaining an authentic historic resource. States and communities have many tools available to help private and non-profit owners maintain an authentic historic environment: property tax abatement, revolving funds, guaranteed loans, conservation easements, earmarking the use of certain tax revenues for preservation, and more.

Public and Private Funding:

- For Federal and state battlefield acquisition to move forward successfully and not create new divisions, agencies should acquire land only from willing sellers except in the rarest of circumstances.

- Federal and state park authorities need to continue to acquire battlefield park lands they have already authorized.

- Federal and state governments also need to contribute financially to non-governmental protection programs; often the need is only to legitimize the recipient's program. In virtually all cases, such assistance should be on a matching basis and should go toward protection of the Priority I sites.

- Local and private groups should also seriously look at the Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) as a source of acquisition and development funds.

- Private sector fund-raising should occur nationally, as well as locally. The Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992 will begin to produce revenue in 1995 for battlefield land acquisition. Battlefield protection fund-raising has for some time been based on specific philanthropic benefactors. We hope this will continue, but it also is time for battlefield protection to benefit from nationwide marketing.

Technical Support:

- The National Park Service has been providing technical support to Federal and non-federal agencies and groups on all aspects of battlefield resource documentation, planning, man-



Shiloh is one of the nation's very few substantially protected battlefields. The National Military Park, established in 1894, contains more than 95 percent of the historic site. (NPS)

agement, resource protection, and interpretation. This should continue; it is a vital component of the locally-based programs developing in many places.

- Where appropriate, State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service should consider nominations of battlefields in the Commission's inventory for the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark designation.
- Civil War battlefields and related sites hold an abiding interest for adults. They also are important resources for educating children. Heritage education lesson plans for local schools and other educational activities are important for building the local consensus for battlefield preservation over the long-term.
- The National Park Service and National Trust for Historic Preservation heritage education program "Teaching with Historic Places" is an excellent model for use in local schools to teach the significance of Civil War sites, including battlefields.

Immediate Action Recommendations to Congress and the Secretary of the Interior:

- Enact a "Civil War Heritage Preservation" law that supplements existing historic preservation and park land acquisition programs and includes the following new provisions.

A. Adopt a national policy to protect these principal battlefields and related sites through cooperative efforts of Federal, state, and local governments and private groups and individuals using, whenever possible, the established National historic preservation partnership. The Commission suggests the following language be considered as embodying its findings.

The Congress finds and declares that:

1. Historically significant sites and structures in the United States associated with the Civil War should be preserved as a living part of our community life.
2. The preservation of such an irreplaceable part of our

heritage is in the public interest so that the Civil War's vital legacy of cultural, military, historic, educational, environmental, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained for future generations of Americans.

3. Historically significant Civil War sites and structures are being lost, altered or damaged, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency; and governmental and non-governmental programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy this rich aspect of our Nation's heritage.

4. The increased knowledge of our Civil War resources, the establishment of better means of identifying them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of Federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development.

5. It is necessary and appropriate for the Federal government to accelerate its Civil War preservation programs and activities, to support and work in partnership with non-profit agencies undertaking such preservation by pri-

ivate means, and with state and local governments to expand and accelerate their Civil War preservation programs and activities.

It shall be the policy of the Federal government in cooperation and partnership with the states, local governments, private organizations and individuals to:

1. Provide leadership, including provision of financial support and technical assistance, for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of our nation's Civil War heritage.
2. Administer federally owned or controlled Civil War parks, monuments, sites and other resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.
3. Support and work in partnership with private non-profit agencies, states and local governments to expand and accelerate their efforts to protect, preserve, and interpret our nation's Civil War heritage.
4. Encourage and recognize the efforts of individual members of the public to protect, preserve, and interpret our nation's Civil War heritage.

B. Establish an Emergency Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Program from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). This program would authorize appropriations at a Federal:non-Federal matching ratio of 50:50 for grants for non-Federal acquisition assistance. The grants would be directed at the Priority I sites (Table 7). This program should be funded at least at \$10 million per year for a period of seven years. With the 50:50 matching ratio, the program should generate a total of \$140 million with only a net Federal investment of \$70 million out of the HPF. In addition to states, the authorization should qualify as grantees those major Civil War battlefield preservation non-profit organizations that are working closely with the Federal government to implement battlefield protection.

C. Establish a Civil War Battlefield Stewardship Pilot Program. The Federal government would enter into long-term (seven year) contractual agreements with private property owners at Priority I or II battlefields (Table 7) to restore or maintain historic settings, provide interpretive access, or other preservation and interpretation amenities. This pilot program should be authorized and funded at \$2.5 million per annum for a trial period of at least seven years. The National Park Service should prepare a report to Congress on the effectiveness of this program after five years of operation and make recommendations about its continuation. This program should be modeled on and implemented, if possible, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program.



Rapid development surrounding Gettysburg National Military Park is drastically altering its historic rural character. (NPS)

D. Ensure public retention of significant battlefield lands by authorizing the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and other Federal institutions to transfer to the Department of the Interior, state, or local governments or to qualified non-profit battlefield preservation organizations, lands or contracts under their control for parcels encompassed within the Commission's inventory of 384 principal battlefields. The Commission estimates Federal revenue losses from this provision to not exceed \$3-5 million.

E. Ensure the study of several highly significant campaigns and interpretive themes that currently are not protected in the National Park System (Table 4) by appropriating to the National Park Service funds needed to conduct studies of appropriate campaigns, themes, and sites to determine their suitability and feasibility for addition to the park system. Alternatively, the Service should determine whether some or all of these battlefields can be better protected through assistance to state park systems where such parks exist. Such a study of all campaigns and themes on Table 4 performed as a group should not require more than \$500,000.

F. Ensure that acceptance of important battlefield lands that are outside currently authorized boundaries but are proposed for donation to the National Park System is not thwarted by procedural delays. Congress should devise a "fast-track" process for use in those rare instances when time is of the essence and other criteria are satisfied such as proximity to existing authorized boundaries, and support from the appropriate local governments.

G. Ensure continuing independent oversight of the implementation of these recommendations by authorizing the biennial reconstitution of the Commission for a brief period to review progress with Federal, state, local, and private agencies and individuals over the next seven years, and to report these findings to the Congress and the Secretary of the Interior.

- Enact revisions to the United States tax code to provide incentives and remove disincentives for private owners to preserve significant battlefields.

A. Permit an executor or heirs to make a "post mortem" easement donation up to two years following a decedent's death to avoid forced sale of historic battlefield land.

B. Modify Section 2032(a) of the Estate Tax Code for Civil War battlefield owners to eliminate the dollar limitation and require that the decedents and beneficiaries materially participate in farming or business activities.

C. Convert the current Federal income tax deduction for charitable donation of historic land into an income tax credit.

D. Allow the full deduction for donation of appreciated historic property including land and conservation easements for individuals paying the alternative minimum tax.

E. Repeal the percentage of income limitation and the annual carry-forward limitations to allow full deduction of charitable gifts of appreciated property.

**Priority I Civil War Battlefields—
Sites With A Critical Need For Coordinated Nationwide Action By The Year 2000**

PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.)	PUBLIC AGENCY	INTEGRITY/ THREAT	PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.)	PUBLIC AGENCY	INTEGRITY/ THREAT
I.1 Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, less than 20% of core area protected.				I.3. Class B, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats.			
Gaines' Mill	(VA017)	NPS	G/H	Brandy Station	(VA035)	—	G/H
Malvern Hill	(VA021)	NPS	G/H	Monocacy	(MD007)	NPS	G/H
Port Hudson	(LA010)	VA/STATE	G/H	Port Gibson	(MS006)	STATE	G/H
Cold Harbor	(VA062)	NPS	F/H	Spring Hill	(TN035)	—	G/H
Fort Donelson	(TN002)	NPS	F/H	Bristoe Station	(VA040)	—	F/H
Bentonville	(NC020)	STATE	G/M	Chaffin's Farm/New			
Perryville	(KY009)	STATE	G/M	Market Heights	(VA075)	NPS	F/H
Petersburg	(VA089)	NPS	F/H	Chickasaw Bayou	(MS003)	—	F/H
Cedar Creek	(VA122)	—	F/M	Ist Kernstown	(VA101)	—	F/H
Glorieta Pass	(NM002)	NPS	F/M	Honey Springs	(OK007)	STATE	F/H
Mobile Bay	(AL003)	AF/STATE	F/M	Kennesaw Mtn	(GA015)	NPS	F/H
				Raymond	(MS007)	—	F/H
				Allatoona	(GA023)	COE	G/M
				Brices Cross Rds	(MS014)	NPS	G/M
				Glendale	(VA020)	NPS	G/M
				Mill Springs	(KY006)	—	G/M
				Newtonia	(MO029)	—	G/M
				Prairie Grove	(AR005)	STATE	G/M
				Rich Mountain	(WV003)	—	G/M
				South Mountain	(MD002)	NPS	G/M
				White Oak Road	(VA087)	—	G/M
				Boydton Plank Rd	(VA079)	—	F/M
				Corinth	(MS016)	—	F/M
				Fisher's Hill	(VA120)	—	F/M
				Fort Davidson	(MO021)	STATE	F/M
				Harpers Ferry	(WV010)	NPS	F/M
				Mine Run	(VA044)	—	F/M
				North Anna	(VA055)	—	F/M
				Ringgold Gap	(GA005)	FS	F/M
				Secessionville	(SC002)	—	F/M
				2nd Deep Bottom	(VA071)	—	F/M
I.2. Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, more than 20% of core area protected.							
Spotsylvania CH	(VA048)	NPS	G/H				
Chancellorsville	(VA032)	NPS	F/H				
Vicksburg	(MS011)	NPS	F/H				
Wilderness	(VA046)	NPS	F/H				
Antietam	(MD003)	NPS	G/M				
Chickamauga	(GA004)	NPS	G/M				
Gettysburg	(PA002)	NPS	G/M				
2nd Manassas	(VA026)	NPS	G/M				
Chattanooga	(TN024)	NPS	F/M				

¹See Table 7 in report for explanation of column headings and codes.

... generations that we know not, heart-drawn to see where
and by whom great things were suffered and done for them,
shall come to this deathless field, to ponder and dream.
—Joshua L. Chamberlain¹



The original landscape of battle: Petersburg, April 2, 1865. (Library of Congress)

¹Address of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain at the Dedication of the Maine Monuments, Battlefield of Gettysburg, October 3, 1889, Lakeside Press, Portland, Maine, 1898.

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Introduction

The American Civil War in its social, political, economic, diplomatic, and military dimensions remains visible to the nation today in thousands of historic sites, structures, and objects. Though primarily located east of the Mississippi River, a substantial number are westward across the prairies of the central and southern plains states, and scattered intermittently elsewhere.

Concerned by growing instances of Civil War sites being damaged or destroyed by urban and suburban development, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was established to:

- Identify the nation's historically significant Civil War sites;
- Determine their relative importance;
- Determine their condition;
- Assess threats to their integrity; and
- Recommend alternatives to preserve and interpret them.

With the findings and recommendations from this study it will be possible to adopt a national strategy for Civil War battlefield preservation based on a comprehensive evaluation of the sites and of the tools available to accomplish protection.

Commission Activities

Public Law 101-628 (Appendix A) established the Commission on November 28, 1990, and authorized 13 members (later increased to 15 in Public Law 102-166). Members were appointed in the summer of 1991 (Appendix B).¹

The report of findings is required to be made to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (United States Senate), the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (now the Committee on Natural Resources, United States House of Representatives), and to the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission's authority expires 90 days after submitting its report.

Since the first meeting, held on July 17, 1991, a total of 16 public meetings have been conducted in 11 states. Testimony has been received from more than 120 public and private witnesses. In addition, four workshops were held to gather advice from experts in numerous specialized areas of open space and related preservation. The assistance of all the participants and witnesses is gratefully acknowledged here, and they are identified in Appendices C and D.

The Commission as a body visited 53 sites. Commission staff and representatives visited all but 16 of the 384 battlefield sites in our inventory. State and local government officials and many private individuals were consulted about many of these battlefields. At the same time, the Commission's visits served, as in Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, as a direct catalyst for significant local preservation action.

¹The appendices to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report are located in a separate technical volume, available from the National Park Service.



The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was excluded from the Commission's authority because it was studied recently by the National Park Service. Nevertheless, the principal Shenandoah Valley sites are included in the Commission's inventory.

The Commission's Approach

The Civil War did not occur exclusively on battlefields; there are many other important locales. These include hospitals and prisons, mining and industrial sites, towns and villages, farms and plantations, and more. Unable to study all these thousands of sites in such a short time, the Commission devoted its principal effort toward battlefields because of their great historical importance and contemporary preservation challenges.

Battlefields, as large historic landscapes, increasingly are the focus of intense modern-day social, economic, and political con-

flict. For example, the recent threat of shopping center construction on lands associated with the Battle of **Second Manassas**, necessitated costly Federal acquisition and led, in part, to the Commission's creation.

There are few well-tested and widely-applied preservation solutions for large open land settings such as battlefields. Most historic preservation efforts today focus on sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts of relatively modest size for which many effective tools exist. However, local officials, owners, developers, and preservationists often believe there is no way to work together to preserve a battlefield while accommodating some changes in land use.

The Commissioners, therefore, decided to examine comprehensively the state of battlefield preservation, to identify the urgent and immediate needs, and to recommend concepts and techniques for coping better with this challenge. One product of the

Development threats to significant battlefield land at Manassas spurred a modern preservation battle and made clear the need for a comprehensive approach to the preservation of Civil War battlefields and for public/private cooperation. (NPS)

Commission's study and public hearings is compelling evidence that preservation of battlefield sites produces often overlooked economic benefits including jobs and tourist dollars.

The Commission urges the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program and the historic preservation community at large to continue evaluating the preservation needs of other Civil War sites throughout the nation. Toward this end, the Commission also has prepared a preliminary inventory of such other Civil War sites with potential historic significance as a starting point (Appendix J).

Why Save Civil War Sites?

More than 620,000 American soldiers, sailors, and marines died in the Civil War. If the same proportion of our population were killed today, five million Americans would die! The casualties at **Antietam** on September 17, 1862, totaled three times the American casualties on D-Day, June 6, 1944. The Civil War destroyed the Confederacy and the South sank from being one of the wealthiest to being one of the poorest regions in the United States.

This terrible trauma should not be celebrated, nor should it be blotted from the national memory. And for good reason. That second American Revolution of 1861-1865 radically changed America while settling two fundamental, festering issues left unresolved by the first Revolution of 1776: whether the precarious experiment of the democratic republic federated in a union of states would survive; and whether slavery would continue to mock the ideals of this boasted land of liberty.

The Civil War transformed a loose federation of states into a unified and confident nation that launched into the 20th century as the world's leading economic producer and foremost democratic nation.

Yet, while acknowledging all this, some have asked: Why do anything more to protect the battlefields? Are not the principal battlefields already preserved in National and state parks? Can we not understand the important political and social changes that resulted from the war without studying the battles? Does not this preoccupation with "hallowed ground" romanticize violence and glorify war? These questions deserve answers.

First, an understanding of military campaigns and battles is crucial to comprehending all other aspects of the Civil War. Lincoln said in his second inaugural address that on "*the progress of our arms . . . all else chiefly depends.*" Individual battles swayed elections, shaped political decisions, determined economic mobilization, brought women into the war effort, and influenced decisions to abolish slavery as well as to recruit former slaves in large numbers as soldiers.

The **Seven Days** battles prevented an early Union victory and changed the conflict from a limited to a total war; **Antietam** forestalled European recognition of the Confederacy and prompted the Emancipation Proclamation; **Vicksburg**, **Gettysburg**, and **Chattanooga** reversed a tide of Confederate victories that had threatened the Northern will to keep fighting; Sherman's capture of **Atlanta** and Sheridan's victories in the **Shenandoah** secured Lincoln's reelection, confirmed emancipation as a Northern war aim, and ensured continuation of the war to unconditional victory. A different outcome to any of these as well as other battles might have changed the course of the war — and perhaps of the world's history.

So the battles were important. But do we need to preserve the battlefields to appreciate that truth? Can we not learn by reading books about campaigns and battles? The Commission has concluded the answer is "No." In part, this is simply a matter of being able to visualize how geography and topography shaped a battle — the pattern of fields and woods, hills and valleys, roads and rock outcroppings, and rivers and streams. This cannot be done if the historical landscape has been paved over, cluttered with buildings, or carved into a different shape.

Those who have read about the ill-fated Pickett-Pettigrew charge at **Gettysburg**, but have not seen the place where it occurred, cannot understand it until they go there. Not until they view the three-quarters of a mile of open fields and walk the ground those Confederate soldiers trod, can they truly comprehend the courage needed to press onward, and why the assault, which cost some 10,000 Confederate casualties, failed.

If they could similarly view and walk the attack route of Union troops against **Missionary Ridge** in Chattanooga, they would be able to understand why that attack, seemingly more hopeless than at **Gettysburg**, succeeded spectacularly. Sadly though, **Missionary Ridge** now is built over.

But understanding Civil War battles is more than a matter of grasping their topographical and tactical details. Being present on a battlefield, we can experience an emotional empathy with the men who fought there. With a little imagination we can hear the first rebel yell at **Manassas**, imagine the horror as brush fires overtook the wounded at **Wilderness**, experience the terror of raw recruits at **Perryville**, share the anguish of the families of 800 or more unknown soldiers buried in a mass grave at **Cold Harbor**, or hear the hoarse yells of exhausted survivors of the Twentieth Maine as they launched a bayonet charge at **Gettysburg's** Little Round Top.

Every visitor to a Civil War battlefield has experienced such feelings. Proper educational and interpretive programs aid the visitor to visualize these dramatic scenes and to comprehend their meanings.

These experiences help us to understand what the Civil War was all about. This is not a matter of glorifying or romanticizing war. Quite the contrary; it is a matter of comprehending its grim reality. The battlefields are monuments to the gritty courage of the men who fought and died there. None condemned war more than those who suffered the horror and trauma of battle. In 1862, a Confederate veteran of **Shiloh** wrote home: "*O it was too shocking too horrible. God grant that I may never be the partaker in such scenes again . . . When released from this I shall ever be an advocate of peace.*"

Yet these men soldiered on through three more years of even bloodier battles than **Shiloh**. Most Civil War soldiers were volunteers. They fought not for glory, nor for money, but for a



cause in which they believed deeply. They longed for peace and for a safe return to their families. But many of them reenlisted at least once, determined to fight for that cause even though they hated war.

A Confederate officer wrote in 1864 that *"I am sick of war"* but *"were the contest again just commenced I would willingly undergo it again for the sake of our country's independence and liberty."* An Ohio corporal in the trenches before Atlanta wrote, also in 1864: *"There is nothing pleasant about this life, but I can endure its privations because there is a big idea at stake."* And an African-American soldier wrote *"If roasting on a bed of coals afire would do away with the curse of slavery, I would be willing to be the sacrifice."*

These clashing convictions and the deadly determination to fight for them explain why the war lasted four long years and cost 620,000 lives. They also explain why Civil War veterans took the lead in creating the first National battlefield parks in the 1890s—not to glorify the war, but to commemorate the sacrifice of friends they had lost. *"In our youth our hearts were touched with fire"* wrote the thrice-wounded veteran Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., *"It was given to us to learn at the outset that life is a profound and passionate thing."*

Americans cannot afford to forget this lesson. It is perhaps the most important legacy of the Civil War. And the battlefields are the tangible monuments of that legacy. The Civil War touched the lives of everyone at the time, and it continues to do so today. Americans by the millions visit those relatively few battle sites

The charge of Irwin's Brigade at Dunker Church, Antietam. (NPS)

that are accessible. Most come to share in a renewal of values and to understand more about the war, its profound meaning for themselves, and its lessons for our diverse nation — such as our ideals of tolerance.

Today many people know, or would like to know, of specific battlefields where some three million of their own ancestors participated in the historic events. The ability for so many to identify such a personal connection with one of the most memorable events in the American consciousness sets the Civil War and its battlefield sites apart from most historical events.

Communities, too, take great pride in their proximity to battlefields. A connection exists between a community and large national themes. Relationships forged by the Civil War — among its battlefields, its consequences, and our people and communities today — form a seamless web of American values, traditions, and priorities.

And finally, as with many historic properties significant in our national history, the principal Civil War battlefields need to be preserved and protected as places to answer important questions not yet asked and for purposes not yet perceived.

In this manner, and for these reasons, Civil War battlefields are a crucial link in the historical traditions that bind our nation together — today and for the future.

Which Are The Nation's Principal Civil War Battlefields?

Civil War battles tended to be fought in proximity to major transportation routes and intersections whether rail, road, or water. To a significant degree, today's pattern of surface transportation routes and associated communities follows that same mid-19th Century pattern. As a result, present-day population and community expansion often are channeled toward the same, formerly unaffected, rural landscapes that were the sites of Civil War battlefields for the past 130 years.

The recent review by The Conservation Fund of approximately 130 battlefields¹ dramatically demonstrated first, that important sites are unprotected and disappearing, and second, that there are many important sites still to be protected beyond the relatively few in public ownership.

Unanswered, however, was the question of how many more important battlefields there might be. If the nation addressed the latest list of 130, would there then be a following list of more? Just what is the universe of American Civil War battlefields worthy of protection?

The Commission's research has attempted to identify all of the principal Civil War battlefields, evaluate their importance and condition, and determine if they face any threats to preservation. Finally, after evaluating these characteristics the Commission recommends the relative preservation priorities among these principal battlefields. Through this means, the policy debates may proceed knowing the full scope of the nation's battlefield preservation needs.

How Many Sites Are There?

There were about 10,500 Civil War armed conflicts, ranging from major battles to minor skirmishes. Using military significance criteria, the Commission identified 384 such conflicts, or 3.7 percent of the total. These sites encompass virtually all of the principal land battles that were of special strategic, tactical, or thematic importance to local operations, campaigns, theaters, or to the war as a whole.

The Commission was asked not to include the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in its study, because this would duplicate a separate National Park Service study. The Commission has included the Service's data on Shenandoah sites, however, to ensure a complete national inventory of principal battle sites.

The more than 10,000 conflict sites excluded from our inventory were relatively unimportant as individual military actions. These conflicts were the venues and actions that implemented the war between and beyond the dramatic major engagements. These sites often are important to local history and many may well be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The 384 battles in the Commission's inventory represent all of the primary military campaigns and operations of the Civil War. Documentary research and field inspections were carried out to determine the significance of each battle, whether its site still exists, its current condition, and other circumstances. These sites are recommended as the appropriate focus of nationwide interest.²

The Commission has striven to use an evaluation approach consistent with that of the only uniform nationwide historic site evaluation system, the National Register of Historic Places.³ National Register evaluation can deal with a much broader scope of historical significance than just military issues. The Register also includes historic properties that are significant at the state or local levels; national significance is not a requirement. Our evaluation of battlefields deals only with military significance and does not limit the potential for a site to be significant in additional thematic areas, or preclude the battlefields with less than national significance from National Register eligibility.

After the Commission's work has concluded, the inventory and other data will be maintained and further enhanced by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). Like the National Register, ABPP will review against established criteria any appeals for reclassification of specific sites. The important matter is not whether there are differences of opinion about a battlefield — these can be resolved. The important thing is that there now is an up-to-date overview of the "big picture" for the principal Civil War battlefields (Table 1).

How Significant Are the Sites?

The Commission ranked military importance of the 384 battles (and their associated battlefield sites) according to the relative influence each had on the outcome of its operation, campaign, or on the war. The Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. The Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation.

- 45 sites (12%) were ranked "A" (having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war);

¹Frances H. Kennedy, (editor), 1990, *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, Houghton Mifflin Company.

²Explanation of how the survey was done as well as classification definitions may be found in Appendix E. Specific data on each site may be found in Appendix L.

³See Patrick W. Andrus, 1992, "Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields," *National Register Bulletin 40*, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.



The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's staff, with the help of many volunteers, assembled information on the history, location, and current condition of each of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields. (NPS)

- 104 sites (27%) were ranked "B" (having a direct and decisive influence on their campaign);
- 128 sites (33%) were ranked "C" (having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign);
- 107 sites (28%) were ranked "D" (having a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign or operation but achieving or affecting important local objectives).

Because of their strategic character and national significance, the Class A and B sites should be an interest or responsibility of the Federal as well as state and local governments, non-profits, and other private entities. Generally, the Class C and D battlefields, representing tactical operations, were of state or local significance and should be a primary interest or responsibility of state or local governments, or of private entities.

In addition, Civil War battlefields possess important educational and interpretive dimensions that also contribute to their significance. Therefore, the Commission also classified the battlefields in terms of related areas of military, economic, and social significance and the exceptional interpretive potential that each site

might have (see Appendix M for the full classification). The most frequently identified issues and topics were:

- Loss of a significant military figure;
- Exceptional casualties;
- Important lessons in strategy or tactics;
- Unusual importance of the battle in the public mind;
- Effect on national politics or strategy;
- Significant involvement of minority troops; and
- High archeological potential.

Where Are the Sites?

Many believe that Civil War sites are primarily found in the middle Atlantic and southeastern United States. In fact, the 384 battlefields are found in 25 states and the District of Columbia (Table 2). Nearly one-third of the inventory's battlefields (123) are in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The next greatest numbers of battlefields are in Tennessee (38), Missouri (29), Georgia (28), Louisiana (23), North Carolina (20), Arkansas (17), and Mississippi (16). The remaining 90 sites occur in 18 other states.

Table 1:
A Profile of the Principal Civil War Battlefields¹

	THEATERS ²					TOTAL
	Main Eastern	Lower Seaboard	Main Western	Trans-Miss	Pacific	
GENERAL:						
Principal campaigns & operations	34	17	39	26	1	114
Principal battlefields	160	30	118	75	1	384
States with battlefields	6	4	14	10	1	26 ⁵
Battlefields in MSAs ³	67	22	38	24	0	151
MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE:						
Class A	21	3	16	5	0	45
Class B	51	8	31	14	0	104
Class C	52	7	42	26	1	128
Class D	36	12	29	30	0	107
DESIGNATIONS and PROTECTION:						
National Historic Landmarks ⁴	12	3	10	1	0	26
National Register of Historic Places ⁴	25	10	32	17	0	84
Battlefields all or part in National Park system	34	9	12	3	0	58
Battlefields partly in state park systems	8	3	11	15	0	37
OWNERSHIP:						
Public	8	1	5	2	0	16
Private	85	10	40	29	0	164
Mixed	59	19	69	39	1	187
Unknown	8	0	4	5	0	17
CONDITION:						
Good	62	7	39	20	1	129
Fair	43	9	24	30	0	106
Poor	28	6	21	9	0	64
Lost	21	8	30	12	0	71
Unknown	6	0	4	4	0	14
THREATS:						
High	38	3	27	6	0	74
Moderate	34	6	30	17	0	87
Low	60	13	27	35	1	136
Not Applicable or Unknown	28	8	34	17	0	87
PRESERVATION RISKS — CLASS A BATTLEFIELDS:⁶						
Good/Fair Condition & High/Moderate Threats	11	1	7	1	0	20
Good/Fair Condition & Low Threats	6	1	3	3	0	13
Poor Condition & High/Moderate Threats	3	0	3	0	0	6
Poor Condition & Low Threats	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lost	1	0	3	1	0	5

	THEATERS ²					TOTAL
	Main Eastern	Lower Seaboard	Main Western	Trans-Miss	Pacific	
PRESERVATION RISKS, CLASS B BATTLEFIELDS:⁶						
Good/Fair Condition & High/Moderate Threats	15	1	10	4	0	30
Good/Fair Condition & Low Threats	17	4	7	6	0	34
Poor Condition & High/Moderate Threats	12	2	2	2	0	18
Poor Condition & Low Threats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost	7	1	11	1	0	20
PRESERVATION RISKS, CLASS C BATTLEFIELDS:⁶						
Good/Fair Condition & High/Moderate Threats	14	1	14	6	0	35
Good/Fair Condition & Low Threats	20	4	12	13	1	50
Poor Condition & High/Moderate Threats	8	2	8	1	0	19
Poor Condition & Low Threats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost	6	0	7	4	0	17
PRESERVATION RISKS, CLASS D BATTLEFIELDS:⁶						
Good/Fair Condition & High/Moderate Threats	7	2	6	4	0	19
Good/Fair Condition & Low Threats	14	2	4	12	0	32
Poor Condition & High/Moderate Threats	2	0	7	5	0	14
Poor Condition & Low Threats	3	1	1	1	0	6
Lost	7	7	9	6	0	29
PRESERVATION RISKS, ALL BATTLEFIELDS:⁶						
Good/Fair Condition & High/Moderate Threats	47	5	37	15	0	104
Good/Fair Condition & Low Threats	57	11	26	34	1	129
Poor Condition & High/Moderate Threats	25	4	20	8	0	57
Poor Condition & Low Threats	3	2	1	1	0	7
Lost	21	8	30	12	0	71
NOTES:						
¹ Source is Commission research; see appropriate appendixes.						
² States in each theater of operations. <i>Main Eastern:</i> District of Columbia; Maryland; North Carolina; Pennsylvania; Virginia; West Virginia. <i>Lower Seaboard/Gulf Approach:</i> Alabama; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; South Carolina. <i>Main Western:</i> Alabama; Arkansas; Georgia; Indiana; Kentucky; Louisiana; Mississippi; Missouri; North Carolina; Ohio; South Carolina; Tennessee; Virginia. <i>Trans-Mississippi:</i> Arkansas; Colorado; Kansas; Louisiana; Missouri; Montana; New Mexico; North Dakota; Oklahoma; Texas. <i>Pacific Coast:</i> Idaho.						
³ MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area (U.S. Bureau of the Census).						
⁴ Listings and designated acreage often do not reflect current historical research.						
⁵ Numbers do not add to 26 because some states were in more than one theater of operations.						
⁶ Risk totals do not add to 384 because of missing information for 16 sites.						

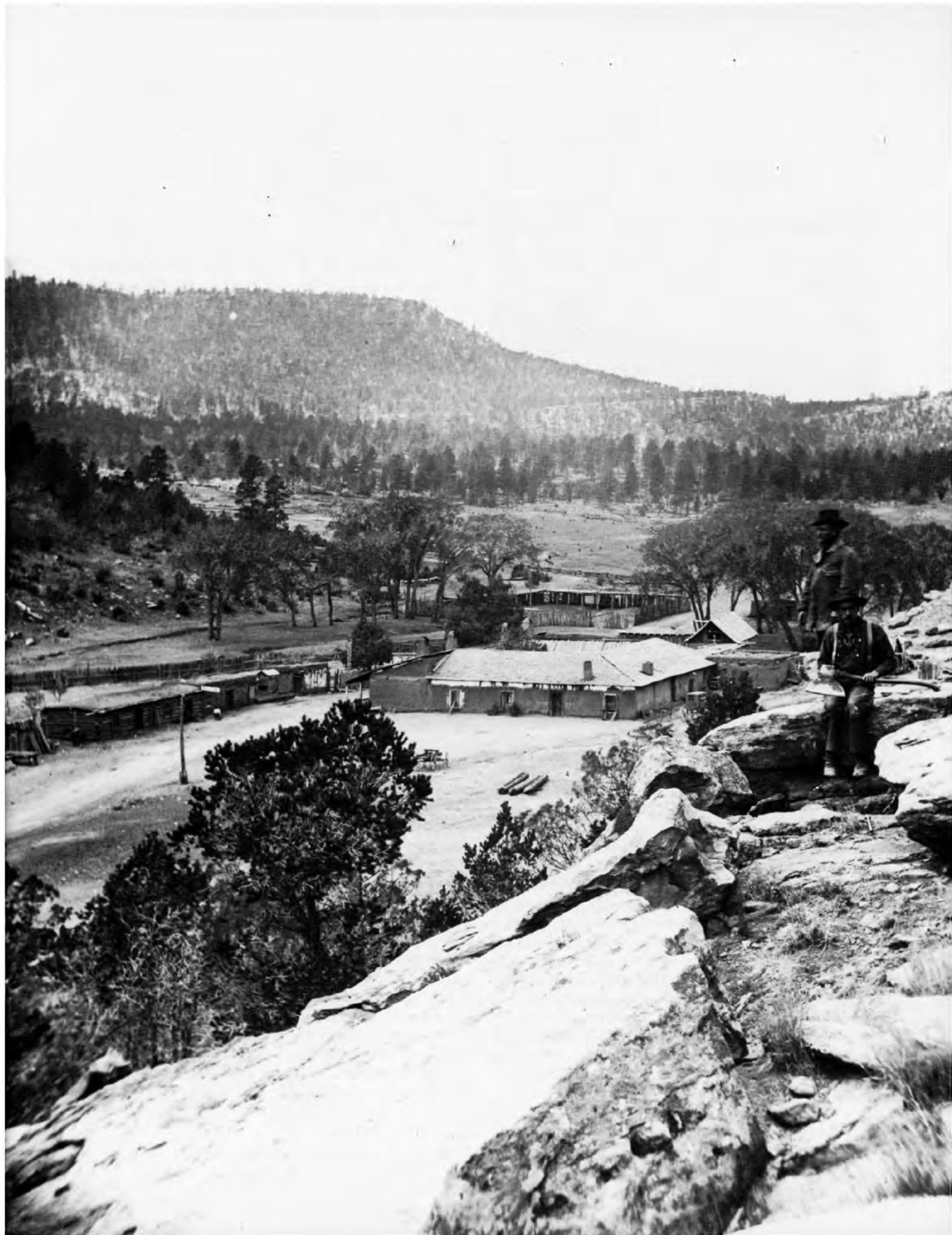


(Above) McDowell's remote location near the Shenandoah Valley has helped preserve its lush landscape. Civil War battlefields are found in 26 states, from the east coast to Idaho and New Mexico. (Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites)

(Right) Pigeon's Ranch was a key position at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. The Santa Fe Trail, which bordered the ranch, is now a state highway that threatens the stability of the remaining building. (Ben Wittick, 1880; Museum of New Mexico)



Corinth, Mississippi's critical position as a railroad junction led to the siege and battle in 1862. The city also housed a major "contraband camp" of escaped slaves during the war. (NPS)





The Chattanooga Valley was the site of four Civil War battles; two of these have been completely lost to urban expansion. (National Archives)

Major Civil War battlefields are not literally everywhere. Even in Virginia, which contains the largest number of principal battlefield sites, only one-third of the county-level jurisdictions hold any of the major Civil War battlefields. Despite this, major concentrations of sites do exist, like the 26 battlefields clustered near Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. Similarly, Charleston County, South Carolina, contains 11 battlefields.

What Was Considered a Site?

Battlefields were documented by the Commission at two levels based on careful examination of official records and other sources as well as using established survey and evaluation criteria (Appendix E); these levels are the **Study Area** and **Core Area**.

- The **study area** of a battlefield includes all places related or contributing to the battle event: where troops deployed and maneuvered before, during, and after the engagement; it is the maximum delineation of the historical site and provides more of the tactical context of a battle than does the core area.

- The **core area** of a battlefield is within the study area and includes only those places where the combat engagement and key associated actions and features were located; the core area includes, among other things, what often is described as “hal- lowed ground.”

This distinction of study and core areas is important when planning a protection and preservation plan especially for the Class B, C, and D sites. The core area is generally the part that should remain undisturbed, with less stringent and more diverse protection techniques usually appropriate for the remainder of the study area.

How Large are the Sites?

Civil War battlefields typically encompass large historic landscapes. The average size of all battlefield study areas in the Commission inventory is approximately 4,200 acres, ranging from 247 acres at **Barbourville** to 34,674 acres at **Chickamauga**.

- Average study area sizes for the 149 Class A and Class B battlefields is 6,898 and 6,092 acres respectively. Their associated core areas average 2,960 and 2,147 acres respectively.
- Average study area sizes for the 235 Class C and Class D battlefields are much smaller; they are 2,597 and 2,407 acres respectively. Their core areas average 835 and 1,020 acres in size respectively.

Who Owns the Sites?

Commission representatives were able to determine types of ownership on all but 17 (four percent) of the 384 battlefields (Appendix N).

- Four percent (16 battlefields) are owned principally by the Federal government or by other public agencies.
- Forty-three percent (164 battlefields) are completely in private ownership.
- An additional forty-nine percent (187) are under some combination of Federal, state, local, or private ownership, although predominantly the latter.

What is the Condition of the Sites?

There are 235 battlefields (61 percent) remaining in good or fair condition. Nineteen percent (71) of the battlefields are lost as coherent landscapes; they have changed beyond the ability of a participant in the battle to recognize the site. An additional 17 percent (64) of the battlefields are in poor condition, meaning they have been significantly modified and very little additional change will eliminate an authentic perception of a battle’s setting. Sixty-one percent (235) of the principal battlefields remain in fair or good condition (Appendix O). Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri have suffered the greatest losses (15, 14, and 8 battlefields, respectively). Thirteen other states have lost one or more battlefields (Table 2).

While some “lost” battlefields are truly obliterated (**Chantilly**, for example), important remnants of others still exist, such as at **Nashville**, **Beaverdam Creek**, and **New Berne**. Although poor and lost condition sites (Appendix Q) as a whole have become highly fragmented and to varying degrees no longer convey an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle, they often

Table 2:
Civil War Battlefields in Each State

STATE	MILITARY IMPORTANCE CLASS				TOTAL SITES	SITES LOST ¹	LISTED IN NR ²
	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS D			
ALABAMA	2	2	2	1	7	2	2
ARKANSAS	1	4	7	5	17	2	10
COLORADO	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
FLORIDA	-	1	2	3	6	2	2
GEORGIA	2	10	14	2	28	4	5
IDAHO	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
KANSAS	-	-	4	-	4	2	1
KENTUCKY	1	3	4	3	11	3	3
LOUISIANA	3	4	9	7	23	4	4
MARYLAND	1	2	1	3	7	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	2	-	2	-	1
MISSISSIPPI	3	9	3	1	16	3	11
MISSOURI	3	3	7	16	29	8	5
NEW MEXICO	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
NORTH CAROLINA	2	2	7	9	20	5	3
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	2	3	5	-	-
OHIO	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	2	1	4	7	1	2
PENNSYLVANIA	1	-	1	-	2	-	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	4	2	4	11	2	4
TENNESSEE	6	7	10	15	38	14	8
TEXAS	-	2	1	2	5	2	-
VIRGINIA	18	42	41	22	123	15	17
WEST VIRGINIA	-	4	5	6	15	1	4
TOTALS	45	104	128	107	384	71	86

NOTES:

¹The number of the "Total Sites" in a state that are lost as complete battlefields.

²Number of a state's battlefields that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

retain important areas suitable for interpretation, museums, and commemoration.

This distinction is important. While its mandate emphasizes the need for preserving sites that still convey the full nature of important battles, the Commission does not wish to downplay or undercut the importance of local preservation efforts at poor condition or lost battlefields where worthwhile elements and features remain. Although parts of the battlefields at Nashville have been overtaken by urban development, important battlefield fragments still exist that can be used to tell the dramatic story of Hood's Middle Tennessee Campaign. Exceptionally

worthwhile efforts are underway there by private groups and local government to protect Fort Negley and Shy's Hill as well as to develop interpretive programs and a heritage trail. Important local campaigns also are underway to save surviving elements of Beaverdam Creek, 1st Winchester, and Fort Fisher.

Protection of some poor condition or lost sites may be justified in conjunction with other community land preservation objectives such as parks, forests, wetlands, recreation areas, and other uses. In some cases, the best course of action may be to invest in detailed archeological and structural documentation of remaining battlefield features before they are completely lost.



(Above) At North Anna battlefield, very significant Confederate earthworks and gunpits, once under threat, have been deeded to the county for a public park by a local quarry company in exchange for the rezoning of nearby property. (CWSAC)

(Right) Five major roads divide Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and feed into Interstate 75 to Atlanta. Road-widening and new construction will increase the already heavy traffic, placing greater pressure on historic resources. (NPS)

(Far right) Chickamauga was the first authorized Federal Civil War battlefield park (together with Chattanooga) and is the largest battlefield in the Commission inventory. (National Archives)



How Many Battlefields are Threatened?

Subtracting the 71 lost and 16 sites for which threats estimates are not available, 54 percent (161) of the remaining 299 battlefields in all integrity categories are currently experiencing moderate to high levels of threat. These battlefields are expected to suffer substantial losses within the next ten years, *many of them very soon* (Table 1). Such a magnitude is independently reflected by the fact that a similar number of battlefields is located in U.S. Bureau of the Census Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Table 1). The Commission's condition and threat evaluations are based on current circumstances; any of these conditions could turn from good to bad at any time.

By far the most common threats to Civil War battlefields are from roads and from residential and commercial development. Other impact sources were found, however, including dam construction (Fort Henry), dredging (Drewry's Bluff), quarrying (Malvern Hill, Fort Fisher), toxic waste disposal (Stones River), and water and air pollution (Wilson's Creek and Port Hudson).

Battlefield site impacts from residential or commercial construction are well-known and generally obvious. Less obvious to the public, perhaps because they are usually at or near ground level, are impacts from roads. Although the significance of a roadway as a visual detriment depends on topographic factors, high volume roadways through battlefields create a surprisingly intrusive noise disturbance as well as hazards and inconvenience for visitors. They also can constitute major distractions from the historic setting, and they divide historic sites into artificial segments.

Continuing moderate use of historic roads on battlefields can be appropriate to an authentic setting. However, allowing or expanding such roads to carry high volumes of traffic (as at Manassas and Kennesaw), or constructing interstate highways through historic battlefields (as in the Shenandoah Valley) causes major degradation of integrity, and often desecration as well.



How Are Battlefields Protected Now?

Before the Civil War had ended, battlefield preservation began with the erection of monuments at **Manassas**, **Stones River**, and **Vicksburg**. By 1864, the **Gettysburg** Battlefield Memorial Association had begun its long-term effort to acquire and protect battlefield land (see Appendix K).

Additional memorials and monuments were erected at many sites over the next thirty years and veterans organizations were established. By the last decade of the 19th century, the first Federal Civil War battlefield park was authorized at **Chickamauga** and **Chattanooga**.

Since then, most battlefield protection has been predicated on National parks supplemented by state parks. The last major study requested by Congress to identify Civil War battlefields for protection was conducted by the U.S. Army War College in 1926-32, some 60 years ago. Policy and decisions made at that time were premised on the fact that most battlefields were in

rural areas sustaining agricultural land uses much like those in place during the war. Indeed, it was not until after World War II that the historic character and setting of previously unaffected Civil War battlefields began to change.

By the 1960s, pressures for converting land to higher density uses (usually highway and building construction) were becoming more evident at many battlefields. Some large scale park land acquisition took place such as at **Wilson's Creek** and **Pea Ridge** battlefields. Since then, the National Park Service has conducted several boundary studies to improve identification of historic areas to be protected at certain of the Park System's authorized Civil War battlefields, although more boundary studies are needed.

In recent years, the rapidly increasing pace of encroachment and dangers to historic battlefields has been met principally through ever more intensive focus on using traditional approaches: primarily public parklands acquisition. Although there are a variety of other preservation approaches, none have been so pervasive as the idea of Federal or state battlefield ownership as the chief protection tool.



The U.S. Forest Service owns about half of Camp Allegheny, including these stone foundations of soldiers' winter quarters. (NPS)

Current Laws and Public Programs to Protect Battlefields

Most Federal laws (Appendix R) that currently exist to protect historic properties apply exclusively to Federal agencies and generally impose a planning or a management requirement. These laws do not directly preclude agencies from damaging or destroying historic sites, but do require that first they evaluate what areas would be affected, how seriously, and what options there are to avoid the damage.

In addition, all Federal land managing agencies, not just the National Park Service, are required to care for historic resources as part of their general land management responsibilities regardless of the agency's mission. In some cases this has benefited battlefield preservation handsomely as in the U.S. Forest Service's stewardship of part of the **Camp Allegheny** battlefield and the **Cheat Mountain** battlefield. Other Federal laws prohibit, and establish penalties for, individuals entering Federal lands and either vandalizing historic properties or stealing artifacts. These are used at Federal Civil War battlefields to prevent digging and collection of artifacts.

State laws relevant to battlefield and historic preservation are relatively numerous. All states have agencies responsible for his-

toric preservation planning, survey, inventory, and technical assistance. States also grant powers that authorize local governments to protect historic resources through zoning, planning, establishing preservation commissions and historic districts, and so on. The effectiveness of these powers varies from state to state.

In the last two decades nearly all states have enacted recreational use statutes. These laws intend to limit the liability private land owners have toward persons whom they permit to enter their land for recreational purposes provided no fee is charged and there is no willful misconduct by the owner. The policy expectation from these laws is that they will limit litigation while expanding the range of opportunities for the public to engage in recreational activities while simultaneously minimizing the financial pressure on governments to provide such opportunities. The scope of recreational use statutes varies, but those in 20 of the 26 states containing major battlefields include a provision for "viewing or enjoying historical, archeological or scientific sites." However, recreational use statutes have been unsuccessful, generally, in achieving this policy goal because of ambiguities in the laws and their application and because there are not many collateral incentives for property owners, such as property tax benefits, for making property available for limited public use.¹

¹See N.L. Goldstein, Frances H. Kennedy, and K.H. Telfer, "Recreational Use Statutes: Why They Don't Work," Exchange, The Journal of the Land Trust Alliance, Spring, 1990.

Local jurisdictions control most public decisions about land use on battlefields. However, Civil War battlefields, especially those with no protection program or public ownership, usually are not well integrated into state and local planning or regulatory processes. The primary reason for this is because the site locations have not been included in historic resource inventories, their features mapped, and their significance documented in a form readily available to the public and to officials.

There is a substantial body of Federal, state, and local environmental protection and land use law in existence that should benefit Civil War battlefields. There also is abundant evidence of these laws and programs not being properly used to protect battlefield sites. For example, state and Federal highway construction frequently has occurred directly through significant battlefields, as at **Kennesaw** and several of the **Shenandoah Valley** sites. Urban encroachment unconstrained by zoning or other regulation has occurred at many sites with **Nashville**, **Richmond**, **Gettysburg**, **Stones River**, and the **Atlanta** campaign being only a few instances. Confederate trenches and earthworks on private land at **Port Hudson** are being used for a landfill, water pollution was reported in streams flowing into the **Wilson's Creek** site, large poultry sheds dominate much of the battlefield viewshed at **Prairie Grove**, and only the most heroic efforts prevented shopping mall construction on the **Manassas** battlefield.

At times, our laws and programs provide too narrow a policy; at other times they offer insufficient legal authority. Some expect too much from available funding and staffing. We offer the following examples.

1. Current Federal, state, and local tax policies, with their usual focus on maximizing revenue, offer few economic incentives to encourage private landowners to preserve their own Civil War battlefield land or to donate land or easements to public parks. Estate taxes may force heirs to sell open land to pay those taxes. Current tax benefits for land donations are impractical for most private owners of battlefield lands; their only choices are to find an economically productive use for the land, or to find a buyer. Most private owners who wish to retain ownership and see the land retain its open character lack acceptable, business-like options in tax codes.

2. Civil War battlefield lands occasionally have come into the hands of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) from failed thrift institutions. The Commission staff, with assistance from RTC, has examined loan records for the seven states with the largest number (276) of significant battlefield sites in our inventory. Several hundred possible records were examined with the result of finding one property (+21 acres) owned by RTC. It is associated with the **Wilderness** and has an appraised value of \$650,000.



Commercial strips, unfettered by zoning or sign ordinances, erode the character of Gettysburg and other battlefields. (NPS)

In addition, RTC holds a \$1.75 million mortgage on a battlefield property (350 acres) near **Richmond** appraised at \$4.4 million. The Commission is advised that the value of these properties that potentially would be recoverable by RTC is substantially less than the appraised amounts.

Despite this, the RTC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other government financial institutions currently are not authorized to transfer title for such lands to the Department of the Interior, state or local governments, or to appropriate non-profit groups on such lands included within the Commission's inventory of 384 significant battlefields.

3. The Commission acknowledges the important work of the existing national historic preservation partnership comprising the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Officers, Certified Local Governments, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Agency Historic Preservation Officers, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the many non-profit preservation organizations.

These agencies, however, usually must deal with all historic preservation issues; they are unable to focus on the urgent problems of preserving Civil War battlefields when their efforts must be diluted by attending to the needs of many other historic resources. It is appropriate, therefore, to have specialized attention to provide the necessary supplemental technical and administrative support the nation needs to attend to Civil War sites. Lately some such organizations have been emerging in the Federal, state, and private non-profit sectors.

The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) is the only program at the Federal level focused on battlefield preservation. ABPP

encourages formation of “friends” groups and provides technical support for historical research and documentation, field mapping, earthworks stabilization, preparing protection and management plans, and other technical aid.

National non-profit battlefield preservation organizations include the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), the Civil War Trust, and the Conservation Fund’s Civil War Battlefield Campaign. The Trust and the Conservation Fund have focused on Class A and B sites while the APCWS emphasizes Class A, Class B, and Class C sites.

In addition to these national efforts, state Civil War sites commissions have been formed recently in Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. These states contain 68 of the principal battlefields in the national inventory.

Finally, with highway construction and improvement being one of the leading threats to Civil War battlefield integrity, it is important to note the recent Federal enactment of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). This act sets aside for “enhancements” 10 percent of each state’s surface transportation program through the year 1996. “Enhancements” denote a variety of activities including acquisition of scenic easements and historic sites, historic and archeological preservation, and other actions designed to protect open land and amenities. Although this is a new program, ISTEA enhancement matching funds already have been used to outstanding effect by Kentucky, to aid land acquisition at **Perryville**, and by West Virginia, to aid land acquisition at **Rich Mountain**. These two projects alone will bring nearly \$3 million into battlefield land protection.

Battlefields Protected as Parks

Only 16 sites (4 percent) of the principal battlefield inventory are in exclusive public ownership. Another 187 battlefields (49 percent) are in mixed public/private ownership; parts of a little less than half of these sites are held for national or state park purposes (Tables 3 and 5). The remainder are only coincidentally on public lands that often are already developed for some other purpose as, for example, the county airport and industrial park at **Brandy Station**.

National parks: Altogether, 58 of the 384 principal battlefields fall within or overlap the boundaries of 31 existing units of the National Park System (Table 3). Most of these (49) are Class A or Class B battlefields; 9 are Class C or D battlefields usually acquired incidental to the primary reason for establishing the park. For example, the Appalachian Scenic Trail cuts across

South Mountain battlefield and Gulf Islands National Seashore includes the **Santa Rosa Island** battlefield. The National Park Service, like all Federal land managing agencies, however, is responsible for managing all the significant historic properties on lands under its jurisdiction (Appendix R).

We were unable to determine the precise intersection and overlap between park boundaries and historic battlefields in time for use in this report. Table 3 summarizes what is known at this time — which battlefields are found at NPS units and how large are the actual areas under management (as opposed to the authorized potential areas) of the park units. It seems obvious from inspecting Table 3 that only very limited areas of some battlefields can presently be protected in National park units; in most cases the historic acreage far exceeds the authorized park acreage and even more so the actual areas under NPS management. The Commission estimates that the core areas of only 8 of the NPS Civil War battlefields³ are substantially complete in the area preserved through ownership or easement.

Of the 31 NPS park units containing Civil War battlefields, several still have authorized boundaries encompassing areas significantly smaller than the minimum core area recognized by the Commission. **Richmond** National Battlefield Park is the most important example of a park that urgently needs much better delineation. The park presently protects and interprets only 5 percent of the acreage of the 10 major battlefield core areas found there. **Fort Donelson** and **Brices Cross Roads** also have an urgent need for up-to-date boundary studies, and improvements in detail are needed at others.

But even in advance of adequate boundary studies, an extensive need still exists to protect land within currently authorized National Park boundaries. The Commission was unable to determine a precise estimate of how many authorized acres still remain to be acquired in fee or less than fee because of imprecise boundaries at **Richmond** and other uncertainties, but the amount exceeds 7,500 acres. In recent years, the annual Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation to the National Park Service for acquisition has ranged between \$5-10 million. This amount will not permit acquisition of all of the authorized National Park System battlefield lands until far into the future, by which time many of those lands very likely will no longer be suitable for park purposes.

Although authority for the Secretary of the Interior to accept land donations exists in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (HSA) and in several other laws, Congress and the National Park Service view this authority as limited in application to lands within authorized park boundaries or to minor technical corrections of recently authorized boundaries. Any conceptual change to an authorized boundary is required to go through the legisla-

³Appomattox, Chickamauga, Five Forks, Fort Pulaski, Pea Ridge, Santa Rosa Island, Shiloh, Yorktown.



At Cold Harbor, the appeal of open park land has attracted adjacent development, ironically threatening the very resources — historic and natural — that draw buyers. (NPS)

tive process. All of these factors reinforce the need for the NPS to request funds to improve their boundary studies where appropriate.

Finally, we note that at least 6 nationally significant campaigns and 5 major interpretive themes in the Commission's inventory are not presently represented by any Civil War battlefield in the National Park System (Table 4). These include such highly significant military operations as Sherman's March to the Sea and Jackson's Valley campaign. Several of the key associated sites are state battlefield parks already and may be adequately managed as such, but in most cases insufficient historic area is protected.

State parks: There are 33 state parks currently protecting acreage at 37 of the principal Civil War battlefields (Table 5). Often these are small commemorative parcels rather than true battlefield preservation, but there are notable exceptions in the long-term programs at such state parks as **Prairie Grove**, **Port Hudson**, **Perryville**, **Honey Springs**, **Droop Mountain**, and others.

Unlike battlefields in the National Park System, many state-owned battlefield parks have recreation as a major mission rather than protection and interpretation of the battlefield. While there are some parts of battlefields where anything other than historic preservation and interpretation are inappropriate, the Commission does not believe there is any fundamental incompatibility between battlefield protection and recreation so long as the mutual requirements are carefully thought out and the management plan provides a clear guide for appropriately using the various parts of the site.



Fort Donelson National Battlefield contains much of the Confederate battle positions, but few of the Union Army's. Pictured here is a Union troop position outside the park. (CWSAC)

The emphasis in state park protection of Civil War battlefields is approximately the opposite of that in the National Park System. Whereas 84 percent of the National system consists of Class A and Class B sites, only 47 percent of the battlefields at state parks are Class A and B sites; the majority are Class C battlefields (Tables 3, 5, 6). More than 74 percent of the National Park System Civil War battlefields are associated with the Main Eastern and the Lower Seaboard and Gulf Approach theaters, and 26 percent are associated with the Main Western and Trans-Mississippi theaters (Table 1). Conversely, 69 percent of the state battlefield parks are associated with the Main Western and Trans-Mississippi theaters and only 31 percent with east coast battlefields. Neither of these statistics follows the actual distribution of Class A through D sites over the four principal theaters (Table 1), so they must reflect de facto policy trends in the Federal and state governments.

Finally, Civil War battlefields at state parks generally are in better preservation circumstances than are those at National Parks. While 77 percent of NPS battlefields have good or fair integrity, 89 percent of the state park battlefields are in similar condition. While 23 percent of NPS Civil War battlefields have poor integrity or are lost, only 11 percent of state park battlefields have poor integrity and none are lost. And while 64 percent of NPS battlefields face high or moderate threats, only 39 percent of state park battlefields are similarly threatened (Table 1). This latter statistic probably tells the story; the National Park sites are predominantly Class A and B sites which are, on average, about 3 times the size of Class C battlefields. In addition, the majority of NPS battlefields are on the eastern seaboard which, relative to the regions west of the Appalachians, is facing more intensive development.

Table 3:
Civil War Battlefields at National Parks

NATIONAL PARK NAME	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.)	MILITARY CLASS	INTEGRITY/ THREATS ¹	MGMT ACRES ²
Annetiam NB ³	Antietam (MD003)	A	G/M	2382
Appalachian NST	South Mountain (MD002)	B	G/M	NMF ⁴
Appomattox Court House NHP	Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	A	G/L	1323
Arkansas Post NMem	Arkansas Post (AR006)	C	P/H	389
Brices Cross Roads NBS	Brices Cross Roads (MS014)	B	G/M	1
Cape Hatteras NS	Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)	C	P/H	NMF
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Williamsport (MD004)	C	F/L	NMF
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	—	—	—	8089
	Chattanooga (TN024)	A	F/M	—
	Chickamauga (GA004)	A	G/M	—
Colonial NHP	—	—	—	NMF
	Williamsburg (VA010)	B	F/L	—
	Yorktown (VA009)	B	G/L	—
Fort Caroline NMem	St. Johns Bluff (FL003)	D	L/—	NMF
Fort Donelson NB	Fort Donelson (TN002)	A	F/H	525
Fort Pulaski NM	Fort Pulaski (GA001)	B	G/L	5365
Fort Sumter NM	—	—	—	194
	Fort Sumter (SC001)	A	G/L	—
	Fort Sumter (SC008)	B	F/L	—
	Charleston Harbor (SC004)	C	F/L	—
	Charleston Harbor (SC009)	B	F/L	—
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	—	—	—	6218
	Chancellorsville (VA032)	A	F/H	—
	Fredericksburg (VA028)	A	P/M	—
	2nd Fredericksburg (VA034)	B	P/M	—
	Salem Church (VA033)	B	P/H	—
	Spotsylvania (VA048)	A	G/H	—
	Wilderness (VA046)	A	F/H	—
Gettysburg NMP	Gettysburg (PA002)	A	G/M	3954
Gulf Islands NS	Santa Rosa Island (FL001)	C	G/L	NMF
Harpers Ferry NHP	Harpers Ferry (WV010)	B	F/M	2159
Jean Lafitte NHPP	New Orleans (LA002)	B	P/H	NMF
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	—	—	—	2880
	Kennesaw (GA015)	B	F/H	—
	Kolb's Farm (GA014)	C	F/H	—
Manassas NBP	—	—	—	4356
	1st Manassas (VA005)	A	G/L	—
	2nd Manassas (VA026)	A	G/M	—
Monocacy NB	Monocacy (MD007)	B	G/H	1014
Pea Ridge NMP	Pea Ridge (AR001)	A	G/L	4279
Pecos NHP	Glorieta Pass (NM002)	A	F/M	NMF
Petersburg NB	—	—	—	1529
	Crater (VA070)	A	G/L	—
	Five Forks (VA088)	A	G/L	—
	Globe Tavern (VA072)	B	P/H	—
	Peebles' Farm (VA074)	B	F/L	—
	Petersburg (VA063)	A	G/L	—
	Petersburg (VA089)	A	F/H	—

Table 4:
**Major Campaigns and Interpretive Themes Not Represented
 in the National Park System**

A. CAMPAIGNS and OPERATIONS:	ASSOCIATED MAJOR SITES: ¹
1. Operations in Indian Territory, 1861 & 1863	Chustenahlah (OK007) Honey Springs (OK003) ²
2. Savannah Campaign (March to the the Sea), 1864	Griswoldville (GA025) Fort McAllister (GA028) ²
3. Red River Expedition, 1864	Mansfield (LA018) ² Fort DeRussy (LA017) Pleasant Hill (LA019)
4. Price's Missouri Expedition, 1864	Newtonia (MO029)
5. Carolinas Campaign, 1865	Bentonville (NC020) ¹
6. Shenandoah Valley, 1862-1864	— ³

B. INTERPRETIVE THEMES:	ASSOCIATED MAJOR SITES: ⁴
1. Naval Operations (R) ⁺	Hampton Roads (VA008)
2. Cavalry Operations (H)	Brandy Station (VA035)
3. Exceptional Individual and Group Bravery — African-American (J,N,O)	Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)
4. Partisan Operations (F,C)	Corydon (IN001) ¹
5. International (A)	Palmeto Ranch (TX005) ²

NOTES:

¹The most important Class A or B battlefields still in existence from the respective campaigns or themes that also are in good condition. These sites have not been studied to determine whether any meet established National Park System suitability and feasibility criteria.

²These sites already have state parks protecting some of the battlefield (Table 5) except Corydon, which is partly a county park, and Palmeto Ranch, which is partly owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

³Recommendations of major battlefields associated with Shenandoah Valley campaigns may be found in "Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, pursuant to Public Law 101-628," expected to be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress in Fiscal Year 1993 (i.e., before October 1, 1993).

⁴Letters in parentheses refer to classification of Interpretive Themes used in Appendixes I and M.

develop too late — when protection or preservation threats have already matured. Thus, an essential step toward protecting battlefields and other historic sites is to include them in inventory and historic designation programs. While inventory and designations provide little direct protection, it is through them that Federal, state, and local agencies and developers are alerted to the existence of these important places as they carry out their regulatory, planning, and construction programs. Through such designations, intense controversies as occurred at **Manassas** and **Brandy Station** can be avoided or be better managed. Fewer battlefields will be lost to progressive attrition and more preservation and development options will be available when their existence is known early in a planning process.

Although there are some state and local inventories and registers, the National Register of Historic Places is the only nationwide listing, based on uniform criteria, of historic and archeological properties worthy of preservation. The National Register includes sites of state and local significance as well as of national significance. National significance is officially determined only by the Secretary of the Interior (National Historic Landmarks) or by Congress (establishing units of the National Park System). When a majority of private owners do not concur with listing their property in the National Register, the NPS is required by law to make a “determination of eligibility” for the Register. This helps to ensure that Federal agencies avoid needless historic property destruction.

Only 116 of the 384 principal battlefields are “designated” either through listing in the National Register or through establishment of a battlefield park; some sites may be designated in State or local registers but information on this is not available. Because it once was common to nominate only small commemorative areas many of these National Register listings do not include the entire area of historic significance thereby defeating much of the practical purpose of Register listing. The Commission assumes all of the sites in its battlefield inventory that still exist probably could qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Further, only 26 battlefields currently are designated National Historic Landmarks even though it is likely that all of the Commission’s Class A sites and many of the Class B sites would meet those standards.

The Commission reviewed and discussed on several occasions the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Property rights are indeed to be respected, and the Federal, state, and the local governments must ensure due process of law and just compen-

sation when appropriate. Public testimony was received by the Commission, primarily at its meeting in Richmond, Virginia (Appendix D), to the effect that historic designation or inclusion in a national park study area depresses property values. The Commission has received no documentation or analyses showing this to be a generally occurring problem. Recent reviews by Scenic America and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as well as ongoing work by the Conservation Fund’s Civil War Battlefield Campaign, identified several communities in which it has been shown that significant appreciation in land value occurs within historic districts and adjacent to park or other open space — even agricultural — which is in a permanent conservation or zoning status that will maintain its open character.⁶

Indeed, the Conservation Fund uses this very relationship between higher values in developed land when adjacent to conserved land to drive an economically viable and environmentally beneficial project at Elkhorn Slough in California. There, residential buyers gain assurance of a protected and attractive adjacent natural setting.

The other studies available to the Commission (see Appendix G) generally confirm this finding — that historic and/or open space designations generally increase property values. While this does not preclude designations from lowering value at specific locations, the likelihood appears to be small. Moreover, any such possibility probably would be avoidable through advance consultation between owners, local officials and the Federal, state, or local designating authority to clarify the real or perceived implications of a designation.

The existence of significant Civil War history at any given place is a matter of fact. We cannot pretend it does not exist, and property owners usually are pleased to know of such historic significance. It has been suggested that the experiences in Virginia with historic designations may not be applicable elsewhere. Whether or not this is so, these questions are complicated and need more study.⁷ With this caveat, it is the Commission’s opinion that if it is shown that a historic designation does have a significant adverse affect on land value, the solution is not to avoid designation, which is a step toward protecting those values. Instead, the better approach is for state and local governments to assure there are mechanisms available to private owners to minimize any significant economic inequities, such as through the ability to sell development rights and transfer them to another location.

⁶See Georgie Boge and Margie Holder Boge, 1993, *Paving Over the Past: A History and Guide to Civil War Battlefield Preservation*. Island Press, Washington, DC, pp. 77-79.

⁷E. Brabec, 1992, “On the Value of Open Spaces,” Scenic America Technical Information, Vol. 1, No. 2; Government Finance Research Center, 1991, “The Economic Benefits of Preserving Community Character, A Case Study: Fredericksburg, Virginia,” National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC. Also see Boge and Boge, 1993, *Paving Over the Past*.

⁸The Virginia State Assembly has directed the Department of Historic Resources to study this issue.

Table 5:
Civil War Battlefields at State Parks

STATE PARK NAME	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.)	INTEGRITY/ THREATS ¹	MGMT ACRES ²
CLASS A BATTLEFIELDS:			
Bentonville Battleground (NC)	Bentonville (NC020)	G/M	100
Historic Blakely State Park (AL)	Fort Blakely (AL006)	G/L	2000
Fort Fisher State Park (NC)	Fort Fisher (NC015)	P/H	—
Mansfield State Commemorative Area (LA)	Mansfield (LA018)	F/L	44
Fort Morgan State Park (AL)	Mobile Bay (AL003)	F/M	467
Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site (KY)	Perryville (KY009)	G/M	98
Port Hudson State Commemorative Area (LA)	Port Hudson (LA010)	G/H	643
CLASS B BATTLEFIELDS:			
Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park (WV)	Carnifex Ferry (WV006)	G/L	156
Fort Davidson State Historic Site (MO)	Fort Davidson (MO021)	F/M	40
Fort McAllister Historic Site, Richmond Hill State Park (GA)	Fort McAllister (GA028)	G/L	1700
Fort Pillow State Park (TN)	Fort Pillow (TN030)	G/L	1650
Honey Springs Battlefield Park (OK) ³	Honey Springs (OK007)	F/H	640
New Market Battlefield Historic Park (VA) ³	New Market (VA110)	P/M	280
Olustee Battlefield State Park (FL)	Olustee (FL005)	G/L	3
Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park (AR)	Prairie Grove (AR005)	G/M	130
Sabine Pass State Park (TX)	Sabine Pass II (TX006)	F/L	56
Sailors' Creek Battlefield Historical State Park (VA)	Sailor's Creek (VA093)	G/L	221
CLASS C BATTLEFIELDS:			
Columbus-Belmont State Park (MO)	Belmont (MO009)	P/H	—
The Battle of Carthage State Historic Site (MO)	Carthage (MO002)	G/M	7
Droop Mountain State Park (WV)	Droop Mountain (WV012)	G/L	287
Fort Fisher State Park (NC)	Fort Fisher (NC014)	P/H	—
Fort Macon State Park (NC)	Fort Macon (NC004)	F/L	385
Fort McAllister Historic Site, Richmond Hill State Park (GA)	Fort McAllister (GA002)	G/L	1700
Fort Ridgely State Memorial Park (MN)	Fort Ridgely (MN001)	G/L	584
Grand Gulf Military Park (MS)	Grand Gulf (MS004)	G/M	—
Jenkins' Ferry State Park (AR)	Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)	G/L	40
Killdeer Mountain State Historic Park (ND)	Killdeer Mountain (ND005)	F/L	1
Battle of Lexington State Historic Site (MO)	Lexington (MO006)	F/H	105
The Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site (KS)	Mine Creek (KS003)	G/L	280
Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site (FL)	Natural Bridge (FL006)	G/L	7
Pickett's Mill State Historic Site (GA)	Pickett's Mills (GA012)	G/L	—
Poison Spring Battlefield State Park (AR)	Poison Spring (AR016)	G/L	85
Sabine Pass State Park (TX)	Sabine Pass (TX001)	F/L	56
Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Park (VA)	Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	G/L	7
CLASS D BATTLEFIELDS:			
Marks Mills Battleground Historical Monument (AR)	Marks Mills (AR015)	F/M	6
Rivers Bridge State Park (SC)	Rivers Bridge (SC011)	G/L	390
Whitestone Battlefield State Park (ND)	Whitestone Hill (ND004)	F/L	76

NOTES:

¹Integrity key: G, F, P = Good, Fair, Poor. Threats key: H, M, L = High, Moderate, Low. Explanation in Appendix L.

²Mgmt Acres = Area actually under State management, if available.

³⁻⁴Operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Virginia Military Institute, respectively; each is a state agency.



Many historical themes, including women in the Civil War, are not fully interpreted at battlefield sites. (Library of Congress)

Battlefield Interpretation

Civil War interpretation programs are relatively few in number, being found principally at National and state battlefield parks and some of the very few privately owned park sites. The programs at many of these battlefields are confined to the military combat that took place there, or to the military life. Related themes such as the military and support roles played by African Americans, Native Americans, Hispanics, and women; unequal pay for African-American soldiers, passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, cavalry and partisan warfare; and naval activities of the war are seldom presented except peripherally.

Many of these potential interpretive themes are quite dramatic. For example, at **Port Hudson**, African-American troop units demonstrated for the first time their ability to fight effectively and aggressively. Motivated in large measure by the desire to end slavery, at the very end of the war there were more black soldiers in the Federal armies than there were soldiers in all the Confederate armies. Few people realize that Admiral David G. Farragut was Hispanic, or that Mexican government troops intervened on the side of Confederates engaging Union forces at **Palmeto Ranch** on the Texas-Mexico border. These corollary issues and events provide rich material for educational programs that go beyond the strategic and tactical military issues.

To assist present and future battlefield managers in identifying interpretive themes that are specifically associated with individual sites, in addition to their military event, the Commission's

inventory (Appendixes L and M) lists all battlefields along with their specific interpretive potential.

The Civil War Soldiers System is an exciting new dimension of interpretation currently under development. This computer data base will contain the names of more than 3 million soldiers and sailors, their pertinent service information such as dates and military units, and related bibliographic information such as regimental histories, information on battles in which an individual's unit participated, and National Archives records request information. This data base is expected to be fully operational at many NPS battlefield visitor centers in three to five years. It will give visitors to Civil War battlefield parks an immediate response about an ancestor's participation in the war. Such immediate and personal connection that a person or a family can establish with the great events at Civil War battlefields in most cases will create a much more focused and attentive visitor in battlefield museums and interpretive programs on the site.⁶

Public and Private Preservation Partnerships

The scale of Civil War battlefield preservation is such that it requires the efforts of combinations of organizations pooling their respective strengths. Public agencies and private organizations clearly have different and complementary capabilities. Public agencies are better able to formulate policy and carry out authoritative technical programs such as research, historic site evaluation, inventory and registration, and planning. Private organizations are much more effective marketers and fund-raisers, can work more closely with local officials and landowners, have the ability to respond more quickly to developing land protection opportunities, and are able to negotiate more realistic market-driven prices than the full fair market appraisal value the Federal government is required by law to pay in its acquisitions. Some examples of such partnership combinations that currently exist follow.

The previously mentioned NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) is the only regularly funded Federal Civil War battlefield protection program. The ABPP works closely with the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Civil War Trust to provide technical support to high priority battlefields. In fiscal year 1993, the ABPP is providing approximately \$500,000 in non-acquisition project assistance to local battlefield management groups. In the past 18 months the ABPP also has provided technical assistance for such activities as detailed earthworks surveys, historic feature mapping, National Register documentation, and site planning assistance at numerous battlefields, among them **Yorktown**, **Perryville**, **Cold Harbor**, **Prairie Grove**, **Stones River**, **Port Hudson**, **Corinth**, **Mill Springs**, and **Honey Springs**.

⁶An interesting recent account of the Allen family visiting Brandy Station confirms this expectation; see "A Family Finds Roots at a Bend in the Road," *Civil War Landscape*, *The Quarterly Newsletter of the Civil War Trust*, Summer, 1993.

The ABPP is sponsoring development of the previously mentioned Civil War Soldiers System (CWSS). Because of the scale of this project, involving as it does software development, data entry of millions of records, and marketing the product, ABPP is linked with five other organizations. Each participant is responsible for certain major project activities: NPS Information and Telecommunications Division whose staff originated the CWSS idea (project management, user software interface); ABPP (funding); the Civil War Trust (fund-raising, marketing the product); the National Archives (records preparation); the Mormon Church (data entry software); and the Federation of Genealogical Societies (data entry).

The private sector counterpart to the ABPP is the non-profit Civil War Trust (CWT). The CWT was established in 1991 in response to a need identified by the Department of the Interior for an organization to undertake a nationwide marketing and fund-raising campaign. The CWT has set the ambitious goal of raising \$200 million by the year 2000 and expects to give battlefield preservation the necessary high national visibility to attract very significant amounts of private funding support. The ABPP and the CWT are linked with a memorandum of agreement whereby the ABPP provides technical support and research results to the Trust in support of their fund-raising campaigns primarily for Class A and B sites thereby bringing their respective technical and marketing capabilities together. The CWT thus far has purchased or contributed to land acquisition at Harpers Ferry, Mill Springs, Byram's Ford, South Mountain, and Antietam.

The CWT coordinated a coalition of organizations and individuals working with the Congressional Sunbelt Caucus and other leaders to win enactment of the Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992 which is expected to produce up to \$21 million beginning in 1995. These funds are to be administered by the CWT for priority battlefield acquisition. The CWT also has entered into formal partnerships with American Forests, the nation's oldest forestry organization, to market to the public the seedlings of trees from historic sites with part of the sales revenue going to CWT for battlefield land acquisition.

Also working in cooperation with both the ABPP, the CWT, and with state organizations, the Association for Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) focuses principally on Class A, B, and C sites, and develops detailed information on parcel ownership and market conditions at a number of sites they have identified. When possible, APCWS acquires and manages

parcels, including making some open for public visitation. The APCWS, thus far, has purchased or contributed to land acquisition at more than a dozen battle sites with major acquisitions at Petersburg, Bentonville, White Oak Road, Hatcher's Run, McDowell, Fisher's Hill, Byram's Ford, and Rich Mountain.

A partnership-based program of land acquisition is carried out also by the Conservation Fund's Civil War Battlefield Campaign. The Fund specializes in projects and programs blending conservation and economic goals. In the battlefield protection context, the Conservation Fund is actively promoting the importance of heritage tourism to regional economies, and the need for more local officials to view historic site protection and interpretation as the underlying basis for a valuable local industry. Focused primarily on Class A battlefields, the Fund has succeeded in acquiring major parcels at Petersburg, Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Port Hudson, Corinth, Glorieta Pass, Harpers

Ferry, Bentonville, Prairie Grove, Fisher's Hill, Vicksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Also, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, has acquired and preserved land at several other Class A battlefields, among them Antietam, Five Forks, Wilderness, and Gettysburg.

Another important national park-private sector partnership program is operated by the Partners in Parks organization. Partners in Parks seeks to establish long-term relationships between park managers and individuals or groups willing to contribute time and skills to studying and protecting the park's resources. Although they have concentrated on national parks, the organization will work with other public agencies.



The Civil War Trust recently purchased 56 acres between Bolivar Heights and School House Ridge, at Harpers Ferry, for donation to the adjacent National Park. The land had been slated for townhouse development, until bankruptcy put it back on the market. (NPS)

As another form of partnership mechanism, a number of local park advisory commissions have lately come into use at National Park units. So far this has been done only at Gettysburg of the NPS Civil War battlefields. These commissions usually are made up of representatives of local governments, residents of communities adjacent to the park, and some state officials to give advice on the planning, development, and management of a park. Such commissions are especially useful at newly authorized park areas and help build sound relationships between the park manager and the community.

"Friends" groups often serve a similar purpose to park advisory commissions and have been successful at several state battlefield parks such as Fort Fisher, Perryville, Prairie Grove, and Port Hudson. At the local level, an increasing number of battlefields are supported by "friends" groups and commissions (e.g., Antietam, Byram's Ford, Cedar Creek, Mill Springs, Rich Mountain, and Corinth). And, of course, the many Civil War Roundtables and similar societies keep the issue of Civil War site preservation in the public eye (see Appendix H). Most of the partnerships mentioned have accomplished useful objectives, and this approach can be considered successfully tested.

Finally, we have seen that the Civil War community comprises individuals with a wide range of interests and activities. These include professional as well as avocational historians, archeologists, genealogists, and re-enactors. In recent years, there has been a shift from passive "arm-chair" pursuit of Civil War history to an active, personal involvement. Re-enactors, for example, don authentic period clothing and equipment to provide living history presentations at many national and state parks, offering the public a glimpse of what life was like for soldiers and civilians during the war. Historians and popular authors regard it as essential to walk battlefield ground before committing words to paper. Not content merely to read about events, people increasingly choose to visit battlefield sites on vacation. There is a great deal of public interest in the Civil War and all its sites; this is the most fundamental public-private partnership of all.

How Many Battlefields are Protected Now?

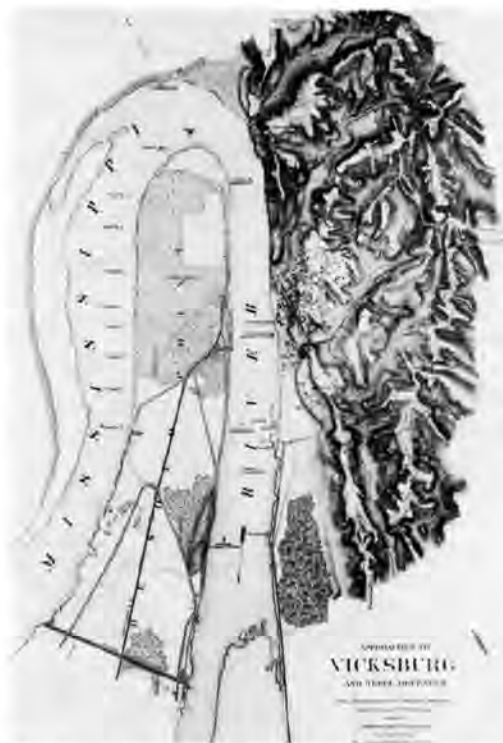
Today, only a handful of principal Civil War battlefields — possibly 12 — might be considered adequately protected, although there are differing opinions about even this. The 58 battlefields in National Park areas, 37 in state parks, and others with some public ownership generally only protect

portions ranging from very little (Brices Cross Roads = 1 acre) to 90 percent (Chickamauga) of core areas. Commission and American Battlefield Protection Program staff are working now to refine this part of the inventory data, but it will be several more months before definitive information is available.

Some of the site information we have is quite good, while some is in need of further consultation, research, and field checking. For most sites we have a fairly good idea of the gross areas involved in the core and study areas. Although this is an essential first step, by itself it is not too useful for either large scale policy purposes or for detailed local planning. This is because, for example, the estimates may include areas already redeveloped and lost; or they may include water areas along major rivers, harbors and coastline; or they may include areas already under protection in national forests, local greenways, and so on. Further, many battles took place on approximately the same land as other battles, and while two sites individually may have involved 2000 acres, the actual space involved may only be

an aggregate of 2500 acres rather than 4000 acres. The real area of battlefields to be protected is not simply their sum.

Good data are not available yet for the relationship between boundaries of protected land (parks, easements) and boundaries of historic battle sites. Moreover, the meaning of "protected land" will vary widely from site to site. In one instance it may be largely public parkland, while in others it may be a mix of public and private parkland, private land with conservation easements or zoning restrictions, and overlay zoning to protect viewsheds. The specific combination of protection techniques at any given battlefield depends on many unique local factors. The best generalization we can offer at this time is that perhaps a third are protected a little, but very few are protected enough to substantially retain their historic integrity for many more years.



The Conservation Fund facilitated the donation of 5 acres of Grant's Canal to Vicksburg National Military Park, in conjunction with land owners, local banks, and Congress. The Fund also is partner in a state heritage education program on the Vicksburg Campaign. (National Archives)

How Can Battlefields Be Better Protected?

In the United States, historic preservation has tended to focus on sites, buildings, and historic districts of more modest size than most Civil War battlefields. Currently the average size of the more than 60,000 historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places is 200 acres. By contrast, the average size of the 384 principal Civil War battlefield study areas is around 4,200 acres.

Most historic preservation approaches tend to be adapted to smaller, community-based properties; open land preservation techniques are not widely applied to historic preservation. This often has left landowners, developers, and public officials feeling that there is no way to simultaneously preserve battlefields and change land use. Under these circumstances, the relationship between public responsibility and private rights is often strained.

Earlier we noted that, although a variety of preservation activities are underway, protection of battlefields in national and state park systems has been the principal hope for battlefield protection, a hope becoming progressively forlorn as the scale of the protection needs becomes more clearly defined. It seems safe to say, with public ownership having only addressed relatively small parts at many of the 95 national and state battlefield parks, and with public revenues being extremely limited, that we need to rethink the approach.

The Commission sponsored workshops to bring together experts in fields related to preservation, planning, and tax law. Findings and preservation alternatives distilled from these meetings and related studies are reported in Appendix G, *Civil War Heritage Preservation: A Study of Alternatives* by Elizabeth B. Waters with assistance from Denice M. Dressel.

The key finding from those studies is that there is no "magic bullet." Indeed, there are not many truly new ideas around, but there are many unimplemented ideas that could be helpful to protecting Civil War battlefields. The Commission particularly wishes to emphasize the following topics:

- Government leadership;
- Preservation priorities;
- Private sector preservation;
- Preservation and local jurisdictions;
- Public and private funding; and
- Technical support and educational programs.

Government Leadership

Federal, state, and local governments need to exercise, or expand, their roles as battlefield preservation leaders; they must

define directions, ensure tools are available, and periodically report on progress.

• **Directions.** Foremost among leadership needs is to define the results expected from a national campaign to preserve Civil War battlefields. The historic resources of the Civil War embody a very broad national legacy. Not only do we have the battlefields and their landscapes, but there are numerous interesting military fortifications and archeological sites still in excellent condition that never were involved in battle; there are the buildings and structures of villages and towns which were settings for the unfolding conflict. But, in addition, these mid-19th century town and country settings often predate the Civil War by substantial periods, at times reaching back to 18th century America. Protecting our Civil War heritage also protects a cultural and historical legacy from the first century of our national life.

Battlefield landscapes provide a physical framework for extending local heritage preservation, education, and tourism to a range of collateral historic properties. Heritage tourism is, or can be, a valuable industry for those communities with a need to strengthen their economies. Heritage tourism shares the message of a region's history and is a principal means by which much of the educational function inherent in historic properties is realized. But carrying out educational programs and reaping economic benefits can only happen when original historic properties remain to convey an authentic sense of the historic place.

Insofar as the battles of the Civil War are concerned, the Commission has concluded that, out of more than 10,000 such places, 384 are the principal battle sites. These are the places needed to tell many important stories but, in fact, they are all chapters of a single, grand story. Therefore, **the Commission believes that the result, or national goal, of Civil War battlefield preservation should be to provide a national assemblage, or set of key site locations, of as many as remain of the 384 principal battlefields.** We will then have the means to show to our children all the major episodes of our profoundest tragedy and national rebirth. Communities can then build educationally as well as economically on this network of sites by connecting it to related Civil War properties as well as to other elements of our national, state, and local history. Such a network is a vital national resource for conveying those basic American themes and values that keep us from fragmenting into competing cultures: democracy and unity, equality and tolerance, respect for the land and for the rights of others.

• **Responsibilities.** Preservation of Civil War battlefields, especially the Class A and B sites, requires strong Federal leadership coupled with prompt, coordinated public/private actions. Likewise, preservation of the Class C and D battlefields should depend on strong leadership from state governments. This need not be a rigid distinction, but the existing tendency is for states

Table 6:
Summary of Civil War Battlefield Preservation Priorities

	THEATERS ²					TOTAL
	Main Eastern	Lower Seaboard	Main Western	Trans-Miss	Pacific	
PRIORITY I:						
I.1. Class A, G/F, H/M, <20% ³	5	1	4	1	0	11
I.2. Class A, G/F, H/M, >20%	6	0	3	0	0	9
I.3. Class B, G/F, H/M	15	1	10	4	0	30
PRIORITY II:						
II.1. Class A, G/F, L, <20%	0	0	1	1	0	2
II.2. Class B, G/F, L, <20%	11	0	5	6	0	22
II.3. Class C, G/F, H/M	14	1	14	6	0	35
II.4. Class D, G/F, H/M	7	2	6	4	0	19
PRIORITY III:						
III.1. Class A, G/F, L, >20%	6	1	2	2	0	11
III.2. Class B, G/F, L, >20%	6	4	2	0	0	12
III.3. Class C, G/F, L	20	4	12	13	1	50
III.4. Class D, G/F, L	14	2	4	12	0	32
PRIORITY IV:						
IV.1. All classes, P, all threats	28	6	21	9	0	64
IV.2. All classes, L, threats N/A	21	8	30	12	0	71
TOTAL:	153	30	114	70	1	368³

NOTES:

¹See Table 1 footnote for explanation of theaters. See Table 7 for individual site names.

²Criteria keys. Integrity: G, F, P, L = Good, Fair, Poor, Lost; Threats: H, M, L = High, Moderate, Low. <20% = estimated to be less than 20 percent of site protected; >20% = estimated to be more than 20 percent of site protected.

³Totals do not add to 384 because of missing information for 17 sites.

to be primarily concerned with Class B and C sites in their park systems and for the Federal government to be primarily concerned with Class A and B sites in the National Park System (Tables 3 and 5). While this supports the Commission's belief that these are practical lines along which to divide primary preservation leadership responsibility it also illustrates the need for some entity to assume greater interest and oversight responsibility for preservation of Class D sites. The states seem a logical partner to do this.

Leadership responsibility includes establishing goals, coordinating policies, providing authoritative historical information and maps, recommending preservation standards and guidelines, appropriating funds to adequately operate Federal and state-owned battlefields, some stimulating non-government activities with limited financial aid, and providing technical assistance. It also includes initiating or recommending legislation to make sure private organizations and individuals, as well as Federal, state, and local agencies, have the necessary authorities to protect battlefield land.

The existing National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program is an appropriate agency to continue to coordinate Federal activities. It would also be desirable to periodically reconstitute this Commission to review and report on the overall progress, or perhaps to assign this responsibility to some other non-Federal body.

Four states recently have created Civil War sites commissions. States that have not done so, particularly in those states with a significant number of the principal battlefields (see Table 2), should consider establishing such a coordinating body. These should be urged to adopt the priorities recommended in this report and to seek technical support from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program if needed. Also, the Federal and State Historic Preservation Officers provide an existing administrative structure and body of technical specialists available through the National historic preservation program. Although this program already is overburdened with current demands, it could be used as part of the delivery mechanism for an expanded partnership-based Civil War heritage preservation program if they were provided additional operating funds.

- **Public/Private Partnerships.** Because of the number and extent of battlefield sites, because of the practical limitations in current Federal, state, and local budget policy, because land use regulation responsibilities are state and local responsibilities, and because the great majority of Civil War battlefield land is in private hands, a public/private partnership approach to battlefield preservation is virtually the only credible structure available at this time through which leadership can act.

The battlefield preservation activity cycle of research, field mapping, devising a protection plan, marketing the plan to legislators and donors to raise funds, and implementing the manage-



The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites is among the few private organizations that manages battlefields. Fisher's Hill was funded by 1,300 private donors and is managed with assistance from a local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. (APCWS)

ment of a site according to the plan requires a breadth of expertise that few if any organizations in the nation possess. But many possess parts of what is needed. Government agencies often are focused on process and private groups on product; both are important. Private entities have the ability to respond rapidly to circumstances and stimulate volunteer efforts; public agencies are good at setting policy, conducting impartial research and technical evaluations, and regulating.

To successfully address 384 battlefields, governments must ensure that it is possible for such combinations to come together effectively. Traditional jurisdictional barriers can limit working relationships, but now there is a need for separate public and private agencies to form combinations to accomplish particular objectives, like protecting a battlefield, by engaging only their respective strengths and without being curtailed by their respective bureaucratic conventions and traditions.

If necessary, Congress should consider authorizing a public/private corporate structure that would facilitate these now-separate, but largely complementary, groups to come together as one or more functioning partnership entities to address specific preservation needs or specific sites.

A listing of groups important in Civil War battlefield preservation is given in Appendix H. This might serve as a useful starting point in promoting coordination and communication that might lead to new partnership linkages and combinations.

Preservation Priorities

The Commission has determined that many of the 384 principal battlefields are in precarious preservation situations. Today, 19 percent (71) of these battlefields have been lost, even though some significant parts may remain. Another 42 percent (160) is in imminent danger of being fragmented by development threats and lost as coherent historic sites. Without prompt

action on the threatened sites, within the next ten years, the nation may lose an aggregate of fully two-thirds of the major Civil War battlefields.

- **Battlefield Priorities.** After evaluating alternative combinations of significance, condition, and threats, the inventory of 384 sites has been divided into several priority levels. These levels reflect the Commission's view of the most effective sequence of preservation to achieve maximum overall battlefield protection. A summary of which theaters of operations the priority sites are located in is given in Table 6; the complete battlefield inventory is listed by priorities in Table 7 at the end of this chapter.

- **Priority I: Battlefields with a critical need for action by the Year 2000.**

Initially, actions should deal with the most important sites that are in better condition but which face the greatest threats. This priority includes many of the preeminent Civil War battlefields and consists of three subgroupings totaling 50 sites. There may be as many as 50,000 unprotected core area acres collectively at these 50 sites, not to mention those parts of the larger study areas for which some manner of preservation or protection might be needed.

- **Priority II: Battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation.**

Next, national action should shift beyond crisis management to concentrate on the 24 Class A and B sites in relatively good condition, that face few threats, but are relatively little protected so far. In addition, actions at the state and local levels should concentrate on the 54 Class C and Class D battlefields that are in relatively good condition but face high threats.

- **Priority III: Battlefields needing some additional protection.**

Then, national leadership should conclude with the remaining 24 Class A and Class B sites that already have substantial historic land under protection and face limited threats, but still need some additional land protection. In addition, state or local leadership should concentrate on the 81 Class C and Class D battlefields that are in relatively good condition and are facing low threats.

- **Priority IV: Fragmented battlefields.**

Some very important sites are represented in the poor and lost integrity groups. However, it is the Commission's conclusion that, on the whole, the intensity of present-day conflicts and monetary costs associated with protecting the remains of these sites as a major national priority generally do not justify the expected results. The trade-off probably would be a diminished national capability to focus on the good and fair integrity sites also under severe threats. Therefore, these sites are given the lowest priority. Poor and lost integrity battlefields should be reviewed carefully and seriously by Federal, state and local officials to see if there are sufficiently important parcels or struc-

tures remaining that can be incorporated in local preservation programs and heritage tourism planning.

- **Management Priorities.** With the Commission's inventory of the principal battlefield sites, it should be possible for both the Federal and state governments to consult with local governments to (1) define the extent of sites that should be brought into their respective park systems, and (2) complete the boundary studies that identify the areas of potential public ownership and management.

Stabilizing the national and state park systems undoubtedly means some expansion, but not an unreasonable amount. However, by public agencies adopting a comprehensive Civil War battlefield protection program, the remainder of battlefields in our inventory then should be the heart of private and non-profit organizational efforts. This clarifies intentions among organizations and eliminates the piecemeal, "no sense of where it will all end" approach.

In addition, the Federal and state governments should work with local governments and appropriate private groups adjacent to battlefields in public ownership to prepare comprehensive plans for the protection of battlefield areas both inside and adjacent to but outside of the publicly-owned boundaries. Among other things, these plans should determine what parts are or will be under other public management (e.g., local parks, greenways, adjacent Federal lands), and determine what parts (such as areas in direct view that are essential parts of the interpretive setting) should be protected through cooperative measures taken with local authorities and adjacent landowners. Because some battlefields, like part of Camp Allegheny, are owned by non-park public agencies (in this case, the U.S. Forest Service), this is not always a park issue but one of general public land management.

The National Park Service is urged to seek appropriations to undertake a study of the campaigns and themes identified in Table 4 that the Commission believes are major gaps in the National Park System's protection of Civil War battlefields. Several of the principal sites shown in Table 4 already have some public ownership, with several even being state or local battlefield parks, although the area protected in most of these instances needs to be expanded. The point the Commission wishes to make is that the campaigns and themes identified on Table 4 are of great importance. The National Park Service should study the best way to preserve and interpret the associated key sites. This might be through addition to the National Park System in some cases. But it might equally be done through financial and/or technical assistance to the state or local government park authority if they have a serious commitment to preserving the battlefield. Given the availability of data collected by the Commission, we recommend the National Park Service conduct a special resource study to look at all of the issues and sites shown in Table 4 as a group at a cost not exceeding \$500,000.

The Federal policy of requiring a statutory authorization and other clearances prior to the National Park Service accepting land donations outside currently authorized park boundaries can significantly hinder battlefield preservation. Time may be of the essence to consummating a sale either to a non-profit organization intending to donate the property to the National Park Service or to private owners in a position to make donations.

The Commission understands that donations create a permanent Federal financial responsibility to manage and operate the land. We also understand that it is preferable that local jurisdictions support making these additions to National parks. However, the National Park Service, knowing fully the historical and operational implications of such donations, should be able to ask the Congress to consider such a boundary extension on an expedited basis *where rapid acceptance of a donation is in the public interest*. Past experience suggests such occasions would not occur often and would be within or close to the authorized boundary of battlefield parks assuming these boundaries are relatively current.

At least nine Federal agencies other than the National Park Service (i.e., Air Force, Army, Army Corps of Engineers, Coast Guard, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Navy, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Department of Veterans Affairs) have permanent jurisdiction over all or part of 29 battlefields (Table 7). The NPS American Battlefield Protection Program should consult with these agencies under current historic preservation laws and determine whether any actions should be recommended to the heads of these agencies to assist with the protection of these sites.

Finally, as noted earlier, the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other government financial institutions occasionally hold title or contracts on historic battlefield land. These agencies should be authorized to transfer such lands to the National Park Service, state or local governments, or to qualified non-profit organizations. The Commission estimates that the revenue loss based on the Federal government not selling the two currently identified properties would be less than \$1 million. Judging from comparing the number of battlefields in each state to the number of properties from each state in RTC records, the aggregate revenue loss over the next seven years would not exceed \$3 million but could protect several significant battlefield parcels.

Private Sector Preservation

In the preservation approach described here, private sector activities need not be limited in any sense. Opportunities exist for private as well as public owners and organizations to participate significantly in preserving Civil War battlefields. To take full advantage of the private sector's potential, though, we must open up new opportunities for battlefield preservation and cre-



Some of Camp Allegheny's prime historic land is under the care of a private owner. Limiting tort liability would enable such owners to encourage public access. (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

ate a more constructive, businesslike relationship between owners and government.

- **Create better tools for private owners.** Battlefield land owners need better incentives and opportunities to be effective stewards of their historic land through being able to keep the land, care for its historic elements, and provide opportunities to people to view the historic landscape.

Present Federal and state tax policies largely discourage preservation of Civil War battlefields. Although Federal tax incentives encourage preservation of valuable rural lands, the current rules render these incentives meaningless for many property owners. Several modest changes to tax rules would remove these disincentives and be of immense benefit to private property owners to protect open land by maintaining agriculture and other compatible uses (see Appendix G).

Specifically, the following changes to the United States Tax Code should be considered:

- Permit an executor or heirs to make a "post mortem" easement donation up to 2 years following a decedent's death to avoid forced sale of historic battlefield land.
- Modify Section 2032(a) of the Estate Tax Code for Civil War battlefield owners to eliminate the dollar limitation and require that the decedents and beneficiaries materially participate in farming or business activities.
- Convert the current Federal income tax deduction for charitable donation of historic land into an income tax credit.
- Allow the full deduction for donation of appreciated historic property including land and conservation ease-

ments for individuals paying the alternative minimum tax.

- Repeal the percentage of income limitation and the annual carry-forward limitations to allow full deduction of charitable gifts of appreciated property.

If necessary these proposals probably could be limited to property within 50 miles of U.S. Bureau of the Census Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or from a national or state battlefield park to ensure application to the principal areas of pressure for land use change. It is difficult to estimate the revenue impact of these suggestions, but the Commission's consultations suggest they each would be less, probably considerably less, than \$5 million per year.¹

Beyond these tax proposals, which generally have to do with gifts or estates, owners wanting to be economically competitive with their historic land need the assistance of tools like the transfer of development rights (TDRs). Communities with important battlefields to preserve as part of a community effort also can offer some form of exemption from property taxes for owners placing land under permanent conservation or historic easements. Perhaps, in return, private owners would be required to give a public or private battlefield protection agency first refusal if they or their estate wish to sell the land. Battlefield protection groups and state Civil War sites commissions should seek legislative authority for these kinds of mechanisms that help level the playing field for owners actively participating in protecting battlefields.

Private owners need better opportunities to take more direct responsibility for maintaining the historic features associated with their land. For example, maintaining or restoring battlefield amenities such as keeping historically open fields no longer in cultivation or pasture from being overgrown with trees, protecting viewsheds, preventing earthworks from eroding and artifact collectors from digging, and keeping interpretive signs, footpaths, and gates in good repair are all examples of preservation activities private owners can perform. The Federal and state governments, as well as any other partners, should be able to enter into long-term contracts or agreements with private owners to actively maintain the historic character of battlefield land. Such an agreement might make it economically feasible, for example, for owners to stop from using earthworks at **Port Hudson** as a landfill.

Existing models, both in this country and abroad, demonstrate how such a program could work. As an example, the Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program, currently protects approximately 35 million acres in a manner that was highly praised to the Commission by private owners.² Such

a program of contracts with a public agency do not impair an owner's title. Payments are based on a per acre schedule depending on the type of action. This arrangement would be especially useful on historic land in the vicinity of national or state parks. It would extend the area of resource protection without removing land from private ownership and local tax rolls. Also, governments do not incur the capital and operating costs of publicly owned land. The costs of such a program are hard to predict since the kind of site protection plans needed to define where it would be used are only now being done. The Commission believes a pilot project is appropriate for the next decade funded at \$2.5 million per year. The National Park Service should be requested to report to Congress after five years of program operation about whether this is an efficient approach to minimizing public expenditures and achieving a conservation result. States are urged to consider implementing this approach as well.

Once battlefield lands are securely in private ownership and their historic features are stabilized or maintained by the owner, there is a need from time to time for public access to see and enjoy the historic site. To achieve access, it is necessary to limit the tort liability exposure of property owners. The Commission saw a vivid example of this need at **Camp Allegheny** where a major part of a most interesting battlefield is being cared for by a private owner. Most states have recreational use statutes that include historic sites but they have been widely ignored as a tool because of inconsistencies in their language and in their application. The practical degree of exposure of owners to liability claims is not clear. The American Bar Association (ABA) is reviewing these recreational use statutes nationwide at present with the goal of devising a model uniform recreational use statute.

The Commission believes successful private owner participation in battlefield protection includes having effective recreational use statutes in the states. We endorse and encourage the ABA project and recommend a uniform recreational use statute which specifically includes effective tort liability limits surrounding the "... viewing and enjoying of historical and archeological sites...." Upon its completion of such a model statute, we urge the National Park Service to ensure its dissemination to state Civil War sites commissions, state legislatures, and other interested individuals and organizations so they may actively work for the adoption of the model statute in their state.

These are some of the possibilities for enhancing the private owner's options for being a good steward of an important public resource; there probably are more. The important thing is to recognize the three basic activities — staying on the land; caring for

¹Some of these provisions are contained in legislation entitled "The Rural Land Conservation Act of 1993" now being considered by Congress.

²The English Countryside Commission has a similar program to enable private property owners to restore and maintain countryside amenities and natural habitat.

the resource; and enabling the public to appreciate the resource. Tools are needed for each, and not every tool will suit every owner. Governments and non-profit organizations, such as land trusts, need to create as many such mechanisms as they can.

- **Private battlefield management.** Several factors indicate that private preservation is a useful concept at this time: There are a great many sites and areas within sites that are not protected; Federal, state, and local governments all have severe budget crises; and in certain regions there is very strong local resistance to Federal or state acquisition of additional Civil War battlefield lands.

Private Civil War land holding and management entities would address all of these considerations by expanding protection, not drawing on public funds (at least not as much), and the organization would be a local land holder rather than an absentee owner. Such battlefield managers could, if necessary, “hire” the National Park Service or other professional agencies to provide needed technical expertise on preparing interpretive programs, exhibits, resources stabilization, and so on.

Although a number of organizations buy and hold battlefield land until it can be placed with a traditional public agency, few actually hold and manage the site — care for the land, maintain the resource, and make it available to the public. There are several instances of organizations that own and operate a single site: the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Cedar Creek), Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation (Rich Mountain), and the Civil War Roundtable of Kansas City (Byram’s Ford). The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites is the largest such organization and operates several sites.³

The Commission believes that it is very important for such private entities to take their place beside government established park protection to permanently preserve many sites. In particular, it seems clear that very many Class C and D sites will need private preservation organizations to survive. At the same time, the Commission stresses that it is essential that any battlefield management organization maintain an authentic historic site and setting. Aside from the latter being appropriate to the purpose of preserving Civil War battlefields, the heritage tourist, reenactors, and other visitors and users of battlefields are generally discerning and can distinguish hype from history. Given these caveats, the Commission encourages permanent private preservation of Civil War sites, including organizations that wish to permanently manage multiple sites.

- **Friends groups.** Friends groups are a critical private sector preservation function. Most battlefields, large or small, of all degrees of importance, publicly or privately owned, benefit

immensely from a community-based support organization. They may be based on local Civil War Roundtables and other Civil War groups, or they may be organizations formed specifically for the purpose of preserving a site or aiding a public agency to do so. In all cases, Friends groups are virtually the *sine qua non* of successfully preserving a battlefield. The Commission recommends that private groups or individuals at each of the 384 battlefield locations determine whether such a Friends group already exists, and if not, to form one. Practically all preservation results from such groups articulating a need to government or to private organizations that can help bring preservation about.

Preservation and Local Jurisdictions

In addition to historical values, battlefield preservation is able to protect and make available to a community educational, economic, and environmental benefits. Approximately 90 percent of the battlefields in the Commission’s inventory are owned partly or wholly by private parties. Therefore, to ensure these benefits to the public local governments must play an active role in caring for the setting of nearly all historic battlefields through zoning, planning, preservation ordinances, and other local authorities.

- **Local planning.** Because battlefield documentation and maps adequate for contemporary planning and management purposes often do not exist or are not readily available, Civil War battlefield sites often have not received appropriate recognition in state and local planning processes. To perform this role, it is essential that local governments have authoritative information on battlefield locations and historic features so they can act in advance of development threats to sites.

Effective preservation comes from a collaborative preservation planning effort between park authority (public or private), local government, and adjacent property owners. Such planning rarely happens unless there is official documentation of “what and where” for each battlefield as a starting point. Currently only 117 of 384 battlefields are either listed in the National Register or are in established parks, or both. However, due to more extensive recent research, the National Register documentation, in most cases, incompletely describes the locations of listed battlefields.

Communities need ready access to a comprehensive inventory and detailed maps of all significant battlefields. The Commission’s inventory documentation will be compiled in suitable formats and be made available to state and local governments over the coming months by the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program; the ABPP also plans to continue to enlarge

³In early 1993, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department contracted with a private, non-profit rural development organization to take over the operation of five historic parks, two of which are frontier forts. The state will pay management, operating, and capital costs. The non-profit will operate and market the parks including establishing endowments and supplementing admission fees with fund-raising.

and refine this inventory data.⁴ States should review the adequacy of current National Register listings for battlefields and submit nominations for others, particularly those for which local governments plan to apply for Federal assistance (e.g., ISTEA enhancement funds) for battlefield protection.

The important preservation question relative to development is not whether the latter occurs, but where it occurs. Local governments can be proactive in planning for areas with important battlefield landscapes. They should attempt to coordinate battlefield conservation with state or local plans for open space, parks, or other recreation areas; often battlefield preservation can be made compatible with these other open space needs. The protection of large historical landscapes today generally should employ multiple techniques. For example, there could be a concentric model with a core of historic parkland in public or private ownership, any adjacent open land under other public ownership (national or state forest, wildlife refuge, recreational park), then historic areas with more selective easements, zoning, historic district or other local controls, and farther out, local controls to protect key viewsheds and battlefield setting, if relevant. Local planning departments with computer mapping technology should create a Civil War sites map theme or layer incorporating battlefields and their associated features.

Lands adjacent to battlefield parks, as well as any other lands in a permanent open status, often are desirable for residential and commercial development. This usually has a deleterious effect on the battlefield's viewshed and setting (and, therefore, its interpretive potential) even when an adequate amount of historic land is being protected. The viewshed of each battlefield should be identified and mapped so that these locations can be taken into account by local zoning or other authorities. By adopting precautions such as density or height limitations and guidelines for unobtrusive building materials and signage, communities can adequately protect the vicinity of their historic battlefield site. If communities work out a preservation and protection plan in advance, developers and property owners will know at the

outset what is required of them and the limits on their flexibility. With advance preservation planning, developers can be more confident that their project can go forward with the battlefield taken into account.

There is a growing recognition of the value of such protection plans. The Commission notes particularly the cooperation between Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, Stones River National Battlefield, Perryville State Battlefield Park, Prairie Grove State Battlefield Park, and the Siege and

Battle of Corinth Task Force and their respective local governments. These groups working together with their local governments are defining priorities for protecting the character of historic lands adjacent to existing parkland without excessive public acquisition. This is a very practical approach for communities relying on heritage tourism as part of their economy.

It is important also for local governments to address the economics of preserving a historic landscape and deriving revenue from heritage tourism, versus developing the land for transportation, commercial, or residential purposes. Local govern-

ments typically must absorb the costs of constructing and maintaining public facilities. Local governments often depend on development to raise revenue for public service demands. In fact, as studies in progress by the Conservation Fund show, there is much evidence that development does not always pay for itself. Therefore, an important local revenue strategy often is to help private owners to stay on their land. For example, it would be better for taxation of historic battlefields to be based on land use rather than zoning.

While there are important intangible values that justify preservation of significant historic sites, there are tangible ones as well. In a time when public funding is sought for many worthwhile causes, it is important to point out the potential lower costs and higher long-range returns of battlefield preservation. While a viable manufacturing and service economy is necessary to provide the disposable income to make tourism successful, communities are encouraged to look at battlefield preservation as the



The American Battlefield Protection Program supports local community efforts, such as those at Corinth, Mississippi, to plan for the preservation of their Civil War heritage. (NPS)

⁴The National Park Service should prepare policies for the selective release of these materials on a need to know basis to assure the archeological resources of the battlefields are not damaged by relic collectors.

basis for an important local industry. Land values adjacent to park land often are higher than comparable land elsewhere. Managing growth not only saves important historic landscapes like battlefields, but can save public funds by providing utility, road, and emergency services for clustered developments.

- **Heritage tourism.** Some governments view historic preservation as an unessential frill, but this perception overlooks the economic impact. Tourists today choose vacations with an eye to getting the most for their dollar. When children are along there is a strong tendency to ensure that travel is educational and culturally beneficial. Surveys show that historic site visits are many times preferred by the traveling public to hunting, fishing, and recreation visits combined. Given effective advertising and the existence of authentic historic sites with well-developed interpretive programs, visitors are willing to travel many miles out of their way. Networking historic sites into a thematic heritage trail, itinerary, or corridor further maximizes dollars spent on site preparation. It also encourages the visitor to increase their length of stay in an area because concentrations of attractions are economically efficient from the tourist's perspective.

Preservation brings jobs to communities; not only service sector jobs, but jobs for skilled professionals and craftsmen such as carpenters, masons, painters, artists, historians, parks and recreation specialists, architects, and more. Heritage tourism is not a panacea, but there are a limited number of Civil War battlefields and associated sites and it will often be a rational community choice to preserve heritage sites and minimize development.

States and localities have many tools available to capitalize on heritage tourism by helping private and non-profit owners maintain an authentic historic environment: property tax abatement, historic preservation revolving funds, guaranteed loans, conservation easements, earmarking a portion of so-called amusement, room, and liquor taxes for preservation. Many states have laws protecting various kind of rural land — farmland, wetland, forests, rivers and streams — that frequently can be used in coordination with historic battlefield and site preservation. The growing popularity of heritage tourism can make Civil War battlefield preservation an important component of a community's or a region's economic development strategy.

Public and Private Funding

- **Federal and state financial aid.** Federal and state governments need to continue or, if possible, expand funding for land acquisition at already authorized battlefield parks. At the Federal level, this should mean at least maintaining the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Federal acquisition appropriations at the current \$5-10 million level per annum at least until the Year 2000 to contribute to achieving protection of the Priority I National Park System battlefields. For Federal and state acquisition to successfully move forward, both should affirm as a matter

of policy that they will only acquire land from willing sellers, departing from this policy only under the rarest of circumstances.

Non-profit battlefield protection entities generally agree that Federal and state governments also need to make monetary contributions to legitimize their battlefield protection fund-raising efforts. Often it is necessary only to "prime the pump" of fund-raising campaigns. The Commission recommends that appropriations of \$10 million per annum be made available for use on a matching basis. These appropriations, too, should be made at least until Fiscal Year 2000 to contribute to achieving protection of the principally Priority I battlefields. This assistance should be available to local as well as national non-profit battlefield preservation groups.

The Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) is being implemented through state agencies and their advisory committees. It is imperative that state Civil War sites commissions, State Historic Preservation Officers, and local battlefield protection organizations coordinate rather than compete on requests made to the ISTEA program. Given this, it is not unreasonable to expect individual state allocations to battlefield preservation that would aggregate to at least \$5 million annually through 1997.

In addition, local governments have a variety of tax policy options to raise funds by earmarking portions of real estate transfer taxes, general tax revenues, bonds, and taxes related to the heritage tourist.

- **Private sector fund raising.** The Commission sees private sector fund-raising occurring at the national, state, and local levels. The Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992 is expected to raise revenues of \$21 million from coin sales beginning in 1995. These funds will be administered by the Civil War Trust in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior for use on high priority battlefield acquisitions. In addition, the Civil War Trust has established a fund-raising goal of \$200 million by the Year 2000 to be raised through nationwide marketing campaigns.

Other private non-profit organizations raise funds site by site through many different approaches ranging from donation of land, to grants and other funds, to limited development strategies in which the sale of a portion of a site finances conservation of the remainder. The Conservation Fund's Civil War Battlefield Campaign in part operates on a revolving fund basis.

Technical Support and Educational Programs

The owners and managers of battlefield sites, whether public or private, need a reliable source of technical assistance and support for the many specialized resource documentation, management, and educational functions.



- **Technical assistance and support services.** Preservation organizations often need assistance with site protection plans, general management plans, research and survey of historic features, interpretive program development, and maintenance and protection of earthworks, archeological sites, and structures. The National Park Service initiated technical assistance two years ago through the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Commission recommends that the ABPP continue as an essential permanent activity in support of other public and private organizations who manage Civil War battlefields. In addition, NPS should prepare technical guidelines for battlefield management, documentation, stabilization, and interpretation so that other public and private agencies have a basis for procuring their own site management services. So far, ABPP has awarded financial assistance for activities other than acquisition, conducted on-site consultations, and completed earthworks and other battlefield surveys at Perryville, Port Hudson, and Stones River. Surveying teams are working now on Yorktown, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. The NPS should also consider making its experienced battlefield superintendents available on a mentoring basis to state and local parks that might lack such expertise.

Battlefield features, such as these trenches at Cold Harbor, are often not well mapped by modern standards. Planners need the accuracy of current technology to identify exactly which sites are highest priorities for preservation. (NPS)

The Commission recommends that all or most of the intact Class A and Class B sites — battlefields that were of exceptional military importance — that are not already designated National Historic Landmarks should be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior for such designation. Only 16 battlefields currently are National Historic Landmarks. With additional study, some of the Class C or Class D sites also may be found to have National significance because of their concurrent involvement in social, political, or economic aspects of the nation's history. The Commission will forward its historical research and field inspection records on all battlefields to the appropriate State and Federal Historic Preservation Officers, and to local governments. Further, the Commission will recommend that they initiate the process either for nominating these battlefields to the National Register of Historic Places or for modifying boundaries of existing listings. The Commission urges the National Park Service to cooperate with and assist State Historic Preservation Officers in this task.



"Teaching with Historic Places" brings together local educators and historians to create lesson plans for battlefields. (National Trust for Historic Preservation)

- **Heritage education.** While Civil War battlefields and related sites hold an abiding interest for adults, they also are important resources for educating our children. Programs such as the joint National Park Service/National Trust for Historic Preservation's *"Teaching with Historic Places"* as well as those of schools taking field trips to battlefields, enable understanding to grow about why we fought, how the Union stayed intact, how slavery was abolished, and how the war shaped our national identity and ideals. Ultimately, most battlefields in the Commission's inventory should have lesson plans for use in local schools, and other public information and education tools. This will help build the local preservation consensus and support not just for the present, but for the long-term.

Civil War battlefields have always been part of the larger community. Well-interpreted battlefield parks, such as Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and Prairie Grove State Park, do not restrict their interpretation solely to the battle but present an array of themes such as the impacts of the battle and the War on the community's social, economic, and political affairs. A byproduct of broad-based interpretive programs is that they also establish a relationship and even a kind of "ownership" between

the site and the community. A more literal manifestation of this is the children's "penny brigade" that assists interpretive programs at Wilson's Creek. And, of course, Civil War battlefields also are used by the military services today as training grounds in leadership and tactics.

As discussed earlier, local Civil War parks can stimulate tourism as well as provide educational opportunities and recreational open space. We have been impressed by the heritage corridor potential of Grant's Vicksburg campaign and also by Hood's Middle Tennessee Campaign sites at Nashville, Franklin, Spring Hill, and Columbia. In this latter case, even though several of the individual battlefields have lost a great deal of historical integrity, we find the interpretive potential that remains in this aggregate of historically-linked sites still to be worth the preservation effort even including certain, now fragmentary, battlefields.

The Federal and state governments should take the lead in preparing heritage itineraries for major campaigns such as Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, Gettysburg, Prices' Missouri Expedition, the Red River Campaign, and others.

Table 7:
Civil War Battlefields Listed By Preservation Priorities

PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/THREAT ⁴	PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/THREAT ⁴
PRIORITY I: BATTLEFIELDS WITH CRITICAL NEED FOR COORDINATED NATIONWIDE ACTION BY THE YEAR 2000.				Kennesaw Mtn	(GA015)	NPS	F/H
I.1. Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, less than 20% of core area protected.				Raymond	(MS007)	—	F/H
Gaines' Mill	(VA017)	NPS	G/H	Allatoona	(GA023)	COE	G/M
Malvern Hill	(VA021)	NPS	G/H	Brices Cross Rds	(MS014)	NPS	G/M
Port Hudson	(LA010)	VA/STATE	G/H	Glendale	(VA020)	NPS	G/M
Cold Harbor	(VA062)	NPS	F/H	Mill Springs	(KY006)	—	G/M
Fort Donelson	(TN002)	NPS	F/H	Newtonia	(MO029)	—	G/M
Petersburg	(VA089)	NPS	F/H	Prairie Grove	(AR005)	STATE	G/M
Bentonville	(NC020)	STATE	G/M	Rich Mountain	(WV003)	—	G/M
Perryville	(KY009)	STATE	G/M	South Mountain	(MD002)	NPS	G/M
Cedar Creek	(VA122)	—	F/M	White Oak Road	(VA087)	—	G/M
Glorieta Pass	(NM002)	NPS	F/M	Boydton Plank Rd	(VA079)	—	F/M
Mobile Bay	(AL003)	AF/STATE	F/M	Corinth	(MS016)	—	F/M
I.2. Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, more than 20% of core area protected.				Fisher's Hill	(VA120)	—	F/M
Spotsylvania CH	(VA048)	NPS	G/H	Fort Davidson	(MO021)	STATE	F/M
Chancellorsville	(VA032)	NPS	F/H	Harpers Ferry	(WV010)	NPS	F/M
Vicksburg	(MS011)	NPS	F/H	Mine Run	(VA044)	—	F/M
Wilderness	(VA046)	NPS	F/H	North Anna	(VA055)	—	F/M
Antietam	(MD003)	NPS	G/M	Ringgold Gap	(GA005)	FS	F/M
Chickamauga	(GA004)	NPS	G/M	Secessionville	(SC002)	—	F/M
Gettysburg	(PA002)	NPS	G/M	2nd Deep Bottom	(VA071)	—	F/M
2nd Manassas	(VA026)	NPS	G/M	PRIORITY II: BATTLEFIELDS WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION.			
Chattanooga	(TN024)	NPS	F/M	II.1. Class A, good or fair integrity, low threats, less than 20% of core area protected.			
I.3. Class B, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats.				Champion Hill	(MS009)	—	G/L
Brandy Station	(VA035)	—	G/H	Mansfield	(LA018)	STATE	F/L
Monocacy	(MD007)	NPS	G/H	II.2. Class B, good or fair integrity, low threats, less than 20% of core area protected.			
Port Gibson	(MS006)	STATE	G/H	Big Black R. Bridge	(MS010)	—	G/L
Spring Hill	(TN035)	—	G/H	Cedar Mountain	(VA022)	—	G/L
Bristoe Station	(VA040)	—	F/H	Chustenahlah	(OK003)	—	G/L
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights	(VA075)	NPS	F/H	Cross Keys	(VA105)	—	G/L
Chickasaw Bayou	(MS003)	—	F/H	Griswoldville	(GA025)	—	G/L
1st Kernstown	(VA101)	—	F/H	Hampton Roads	(VA008)	—	G/L
Honey Springs	(OK007)	STATE	F/H	Hatcher's Run	(VA083)	—	G/L
				Munfordville	(KY008)	—	G/L
				Okolona	(MS013)	—	G/L
				Piedmont	(VA111)	—	G/L

PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴	PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴
Port Republic	(VA106)	—	G/L	Port Walthall Jct	(VA047)	—	F/M
Ream's Station	(VA073)	—	G/L	Salville	(VA076)	—	F/M
Sailors' Creek	(VA093)	STATE	G/L	Salville	(VA082)	—	F/M
Valverde	(NM001)	—	G/L	Swift Creek	(VA050)	—	F/M
Fort De Russy	(LA017)	—	F/L	Tom's Brook	(VA121)	—	F/M
Peebles' Farm	(VA074)	NPS	F/L	II.4. Class D, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats			
Prairie D'An	(AR013)	—	F/L	Chalk Bluff	(AR007)	—	G/M
Richmond	(KY007)	ARMY	F/L	Monroe's Cross Rds	(NC018)	ARMY	G/M
Roanoke Island	(NC002)	—	F/L	Snyder's Bluff	(MS005)	—	G/M
Sabine Pass II	(TX006)	STATE	F/L	Aquia Creek	(VA002)	—	F/H
Sand Creek	(CO001)	—	F/L	Boonsborough	(MD006)	—	F/H
Trevilian Station	(VA099)	—	F/L	Smithfield Crossing	(WV015)	—	F/H
II.3. Class C, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats.				Summit Point	(WV014)	—	F/H
Dinwiddie CH	(VA086)	—	G/H	Brentwood	(TN015)	—	F/M
Resaca	(GA008)	—	G/H	Buckland Mills	(VA042)	—	F/M
Rocky Face Ridge	(GA007)	—	G/H	Fredericktown	(MO007)	—	F/M
Thompson's Sta.	(TN013)	—	G/H	Grimball's Landing	(SC006)	—	F/M
Berryville	(VA118)	—	G/M	Hoke's Run	(WV002)	—	F/M
Carthage	(MO002)	STATE	G/M	LaFourche			
Cool Spring	(VA114)	—	G/M	Crossing	(LA012)	—	F/M
Davis' Cross Roads	(GA003)	—	G/M	Lone Jack	(MO015)	—	F/M
Grand Gulf	(MS004)	STATE	G/M	Lovejoy's Station	(GA021)	—	F/M
Haw's Shop	(VA058)	—	G/M	Marks' Mills	(AR015)	STATE	F/M
Honey Hill	(SC010)	—	G/M	Murfreesborough	(TN037)	NPS	F/M
Lewis's Farm	(VA085)	—	G/M	Rice's Station	(VA092)	—	F/M
Newtonia	(MO016)	—	G/M	Wyse Fork	(NC017)	—	F/M
Suffolk				PRIORITY III: BATTLEFIELDS NEEDING SOME ADDITIONAL PROTECTION.			
(Hill's Point)	(VA031)	—	G/M	III.1. Class A, good or fair integrity, low threats, more than 20% of core area protected.			
Cynthiana	(KY011)	—	F/H	Appomattox CH	(VA097)	NPS	G/L
Dalton I	(GA006)	—	F/H	1st Manassas	(VA005)	NPS	G/L
Kolb's Farm	(GA014)	NPS	F/H	Five Forks	(VA088)	NPS	G/L
Lexington	(MO006)	STATE	F/H	Fort Blakely	(AL006)	STATE	G/L
New Hope Church	(GA010)	—	F/H	Fort Sumter	(SC001)	NPS	G/L
Sutherland's Sta.	(VA090)	—	F/H	Fort Stedman	(VA084)	NPS	G/L
Ware Bottom				Pea Ridge	(AR001)	NPS	G/L
Church	(VA054)	NPS	F/H	Petersburg	(VA063)	NPS	G/L
White Oak Swamp	(VA020a)	—	F/H	Shiloh	(TN003)	NPS	G/L
Cumberland				The Crater	(VA070)	NPS	G/L
Church	(VA094)	—	F/M	Wilson's Creek	(MO004)	NPS	G/L
Devil's Backbone	(AR009)	—	F/M				
Elkin's Ferry	(AR012)	—	F/M				
Fair Garden	(TN029)	—	F/M				
1st Deep Bottom	(VA069)	—	F/M				
Irish Bend	(LA007)	—	F/M				
Mansura	(LA022)	—	F/M				
Parker's Cross Rds	(TN011)	—	F/M				

PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴	PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴
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III.2. Class B, good or fair integrity, low threats, more than 20% of core area protected.

Balls Bluff	(VA006)	—	G/L
Carnifex Ferry	(WV006)	STATE	G/L
Cheat Mountain	(WV005)	FS	G/L
Drewry's Bluff	(VA012)	NPS	G/L
Fort McAllister	(GA028)	STATE	G/L
Fort Pillow	(TN030)	STATE	G/L
Fort Pulaski	(GA001)	NPS	G/L
Olustee	(FL005)	FS/STATE	G/L
Yorktown	(VA009)	NPS	G/L
Charleston Harbor	(SC009)	NPS	F/L
Fort Sumter	(SC008)	NPS	F/L
Williamsburg	(VA010)	NPS/NAVY	F/L

III.3. Class C, good or fair integrity, low threats.

Adairsville	(GA009)	—	G/L
Albemarle Sound	(NC013)	—	G/L
Aldie	(VA036)	—	G/L
Amelia Springs	(VA091)	—	G/L
Averasborough	(NC019)	—	G/L
Bear River	(ID001)	—	G/L
Buck Head Creek	(GA026)	—	G/L
Cabin Creek	(OK006)	—	G/L
Camp Allegheny	(WV008)	FS	G/L
Camp Wild Cat	(KY002)	FS	G/L
Cane Hill	(AR004)	—	G/L
Cloyd's Mountain	(VA049)	—	G/L
Cockpit Point	(VA100)	—	G/L
Corydon	(IN001)	—	G/L
Day's Gap	(AL001)	—	G/L
Droop Mountain	(WV012)	STATE	G/L
Fort McAllister	(GA002)	STATE	G/L
Fort Ridgely	(MN001)	STATE	G/L
Hatchie's Bridge	(TN007)	—	G/L
High Bridge	(VA095)	—	G/L
Jenkins' Ferry	(AR016)	STATE	G/L
Kelly's Ford	(VA029)	—	G/L
Marais des Cygnes	(KS004)	FWS	G/L
McDowell	(VA102)	—	G/L
Middle Creek	(KY005)	—	G/L
Middleburg	(VA037)	—	G/L
Mine Creek	(KS003)	STATE	G/L
Natural Bridge	(FL006)	STATE	G/L
Old Church	(VA059)	—	G/L

Pickett's Mills	(GA012)	STATE	G/L
Poison Spring	(AR014)	STATE	G/L
Ream's Station	(V068)	—	G/L
Santa Rosa Island	(FL001)	NPS	G/L
Staunton R. Bridge	(VA113)	STATE	G/L
Upperville	(VA038)	—	G/L
Big Mound	(ND001)	—	F/L
Boonville	(MO001)	—	F/L
Charleston Harbor	(SC004)	NPS	F/L
Fort Macon	(NC004)	CG/STATE	F/L
Hanover CH	(VA013)	—	F/L
Hartsville	(TN008)	—	F/L
Hooover's Gap	(TN017)	—	F/L
Killdeer Mountain	(ND005)	STATE	F/L
Plains Store	(LA009)	—	F/L
Sabine Pass	(TX001)	STATE	F/L
Saint Charles	(AR002)	FWS	F/L
Shepherdstown	(WV016)	—	F/L
Thoroughfare Gap	(VA025)	—	F/L
Williamsport	(MD004)	NPS	F/L
Wood Lake	(MN002)	—	F/L

III.4. Class D, good or fair integrity, low threats.

Auburn	(VA039)	—	G/L
Auburn	(VA041)	—	G/L
Cove Mountain	(VA109)	—	G/L
Dry Wood Creek	(MO005)	—	G/L
Eltham's Landing	(VA011)	—	G/L
Jackson	(TN009)	—	G/L
Manassas Gap	(VA108)	—	G/L
Marmiton River	(MO028)	—	G/L
Morton's Ford	(VA045)	—	G/L
Namozine Church	(VA124)	—	G/L
Palmeto Ranch	(TX005)	FWS	G/L
Rivers' Bridge	(SC011)	STATE	G/L
Rowlett's Station	(KY004)	—	G/L
South Mills	(NC005)	—	G/L
Tranter's Creek	(NC006)	—	G/L
Vaughn's Hill	(TN014)	—	G/L
Dead Buffalo Lake	(ND002)	—	F/L
Fort Anderson	(NC010)	—	F/L
Greenbrier River	(WV007)	—	F/L
(Camp Bartow)	(WV007)	—	F/L
Hancock	(MD001)	—	F/L
Hill's Plantation	(AR003)	—	F/L
Kessler's Cross			
Lanes	(WV004)	—	F/L
Liberty	(MO003)	—	F/L

PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴	PRIORITY GROUPS ¹	BATTLEFIELD (Reference No.) ²	PUBLIC AGENCY ³	INTEGRITY/ THREAT ⁴
Fort Sanders	(TN025)	—	B ⁵	Barbourville	(KY001)	—	D ⁵
Fort Stevens	(DC001)	NPS	B	Bean's Station	(TN026)	TVA	D
Fort Wagner/Morris Island	(SC007)	—	B	Blountsville	(TN019)	—	D
Jackson	(MS008)	—	B	Campbell's Station	(TN023)	—	D
Johnsonville	(TN032)	TVA	B	Cape Girardeau	(MO020)	—	D
Lynchburg	(VA064)	—	B	Chattanooga	(TN005)	—	D
Peachtree Creek	(GA016)	—	B	Chattanooga	(TN018)	—	D
Selma	(AL007)	—	B	Chester Station	(VA051)	—	D
Seven Pines	(VA014)	—	B	Chusto-Talasa	(OK002)	—	D
Spanish Fort	(AL005)	—	B	Donaldsonville	(LA004)	—	D
Tupelo	(MS015)	NPS	B	Donaldsonville	(LA013)	COE	D
Wauhatchie	(TN021)	—	B	Dover	(TN012)	—	D
Waynesboro	(VA123)	—	B	Fort Brooke	(FL004)	AF	D
Baxter Springs	(KS002)	—	C	Fort Wagner	(SC005)	—	D
Big Bethel	(VA003)	ARMY	C	Garnett's/Goldings Farms	(VA018)	—	D
Columbia	(TN034)	—	C	Independence	(MO014)	—	D
Darbytown & New Market	(VA077)	—	C	Ivy Mountain	(KY003)	—	D
Decatur	(AL004)	—	C	Kinston	(NC007)	—	D
Glasgow	(MO022)	—	C	Kirksville	(MO013)	—	D
Goldsborough Bridge	(NC009)	—	C	Oak Grove	(VA015)	—	D
Independence	(MO025)	—	C	Petersburg	(VA098)	—	D
Lawrence	(KS001)	—	C	Pine Bluff	(AR011)	—	D
Memphis	(TN031)	—	C	St. Johns Bluff	(FL003)	NPS	D
Meridian	(MS012)	—	C	Sewell's Point	(VA001)	—	D
Milliken's Bend	(LA011)	COE	C	Springfield	(MO008)	—	D
Moorefield	(WV013)	—	C	Tampa	(FL002)	AF	D
Murfreesborough	(TN006)	—	C	Vermillion Bayou	(LA008)	—	D
Paducah	(KY010)	—	C	Washington	(NC011)	—	D
Plymouth	(NC012)	—	C	Wilmington	(NC016)	—	D
Princeton Courthouse	(WV009)	—	C				

NOTES:

¹Recommended priorities are discussed in preceding text section — "Battlefield Preservation Priorities." All sites are included in priorities except for 16 with inadequate information to fully classify.

²There often are multiple names for single battles and, conversely, were multiple battles at a single site. The Commission has assigned a sequential reference number to each principal battle event within a state. Reference to **Petersburg** (VA063) means the June 15-18, 1864 battle (and site) and is the sixty-third in our inventory of Virginia battlefields. It is not to be confused with **Petersburg** (VA098), which occurred 6 days earlier, or **Petersburg** (VA089) which occurred in 1865. Similarly, we can avoid being confused by **Tupelo** (MS015) — the fifteenth battle in our Mississippi inventory — when it is called by its other name of **Harrisburg** so long as the reference number is used.

³Battlefields with *some* public ownership (often very little), or within authorized park boundaries. Federal agency abbreviations: AF = US Air Force; CG = US Coast Guard; COE = US Army Corps of Engineers; FWS = US Fish and Wildlife Service; FS = US Forest Service; NPS = National Park Service; TVA = Tennessee Valley Authority; VA = Department of Veterans Affairs. STATE signifies state park only.

⁴Integrity key: G, F, P = Good, Fair, Poor. Threats key: H, M, L = High, Moderate, Low. Explanation in Appendix L.

⁵For Priorities IV.1 and IV.2, integrity and threats classifications are replaced with military importance class.



Recommendations To Congress And The Secretary Of The Interior

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission has found that of the approximately 10,500 armed conflict sites known from the Civil War, 384 of them, about 3.7 percent, were the principal battle actions. These are the events that influenced the outcome of the war, its major campaigns, or important local operations.

Today, many of these 384 principal battlefields are lost; others are in imminent danger of fragmentation and loss as coherent historic sites. Over the next ten years, the nation could lose fully two-thirds of the major Civil War battlefields unless preventive actions are taken.

Each of the major sites that still exists contributes or represents a unique measure of historical significance and human experi-

ence that helps to explain the ebb and flow of the war. Telling the entire, monumental story of that terrible and complex national crisis cannot be done only from the distinguished but limited vistas of the National and State battlefield parks.

In this report, the Commission has marshaled extensive evidence about the current status and needs for protection of the principal Civil War battlefields. Some argue it is unimportant to preserve these historic sites, or that it is sufficient to erect a commemorative monument to mark the location; it is only important to remember the significance of these historic events. While remembrance is certainly important, the Commission does not agree that it is the only need and has discussed its views at length.

The Commission strongly urges the Federal government to lead the nation to implement a battlefield preservation program in partnership with states, local governments, and private organizations.

The overriding goal of such a program should be to substantially preserve the principal Civil War battlefields that remain in good or fair condition. Then we should do whatever can be done for the others. While these sites remain in a combination of public and private ownerships, their preservation, maintenance, and interpretation should be assisted through a voluntary nationwide network of preserved battlefields (including parks) through which the full expanse of the Civil War is interpreted.

Preservation, initially of 50 Priority I battlefields and ultimately of the Priority II and III battlefields, and parts of the Priority IV fragmented battlefields, cannot be accomplished as an exclusively Federal or even public sector effort. The Commission has concluded that strong Federal leadership and prompt, coordinated public-private action are the primary ingredients needed for an effective national initiative to preserve the remaining principal Civil War battlefields. Moreover, we believe this can be accomplished for the Priority I sites by the Year 2000, or seven years from now.

A comprehensive protection program will bring attention to sites of under-interpreted Civil War themes, such as naval operations. (Federal transports on the Tennessee River; National Archives)

There is a tendency to view public acquisition as the only effective option available for historic site protection. The Commission has concluded the amount of unprotected historic battlefield acreage and associated costs do not permit such an exclusive approach. A unified national effort can only be successful if public agencies commit to limiting their land acquisition to willing sellers; this national campaign should not create new divisions in our society.

The goals of battlefield preservation can be reached through serious public/private partnerships. It is essential for all citizens — public officials, preservationists, developers and property owners — to each recognize responsibility to be stewards of these important sites.



- **Federal and State** governments must “point the way” through identifying preservation priorities, defining their legitimate interests in battlefield protection, and providing technical assistance and support to local and private groups.
- **Local officials** must care for the historic battlefield as a resource if historic sites are to be integrated into community life and if heritage tourism is to be a successful agent for maintaining and expanding local revenues.
- **Preservationists** must recognize that there must be a basis for continued economic viability in a battlefield area.
- **Developers** must understand that, while in some instances there is no feasible compromise over highly sensitive historic properties, in other cases, development is quite feasible so long as it is made compatible with the historic scene.
- **Private owners** hold most of the significant Civil War battlefield acreage; without their support there can be no serious battlefield protection. However, they are urgently in need of better tools to enable them to be more effective stewards.

The Commission is convinced that by combining a number of modest recommendations and implementing them continuously for a period of at least seven years, this nation will go far toward achieving the Priority 1 site protection needs. Through this effort, a ground swell of community support can be stimulated, a new appreciation of history can be generated in the schools and communities, and thousands of individual citizens will contribute to the preservation of their past. These efforts then should carry over into the protection of the remaining Civil War battlefields.

In the previous section (How Can Battlefields Be Better Protected?), the Commission outlined in detail the actions that can be taken by the Federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private owners. These actions include use of existing programs, initiating new actions that require no specific new authorities or funding, as well as actions that do require new authority and funds. Through the aggregate of these activities, there can be a national as opposed to a Federal battlefield preservation program. Below, however, are listed the Commission's specific recommendations for immediate action by Congress and the Secretary of the Interior.

Battlefield land on the strategic heights around Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is being lost to new housing. Much of School House Ridge, the site of “Stonewall” Jackson’s critical victory, has been rezoned for high-density residential and commercial development. (Library of Congress)

Immediate Action Needs

- Enact a “Civil War Heritage Preservation” law that supplements existing historic preservation and park land acquisition programs and includes the following new provisions.

A. Adopt a national policy to protect these principal battlefields and related sites through cooperative efforts of Federal, State, and local governments and private groups and individuals using, whenever possible, the established National historic preservation partnership. The Commission suggests the following language be considered as embodying its findings.

The Congress finds and declares that:

1. Historically significant sites and structures in the United States associated with the Civil War should be preserved as a living part of our community life.

2. The preservation of such an irreplaceable part of our heritage is in the public interest so that the Civil War’s vital legacy of cultural, military, historic, educational, environmental, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained for future generations of Americans.

3. Historically significant Civil War sites and structures are being lost, altered or damaged, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency; and governmental and non-governmental programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy this rich aspect of our Nation’s heritage.

4. The increased knowledge of our Civil War resources, the establishment of better means of identifying them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of Federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development.

5. It is necessary and appropriate for the Federal government to accelerate its Civil War preservation programs and activities, to support and work in partnership with non-profit agencies undertaking such preservation by private means, and with State and local governments to expand and accelerate their Civil War preservation programs and activities.

It shall be the policy of the Federal government in cooperation and partnership with the states, local governments, private organizations and individuals to:

1. Provide leadership, including provision of financial support and technical assistance, for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of our nation’s Civil War heritage.

2. Administer federally owned or controlled Civil War parks, monuments, sites and other resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

3. Support and work in partnership with private non-profit agencies, states and local governments to expand and accelerate their efforts to protect, preserve, and interpret our nation’s Civil War heritage.

4. Encourage and recognize the efforts of individual members of the public to protect, preserve, and interpret our nation’s Civil War heritage.

B. Establish an Emergency Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Program from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). This program would authorize appropriations at a Federal:non-federal matching ratio of 50:50 for grants for non-federal acquisition assistance. The grants would be directed at the Priority I sites (Table 7) unless no feasible project were available, in which case Priority II sites would be assisted. This program should be funded at least at \$10 million per year for a period of seven years. With the 50:50 matching ratio, the program should generate a total of \$140 million with only a net Federal investment of \$70 million out of the HPF. The program should authorize direct matching grants to states and to qualified non-profit Civil War battlefield preservation organizations working in coordination with the Federal and state battlefield protection programs.

C. Establish a Civil War Battlefield Stewardship Pilot Program. The Federal government would enter into long-term (seven year) contractual agreements with private property owners at Priority I or II battlefields (Table 7) to restore or maintain historic settings, provide interpretive access, or other preservation and interpretation amenities. This pilot program should be authorized and funded at \$2.5 million per annum for a trial period of at least seven years. The National Park Service should prepare a report to Congress on the effectiveness of this program after five years of operation and make recommendations about its continuation. This program should be modeled on and implemented, if possible, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture’s Conservation Reserve Program.

D. Ensure public retention of significant battlefield lands by authorizing the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and other Federal institutions to transfer to the Department of the Interior, state, or local governments or to qualified non-profit battlefield preservation organizations, lands or contracts under their control for parcels encompassed within the Commission’s inventory of 384 principal battlefields. The Commission estimates Federal revenue losses from this provision to not exceed \$3-5 million.

These riverfront siegeworks at Port Hudson, Louisiana, have been lost to erosion. Most of Port Hudson’s remaining historic resources are under private ownership and could benefit from private sector assistance programs for battlefield preservation and interpretation. (National Archives)





The story of African-Americans in the Civil War often remains untold to battlefield visitors. (Fort Lincoln; National Archives)

E. Ensure the study of several highly significant campaigns and interpretive themes that currently are not protected in the National Park System (Table 4) by appropriating to the National Park Service funds needed to conduct studies of appropriate campaigns, themes, and sites to determine their suitability and feasibility for addition to the park system. Alternatively, the Service should determine whether some or all of these battlefields can be better protected through assistance to state park systems where such parks exist. Such a study of all campaigns and themes on Table 4 performed as a group should not require more than \$500,000.

F. Ensure that acceptance of important battlefield lands that are outside currently authorized boundaries but are proposed for donation to the National Park System is not thwarted by procedural delays. Congress should devise a "fast-track" process for use in those rare instances when time is of the essence and other criteria are satisfied such as proximity to existing authorized boundaries, and support from the appropriate local governments.

G. Ensure continuing independent oversight of the implementation of these recommendations by authorizing the biennial reconstitution of the Commission for a brief period to review progress with Federal, State, local, and private agencies and individuals over the next seven years,

and to report these findings to the Congress and the Secretary of the Interior.

- Enact revisions to the United States tax code to provide incentives and remove disincentives for private owners to preserve significant battlefields.

A. Permit an executor or heirs to make a "post mortem" easement donation up to two years following a decedent's death to avoid forced sale of historic battlefield land.

B. Modify Section 2032(a) of the Estate Tax Code for Civil War battlefield owners to eliminate the dollar limitation and require that the decedents and beneficiaries materially participate in farming or business activities.

C. Convert the current Federal income tax deduction for charitable donation of historic land into an income tax credit.

D. Allow the full deduction for donation of appreciated historic property including land and conservation easements for individuals paying the alternative minimum tax.

E. Repeal the percentage of income limitation and the annual carry-forward limitations to allow full deduction of charitable gifts of appreciated property.

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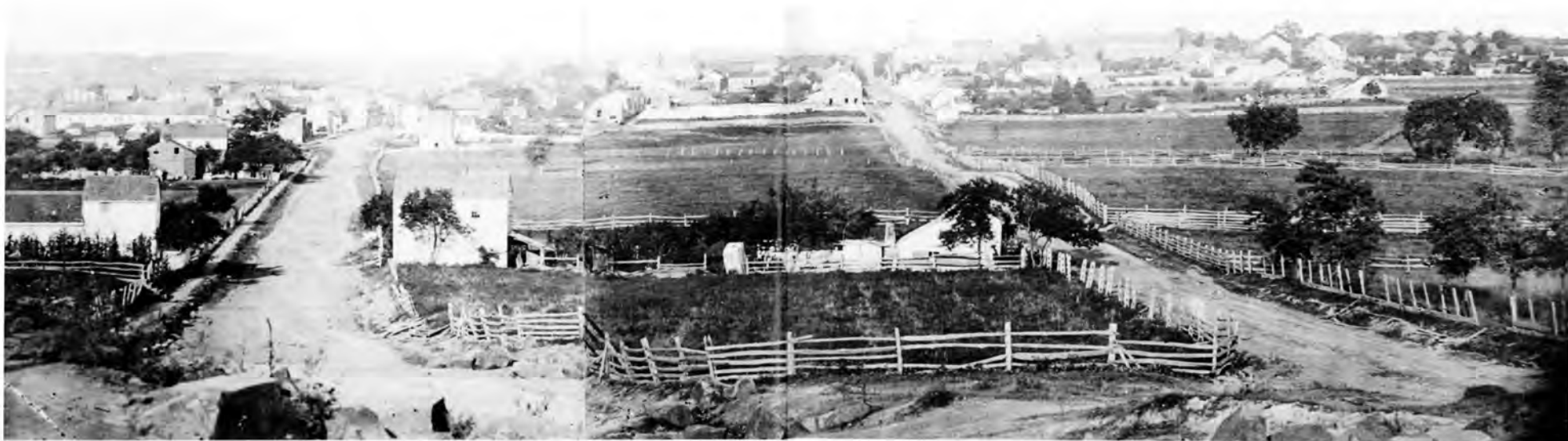
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Cover: Perryville battlefield, a Kentucky state historic park, has been awarded \$2.5 million in ISTEA funds, which will be used for land acquisition and the rehabilitation of a historic house into a visitor's center. (Sam Abell)

Inside front cover: The view north from Big Kennesaw Mountain is now dotted with encroaching development. (NPS)

Inside back cover: Dunker Church, Antietam (Gardner, 1862; Library of Congress)

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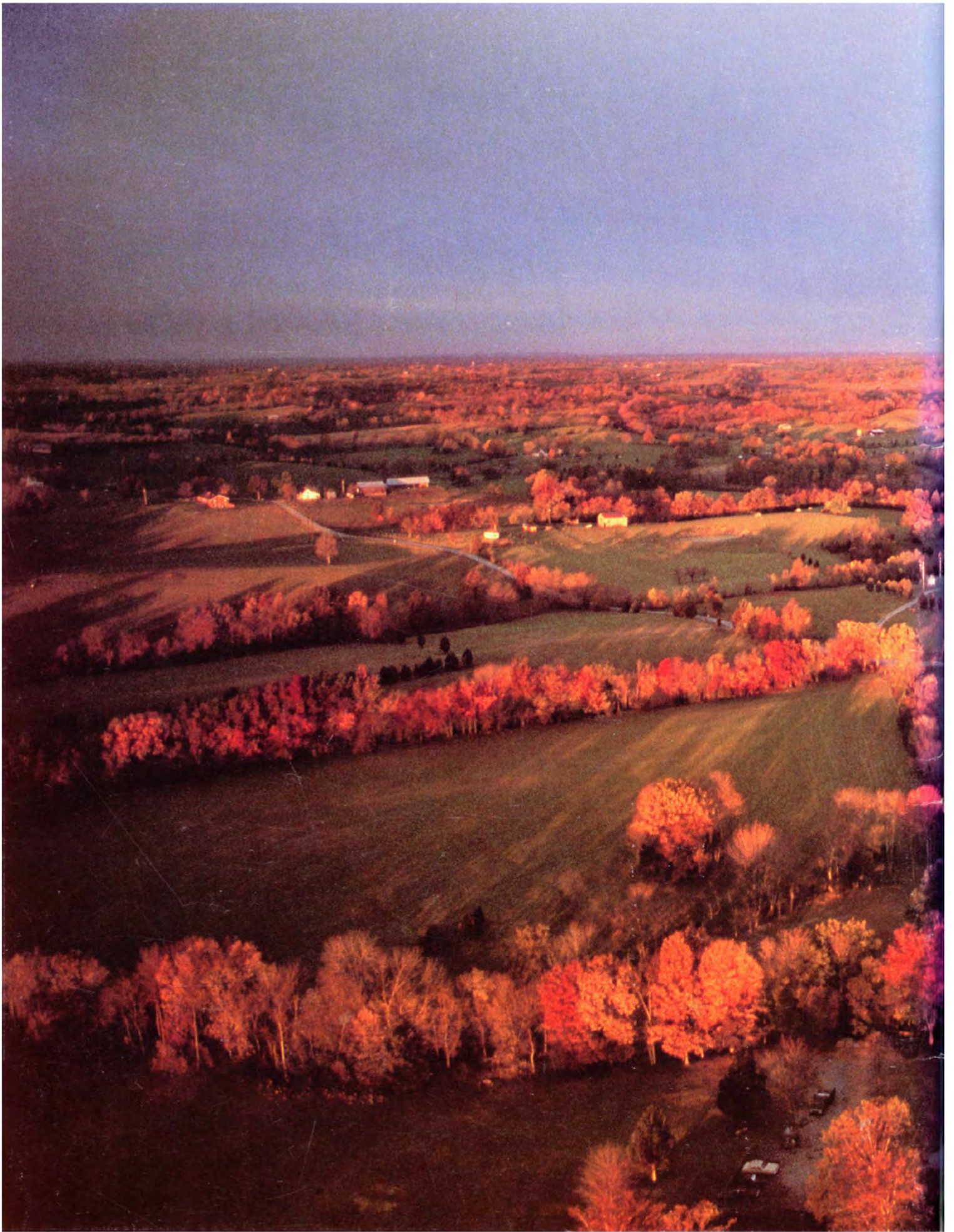


EXHIBIT B

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

PROFILES OF AMERICA'S MOST THREATENED CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

The State of Preservation at the Priority I Sites Identified by
the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission



American Battlefield Protection Program
National Park Service

1998

Cover: Site of Thoburn's Federal camp at
Cedar Creek Battlefield, Virginia. October 1997.
NPS photo by Eric Long.

Profiles of America's Most Threatened Civil War Battlefields

1998

**U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services
American Battlefield Protection Program**

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**PRIORITY I CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS:
PROFILES OF THE EFFORTS
TO PRESERVE THEM**

Introduction

The Profiles

When the Congressionally established Civil War Sites Advisory Commission completed its three-year study in 1993, it had identified the nation's historically significant Civil War sites, determined their relative importance, assessed the threats to their integrity, and offered recommendations for their preservation. The Commission's work is summarized in its official report, *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. Copies of the report remain available from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program.

The Commission's work resulted in two bodies of information that form the basis of these *Profiles* and that inform the ongoing efforts to preserve significant Civil War battlefield land. First, the Commission produced a series of maps that identified the "study area" and the "core area" for each of the 384 battlefields included in the Commission's inventory of significant Civil War battles. The study area includes all places related or contributing to the battle, while the core area lies within the study area and includes only those places where combat engagement and key associated actions occurred. Second, the Commission devised a sophisticated ranking system that rated each of the 384 battlefields based on their significance in the War, their current condition, and the perceived level of threat to their continued preservation. The Commission used the ranking system to divide the battlefields into four priority groups for the purpose of suggesting where increased preservation efforts were most urgently needed.

The Commission designated fifty battlefields as Priority I, which it defined as "having a critical need for action by the year 2000." These fifty Priority I battlefields are the subject of this report. The Profiles on the pages that follow describe each of the fifty battles, delineate the study area and core area of each battlefield as determined by the Commission, depict those portions of the battlefield that are

protected today, and provide a chronology of the efforts to preserve each battlefield in the 133 years since the War's end. Monitoring and assisting preservation efforts at the nation's significant battlefields is an ongoing effort of the American Battlefield Protection Program. The ABPP welcomes any additional information on preservation work at the battlefields profiled here or at any other battlefields on American soil.

Examined as a group, these fifty Profiles offer an interesting view of battlefield preservation. Efforts to recognize and keep Civil War battlefields as hallowed ground began almost immediately after the War's end and have continued in fits and starts ever since. For example, the Federal government established a 20-acre national cemetery in Corinth, Mississippi in 1866. In 1890 the Congress passed legislation to create the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, and it enacted similar legislation in 1935 to create the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park. In the most notable Federal intervention of the present generation, the Congress exercised the power of eminent domain to acquire nearly 600 acres of the Manassas battlefield in 1988, in order to prevent insensitive development and add the land to the existing Manassas National Battlefield Park. The Federal effort at Manassas spawned a renewed interest in battlefield preservation, and it prompted a recognition that much significant battlefield land remains unprotected. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the American Battlefield Protection Program are direct descendants of the intervention at Manassas.

The Federal government was by no means alone in its early efforts. For example, as early as 1865 the State of Maryland established an 11-acre cemetery on the Antietam Battlefield. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased nine acres of battlefield land at Prairie Grove, Arkansas in 1908. The City of Corinth bought 18.5 acres of battlefield land in 1926.

While Civil War battlefield preservation began in 1865, a major purpose of these Profiles has been to examine preservation efforts in the decade since the Manassas acquisition and, in particular, in the half-decade since the Civil War Sites Advisory Commis-

sion issued its report. Did the Manassas episode teach us anything? Have the Commission's recommendations been heeded? The clear lesson of those two efforts is that last-minute, expensive, adversarial, crisis-driven intervention by the Federal government — or any government, for that matter — cannot be the principal means for preserving battlefields. Instead, all levels of government and the private sector must work together; there must be more local initiative, more creativity, and more orderly planning. There must be a clearer recognition that existing battlefield parks and commemorative sites do not necessarily include all the land on which their respective battles were fought.

The battlefield preservation efforts of the 1990s reflect this lesson. These Profiles show more active local advocacy and "battlefield friends" groups. They show major activity on the part of national groups like The Civil War Trust, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, and the Conservation Fund to acquire or broker the acquisition of battlefield land. State governments, notably Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oklahoma, have assumed active roles in acquiring battlefield land. Federal funding from the Civil War Commemorative Coin Act and from the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act has enabled state, local, and private agencies to make strategic purchases from willing sellers. Preservation easements, rather than outright purchase, have become an important option for land protection. The American Battlefield Protection Program has provided grants to public and private groups for a range of activities including planning, resource identification and interpretation, and advocacy.

There is much good news in these Profiles, but the job is big, the work is hard, and there is a great deal yet to be done. The activities noted above have resulted in the acquisition of 9,100 acres of Priority I battlefield land since 1990; another 4,800 acres are currently under negotiation. By contrast, the National Park Service, in reliance on direct appropriations from Congress, has acquired only 347 acres of Priority I land during the same period. The other side of the coin is that 186,000 acres of significant battlefield land at these fifty sites remain at risk.

It is important to mention the Priority II, Priority III, and Priority IV sites that make up the remaining 334 significant sites identified by the Commission. The Commission's rating system was not intended to rank the Civil War's battlefields in the order of their importance to the outcome of that war. Instead, the rating system combined various factors to determine some sense of priority for where preservation efforts should be most immediately directed. Especially now that five years have elapsed since the Commission's report, it is appropriate to focus more attention on those sites "next in line" after the Priority I sites. Similarly, while the Profiles examine the Priority I sites, the American Battlefield Protection Program does monitor activities at the other sites, as well. The ABPP has effective working relationships with many organizations affiliated with these latter sites, and it looks forward to enhancing those relationships in the years ahead.

The American Battlefield Protection Program

In 1990, then Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan established the American Battlefield Protection Program administratively within the National Park Service. Born of crisis, the ABPP was Secretary Lujan's response to the costly and controversial acquisition by condemnation of 588 acres of land about to be developed adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park. The taking was specifically mandated by an Act of Congress, and the cost ultimately came to \$120 million. Even as preservationists celebrated the outcome of the Congressional debate, it was clear to one and all that new and different efforts were necessary to preserve important battlefield lands in more orderly, less costly ways. Rather than relying on Federal intervention that would thwart local actions to develop battlefield lands, the ABPP took on the mission of working with State and local governments and other organizations to foster, promote, and assist activities at the State and local level that would result in more preservation-oriented decisions by governments and a greater sensitivity to the need for cultural resource stewardship in the community at large.

When the Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission a short time later, it became the ABPP's primary task to provide the staff support

necessary to make the Commission's work a success. In the time since the Commission completed its work in 1993, the ABPP has carried on its original mission, guided in large measure by the priorities and recommendations set forth in the Commission's report.

In pursuing its mission the ABPP conducts a wide range of activities. Most visible is its annual grant program, through which the ABPP helps local, State, and Federal agencies, as well as non-profit organizations carry out projects aimed at preserving and interpreting battlefield lands. Totalling about \$650,000 each year, the grants have underwritten the development of preservation plans, interpretation plans, and strategic plans; they have supported field work to locate, record, and evaluate the significance of battlefield features such as archeological deposits, earthworks, and burials; they have paid for interpretive brochures and historical research; they have helped local advocacy groups build community support for battlefield preservation; they have helped existing battlefield parks evaluate and promote the preservation of significant battlefield lands adjacent to the parks.

The ABPP fosters the exchange of information among battlefield advocates. Producing these Profiles is one example of this effort. Others include producing a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*, that goes to a mailing list currently numbering over 2,100. The ABPP sponsors a biennial national conference on battlefield preservation and has also supported local conferences on battlefield preservation topics. The ABPP maintains a regularly updated Web page on the Internet (www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp), and it is currently assisting in the development of a "listserv" that will enable subscribers to exchange information and views through the Internet.

The ABPP has also worked in partnership with the National Park Service's Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems Facility (CRGIS) in order to apply this important computer/satellite technology to battlefield preservation. CRGIS uses the satellite-based Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to record with remarkable accuracy the location of specific features on the ground. When this information is then entered into computerized maps and

interpreted through Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the information is more readily accessible to local land-use planners and others who are, themselves, making ever-increasing use of this technology. With underwriting from the ABPP, CRGIS has conducted a number of field projects that have mapped over 100 miles of Civil War earthworks. In addition, CRGIS is regularly providing training in this technology to a variety of organizations, so that they can make best use of it in their own preservation efforts.

In 1996 the Congress formally established the ABPP in law and expanded its mandate to include all battlefields on American soil. As a result the ABPP has begun devoting more of its efforts to sites associated with the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, and the various Indian Wars, in addition to maintaining a major focus on the Civil War.

Alabama

Mobile Bay Battlefield: Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines

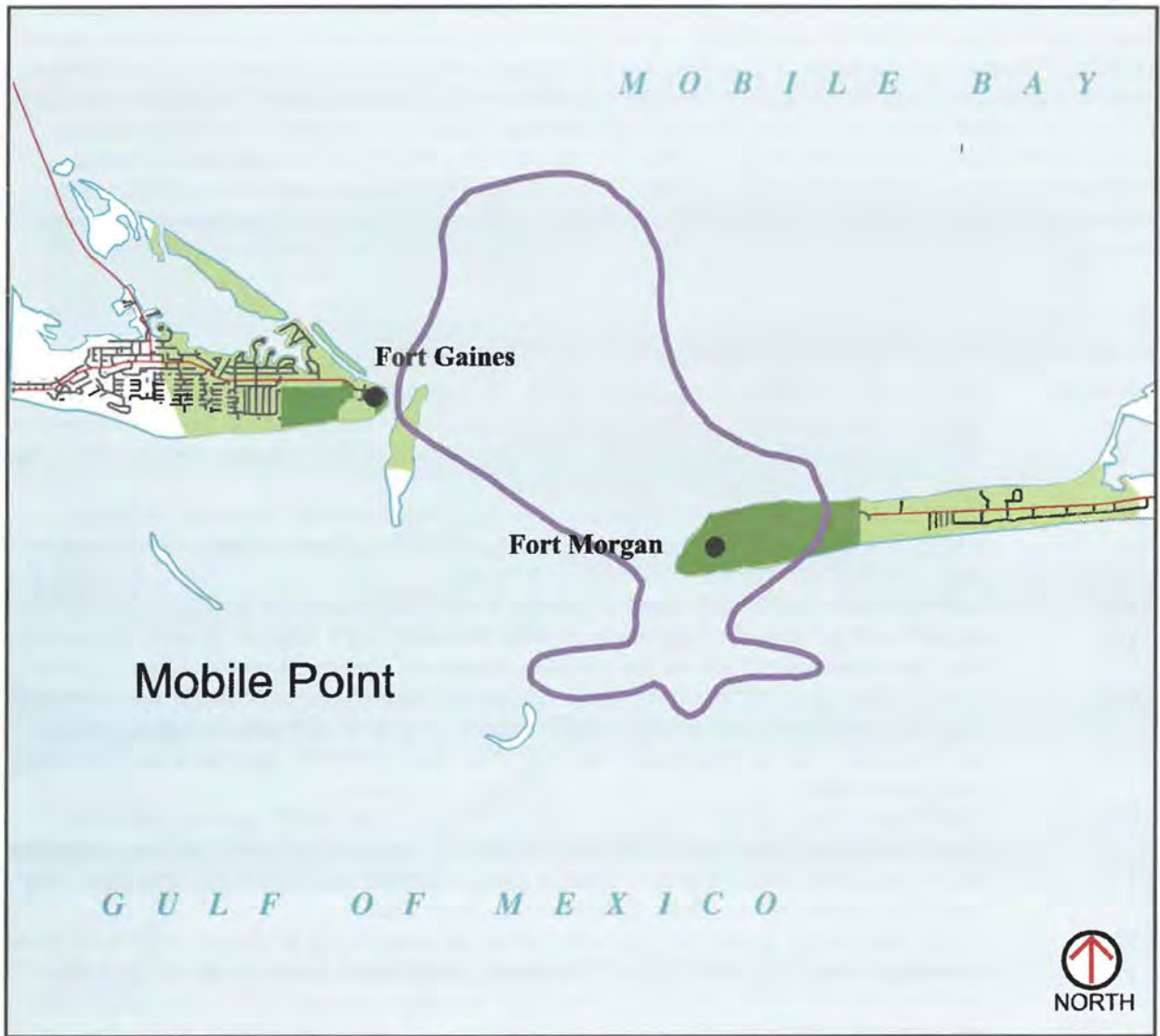
In early August 1864, a combined Federal navy and army expedition advanced toward Mobile, Alabama, with the intent of closing the strategic Confederate port city to blockade running. Union navy commander Rear Adm. David G. Farragut ran four monitors and fourteen wooden ships between the cross fire of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, which guarded the entrance into Mobile Bay. The Union's lead monitor, *Tecumseh*, struck a torpedo and sank; the other ships suffered little damage. The Federal ships then engaged the Confederate ironclad *Tennessee* and three gunboats inside the harbor, and compelled the ships of the Confederate fleet to surrender or flee. By securing the entrance to Mobile Bay, Farragut effectively closed the port. The city's defenses, however, were not breached until after the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely in April 1865.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1946** State of Alabama protects 477 acres at Fort Morgan and designates the area a state historic site.
- 1954-59** The Mobile Chamber of Commerce protects several parcels on Dauphin Island including a 164-acre bird sanctuary on battlefield land and 28.5 acres at Fort Gaines; Fort Gaines is opened to the public as a historic site; the National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings includes Fort Morgan and identifies Fort Gaines as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1960** The NPS designates Fort Morgan a National Historic Landmark.
- 1966** 250 acres of Fort Morgan are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1976** 28.5 acres of Fort Gaines are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1989** Fort Morgan State Park completes a master plan for site development, preservation, and interpretation.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** ABPP provides funds for the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) to complete archival and ground-penetrating radar research at Fort Morgan, partially funds a conference encouraging the preservation of Civil War resources in the Mobile Bay area, and finances East Carolina University's maritime archeology survey of three Civil War-era shipwrecks associated with Fort Morgan.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Mobile Bay one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ABPP provides funds for AHC to develop a plan to manage Mobile Bay Civil War resources; the Army Corps of Engineers completes an erosion control project that protects Fort Gaines from further erosion occurring within the park's boundaries; AHC begins a long-range program of repointing and stabilizing masonry at Fort Morgan.
- 1994** Baldwin County passes zoning legislation prohibiting development exceeding two stories within five miles of Fort Morgan.
- 1995** State of Alabama authorizes a \$100,000 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act grant to assist in the purchase of 32 acres adjacent to Fort Morgan; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** The Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board seeks grants to fund restoration of buildings and historic resources within the walls of the fort; the Blue and Gray Education Society, in cooperation with agencies representing Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, and Fort Blakely, receives an ABPP grant to conduct a working-group conference that focuses on building an action plan for the continued preservation and interpretation of endangered sites related to the Battle of Mobile Bay and the surrender of the City of Mobile.

**Today 701.5 acres of this 25,733-acre* site are protected.
(The majority of this battlefield is Mobile Bay)**

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Mobile Bay Battlefield, Alabama

Arkansas

Prairie Grove Battlefield

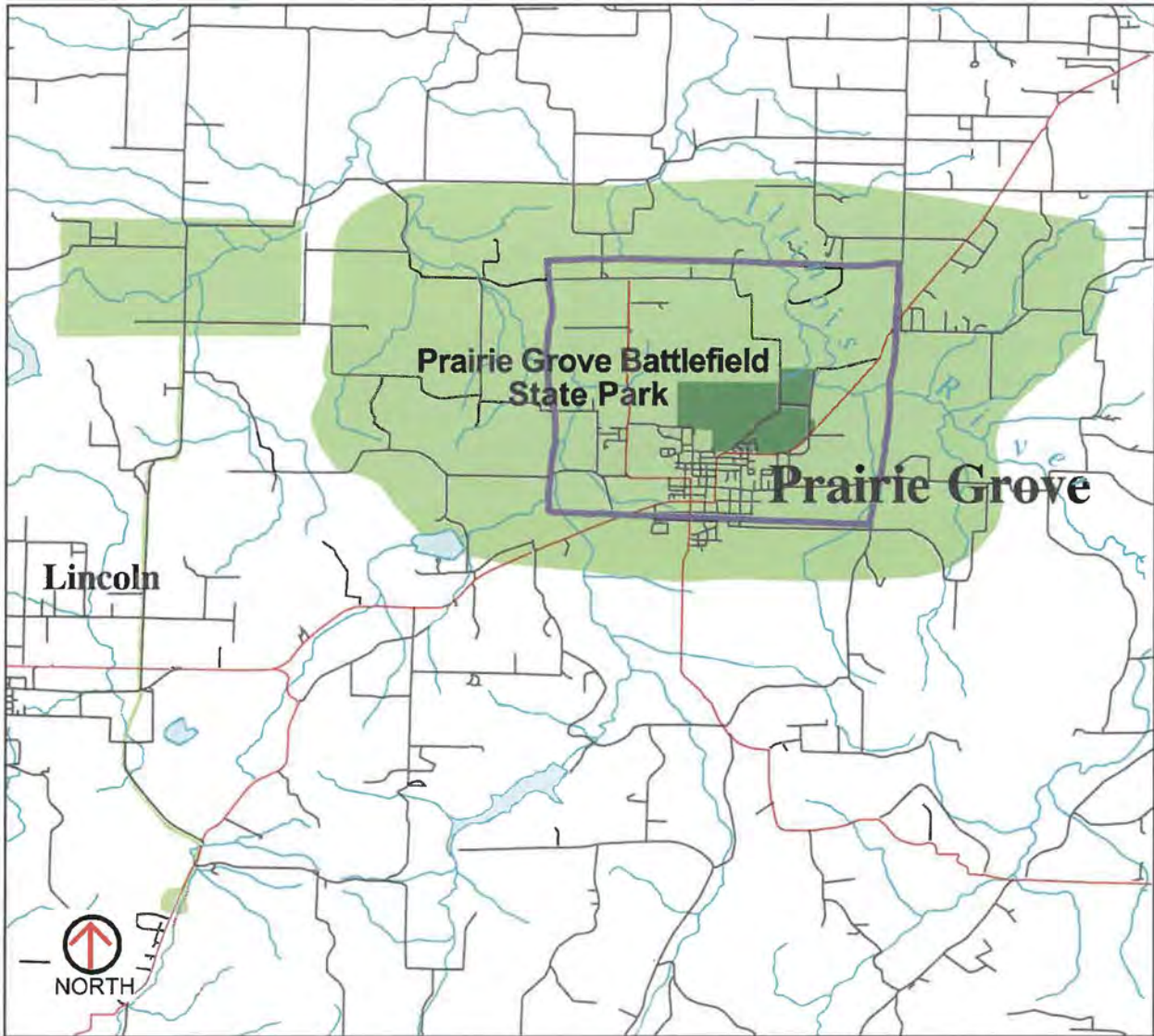
In early December 1862, Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman's army set out to recover northwest Arkansas for the Confederacy. Hindman's army marched north from Van Buren, Arkansas, planning separate attacks on two Federal divisions controlling the region. One division was commanded by Union Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt at Prairie Grove, the other by Brig. Gen. Francis J. Herron near Springfield, Missouri. Blunt and Herron were soon alerted to Hindman's strategy. In three days, Herron's division marched nearly 125 miles toward Prairie Grove to join Blunt. Meanwhile, Hindman learned of the Federals' plan. On December 7, Confederate cavalry distracted Blunt while Hindman placed his men between the two Federal divisions to prevent their unification. Hindman's right then engaged Herron's column. By early afternoon, Blunt's troops arrived on the field of battle and engaged the Confederate left. Although out-gunned, the Confederate position on high ground neutralized the advantage of superior Federal artillery. The battle ended in a stalemate. Short of rations and ammunition, the Confederates retreated south after dark, conceding control of northwest Arkansas to the Federals for the remainder of the war.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1908-1989** A local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchases 9 acres; protected battlefield land increases to 64 acres; 70 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the site opens as a state park under the auspices of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism (ADPT); ADPT acquires 65 acres.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** ABPP provides ADPT with funds to develop a battlefield protection plan.
- 1992** An additional 66 acres are listed in the National Register; ADPT acquires .7 acres with assistance from the Conservation Fund and the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC).
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Prairie Grove one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ADPT acquires 174 acres with assistance from ANCRC, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), and the Friends of Prairie Grove Battlefield.
- 1994** ABPP funds a study for an Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail; ADPT receives a \$60,000 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to fund additional land acquisition.
- 1995** ADPT secures a \$400,000 ISTEA grant to fund additional land acquisition; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** ADPT uses ISTEA funds to acquire 4.25 acres and completes a Historical Analysis of Battle Movements funded by ABPP; The CWT awards funds raised from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins to acquire conservation easements protecting 95 acres (acquisition still pending); ABPP provides funds for the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology to undertake a viewshed study of the battlefield, for ADPT to develop an Enhanced Protection Plan, and for the Arkansas Historical Preservation Program to hold public meetings that allow local residents to voice concerns about future land acquisition; The CWT installs the Civil War Explorer, an interactive computer kiosk promoting Civil War education and preservation, in the state-run visitor center.
- 1997** ADPT acquires 8 acres with assistance from ANCRC, and acquires 59 acres with ISTEA funds; ADPT completes designing ABPP-funded interpretation exhibits for recently purchased battlefield land; ADPT begins developing a long-range interpretation/exhibit plan and a general archeological activity plan with funds provided by ABPP.

Today 374.95 acres of this 16,111-acre* battlefield are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Prairie Grove Battlefield, Arkansas

Georgia

Allatoona Pass Battlefield

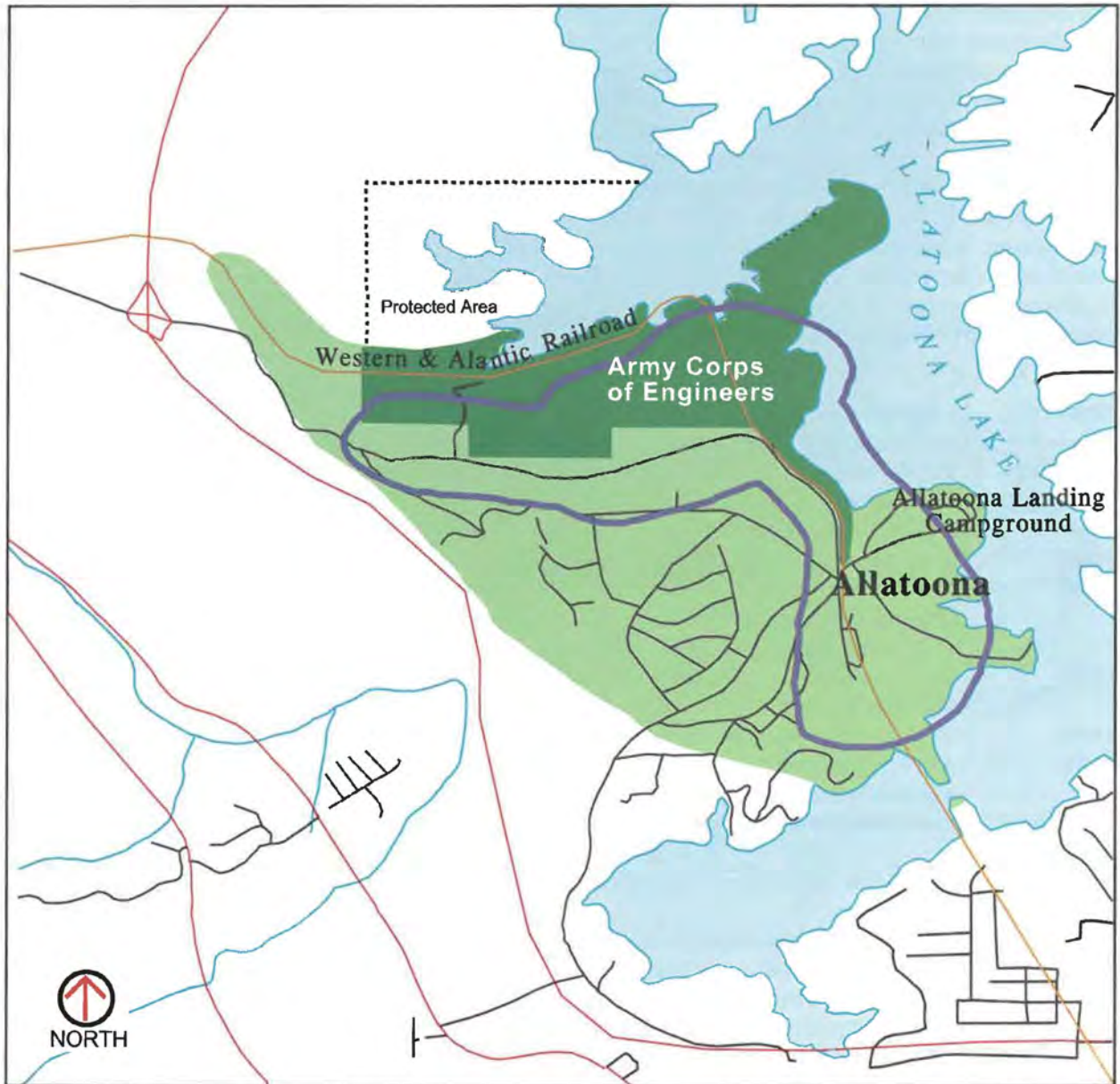
On September 2, 1864, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army captured Atlanta, Georgia, an important Confederate railroad hub and manufacturing center. Federal forces then used the Western & Atlantic Railroad as their supply line into Georgia. After failing to hold Atlanta, Confederate Gen. John B. Hood struck the railroad line in a series of "hit and run" attacks, attempting to cut the supply line and to force the Federals to retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Confederate Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French's troops were ordered to attack the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Allatoona Pass. Hood hoped that French's troops could block the narrow 95-foot cut through the Allatoona Mountain Range. French arrived there at sunrise on October 5 and demanded the surrender of the Union brigade defending the pass. After receiving a negative reply, French attacked. Although outnumbered, the Union outer line survived a sustained two-and-a-half hour attack before falling back and regrouping in an earthen "star" fort. French repeatedly attacked, but the fort held. The Confederates began to run out of ammunition, and reports of approaching Union reinforcements compelled them to move off and rejoin Hood's main force. This Union victory, along with other engagements along the Western & Atlantic Railroad, helped secure Federal control of the supply lines, which in part enabled Sherman to carry out his March to the Sea (November and December 1864).

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1949** The Army Corps of Engineers constructs Allatoona Lake and places 272 acres of the battlefield in Federal ownership.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Allatoona Pass one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) develops a battlefield land acquisition plan with funds provided by ABPP.
- 1995** The Etowah Valley Historical Society (EVHS) and the Army Corps of Engineers--through a partnership agreement--begin developing a self-guided interpretive trail for protected areas of the battlefield; the APCWS completes a preliminary battlefield preservation plan funded by ABPP.
- 1996** EVHS and the Army Corps of Engineers prepare to open a portion of the interpretive trail; EVHS, with funding from ABPP, begins to develop a comprehensive preservation plan and plans to establish a Friends of Allatoona Pass with a national constituency to promote the site's preservation.
- 1997** EVHS installs interpretive signs.

Today 272 acres of this 1,297-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



0 .5 1 Mile

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Allatoona Pass Battlefield, Georgia

Georgia

Chickamauga Battlefield

In early September 1863, Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans' troops successfully forced the Confederates to evacuate Chattanooga, Tennessee, an important railroad hub. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg, determined to destroy the Federal army and reoccupy the city, ordered his men to attack Rosecrans' army on September 17. The next day his cavalry and infantry met Union opposition. Fighting began in earnest on the morning of the 19th when Bragg's men hammered but did not break the Union line. On September 20, Bragg continued the assault. Late that morning, Rosecrans was misinformed that he had a gap in his line. In moving units to plug the supposed gap, Rosecrans created a real one. The Confederates promptly exploited the opportunity, driving a portion of the Union army, including Rosecrans himself, from the field. The Federals regrouped but were unable to regain their position. During the night, the Union troops retreated and left the field to the Confederates. The fighting resulted in more than 35,000 casualties, 28 percent of those engaged. Bragg, however, squandered much of the advantage gained by his costly victory by settling into a passive siege of the city. The Federal defeat discredited Rosecrans, causing officials in Washington to question seriously his ability to command. On October 17 he was replaced. The Union army did not drive the Confederates from their positions around Chattanooga until November.

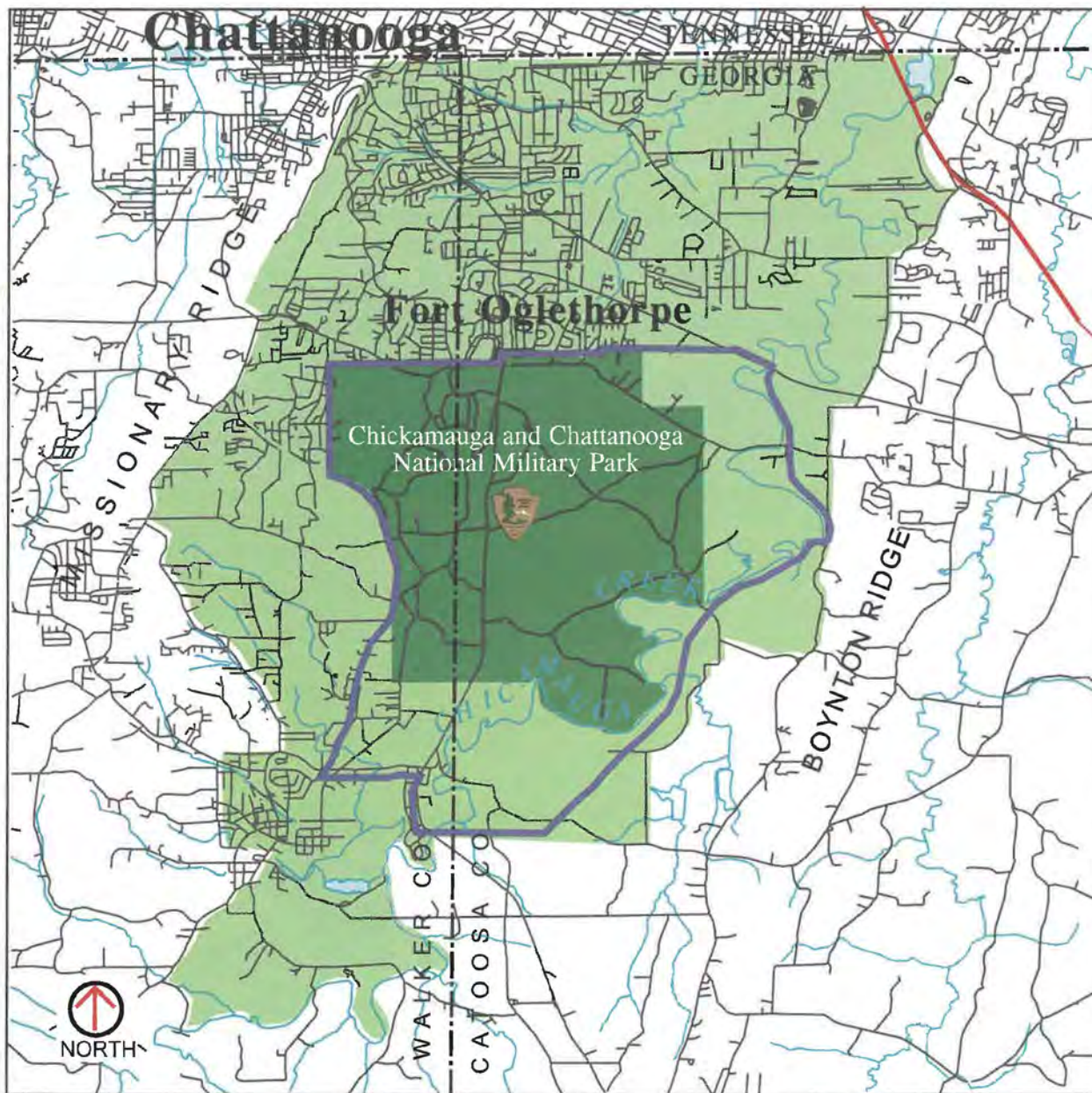
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1890-1895** Congress establishes the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park; Congress protects more than 5,100 acres.
- 1893-1920** Various veterans' groups and state commissions install numerous monuments on the battlefield.
- 1933** The responsibility of maintaining the park is transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service.
- 1966** 5,100 acres of the battlefield are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Chickamauga one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1995** The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** ABPP continues funding the *Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment*, a joint effort of the community and park to identify and encourage the protection of Civil War battlefield resources located outside the park's boundaries.

Today 5,100 acres of this 26,107-acre* battlefield are protected.

About 75% of the battlefield, as determined by the National Park Service, is protected. The park is discontinuous and maintained in 17 units; the 5,100-acre Chickamauga Battlefield unit is the largest in the 8,300-acre park. The unit is surrounded by the city of Fort Oglethorpe and residential development. Unprotected farmland that retains its Civil War appearance lies directly southeast of the park and is deteriorating rapidly.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998



Chickamauga Battlefield, Georgia

Georgia

Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield

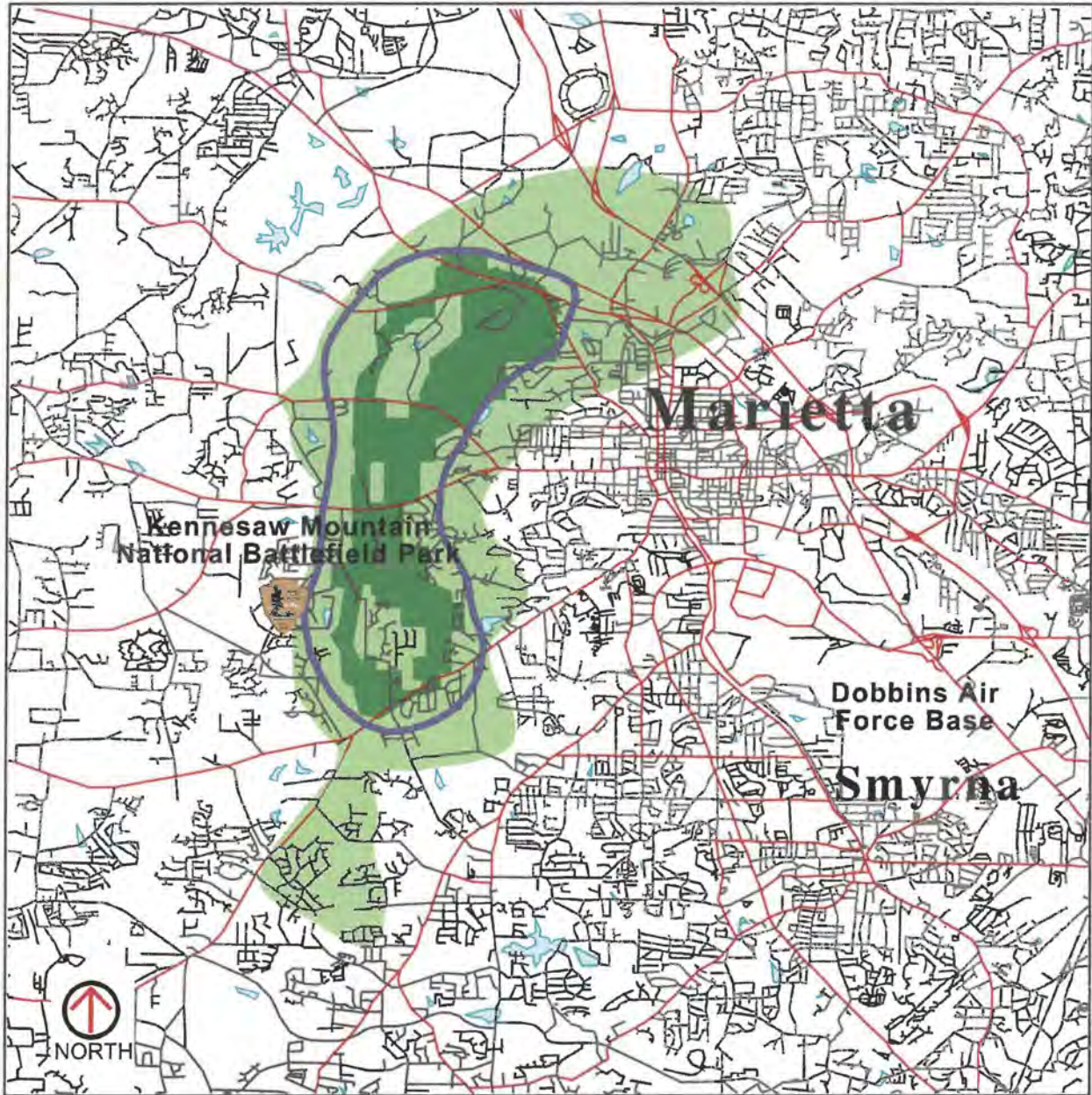
Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman led his army from Chattanooga, Tennessee, into north Georgia in early May 1864. He then began a campaign to seize the strategic Confederate rail and industrial center at Atlanta and destroy the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army contested Sherman's advance in a series of battles, including one at Kennesaw Mountain on June 27. Sherman attacked the Confederate defenses head-on in an attempt to break a stalemate, but he gained no ground and suffered heavy casualties. Skirmishing along the Kennesaw Mountain Line continued for another week until Union troops outflanked the entrenched Confederates. During the night of July 1, Johnston withdrew his army closer to Atlanta and into entrenchments southeast of Marietta, Georgia. On July 2, Sherman's armies advanced through Marietta, forcing Johnston even further south. This action ended one of the principal events of the Atlanta Campaign and preceded a Federal occupation of the city on September 2.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1935** Congress establishes the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.
- 1940's** The National Park Service (NPS) acquires 2,884 acres of the battlefield.
- 1966** The NPS lists the 2,884-acre site in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** The Friends of Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park (The Friends) organizes to assist the park in promoting preservation of the battlefield.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Kennesaw Mountain one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1995** Cobb County begins a survey of Johnston's Chattahoochie River Defense Line with funds made available by ABPP; the park is awarded funds by ABPP to develop a plan that will identify and encourage the protection of battlefield features outside the park and address traffic circulation in and around the battlefield; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The Friends completes a campaign to raise over \$1.3 million for the renovation of the park's visitor center.
- 1998** The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park completes an ABPP-funded cultural resource management protection plan for fortifications along Bushy Mountain, located outside the boundaries for the park.

Today 2,884 acres of this 12,823-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 2 3 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 Unprotected Battlefield  Protected Battlefield  Battlefield Core

Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield, Georgia

Georgia

Ringgold Gap Battlefield

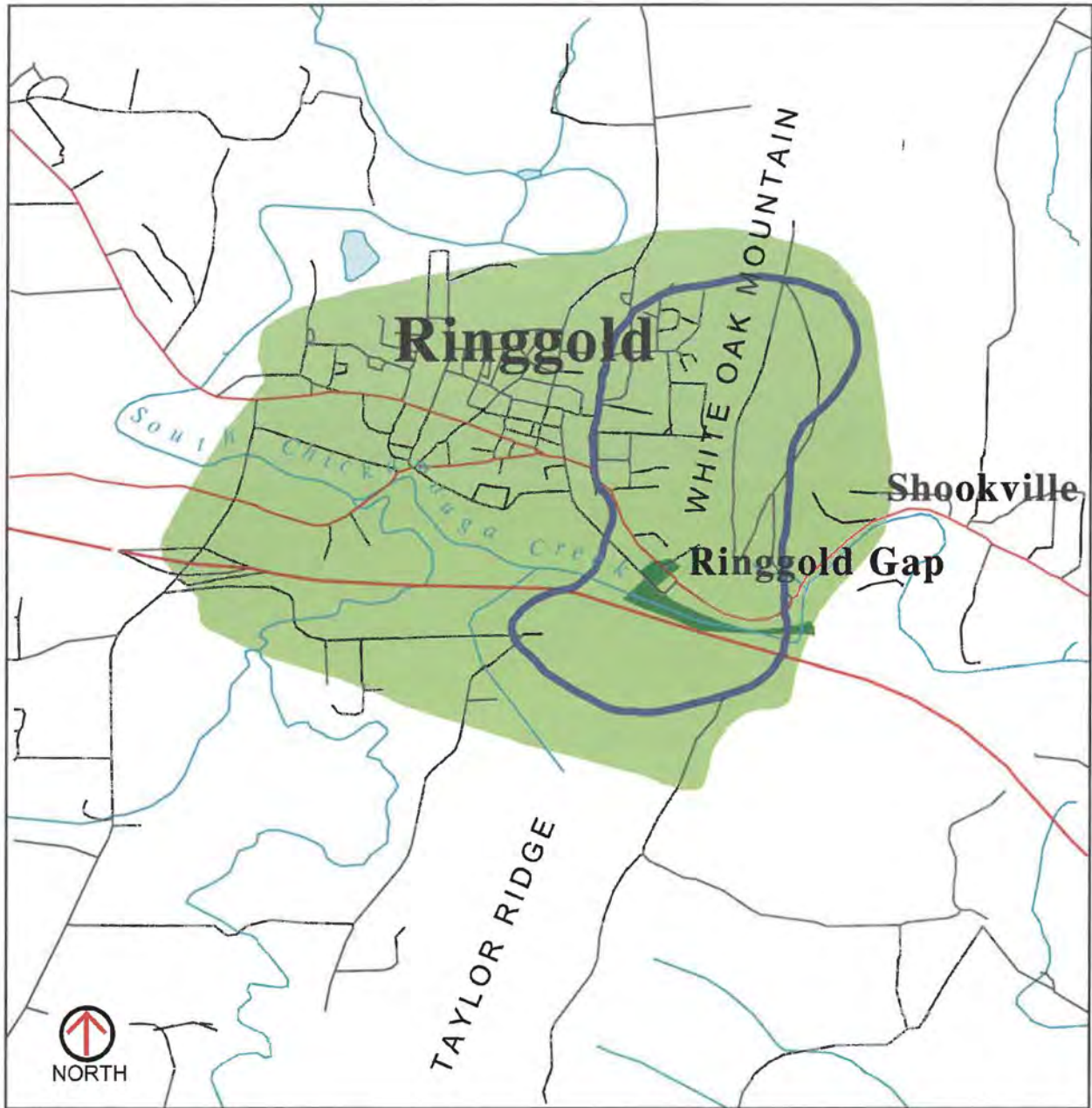
During the late summer and fall of 1863, both Confederate and Union armies vied for control of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the surrounding area. On November 25, the Confederates' two-month campaign to retake Chattanooga collapsed, and Union troops forced them from their ridge top positions overlooking the city. Now in disarray, the Confederate Army of Tennessee retreated while Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's troops pursued it into northwest Georgia. Confederate Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne's rearguard division took position at Ringgold Gap where the Western & Atlantic Railroad passed between Taylor's Ridge and White Oak Mountain. His force alone stood between the Confederate army and almost certain disaster. On November 27, Hooker's forces advanced and attacked Cleburne's troops. After five hours of heavy fighting the Federals failed to defeat the Confederates and abandoned their pursuit. The battle allowed time for the Confederates to regroup and for their supply trains to reach safety. It also marked the close of the Chattanooga Campaign.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- Before 1990** The National Park Service (NPS) acquires 4.26 acres and in 1952 transfers them to the State of Georgia (now maintained by the Georgia Forestry Commission); in 1959, the NPS's Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Ringgold Gap as significant to the 1864 Atlanta Campaign; the City of Ringgold acquires 1.5 acres; the NPS maintains a small land parcel and monument.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Ringgold Gap one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1995** Catoosa County acquires the Old Stone Church, located east of the battlefield and used as a hospital during the battles of Chickamauga, Georgia, and Ringgold Gap; the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park includes the site as part of the ABPP-funded *Chattanooga Civil War Sites Assessment*, a community effort to identify and encourage the protection of Civil War battlefield resources located outside the boundaries of the park.
- 1997** The Catoosa County Historical Society completes a preservation plan for the battlefield with funds made available from ABPP.




Today 7 acres of this 1,905* acre battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



0 .5 1 Mile

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 Unprotected Battlefield  Protected Battlefield  Battlefield Core

Ringgold Gap, Georgia

Kentucky

Mill Springs Battlefield

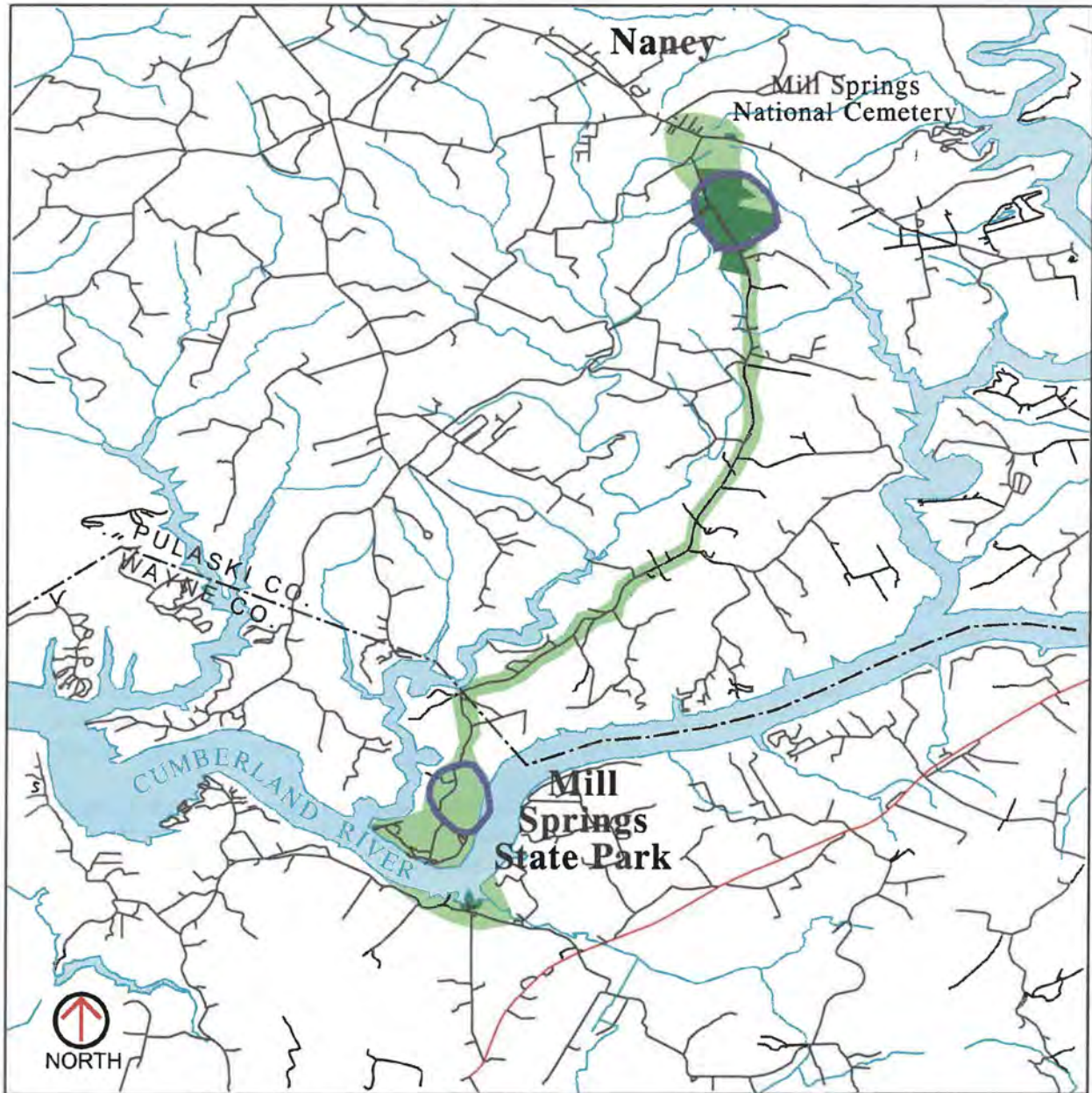
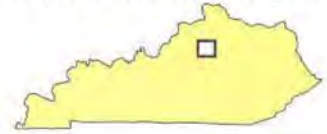
The Commonwealth of Kentucky had declared itself neutral at the outset of the Civil War. Both the Union and the Confederacy considered the state strategically important, particularly the Cumberland Gap which provided access from eastern Kentucky into Tennessee. After the fall of 1861, Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's troops guarded the gap against Union attempts to enter Tennessee. To secure the area, Zollicoffer ferried about 4,000 troops across the Cumberland River and established a fortified camp on the north bank opposite the town of Mill Springs. In early January 1862, the First Division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, advanced with orders to drive the Confederates back across the river. The two forces met south of Logan's Cross Roads (now Nancy) on January 19. Thomas' troops, reinforced the day before, broke the Confederate ranks and compelled them to retreat. During the attack Zollicoffer was killed. That night, the Confederates escaped across the flood-swollen river, abandoning their artillery, animals, and supplies. This battle, along with a smaller, previous one at Middle Creek, broke whatever popular support there was for the Confederacy in eastern Kentucky. The Confederate retreat opened a hole in their Kentucky Defense Line, allowing the Federals to carry the war into Middle Tennessee.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1867-1989** Local residents donate land to establish the Mill Springs National Cemetery near present day Nancy, Kentucky; local residents begin decorating the Zollie Tree, a tree at the site of Brig. Gen. Zollicoffer's death; the Army Corps of Engineers acquires the mill at Mill Springs; the Governor of Kentucky establishes an Advisory Committee, active between 1975-76, to promote the preservation of the battlefield; Pulaski County declares the Mill Springs National Cemetery a County Shrine.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** Local citizens establish the Mill Springs Battlefield Association (MSBA) to encourage the protection and interpretation of the battlefield.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Mill Springs one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; 647 acres of the site are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark; MSBA completes a preservation plan made possible with funds provided by ABPP; MSBA produces a driving tour brochure with funds provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC); MSBA, KHC, and The Civil War Trust (CWT) acquire 19 acres; MSBA acquires easements on 15 acres and donates them to KHC.
- 1994** MSBA completes an interpretation plan funded by ABPP; ABPP and KHC fund a full-time staff person for MSBA; MSBA installs interpretive signs and exhibits.
- 1995** KHC funds an archeological survey; MSBA secures a \$300,000 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to fund future land acquisition; ABPP provides Boy Scout Troop 79 with funds to produce an educational video; The CWT adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail; the Appalachian Regional Commission, a regional economic development agency that includes areas of 13 states, funds a design competition for a museum/visitor center.
- 1996** MSBA replants the Zollie Tree after it was uprooted during a storm; MSBA and The CWT, with revenue from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, acquire 6.5 acres; an ISTEA grant and match—provided by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (ACPWS) and Civil War coin money from The CWT—protect 14.5 acres; The CWT commits funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins to help acquire an additional 139 acres; ABPP provides the MSBA with funds to develop an enhanced interpretation plan; MSBA secures an additional \$200,000 in ISTEA funds for future land protection.
- 1997** MSBA receives an ABPP grant to begin implementing their Mill Springs interpretation plan.

Today 211.5 acres of this 2,016-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

-  Unprotected Battlefield
-  Protected Battlefield
-  Battlefield Core

Mill Springs Battlefield, Kentucky

Kentucky

Perryville Battlefield

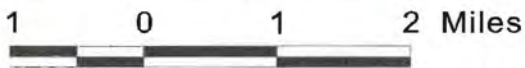
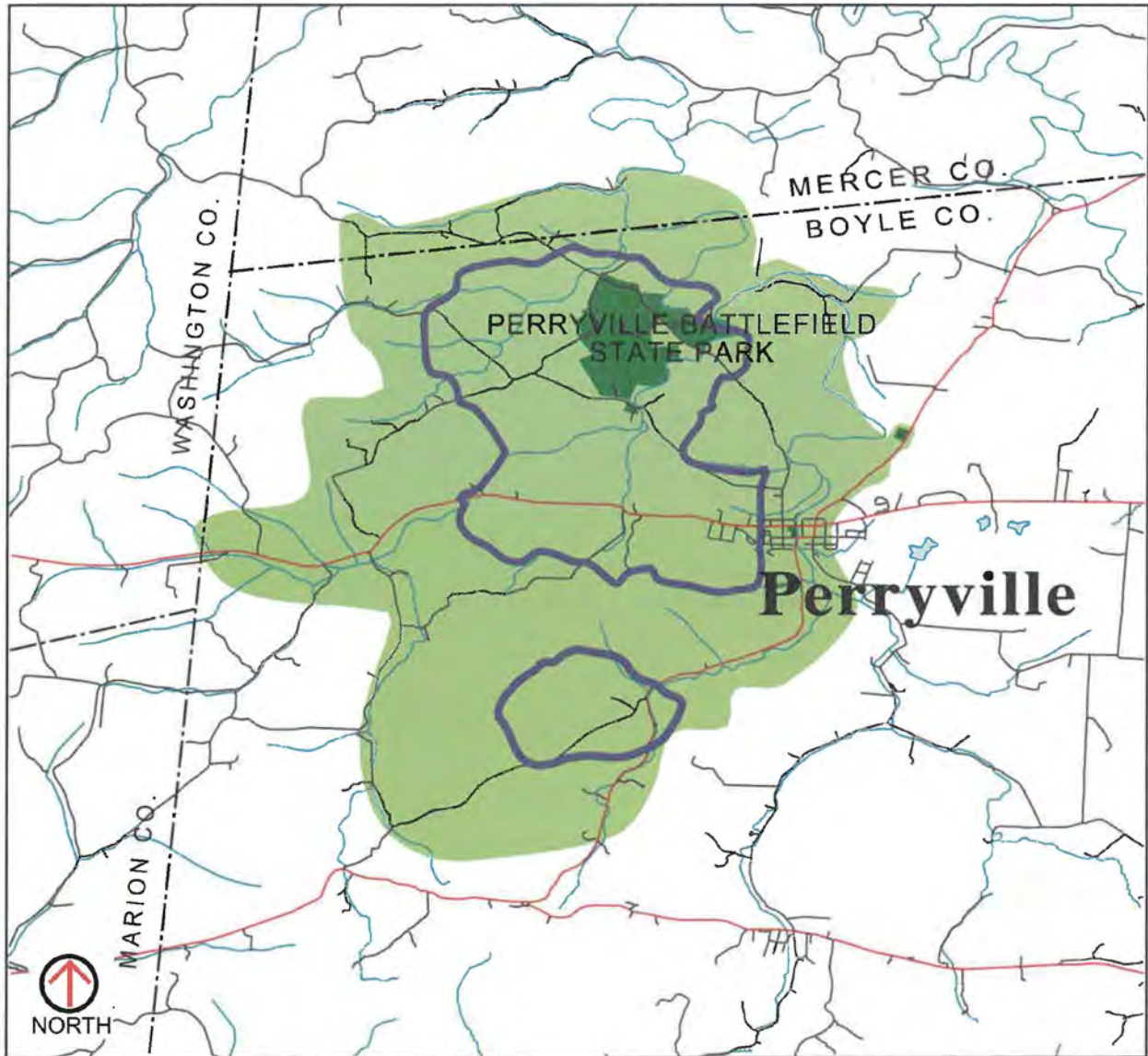
In the late spring of 1862, the Union Army of the Ohio began a slow and deliberate advance on Chattanooga, Tennessee, a railroad hub for the Confederacy. The glacial pace of the Federal column provided Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg with the necessary time to move 35,000 men from Mississippi to the city's defense. From there, Bragg planned to outmarch the Union army and carry the war deep into Kentucky, a border state with divided loyalties. The Confederates advanced north from Chattanooga toward Louisville, Kentucky, compelling the Army of the Ohio to move on a parallel track. The Union army arrived in Louisville first, and a Confederate attack on the city never materialized. On October 1, Federal forces advanced from Louisville to engage the Confederates, who waited at the small crossroads village of Perryville. On October 7, the Federal army of nearly 55,000 men converged on the village. After one day of battle, Bragg decided to retreat in the face of overwhelming Federal reinforcements. He ordered a withdrawal from Kentucky within the week. As a result, Confederate influence in the crucial border state waned and Kentucky remained in Union control for the duration of the war.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1901-60** The Commonwealth of Kentucky acquires a Confederate cemetery on the site and creates the Perryville Battlefield Commission; the Commonwealth acquires 17 acres; the Commonwealth establishes the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site; Perryville is included in the National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.
- 1960-66** The NPS designates the battlefield a National Historic Landmark and lists 2,500 acres in the National Register of Historic Places; the Commonwealth opens a visitor center on the site.
- 1973-77** The Commonwealth acquires an additional 81 acres.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War Battlefields.
- 1991** The Kentucky Department of Transportation awards an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant of \$2.5 million to protect land, through a combination of fee acquisition and easements, and develop a new visitors center; the Commonwealth establishes the Perryville Enhancement Project (PEP) to locate funding sources to match ISTEA funds and negotiate land acquisitions; the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and ABPP fund a resource protection plan; local residents establish the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, a non-profit friends groups.
- 1992** The NPS's Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems Facility maps existing battlefield features.
- 1993** The CWSAC designates Perryville one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ABPP and KHC provide two years of funding to implement a battlefield protection plan.
- 1993** A nomination to expand the battlefield's National Historic Landmark boundaries by 7,000 acres is submitted to the NPS (still pending).
- 1995** KHC funds an archeological survey of the park; PBPA acquires 142 acres with ISTEA funds and match from the Conservation Fund and the Kentucky Colonels; PBPA acquires three parcels totaling 5 acres with ISTEA funds and match from 1994 legislative bonds issued by the Commonwealth; PBPA transfers all acquired lands to the Commonwealth; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** PBPA acquires 20 acres with ISTEA funds and match from legislative bonds issued by the Commonwealth; PBPA acquires .5 acres of battlefield land within the town of Perryville using ISTEA funds and match from the Association of Civil War Sites (APCWS); PBPA transfers all acquired lands to the Commonwealth; PEP begins negotiating with eight property owners to protect additional battlefield land.
- 1997** PBPA acquires 8 acres of battlefield land within the town of Perryville using ISTEA funds and match from 1994 legislative bonds issued by the Commonwealth; PBPA receives a donation of 4 acres—including the site of Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's headquarters—from the Boyle County Fiscal Court; PEP continues to negotiate with property owners to protect more than 1,400 acres of the site, and plans to assist in the purchase of conservation easements on 500 acres.

Today 277.5 acres of this 10,214-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield**
- Protected Battlefield**
- Battlefield Core**

Perryville Battlefield, Kentucky

Louisiana

Port Hudson Battlefield

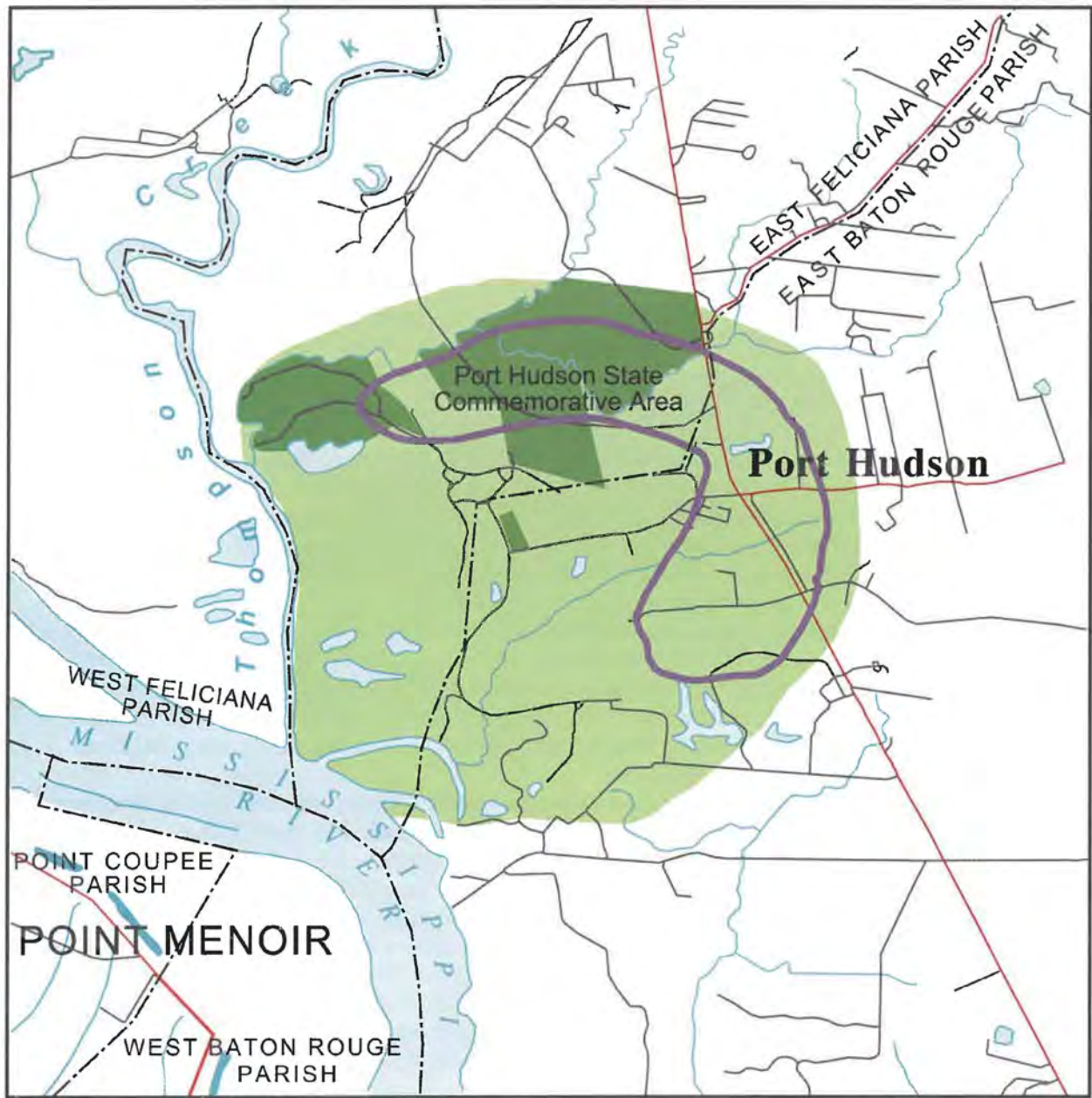
In an attempt to end Confederate control of the Mississippi River, Union Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Bank's army advanced on the Confederate garrison at Port Hudson, near the mouth of the great river. At the same time, Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army maintained a siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, 240 river miles north of Port Hudson. Together the two Confederate strongholds prevented Union control of the lower Mississippi. After arriving at Port Hudson in late May, Banks ordered his troops to attack the Confederates. On May 27 his men were repulsed with heavy casualties. In this action, African American units in the Federal army were committed to a major attack for the first time during the war. The Federals attempted another futile attack on June 14. However, five days after learning of the Confederates' surrender at Vicksburg, the Confederates at Port Hudson surrendered on July 9. With these two Union victories, Confederate control of the Mississippi ended. A week later, the merchant steamboat *Imperial* cruised down the river from St. Louis, Missouri, to New Orleans, Louisiana, the first such voyage in two years unmolested by Confederate artillery.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1867 | Congress establishes a national cemetery at the site of the Port Hudson Battlefield. |
| 1959 | The National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings includes Port Hudson. |
| 1965 | The Louisiana Office of State Parks (LOSP) acquires 643 acres. |
| 1974 | 1,500 acres of the site are designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL). |
| 1977 | The LOSP begins implementation of a three-phase plan to develop interpretive facilities at the site. |
| 1982 | The state opens the site to the public. |
| 1990 | The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the NPS expands the NHL designation to include 3,859 acres; ABPP assists the state in developing a battlefield preservation plan. |
| 1993 | The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Port Hudson one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the NPS's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Facility identifies and maps extant earthworks associated with the battle. |
| 1995 | The Conservation Fund, with assistance from Louisiana corporations and foundations, The Civil War Trust (CWT), and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), acquires 256 acres and donates them to LOSP. |
| 1996 | The Georgia Pacific Papermill, an industrial plant located within the core area of the battlefield, develops an interpretive trail through ten acres of battlefield land and plans to allow limited access to trenches and other earthworks. |




Today 909 acres of this 5,505-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 2 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 Unprotected Battlefield  Protected Battlefield  Battlefield Core

Port Hudson Battlefield, Louisiana

Maryland

Antietam Battlefield

In early September 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded Maryland in an attempt to win a major battle on Northern soil, threaten Northern cities, and lure Federal troops from Virginia. Lee believed a successful campaign North would induce Great Britain and France to recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. Planning to block Lee's invasion, Union Maj. Gen. George G. McClellan's Army of the Potomac concentrated along the east bank of Antietam Creek on September 15, near the village of Sharpsburg. On September 17, the two armies clashed in fighting that would result in more than 23,000 casualties. It was the single bloodiest day in the American Civil War. This battle ended Lee's Maryland Campaign and prompted President Lincoln to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln's proclamation declared all slaves in the Confederacy to be free and thus combined the cause of American Union with that of human liberty.

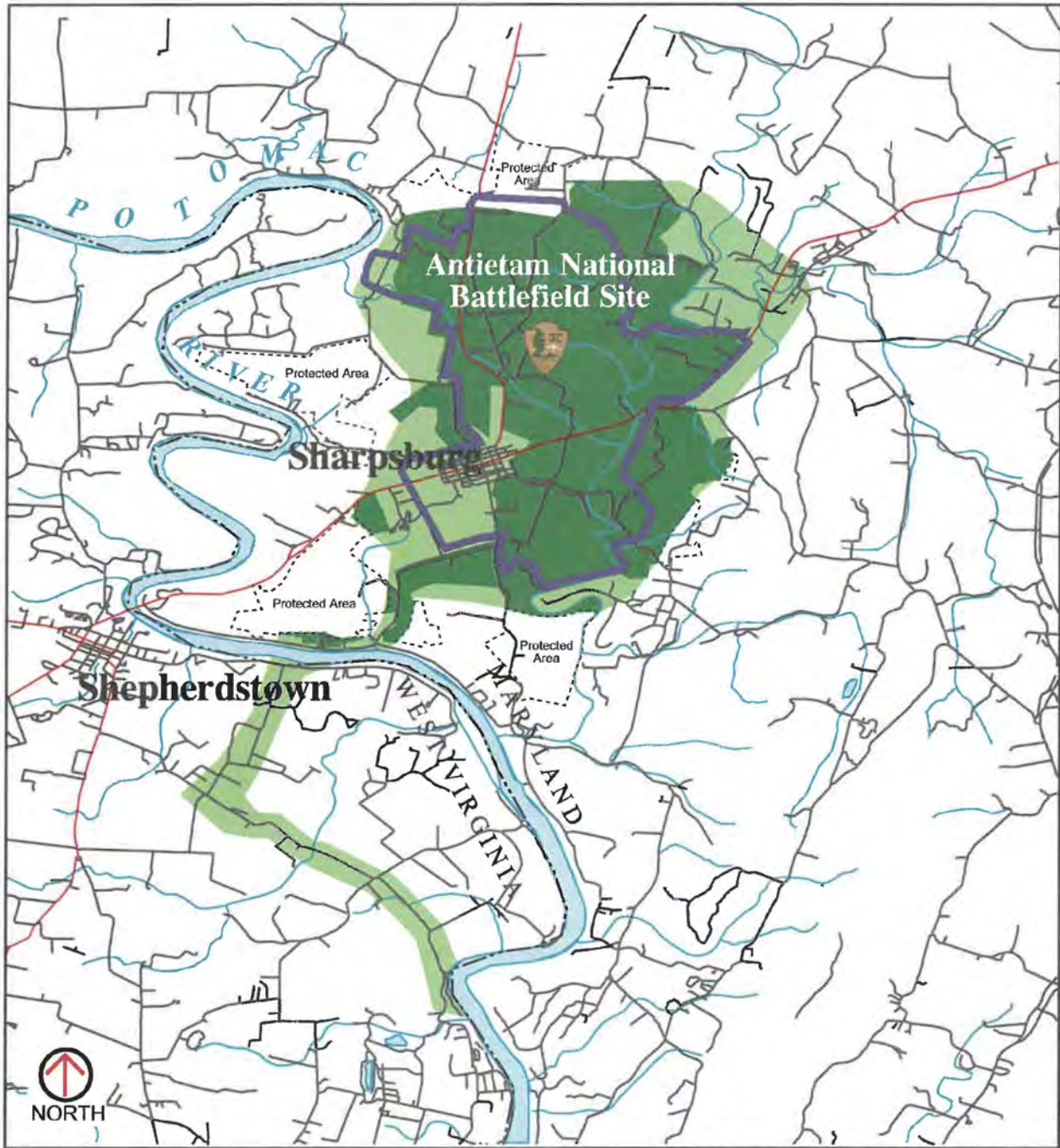
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1865-1989** The State of Maryland establishes an 11-acre cemetery on the battlefield; Congress establishes the Antietam National Battlefield; the War Department and the National Park Service (NPS) protect 2,072 acres through acquiring land or easements, construct tour roads, install historic markers, and make improvements to the cemetery; in 1966, 3,250 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) lists Antietam as one of the most endangered places of 1988 and 1989; the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation acquires four agricultural easements that protect 1,025 acres.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, acquires 280 acres and donates them to the NPS; NTHP lists Antietam as one of the top 11 most endangered places.
- 1991** The Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, acquires 151 acres and donates them to the NPS; NTHP lists Antietam as one of the top 10 most endangered places.
- 1992** Program Open Space (POS), a Maryland state program that protects agricultural land, secures a \$3.7 million Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant, guarantees \$3.7 million in matching funds for future land protection, and develops a plan to protect additional battlefield land through easements.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Antietam one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 300 acres.
- 1994** ABPP funds a part-time staff position for the Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF), a local friends group working to protect the battlefield; POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 1,573 acres.
- 1995** The Civil War Trust (using funds generated from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), the Conservation Fund, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), and SHAF contribute funds to complete the acquisition of 40 acres; The Civil War Trust adds the battlefield to its Civil War Discovery Trail; POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 548 acres.
- 1996** The Civil War Trust installs the Civil War Explorer, an interactive computer kiosk promoting Civil War education and preservation, at the Antietam National Battlefield's visitor center; POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 490 acres.
- 1997** SHAF receives an ABPP grant to fund a project that will provide a comprehensive interpretive program encompassing all aspects of the 1862 Maryland Campaign.

Today 5,755* acres of this 7,562.38-acre battlefield are protected.**

* This acreage represents the protected land within the battlefield defined by the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report. Total protected land in the area of the battlefield is approximately 6,047 acres.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Unprotected Battlefield **Protected Battlefield** **Battlefield Core**

Antietam Battlefield, Maryland

Maryland

Monocacy Battlefield

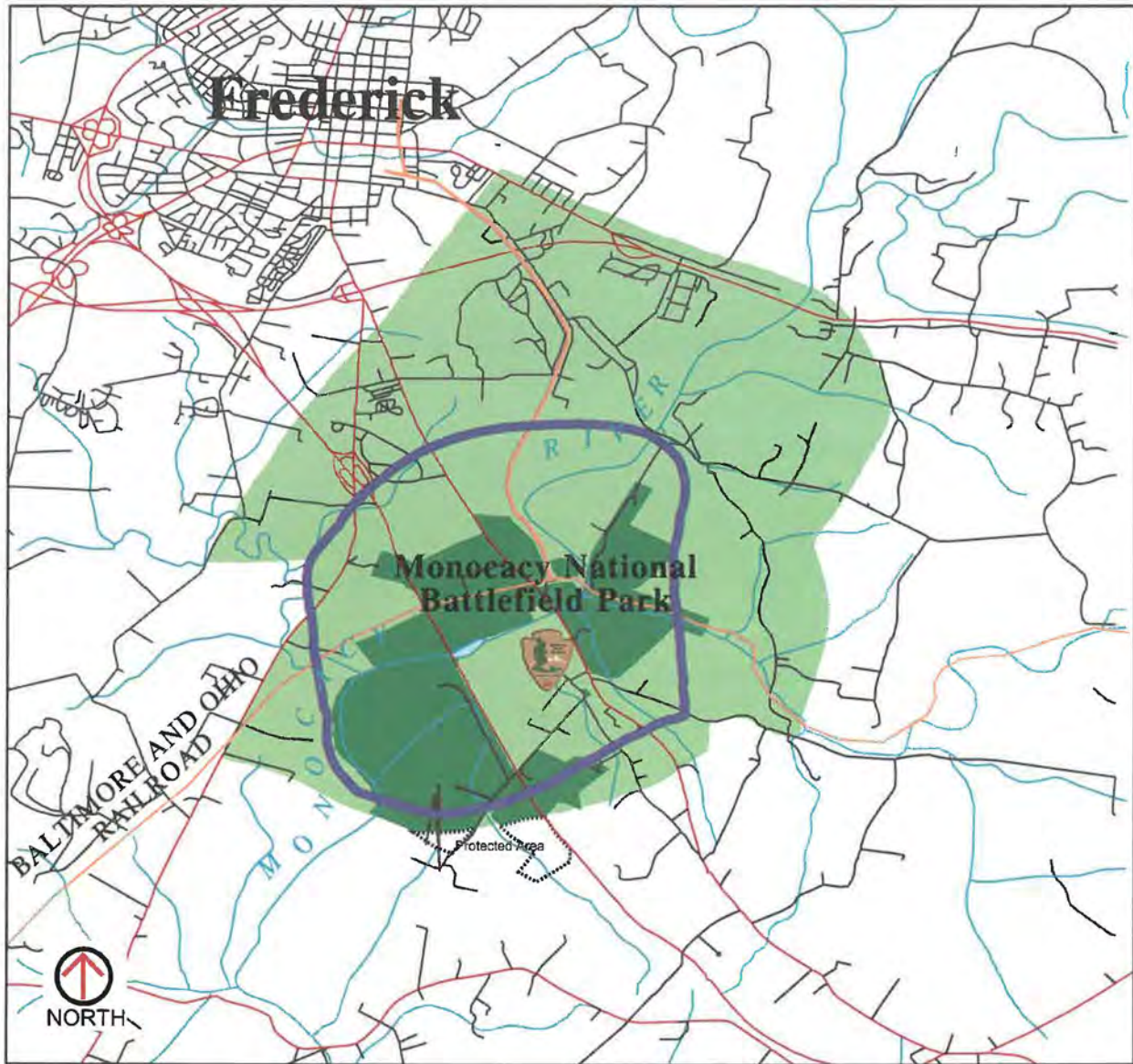
On June 13, 1864, Confederate Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's army attempted to relieve Federal pressure on the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, by marching from Gaines Mill, Virginia, through the Shenandoah Valley, into Maryland. Early's army converged on Frederick, Maryland. From there, he could advance on either Baltimore or the Federal capital in Washington, D.C. Union Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, reinforced with troops rushed from the Federal lines at Petersburg, Virginia, to Maryland, entrenched south of Frederick at the Monocacy River where roads to both northern cities could be defended. On July 9, the two forces met in battle. Early defeated Wallace, and the Confederates continued toward Washington, reaching its outskirts on July 11. Nevertheless, the battle delayed Early's advance on the Federal capital by one day, providing additional Union troops with the necessary time to arrive in Washington and reinforce convalescent soldiers and home guards defending the city. The fighting at Monocacy is known as the "Battle that Saved Washington."

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1934** Congress passes legislation authorizing the Monocacy Battlefield Park.
- 1959** The National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Monocacy as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1966** 1,500 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1976-78** Congress authorizes (but does not appropriate) \$3.5 million to purchase up to 1,000 acres, and requires the NPS to prepare a master plan for the park; Congress expands the potential park boundary to 1,500 acres and authorizes (but does not appropriate) an additional \$3.5 million for land acquisition.
- 1980-89** Congress authorizes (but does not appropriate) an additional \$725,000 to acquire land; the NPS protects 432.5 acres through fee simple acquisition and 122 acres through acquisition of easements; the NPS protects 352.5 acres through fee simple acquisition and 60 acres through acquisition of easements.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** Program Open Space (POS), a program sponsored by the State of Maryland that protects agricultural land, secures a \$750,000 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant and guarantees a \$750,000 match for future land protection.
- 1993** CWSAC designates the site one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the NPS adds 220 acres to the park as part of a three-part plan to acquire the historic Best Farm in cooperation with the Trust for Public Land and the Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 1994** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania donates .5 acres and a monument to the NPS; The United Daughters of the Confederacy donates 0.1 acres and two monuments—the UDC Monument and the Maryland Centennial Monument—to the NPS; the NPS receives a donation of scenic easements on the remaining 14 acres from former owners of the Best Farm, completing phase two of the Best Farm acquisition; the Maryland Trust for Public Land protects 62 acres through fee simple acquisition.
- 1995** The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The Maryland Historical Trust, with funding from the ABPP, completes a survey of properties associated with the battle but located outside park boundaries; the NPS enters a cooperative agreement with the State of Vermont that shares responsibility for protecting the 10th Vermont Monument located on the battlefield.
- 1997** The NPS enters a cooperative agreement with the State of New Jersey that shares the responsibility for protecting the 14th New Jersey Monument located on the battlefield (with these donations and agreements, all five Civil War monuments on the Monocacy Battlefield are under NPS management and protection).

Today 1,263.6 acres of this 6,770.5-acre* battlefield are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 Unprotected Battlefield  Protected Battlefield  Battlefield Core

Monocacy Battlefield, Maryland

Maryland

South Mountain Battlefield

In early September 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland, a border state with divided loyalties to both the Union and the Confederacy. Lee planned to carry the war in the east from Virginia onto Northern soil, encourage Maryland secessionists to rally to the Southern cause, and win a decisive victory that would compel Great Britain and France to recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. Before continuing north, Lee separated his army into five columns, sending one to capture the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry, now in West Virginia. Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan's pursuit of Lee brought his Union Army of the Potomac to Frederick, Maryland. There McClellan learned of the Confederates' intentions after soldiers found a copy of Lee's plan wrapped around three discarded cigars. McClellan planned to take advantage of this knowledge by attacking the scattered Confederate columns one at a time and forcing them back into Virginia. The most direct route to Harpers Ferry from Frederick was through three gaps in South Mountain: Fox's, Turners' and Crampton's Gaps. Anticipating McClellan's plan, Lee ordered a Confederate division and cavalry to defend the passes and delay the Federals' advance. The two forces met at South Mountain on September 14. After a day of fighting the Federals held the gaps. Nevertheless, the battle provided another of Lee's divisions with the time to take Harpers Ferry and then rejoin the main body of Lee's army at Sharpsburg in time to participate in the Battle of Antietam.

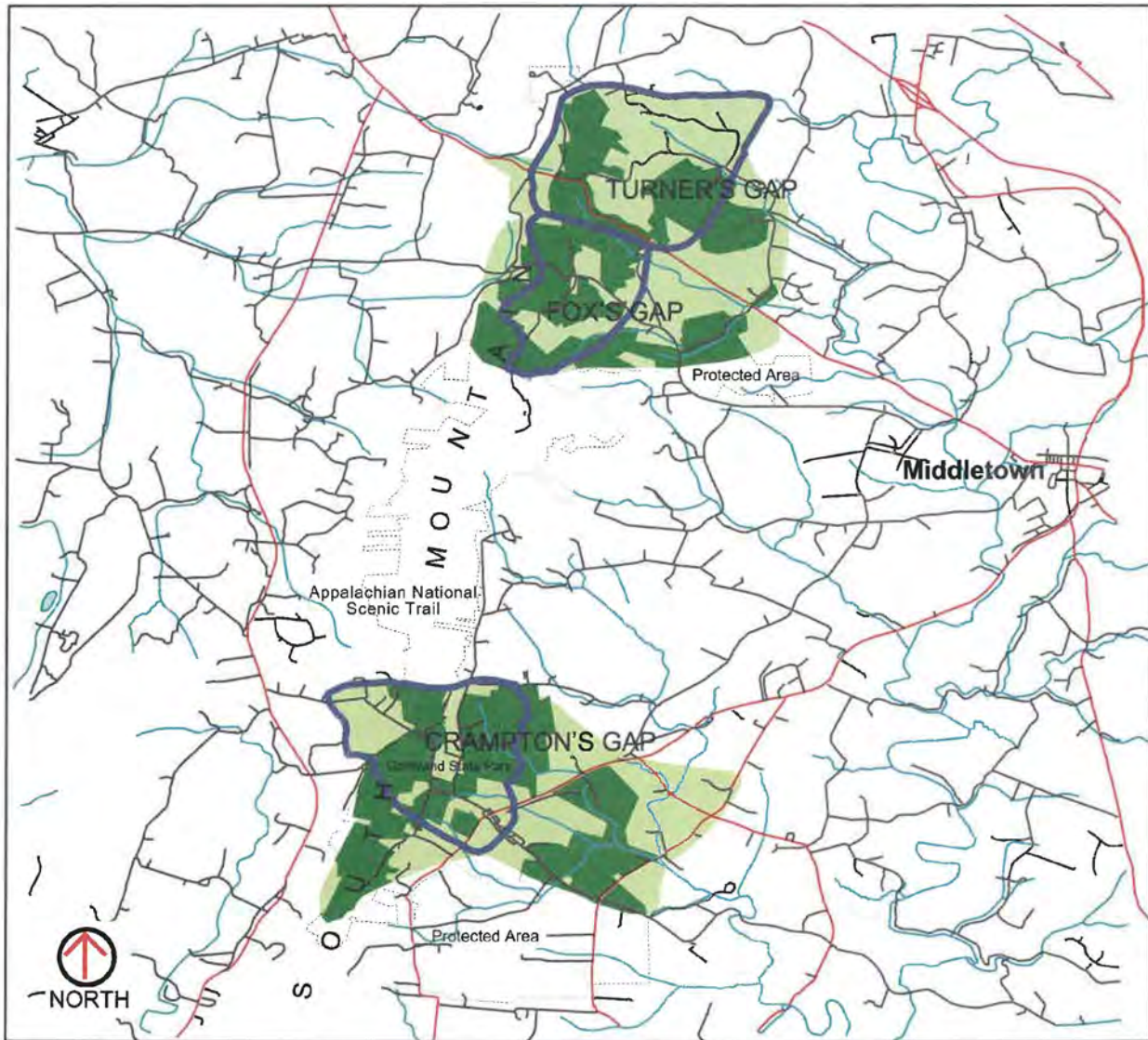
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1959-90** The National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies the South Mountain battlefield as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest"; approximately 14,100 acres are protected as part of the Appalachian Trail by the National Park Service, Gaithland State Park by the State of Maryland, or under agricultural easements held by Frederick County and the Maryland Environmental Trust.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** Program Open Space (POS), a program sponsored by the state that protects agricultural land, secures a \$2.1 million in Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant and guarantees a \$2.1 million match for future land protection, and develops an acquisition plan for the site; the Central Maryland Heritage League (CMHL) and The Civil War Trust (CWT) acquire 22 acres.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates South Mountain one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Appalachian Trail Conference acquires 75 acres.
- 1994** CMHL acquires 9 acres; POS uses ISTEA funds to acquire easements on 271 acres, to acquire 150 acres and sell them with easements, and protect an additional 243 acres; ABPP provides the Maryland Historic Trust with funds to survey historic resources associated with the battlefield.
- 1995** CMHL acquires 6.5 acres.
- 1996** The Civil War Trust, with money generated through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, and CMHL acquire 25 acres; CMHL begins developing a tour brochure and archive with funds provided by ABPP, begins collecting artifacts for a museum, and plans to purchase additional land; POS begins negotiating with landowners to protect an additional 670 acres.
- 1997** POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 352 acres.
- 1998** POS uses ISTEA funds to protect 37 acres.

Today 15,849 acres of this 25,110-acre* battlefield are protected.

Today approximately 16,238 acres of this 25,110-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

South Mountain Battlefield, Maryland

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads Battlefield

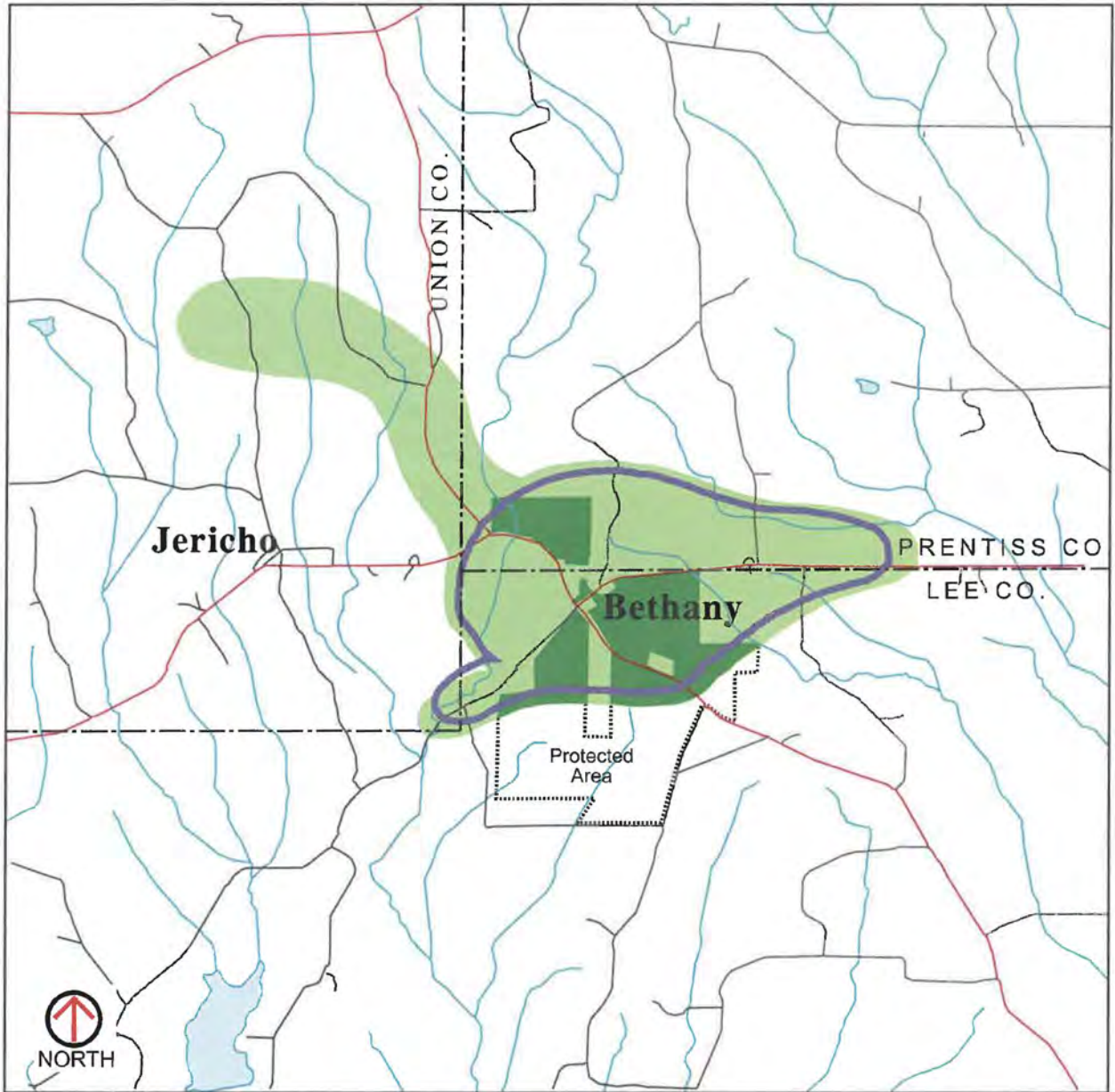
In the summer of 1864, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's army advanced on Atlanta, Georgia, an industrial and railroad center for the Confederacy. In an effort to thwart the Union advance, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's roving Confederate army constantly raided the Federal supply lines. To end Forrest's trouble making, Sherman ordered Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis to march from Memphis, Tennessee, and locate and destroy Forrest's command. The Confederate troops were then moving toward the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, a vital Union supply line into Georgia. After Sturgis began his expedition, Forrest was recalled and ordered to engage Sturgis. The two forces met at Brices Cross Roads on June 10, 1864. Forrest deployed his mounted infantry, a tactic that gave his army great mobility without becoming exhausted. They routed the Federals and forced them to retreat to Memphis. The overwhelming defeat prompted Sherman to order a second and larger expedition against Forrest's army which succeeded in luring them into battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, and effectively reducing the Confederate force.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1929** One acre is designated a national battlefield and maintained by the War Department as one result of a Congressionally directed study commemorating Civil War battlefields.
- 1933** Maintenance of the site is transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) and, beginning in 1938, is administered as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway, running between Natchez, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee.
- 1966** One acre is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Brices Cross Roads one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission, Inc., a non-profit corporation, is formed to preserve the battlefield.
- 1994** The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) completes a protection plan funded by ABPP.
- 1995** ABPP provides funds to the APCWS to develop a four-phase master plan for Brices Cross Roads; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The APCWS, The CWT (using funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), the State of Mississippi, and Lee and Prentiss counties contribute funds to acquire 836 acres; ABPP provides the Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission with funds to begin implementation of the Phase I interpretive project; the Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission is awarded a Federal Highway National Trails Program Grant to construct Phase I trails.
- 1998** The City of Baldwin, Mississippi opens a \$700,000 Brices Cross Roads Visitors Interpretive Center two-miles east of the battlefield at the intersection of US Highway 45 and MS Highway 370; the Master Plan Phase I, including trails and interpretive signage, is under contract to be completed by Fall 1998.

Today 837 acres of this 2,085-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 Mile

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Unprotected Battlefield

Protected Battlefield

Battlefield Core

Brices Cross Roads Battlefield, Mississippi

Mississippi

Chickasaw Bayou Battlefield

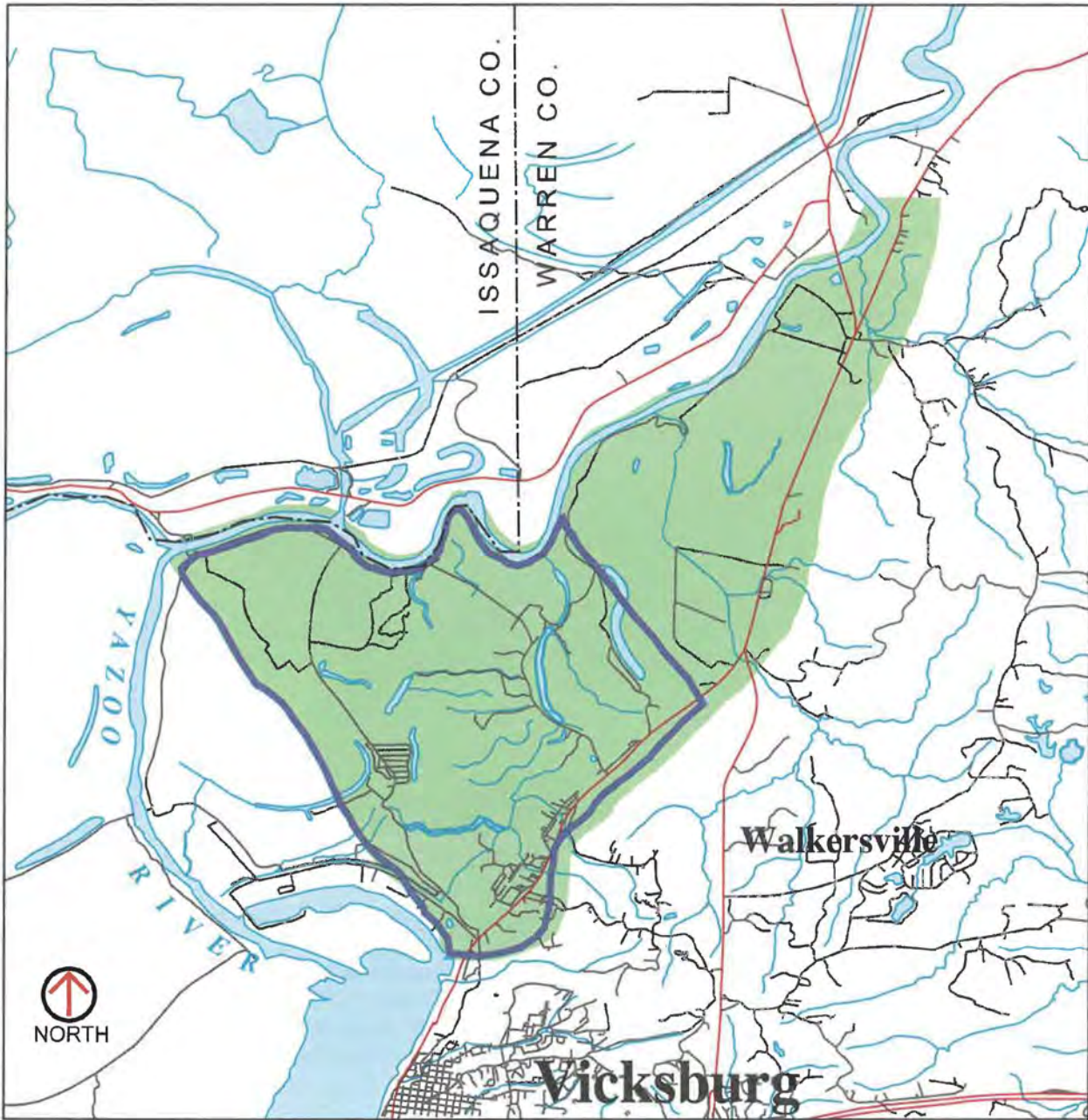
In December 1862, Union troops under the command of Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began a campaign to take Vicksburg, Mississippi, a strategic Confederate city controlling the lower Mississippi River. Grant called off an initial advance on Vicksburg when his supply lines were raided by Confederates, crippling his effort. The Union troops pulled back, and Grant devised a different strategy to take the city. He sent Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's men from Memphis, Tennessee, down the Mississippi River towards Vicksburg. On December 26, Sherman's troops landed just north of the city at Chickasaw Bayou and prepared to attack. Three days later, Confederates defending the city—reinforced by troops no longer needed to stall Grant's advance—overwhelmingly defeated the Union frontal assaults. The Federals suffered nearly 1,800 casualties while the Confederates had only 187. Although these assaults on the city failed, they enabled the Union army to secure a position from which it could begin the final campaign to take Vicksburg and gain control of the Mississippi River.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1973** 1,076 acres of the battlefield are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1989** The Andrew Jackson Council of the Boy Scouts of America provides funds to publish a driving tour of the battlefield.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Chickasaw Bayou one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Governor of Mississippi establishes a Battlefield Commission for the State of Mississippi.
- 1995** The condition of the battlefield is evaluated as part of the Vicksburg Campaign Preservation Conference co-sponsored by ABPP, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the Blue and the Gray Educational Society.
- 1997** The National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the Vicksburg Campaign Trail one of the 11 most endangered places.

Today the entire 15,972-acre* battlefield remains unprotected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Chickasaw Bayou Battlefield, Mississippi

Mississippi

Corinth Battlefield

The junction of the Memphis & Charleston and the Mobile & Ohio railroads at Corinth, Mississippi, made the town one of the most strategic railroad centers in the Confederacy. After being defeated at the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee (April 6-7, 1862), Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard's army retreated south to the Mississippi railroad town. A Federal army of nearly 100,000 men was sent in pursuit. The Union pursuit became a siege of Corinth that lasted four weeks. On the night of May 29, 1862, the Confederates evacuated Corinth and withdrew to Tupelo, Mississippi. The Federals occupied Corinth the next day. Beauregard's loss of Corinth was one in a series of defeats that discouraged Great Britain from recognizing the Confederacy as a legitimate government, and ended the chance that European intervention would provide the South with additional military support. The Confederates made only one attempt to retake the town, leaving the Federals with Corinth as a base of operations from which to control northeast Mississippi until January 1864. By that time, the town's strategic importance decreased and Union troops left the area.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

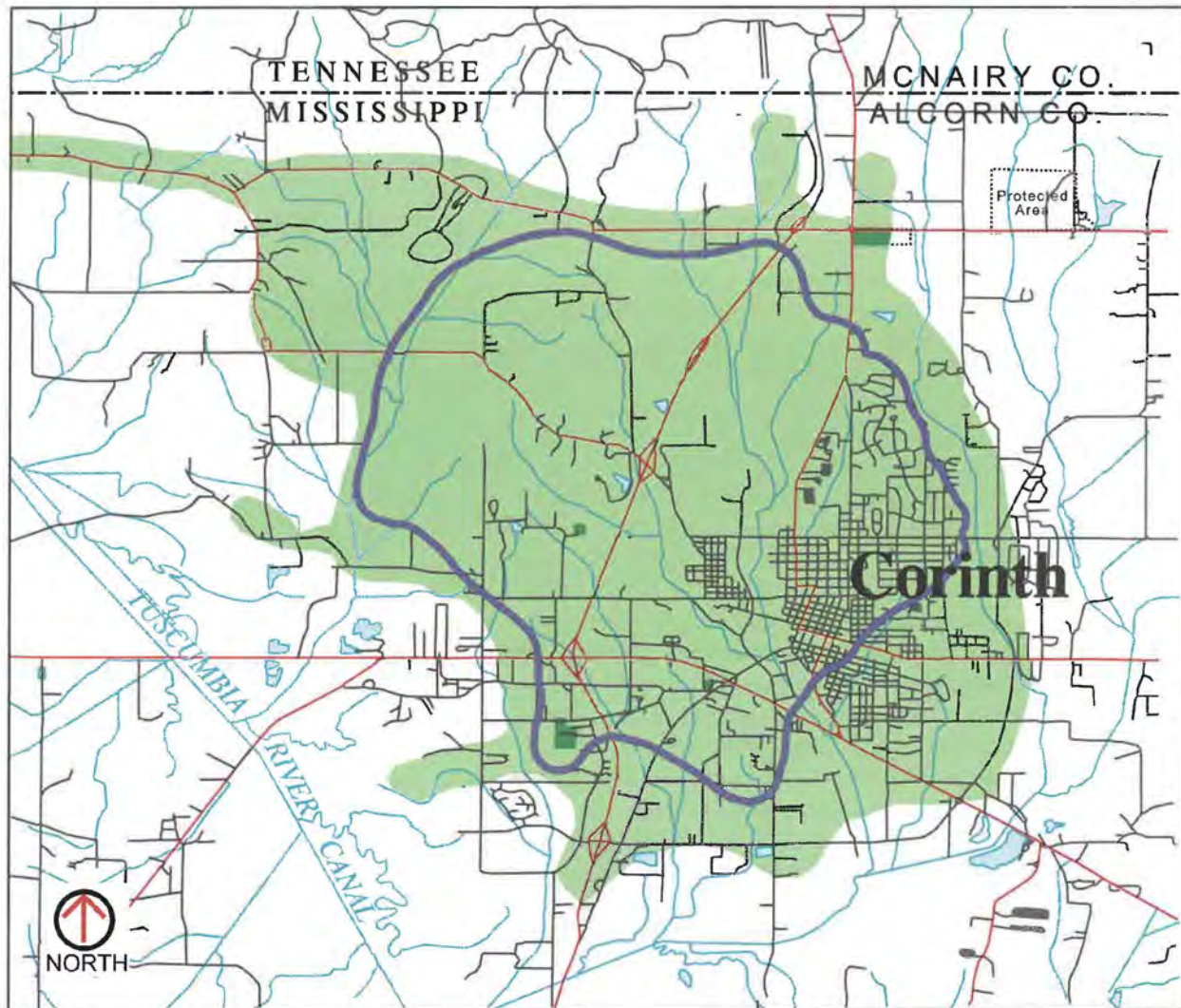
- 1866-99** The War Department establishes a 20-acre national cemetery at the site; a Confederate veteran donates .5 acres of land at Battery Robinett, one of six batteries surrounding the city, to the City of Corinth; a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy acquires .5 acres of land near Battery Robinett.
- 1926-59** The City of Corinth acquires an additional 18.5 acres; the National Park Service's Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Battery Robinett at Corinth as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1972-87** A reconstruction of Battery Robinett is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places; 40 acres of land associated with a Confederate assault on the city and a federal siege trench are individually listed in the National Register; Battery Williams is individually listed in the National Register; Battery F is individually listed in the National Register.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** 483 acres in 16 discontinuous areas are designated a National Historic Landmark; the City of Corinth establishes the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission (SBCC) to promote the protection of local Civil War resources.
- 1992** The Conservation Fund acquires 5 acres including Battery F and subsequently donates them to the Friends of the Corinth and Battlefield Commission in 1996.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Corinth one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ABPP funds a staff position for SBCC; SBCC sponsors an architectural survey of the battlefield; the Governor of Mississippi establishes a Battlefield Commission for the State of Mississippi.
- 1994** The state awards a \$1.3 million Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to Alcorn County and the City of Corinth—each providing a match of \$500,000—to develop a recreational trail including Corinth's battlefield sites; ABPP, through the Appalachian Regional Commission, funds the development of interpretive signs for a trail connecting Civil War sites in the area; SBCC completes a battlefield protection plan with funds made available through ABPP; ABPP provides the City of Corinth with funds to develop an interpretive plan.
- 1995** The National Park Service's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Facility maps surviving trench works from the siege and battle; ABPP provides the City of Corinth with funds to document a contraband camp outside the city and to develop an interpretation plan for the site; ABPP provides Alcorn County with funds to begin an archeological survey and to develop a Corinth Civil War Preservation Program; the SBCC converts the guest quarters of the Curlee Home, the site of both Confederate and Union headquarters during the siege and battle, into a Civil War interpretive facility; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.



1996 The CWT (with funds received from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth acquire more than 233.5 acres of land with earthworks; the City of Corinth begins a Resource Stabilization Assessment with funds provided by ABPP; the 20-acre Corinth National Cemetery is listed in the National Register.

Today 278 acres of this 19,584-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Unprotected Battlefield

Protected Battlefield

Battlefield Core

Corinth Battlefield, Mississippi

Mississippi

Port Gibson Battlefield

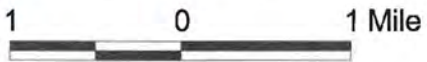
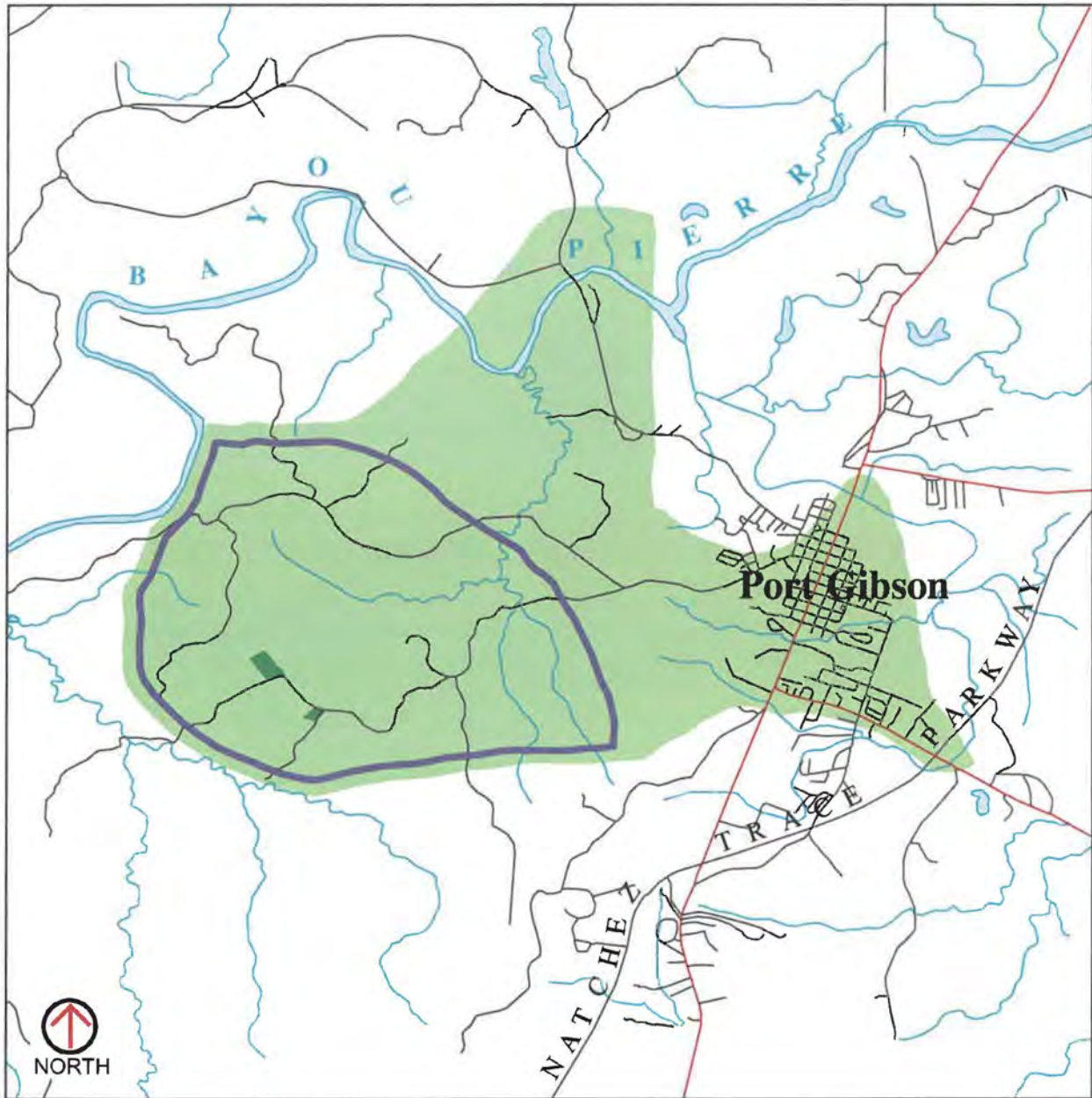
After several failed attempts to take Vicksburg, Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant launched his final campaign against the city in the spring of 1863. He marched his Union army down the west side of the Mississippi River and, on April 30, crossed the river below Vicksburg at Bruinsburg, Mississippi. From there he could attack the city from the east. After crossing the river, his troops marched inland. Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen moved his troops, stationed along the river at Grand Gulf, to intercept the Union troops and threaten their tenuous foothold in the state. On May 1, the two armies clashed west of Port Gibson, thirty miles south of Vicksburg. After a day of fighting over wooded and hilly terrain, the Union troops forced the Confederates to retreat. Union victory insured that the remainder of Grant's army could safely cross the river, regroup, and continue on to Vicksburg.

Preservation activity since the Civil War




- 1959** The National Park Service's Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings includes Port Gibson.
- 1960's** The Grand Gulf Military Monument Commission (Commission) is established as an independent state agency.
- 1972** 2,080 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1979** The Commission begins maintaining a total of 14.3 acres including the Shaifer House and Magnolia Church site, two historic properties on the battlefield, donated to the state as a park for interpretive and educational purposes.
- 1985** The Shaifer House is designated a Mississippi Landmark.
- 1988** The Jackson, Mississippi Civil War Roundtable funds the publication of a Port Gibson driving tour.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** CWSAC designates Port Gibson one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Governor of Mississippi establishes a Battlefield Commission for the State of Mississippi.
- 1994** Port Gibson is included in the *Guide to the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg*, published by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) with assistance from ABPP, the Conservation Fund, and other Mississippi state agencies.
- 1995** Thirteen miles of the Shaifer Road that cross the battlefield are designated a Mississippi Landmark; ABPP provides MDAH with funds for an engineering study of the present-day Shaifer Road, that recommends treatments for erosion and provides guidance for local road crews by describing proper maintenance for the fragile Civil War resource; the condition of the battlefield is evaluated during a Vicksburg Campaign Preservation Conference co-sponsored by ABPP, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, MDAH, and the Blue and the Gray Educational Society.
- 1996** ABPP provides MDAH with funds to develop a preservation plan for the battlefield; the Countryside Institute holds a work session that provides recommendations for battlefield preservation, community development, and growth management for the town of Port Gibson.
- 1997** The core area of the battlefield, thirteen miles of the Shaifer Road, Bethel Church, Bayou Pierre Overlook, the Shaifer House and Magnolia Church site are currently nominated to become National Historic Landmarks; local residents establish the Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc., (Friends) and plan to create a management entity to hold, manage, restore, and interpret land relating to the proposed Vicksburg Campaign Trail; the National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the Vicksburg Campaign Trail one of the 11 most endangered places.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to the Friends providing them with funds to complete a strategic plan begun with the assistance of The Civil War Trust, a campaign corridor study to supplement battlefield studies being developed by MDAH, and to begin planning for the interpretation of the Vicksburg Campaign.

Today 14.3 acres of this 6,509-acre* battlefield are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

-  Unprotected Battlefield
-  Protected Battlefield
-  Battlefield Core

Port Gibson Battlefield, Mississippi

Mississippi

Raymond Battlefield

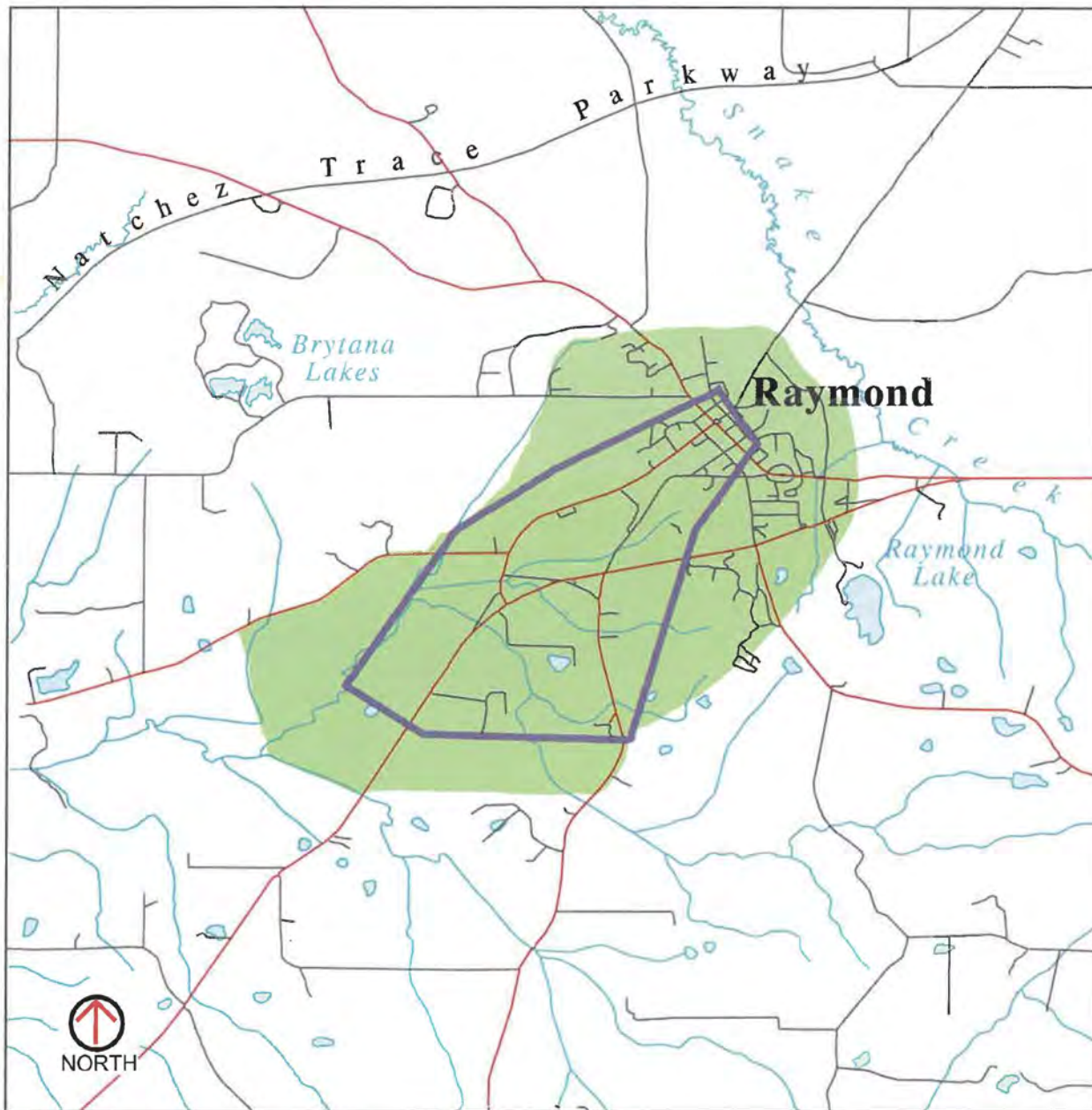
After several failed attempts to take Vicksburg, Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant launched his final campaign on the city in the spring of 1863. The Union army marched down the west side of the Mississippi River and, on April 30, crossed the river below Vicksburg at Bruinsburg, Mississippi. A Union victory at Port Gibson on May 1 secured their foothold in the state. Grant then ordered Union Maj. Gen. James G. McPherson's troops to destroy the railroad at Clinton, Mississippi, in order to cut the Confederates' supply line from Jackson, the state capital, to Vicksburg. Confederate Brig. Gen. John Gregg was ordered to intercept McPherson's troops, if the opportunity presented itself. On May 12, Gregg's troops attacked the advancing Federals southwest of Raymond. Although the Union army won the battle, the hard-fought engagement led Grant to believe that the Confederates were massing troops at Jackson. Consequently, Grant rerouted his army toward the state capital and captured the city on May 14. This effectively ended Confederate railroad access to Vicksburg, and contributed significantly to the successful 48-day siege of the city that ended with its surrender to Union troops on July 4.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1972** 1,440 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) installs an interpretive marker.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Raymond one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Governor of Mississippi establishes a Battlefield Commission for the State of Mississippi.
- 1994** Raymond is included in the *Guide to the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg* published by MDAH with assistance from ABPP, the Conservation Fund, and other Mississippi state agencies.
- 1995** State officials meet with the local Chamber of Commerce in an effort to generate interest in preserving the site; the condition of the battlefield is evaluated during a Vicksburg Campaign Preservation Conference co-sponsored by ABPP, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), MDAH, and the Blue and the Gray Educational Society.
- 1996** ABPP provides MDAH with funds to develop a preservation action plan; plans to hold a reenactment of the Battles of Raymond and Jackson, Mississippi, prompt the development of a local friends groups; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** The Raymond Chamber of Commerce provides funds to publish a driving tour of the battlefield; the National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the Vicksburg Campaign Trail one of the 11 most endangered places; local residents establish the Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc., and plan to create a management entity to hold, manage, restore, and interpret land relating to the proposed Vicksburg Campaign Trail.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to the Friends providing them with funds to complete a strategic plan begun with the assistance of The CWT, a campaign corridor study to supplement battlefield studies being developed by MDAH, and to begin planning for the first phase of the interpretation of the Vicksburg Campaign.

Today the entire 4,024-acre* battlefield is unprotected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield**
- Protected Battlefield**
- Battlefield Core**

Raymond Battlefield, Mississippi

Mississippi

Vicksburg Battlefield

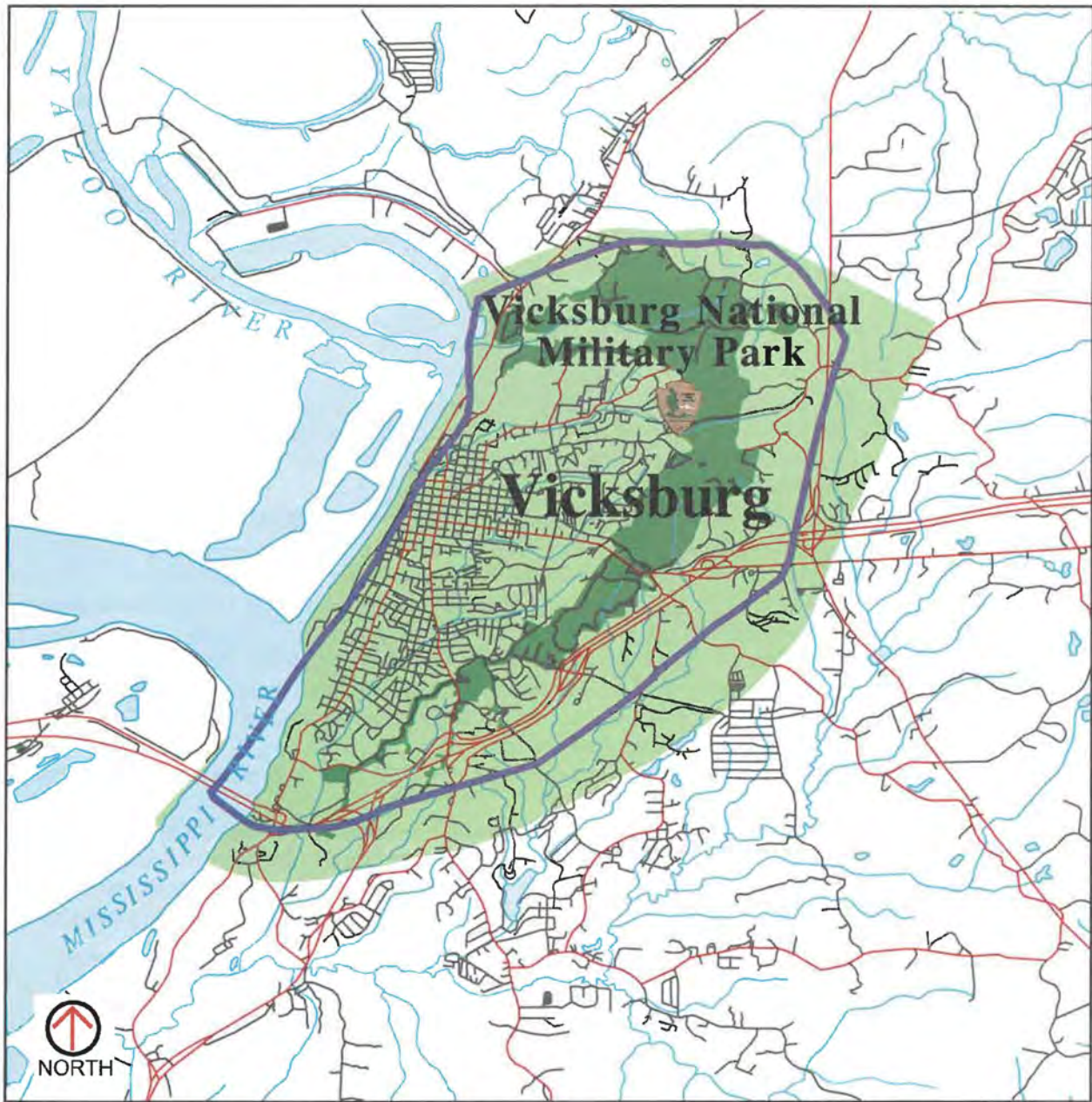
On March 29, 1863, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army started south from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, in his last of several attempts to take Vicksburg, a Confederate stronghold controlling the lower Mississippi River. By May 19, Grant had positioned his troops southeast of the city and ordered the first of several unsuccessful assaults on Confederate troops entrenched around the city. Unable to take the city by force, Grant imposed a siege that lasted 48-days. Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, ending one of the most brilliant military campaigns of the war. After learning of the Union victory, the Confederates at Port Hudson, Louisiana (the last Confederate obstacle on the river) surrendered on July 9. These two Union victories ended Confederate control of the Mississippi and effectively split the Confederacy. Grant's success in capturing the city is one of several in the West that boosted his reputation, and led to his appointment as General-in-Chief of the Union armies. Grant's capture of Vicksburg, coupled with the Federal victory at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, marked a turning point in the war. Although two years of fighting remained, these two events tipped the scales in favor of a Union victory over the Confederacy.

Preservation activity since the Civil War




- 1866-1905** Congress establishes a 40-acre national cemetery at this site, and approves the establishment of a Vicksburg National Military Park (VNMP); the War Department acquires and restores the Shirley House, an 1830's structure on the battlefield, and completes acquisition of roughly 1,233 acres.
- 1933** The War Department transfers maintenance of the park to the National Park Service (NPS).
- 1936-39** Congress acquires 80 acres, adding land to both the park and the national cemetery.
- 1964** As part of a land-swap with the City of Vicksburg and Warren County, the NPS protects an additional 366 acres.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; The Conservation Fund acquires 2.56 acres including the last remaining section of Grant's Canal, located across the Mississippi River in Madison Parish, Louisiana, and donates it to VNMP.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Vicksburg one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Governor of Mississippi establishes a Battlefield Commission for the State of Mississippi.
- 1994** ABPP provides funds for the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) to hold a conference encouraging preservation activity of Civil War sites in and around Vicksburg; the Mississippi Department of Archives and History publishes the *Guide to the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg* with assistance from ABPP, the Conservation Fund, and other Mississippi state agencies.
- 1995** ABPP provides funds for the Countryside Institute to hold a Mississippi Vicksburg Campaign Stewardship Exchange; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** Local residents establish the Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc., and plan to create a management entity to hold, manage, restore, and interpret land relating to the proposed Vicksburg Campaign Trail; the National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the Vicksburg Campaign Trail one of the 11 most endangered places.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to the Friends providing them with funds to complete a strategic plan begun with the assistance of The CWT, a campaign corridor study to supplement battlefield studies being developed by MDAH, and to begin planning for the first phase of the interpretation of the Vicksburg Campaign.

Today approximately 1,721.5 acres of this 12,268-acre* site are protected within Vicksburg National Military Park and Vicksburg National Cemetery.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

-  **Unprotected Battlefield**
-  **Protected Battlefield**
-  **Battlefield Core**

Vicksburg Battlefield, Mississippi

Missouri

Fort Davidson

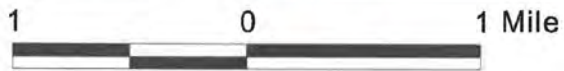
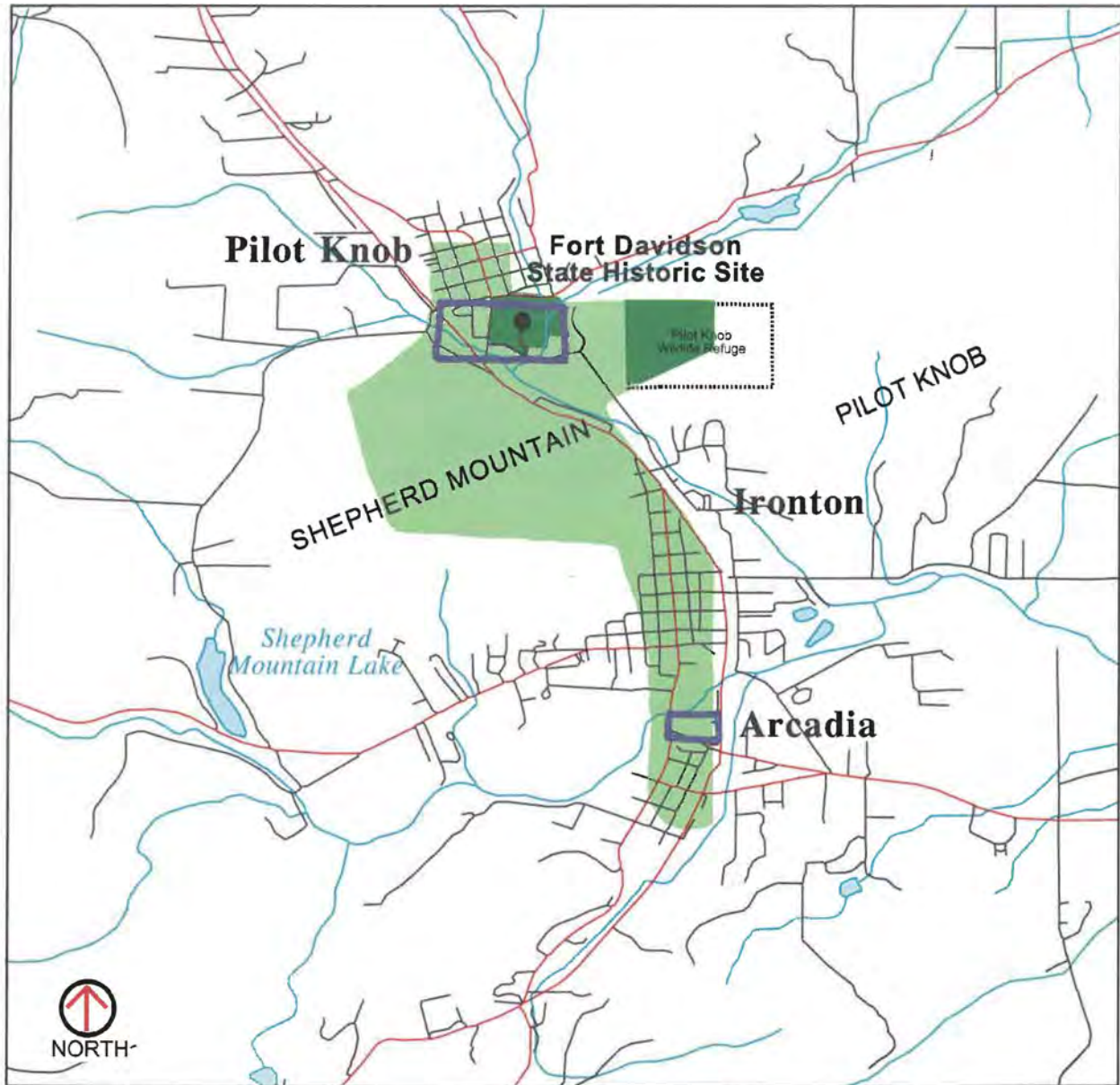
In the fall of 1864, Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price crossed the Arkansas border and began a raid through southeast Missouri. Missouri was one of three border states where support for the Union and the Confederacy was divided. Price planned to seize badly needed weapons and supplies from Federal arsenals and magazines in St. Louis, Missouri, the largest city west of the Mississippi River, and capture Jefferson City, the Missouri state capital, which had been in Union hands since the beginning of the Civil War. To insure that his troops would not be threatened by Federal troops to his rear as they marched on St. Louis, Price planned to destroy the small Union garrison of Fort Davidson at Pilot Knob on September 27. The 1,100 Federals at the fort, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, withstood repeated assaults and inflicted nearly 1,500 casualties before slipping away during the night. Price fought at Pilot Knob for two days and spent three days pursuing Ewing and his men, a costly delay that allowed Union reinforcements to reach both St. Louis and Jefferson City. Confederate attacks on the now heavily defended cities were impractical. Price altered his plans by heading west, but was defeated in a series of battles that forced the Confederate army out of Missouri for the remainder of the war.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1905** Civil War veterans who fought at the battle and their descendants establish the Pilot Knob Memorial Association (PKMA) and acquire 20 acres that include Fort Davidson.
- 1938** PKMA loses five acres to highway construction and donates the remaining 15 acres to the United States Forest Service (USFS).
- 1969** USFS grants a special use permit to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) that allows the state to interpret the site and open it to the public.
- 1970** 10 acres including Fort Davidson are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1987** MDNR assumes ownership of the 15 acre park; 90 acres around the summit of Pilot Knob Mountain are designated a wildlife refuge.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the City of Pilot Knob donates 20 acres to MDNR.
- 1991** MDNR completes construction of a visitors center.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Fort Davidson one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** The Iron County Historical Society begins documentation of resources at Pilot Knob and Fort Davidson with funds provided by ABPP; two acres at Shut-in Gap, in the extreme southeast portion of the battlefield, are donated to MDNR; local residents establish the Committee to Preserve and Protect the Pilot Knob Battlefield (CPPPKB), an organization established to protect the Fort Davidson Battlefield.
- 1995** ABPP provides funds for MDNR to develop a Pilot Knob battlefield protection plan.
- 1996** The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** CPPPKB creates an information package on Shepherd Mountain, (a significant portion of the battlefield that is currently for sale), produces a promotional video encouraging the protection of battlefield land, and continues to seek land preservation opportunities.
- 1998** The Conservation Fund acquires 40 acres, adjacent to Fort Davidson and between the fort and Pilot Knob Mountain, with funds provided from multiple organizations (including The Civil War Trust and their contribution of monies received through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins).

Today 167 acres of this 1,054-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Fort Davidson Battlefield, Missouri

Missouri

Newtonia Battlefield

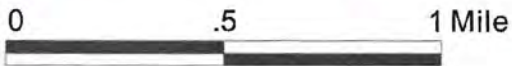
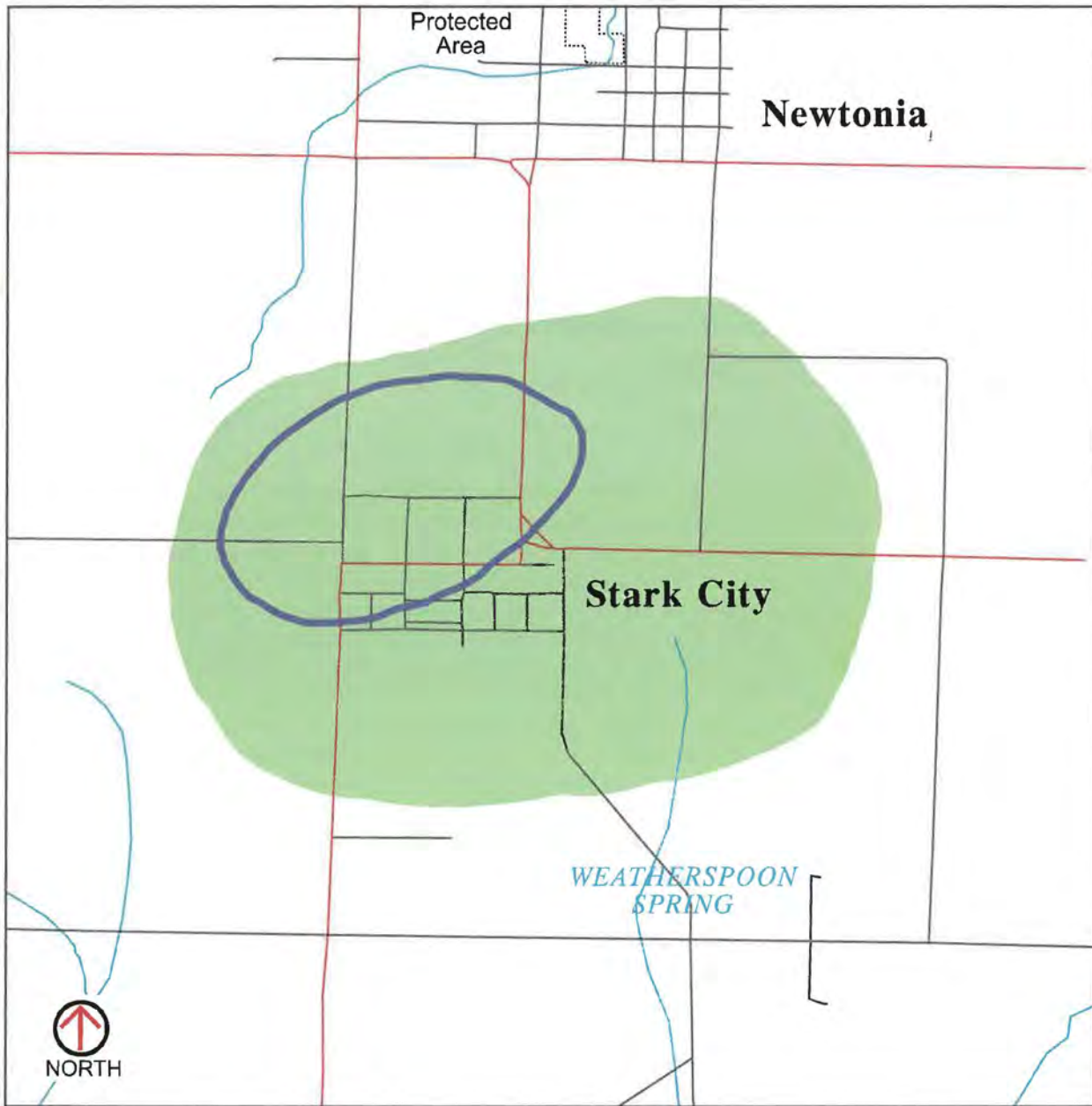
In the fall of 1864, Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price crossed the Arkansas border and began a raid through southeast Missouri. Missouri was one of three border states with divided support for the Union and the Confederacy. Price planned to seize badly needed weapons and supplies from Federal arsenals and magazines in St. Louis, Missouri, the largest city west of the Mississippi River, and to capture Jefferson City, the Missouri state capital under Union control. As the raid evolved, a costly Confederate victory at Pilot Knob, Missouri, depleted Price's strength and the number of Federals defending the state increased. As a result, Price was unable to seize St. Louis or Jefferson City. Instead, he found his army pursued by Federal cavalry and infantry while confronted by an army defending Kansas City. Union Gen. Samuel R. Curtis' Army of the Border defeated Price at Westport and Byram's Ford, Missouri, on October 23; the beleaguered Confederate army started back to Arkansas. On October 28 at Newtonia, Curtis' army overtook Price's troops and defeated them once more, sending the Confederates out of Missouri for the remainder of the war.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

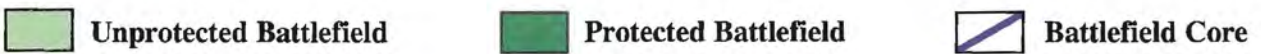
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** Local residents establish the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association (NBPA).
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Newtonia one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, the Blue and Grey Educational Society, and ABPP sponsor a conference to promote the preservation of sites included in Price's Raid through southeast Missouri.
- 1995** ABPP provides NBPA with funds to survey Civil War resources associated with the battle and throughout Newtonia County.
- 1996** NBPA begins an archeological survey of the site with funds provided by ABPP; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** A local resident donates 8 acres of the 1862 Newtonia Battlefield, immediately north of the 1864 Newtonia Battlefield, to NBPA.

Today the entire 1,009-acre* battlefield remains unprotected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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Newtonia Battlefield, Missouri

New Mexico

Glorieta Pass Battlefield

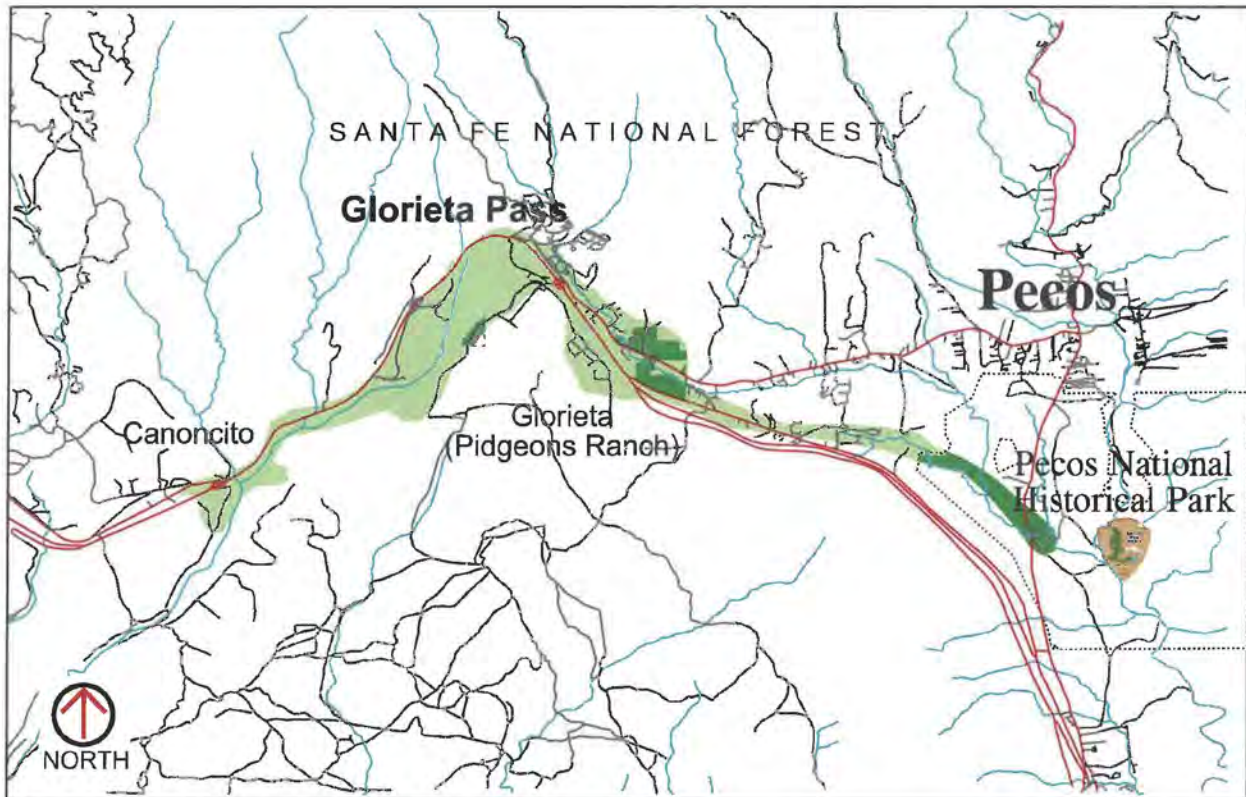
In February 1862, Confederate Brig. Gen. H.H. Sibley and 2,600 troops advanced up the Rio Grande River from Texas to expel Federal forces from the New Mexico Territory. After defeating a Federal force at Valverde, New Mexico, Sibley pressed on to Santa Fe, New Mexico, hoping to find much-needed supplies. The Confederate invasion crested in early March when the Confederates reached Santa Fe and forced the Federals northeast to Fort Union, New Mexico. On March 23, the Confederates continued southeast on the Santa Fe Trail and occupied Johnson's Ranch. They found sought-after Union supply depots emptied or destroyed. Sibley's army continued to advance through the territory until March 26, when it was attacked at Glorieta Pass by Union troops deployed from Fort Union. After severe fighting, Sibley's troops were unable to break through the Union line and retreated. The Federals, despite having won the initial battle, also retreated. The next day, both Confederate and Union reinforcements arrived, and on March 28 fighting broke out again. At the end of the second battle, Union troops retired to Kozlowski's Ranch. This action led the Confederates to believe they had won the battle. However, they soon discovered that a Federal column had attacked and destroyed their supply train. Critically low on food and ammunition, Sibley began a long and debilitating retreat to Texas. The Union's ultimate victory at Glorieta Pass not only marked the turning point of the war in the New Mexico Territory, but also ended any serious attempt by the Confederacy to occupy the mineral-rich Colorado Territory or to threaten California.

Preservation activity since the Civil War


- 1935** The state acquires 62.5 acres.
- 1959** The National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Glorieta Pass as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1960's** The Pigeons Ranch portion of the battlefield is designated a National Historic Landmark; a local resident donates 279 acres to the state, including a portion of the battlefield; Congress authorizes the Pecos National Monument, a site preserving 10,000 years of history including the ancient pueblo of Pecos, two Spanish Colonial Missions, Santa Fe Trail sites and the Glorieta Pass Battlefield.
- 1978-79** Two parcels associated with the site, a total of 444 acres, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the NPS acquires 23.5 acres.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the CWSAC to study and evaluate the threat to the nation's Civil War battlefields; the discovery of a mass Confederate grave prompts Congress to expand the area in which land for the park can be purchased by 345 acres; the National Register nomination is revised to include 714 acres; the Conservation Fund acquires 10 acres.
- 1993** The CWSAC designates Glorieta Pass one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; a *Location Study Report* for Highway 50, a two- to four-lane highway crossing the site, is completed with an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant and a match from the state department of transportation, and recommends alternatives for removing the road from the battlefield.
- 1994** The NPS completes its General Management Plan for Pecos; the Conservation Fund acquires three sites totaling 71 acres.
- 1995** The NPS begins an ongoing archeological survey of the site that will continue for three summers; the Conservation Fund completes the acquisition of three properties, a total of 91 acres, made possible by revolving fund grants from several foundations.
- 1996** The Conservation Fund acquires 2.13 acres, with assistance from The Civil War Trust (with funds received through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins) and foundation grants; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** The NPS acquires an additional 26.6 acres.
- 1998** ABPP provides the National Parks and Conservation Association with funds to increase public support for the restoration of the battlefield.


Today more than 350 acres of this 3,276-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 **Unprotected Battlefield**

 **Protected Battlefield**

 **Battlefield Core**

Glorieta Pass Battlefield, New Mexico

North Carolina

Bentonville Battlefield

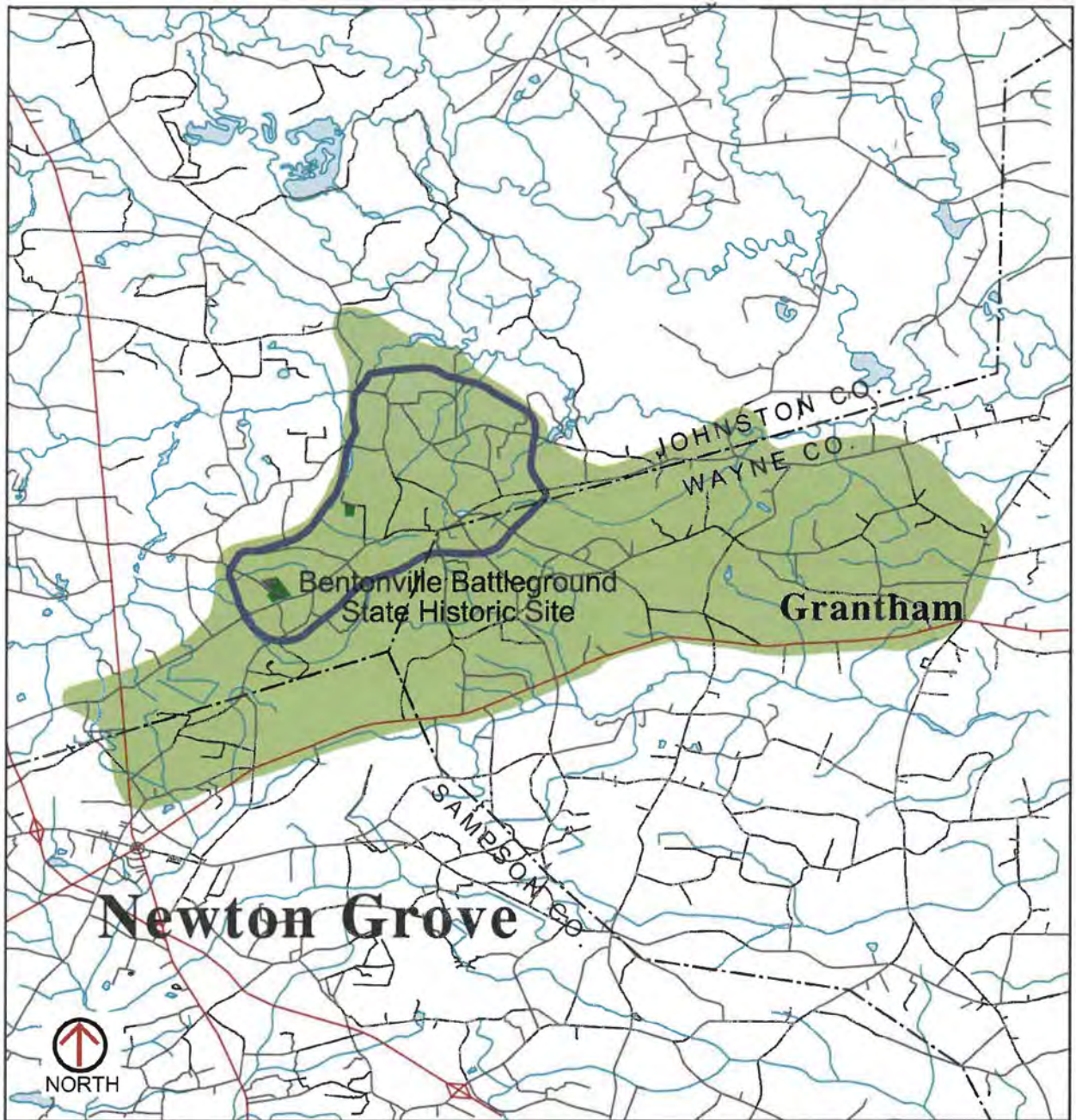
In late January 1865, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's army marched north from Savannah, Georgia, to crush Confederate resistance in the Carolinas. The Union army had occupied Columbia, South Carolina, by mid-February. Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston collected his scattered forces in a desperate attempt to impede Sherman's advance. On March 19, Johnston attacked Union troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum near Bentonville, North Carolina. Fighting continued into the next day before the outnumbered Confederates withdrew in the face of Federal reinforcements. Having used up his army's offensive strength on a failed attack, Johnston retreated to Smithfield, North Carolina. After learning of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, Johnston surrendered to Sherman on April 26 at Bennett's House at Durham's Station, North Carolina.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1957** The State of North Carolina receives a donation of 51 acres from a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.
- 1959** The National Park Service's Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Bentonville as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1965** The state builds a visitor center and opens the site to the public.
- 1970** 51 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1980's** An increase in visitation prompts the North Carolina General Assembly to acquire an additional 36 acres.
- 1986** Local residents form the Bentonville Battleground Historical Association (BBHA).
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and evaluate the threat to the nation's Civil War battlefields; The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites acquires 7.24 acres.
- 1992** The Conservation Fund receives one acre from a local resident and presents it to the State of North Carolina.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Bentonville one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** The Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust, a North Carolina state organization, acquires 21 acres.
- 1995** BBHA acquires 3.59 acres; a reenactment of the battle on its 130th Anniversary raises \$24,000 for local preservation efforts; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** ABPP provides BBHA with funds to develop a comprehensive battlefield preservation plan; approximately 6,500 acres of the battlefield are designated a National Historic Landmark; BBHA acquires an additional 10 acres.
- 1997** BBHA begins conducting a comprehensive Global Positioning System (GPS) survey of the 5,696-acre core area of the battlefield and begins developing a database of battlefield resources (both projects are funded by ABPP).

Today 129.83 acres of this 28,464-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Bentonville Battlefield, North Carolina

Oklahoma

Honey Springs Battlefield

At the outbreak of the Civil War, what is today Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory. Disagreement over a number of issues, including slavery, created a volatile situation in which some American Indians living in this area supported the Confederacy, and others the Union. Many tried to remain neutral. In April 1863, Union troops occupied Fort Gibson, 20 miles north of Honey Springs. The Federals planned to use the fort as a base from which they could strengthen their control of the territory. Confederate Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper and 6,000 troops, the majority American Indians, responded by skirmishing with the Union troops and attacking supply trains. The Union commander in the area, Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, surmised that the Confederates were about to advance on Fort Gibson. He decided to attack them before they were reinforced by a Confederate brigade en route from Arkansas. By midnight on July 16, Blunt's 3,000 troops—whites, American Indians, and the First Kansas Colored Infantry—were marching south toward the Confederate encampment at Honey Springs. The next morning the two forces skirmished and began full-scale fighting. Cooper was forced to retreat east that afternoon. This battle was the largest engagement of the Civil War where the majority of Union and Confederate troops were Native American. This Union victory established Federal control over the Indian Territory north of the Arkansas River.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1959** The National Park Service's Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Honey Springs as a site which possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1960-67** The Muskogee County Chamber of Commerce invites local residents and representatives from across the state to discuss the development of the Honey Springs battle site as a national park; the Civil War in Indian Territory becomes the theme of the "1963 Official Highway Map" published by the Oklahoma Department of Highways; the Oklahoma Civil War Centennial Commission adopts a resolution to acquire battlefield land and establish the Honey Springs National Battlefield Park (this action prompts the Oklahoma City Civil War Roundtable, the Indian Territory Posse of Oklahoma Westerners, and the Great Plains Historical Association to adopt resolutions requesting the State to purchase battlefield land and establish a park); the Oklahoma Legislature appropriates \$25,000 to purchase battlefield land; the Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) establishes the Honey Springs Battlefield Commission.
- 1967-81** Annual appropriations from the Oklahoma Legislature to the OHS result in the acquisition of approximately 550 acres.
- 1970-86** 2,993 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; controversy surrounding land acquisition compels the State legislature to abolish the Honey Springs Battlefield Commission.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** OHS completes the *Battlefield Protection Study: Honey Springs Battlefield Park, Oklahoma*, with assistance from ABPP.
- 1992** ABPP provides OHS with funds to appraise land identified in the *Battlefield Protection Study*.
- 1993** OHS receives an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant and a match from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation that includes funds to construct an interpretive center, build trails, and acquire battlefield land.
- 1994** ABPP provides funds for the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (CAST), located at the University of Arkansas, to develop a viewshed study and a general management plan for the battlefield; ABPP provides funds for OHS to begin an archeological reconnaissance survey of the battlefield.
- 1995** ABPP provides funds for OHS to begin Phase II of the archeological survey; OHS receives \$780,000 in ISTEA funds—the state provides a match of \$200,000—to protect additional land, and begins negotiations to protect 350 acres.

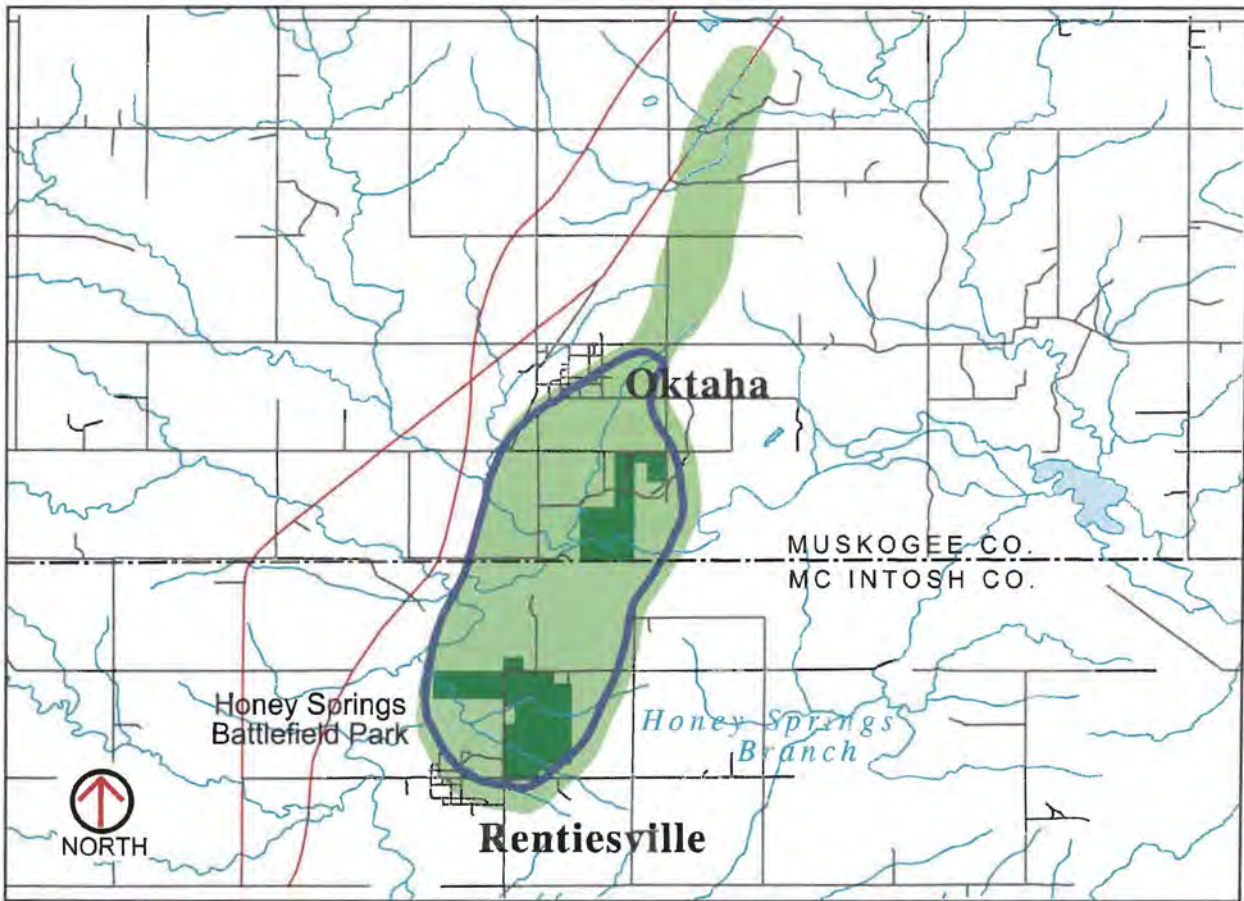


- 1996** CAST holds public meetings to discuss preservation alternatives of the battlefield; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** OHS acquires 300 acres with ISTEPA funds awarded in 1995 and continues to negotiate additional land acquisitions with private landowners; OHS contracts with an architect to design a visitor center for the site, and begins working with an engineer to design roads providing access to recently acquired battlefield land.

Today 957 acres of this 4,726-acre* battlefield are protected.

Unprotected battlefield land is used for grazing cattle, growing crops, and timbering. In 1996, an 80-acre parcel on the battlefield was subdivided and sold for residential development.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Honey Spring Battlefield, Oklahoma

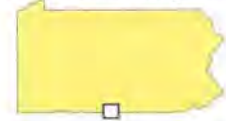
Pennsylvania

Gettysburg Battlefield

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee led his army into Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863. Lee hoped to draw the Federal army out of war-ravaged Virginia, resupply his soldiers from Northern larders, disrupt the enemy's communications and supply lines, and encourage the British and French governments to recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. The Army of the Potomac, led by Union Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, marched north, keeping between Lee and the Federal capital at Washington, DC. The two armies collided at the crossroads town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. On July 1, Union defenders held Lee's advancing army north of Gettysburg long enough for the Army of the Potomac to deploy along Cemetery Ridge, an advantageous position south of the town. Reinforcements arrived for both sides throughout the night. Lee attempted to envelop the Federal position on July 2, striking at Culp's Hill, Cemetery Ridge, and Little Round Top. After gaining some ground but failing to dislodge the Union defenders, Lee wagered that one more push would drive the Federals from their ridge top positions. On July 3, after a fierce artillery bombardment, 15,000 Confederates attacked the Federal center. Known as Pickett's Charge, this gallant but futile assault reached the Union line but was overwhelmed and driven back with heavy casualties. Lee had gambled and lost. On July 4, his army retreated toward Virginia in a driving rain. Meade's victory at Gettysburg, combined with the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi on the same day, marked a turning point in the war. Confederate fortunes waned, though nearly two years of fighting remained.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

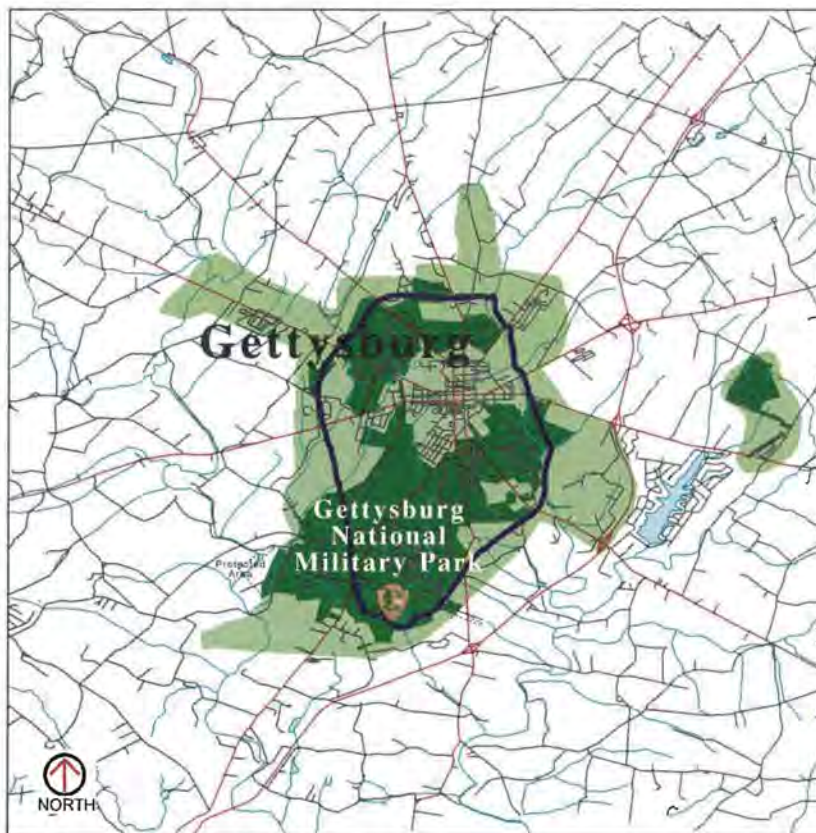
- 1864-1895** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania charters the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA); the Commonwealth, other Northern states, GBMA, the general public, and the Grand Army of the Republic provide funds for acquiring 522 acres of battlefield land; Congress establishes the Gettysburg National Military Park.
- 1895-1933** Assets and debts of the GBMA are secured by the national park in 1896 (GBMA ceases to exist with transfer of these assets and payment of debts by the War Department); the War Department acquires an additional 1,644 acres; the park is maintained by the War Department until it is transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933.
- 1962-1966** The NPS establishes a visitors center and continues to acquire additional land; the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. donate more than 175 acres to the park; the 3,865-acre National Military Park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1975** The 11,820-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (additional documentation provided in 1985).
- 1988-89** The Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association donates the 31-acre Taney Farm to the park after an act of Congress authorizes the park to accept this tract, then outside of its authorized boundary; Congress requires the park to examine its boundaries and make recommendations for boundary changes; the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg (Friends) is incorporated as a nonprofit organization.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; Congress expands the park's boundary by almost 2,000 acres; the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund (CF), donates 266 acres to the park.
- 1991** The Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the CF, acquires an additional 44 acres at East Cavalry Battlefield and donates them to the park.
- 1992** The National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the site as one of the 11 most endangered places.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Gettysburg one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg completes a viewshed study funded by ABPP.
- 1994** The Friends acquires a total of 90 acres and easements on 34 acres; the Friends and the CF acquire easements on an additional 28 acres; with funds provided by ABPP, Main Street Gettysburg installs wayside exhibits connecting the battlefield to downtown Gettysburg.



- 1995** The Friends removes one mile of above ground utility lines from the battlefield and completes a landscape restoration and interpretation project; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The Friends acquires 6 acres and is currently negotiating to acquire an additional 30 acres; ABPP provides the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) with funds to begin developing a Gettysburg Campaign Driving Tour; ABPP provides Main Street Gettysburg with funds to begin documenting the economic impact of tourism on the town; ABPP provides the Friends with funds to begin a re-evaluation of the Gettysburg Battlefield National Historic district; the NPS completes a Development Concept Plan that studies the impact of expanding their permanent collection, visitor center, and museum facilities; The CWT installs its Civil War Explorer, an interactive computer kiosk promoting Civil War education and preservation, at the NPS's visitor center.
- 1997** The Friends acquires an historic easement on 135 acres with financial assistance from the National Park Trust and The CWT (using funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), and acquires 24 acres with money raised entirely through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins; the Friends receives an ABPP grant to complete National Register of Historic Places nominations for 8 sites associated with the battle.

Today more than 4,223 acres of this 11,581-acre* site are protected.

The area surrounding Gettysburg is experiencing rapid growth. Residential and commercial development has occurred on the borders of the park and is a constant threat to the battlefield and areas that contribute to it's historic setting.



** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*

- Unprotected Battlefield**
- Protected Battlefield**
- Battlefield Core**

U.S. Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
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Gettysburg Battlefield, Pennsylvania

South Carolina

Secessionville Battlefield

In May 1862, the Federal army began its first of three large-scale attempts to capture Charleston, South Carolina, one of the Confederacy's most important industrial and port cities. Two divisions commanded by Union Brig. Gen. Henry Benham landed southeast of the city on James Island. Before continuing on to Charleston, the Union troops first had to overcome hastily erected Confederate entrenchments guarding the southern approach to the city. Union troops preparing to advance on the city camped south of Charleston, along the Stono River, where the entrenched Confederates kept them under continuous rifle fire. On June 16, Benham became so frustrated by the menacing Confederates that he launched an unsuccessful frontal assault near Secessionville at Fort Lamar, the anchor of the city's southern defenses. Although heavily outnumbered, Brig. Gen. Nathan Evans's Confederate troops within the fort repulsed the attacks and prevented a near breakthrough that would have allowed the Federals to take the city's defenses. Because Benham was said to have acted against his orders, he was relieved of his command. The Federal loss at Secessionville ended their threat to Charleston from the south. Union troops resorted to a long and costly siege that lasted over two years and finally ended in the capture of the port city in February 1865.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1973** 41 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the battlefield is included in the South Carolina Heritage Trust's (SCHT) Inventory of Civil War sites around Charleston.
- 1991** The (SCHT) completes a study of the battle and its significance; the battlefield is designated a Charleston County Historic Site.
- 1992** SCHT completes an archeological field survey and develops a land acquisition plan; the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust (BPT) is established.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Secessionville one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** A local landowner completes an archeological survey of land in the core area of the battlefield in preparation for a residential development on 41 acres of the battlefield's core area.
- 1996** The owner of 4-5 acres around Fort Lamar agrees to protect Civil War resources on his land including water batteries, part of the historic town of Secessionville, and to stabilize earthworks; ABPP receives a revised boundary of the Secessionville Battlefield, expanding the boundaries of the site's study area.
- 1997** Two landowners donate 10.5 acres of the 14-acre Fort Lamar site to the state, and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources acquires the remaining 3.5 acres; Fort Lamar is dedicated a South Carolina Heritage Trust site; the City of Charleston acquires 18 acres of Civil War fortifications in the area of the battlefield, including earthworks constructed after the battle at Secessionville.
- 1998** South Carolina Heritage Trust develops a management plan and provides interpretation on the site.

Today 37 acres of this 10,152-acre* site are protected.




A paved road cuts through Fort Lamar and its earthworks are overgrown with vegetation. Development constantly threatens the site, and an area immediately adjacent to the fort and the site of a mass Federal grave are already lost to residential development.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 3 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

 **Unprotected Battlefield**  **Protected Battlefield**  **Battlefield Core**

Secessionville Battlefield, South Carolina

Tennessee

Chattanooga Battlefield

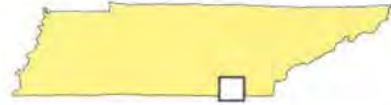
After his defeat at Chickamauga, Georgia, in September 1863, an unnerved Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans ordered his Army of the Cumberland to withdraw into the city of Chattanooga. The city, captured by the Union earlier that September, was the hub of several railroads providing access to all parts of the Confederacy. Concerned about the situation at Chattanooga, in October, President Lincoln ordered Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to take control of the Federal armies in the West. Grant removed Rosecrans as commander of the Army of the Cumberland, replacing him with Gen. George H. Thomas, and immediately undertook steps to raise the Confederate siege of Chattanooga. Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederates were deployed on and along Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, south and east of Chattanooga. From these positions, the Confederates threatened both the city and its supply lines along the Tennessee River. Bragg planned to hold the city under siege and force the Union troops out of Tennessee. Nevertheless, Grant was able to open a supply line to the city from the west that allowed him to mount an offensive against the Confederates on November 23-25. The ensuing Union victory lifted the siege of the city and decimated the morale of the Confederacy. Chattanooga's railroads became the Union's gateway into the Deep South.

Preservation activity since the Civil War




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| 1890 | Congress establishes the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park. |
| 1895-1942 | Various veterans and state commissions install numerous monuments on the battlefield and restore trenches within the park; local residents donate more than 2,700 acres on Lookout Mountain to the National Park Service. |
| 1966 | 2,700 acres of the battlefield are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. |
| 1990 | The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields. |
| 1995 | The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail. |
| 1996 | ABPP funds the <i>Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment</i> , a joint effort of the community and the park to identify and encourage the protection of Civil War battlefield resources located outside the park's boundaries. |
| 1997 | The Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc., receive a grant from ABPP to carry out several recommendations made by the <i>Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment</i> : identifying and evaluating significant battlefield features within Moccasin Bend, preparing a report describing activities at Moccasin Bend that were key to the Chattanooga Campaign, and providing preservation and interpretation recommendations for Civil War resources within Moccasin Bend; Reflection Riding, a 300-acre botanical garden, historic site, and nature preserve, is awarded an ABPP grant to evaluate the Lookout Mountain and Wauhatchie battlefield resources on their property. |

Today 2,700 acres of this 25,429-acre* battlefield are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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-  Unprotected Battlefield
-  Protected Battlefield
-  Battlefield Core

Chattanooga Battlefield, Tennessee

Tennessee

Fort Donelson Battlefield

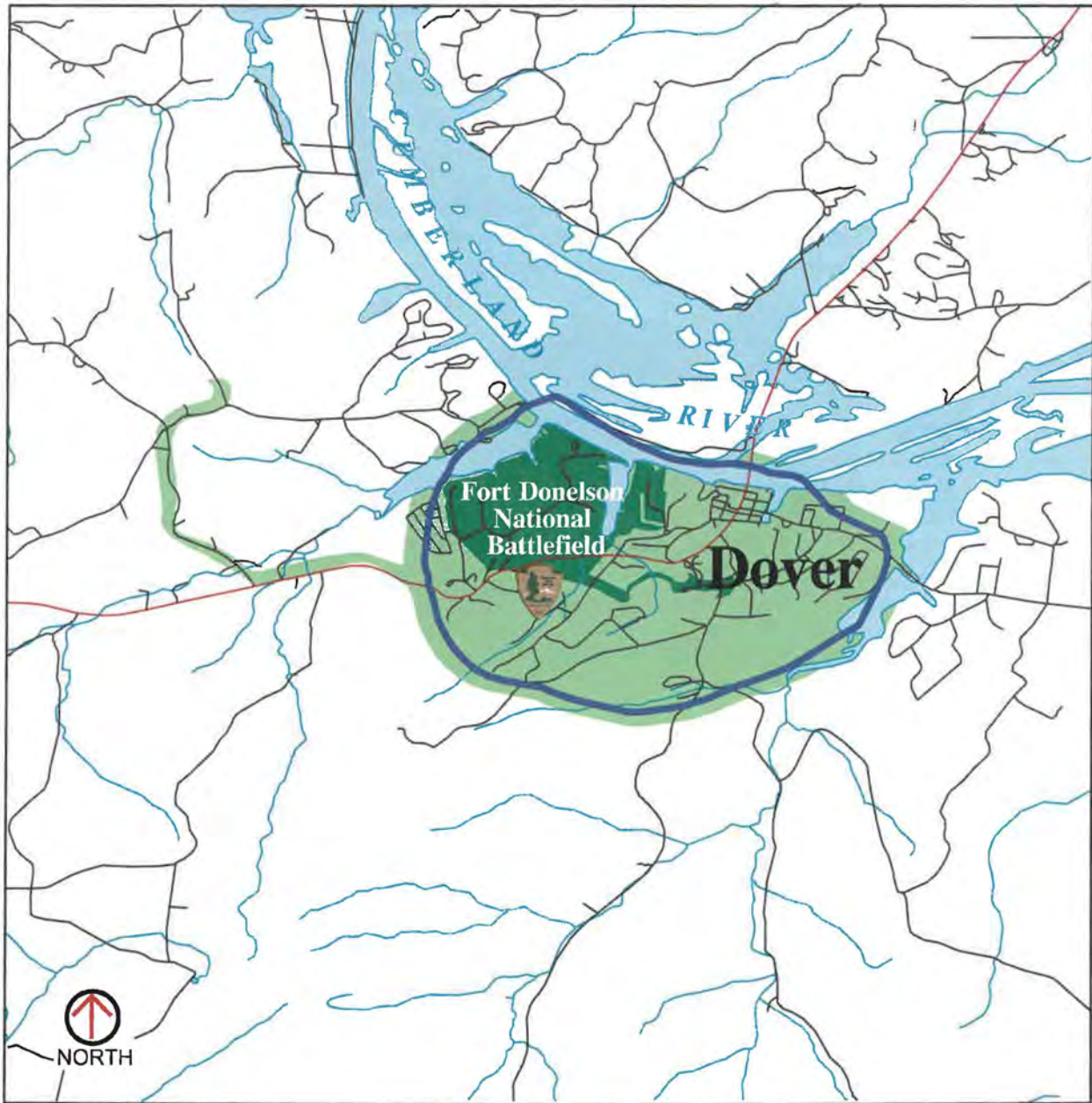
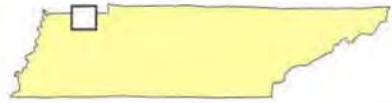
In the battle for Kentucky, one of three neutral border states, both the Union and the Confederacy hatched plans to sway its residents toward their cause. The Confederates moved first in fall of 1861, capturing Columbus, Kentucky, a town with Southern sympathies located on the Mississippi River. This action resulted in a dramatic increase in the numbers of both Confederate and Union troops within the state, and prompted Confederate General Albert S. Johnston to establish a defensive barrier along the border of Kentucky and Tennessee. The western end of this line included Forts Henry and Donelson. Johnston spread his troops along the entire line, a decision that would expose his numerically inferior forces to the advance of two Union armies. Union Brig./Generals Don Carlos Buell and Ulysses S. Grant each led his own campaign to break the Confederate line. Grant focused his troops on the two forts. He moved quickly and forced the Confederate evacuation of Fort Henry. On February 6, 1862, he advanced on Fort Donelson. Twelve days later, the fort's 12,000-man garrison surrendered unconditionally. This surrender was a major victory for Grant and a catastrophe for the South; Kentucky would remain in the Union and Tennessee would become vulnerable to a Northern advance along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Grant received a promotion to Major General for his victory, attained stature in the Western Theater, and earned the nickname "Unconditional Surrender."

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1867 | The War Department establishes a 15-acre national cemetery at the site. |
| 1928 | Congress establishes the Fort Donelson National Battlefield park and appropriates funds for land acquisition; the War Department begins acquiring Fort Donelson and associated earthworks. |
| 1933 | The War Department transfers 93 acres to the National Park Service (NPS). |
| 1960-65 | The NPS acquires 461 acres. |
| 1990 | The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program; Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields. |
| 1993 | The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Fort Donelson one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country. |
| 1995 | The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail. |

Today 554 acres of this 3,130-acre* site are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Fort Donelson, Tennessee

Tennessee

Spring Hill Battlefield

The September 1, 1864, evacuation of Atlanta, Georgia, a strategic industrial and railroad hub for the Confederacy, forced Confederate Gen. John B. Hood's army out of the city. Hood then planned to invade Tennessee and Kentucky and then to join Confederate troops in Virginia. Union troops were dispatched from Atlanta to block the invasion, and were positioned at Columbia, Tennessee. Hood employed a flanking maneuver to bypass these troops. The Union troops fell back. On November 29, 1864, Hood positioned his army at Spring Hill and hoped to block the Federal retreat toward Franklin, Tennessee. Light skirmishing occurred later that day, but Confederate troops were frustrated by their low numbers. Later that night, perplexed Confederate officers waited for orders to attack as the Federal army trudged past them. Orders to attack never came. Hood had squandered an opportunity to inflict serious damage on his opponent. The next day he lost nearly a quarter of his army in a battle at Franklin, Tennessee. Bad weather and poor judgement would plague Hood until January 23, 1865, when he was removed from the command of the army which he had practically ruined.

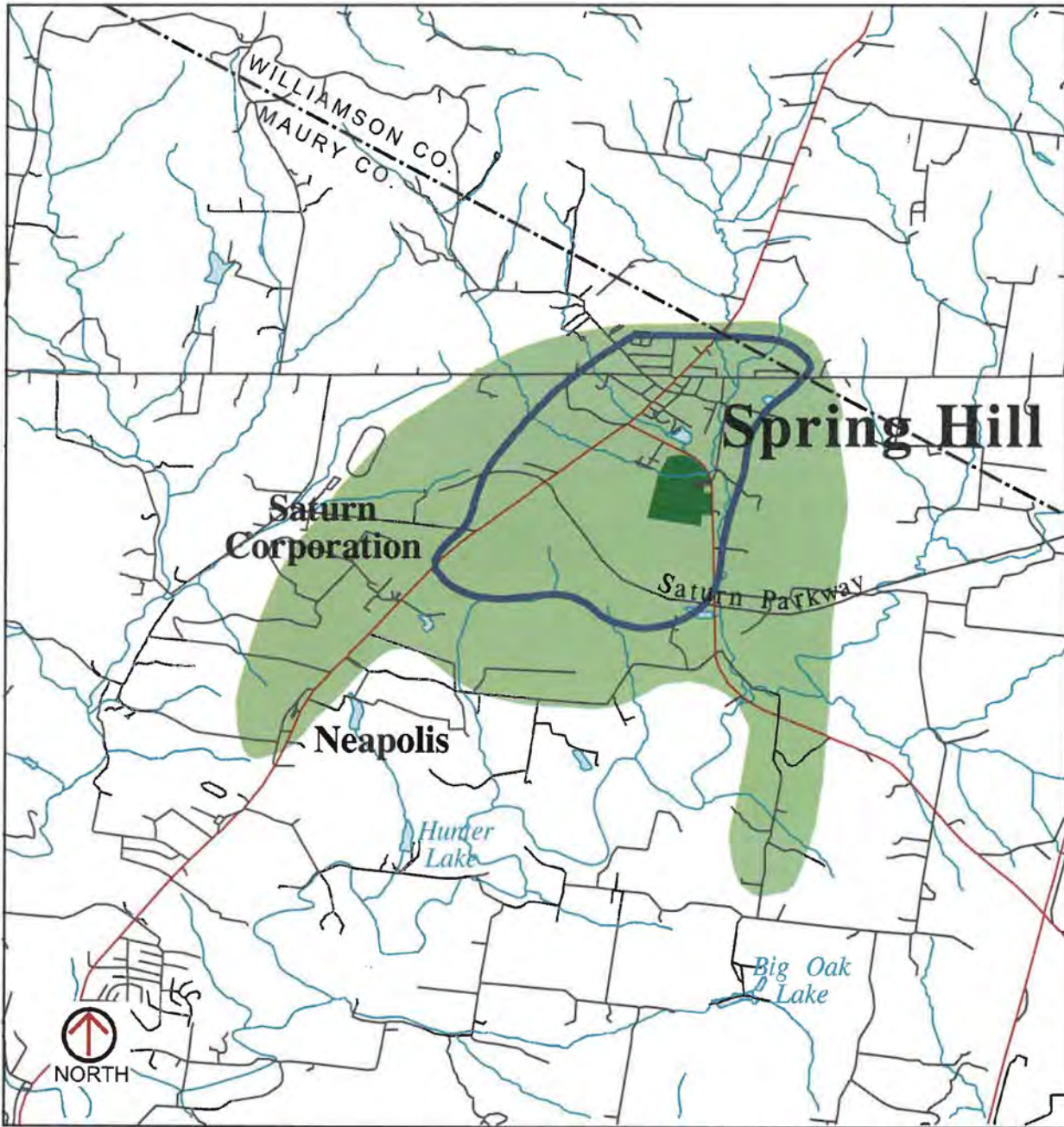
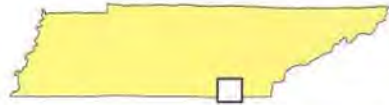
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1994** ABPP provides funds for The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites to develop a protection plan for the Franklin-Spring Hill Civil War Corridor; the Saturn company donates 30 acres including the Rippavilla Plantation to Maury County.
- 1995** The Tennessee Historical Commission completes an archeological survey; ABPP selects Spring Hill as the site for a Countryside Stewardship Exchange, a work session that provided recommendations for battlefield preservation, community development, and growth management; Maury County secures \$500,000 in Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) funds to restore Rippavilla as a regional museum and visitors center; the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) completes the ABPP-funded *Preservation Action Plan for the Spring Hill, Tennessee, Battlefield*; the APCWS, with financial contributions from local organizations, Maury County, The Civil War Trust (using funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), and an ISTEA grant, acquires title to 118 acres and begins raising additional funds to complete the purchase; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** The Maury County Visitors Bureau receives an ABPP grant that will fund interpretation at the Spring Hill Battlefield.

Today 30 acres of this 6,660-acre* site are protected.

A parkway built by Saturn links the plant to Kedron Road and extends through the location of Forrest's cavalry charge. Although the site is predominantly farmland, several land parcels on the battlefield are for sale and zoned for residential development. Local planners predict that development will soon cover the entire battlefield if growth in the area continues at its present rate.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Spring Hill Battlefield, Tennessee

Virginia

Boydton Plank Road Battlefield

On October 27, 1864, three months into the Federal siege of Petersburg, Virginia, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered troops to sever the South Side Railroad. Without this supply route, Confederate armies would not be able to defend the city and withstand the siege. Petersburg was a major railroad terminal and industrial center for the Confederacy, and had direct access to Richmond, the Confederate capital. In an attempt to gain control of the railroad, Grant ordered 43,000 troops to attack and hold the important Boydton Plank Road (twelve miles southwest of Petersburg) and attack Confederates entrenched on either side of the thoroughfare. Federal commanders were unable to coordinate their assaults and failed to dislodge the Confederates from their positions. Federal troops withdrew. The South Side Railroad remained in Confederate hands and Petersburg continued to protect the southern approach to the city of Richmond throughout the following winter.

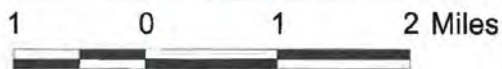
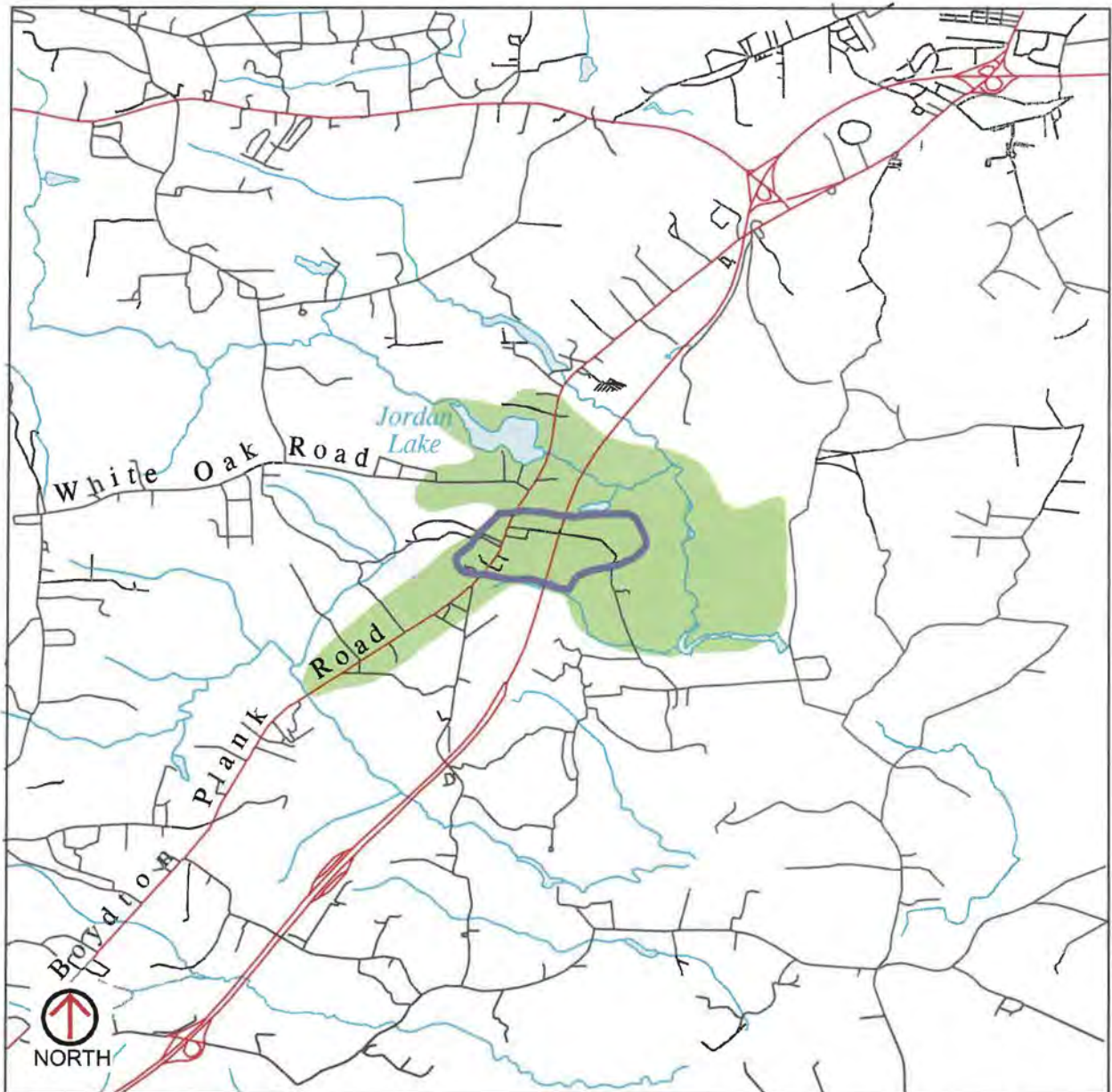
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1924** The Federal government begins purchasing battlefield land associated with the Siege of Petersburg, but this battlefield, six miles south of the city, is outside the area included in this preservation effort.
- 1920's** The Commonwealth of Virginia installs one state historical marker on the battlefield at the Burgess' Mill site along Hatcher Run.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Boydton Plank Road one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.

Today the entire 2,716-acre* battlefield is held in private ownership.

This battlefield includes a core area of 430 acres, as defined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The majority of the site is wooded and appears much as it did at the time of the Civil War. Key land features and structures associated with the battle remain intact, and present day Route 1 follows the path of Boydton Plank Road. Several modern residences have been built throughout the site, Interstate-85 bisects the battlefield, and an increase in local development may warrant a highway interchange on the battlefield.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Boydton Plank Road Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Brandy Station Battlefield

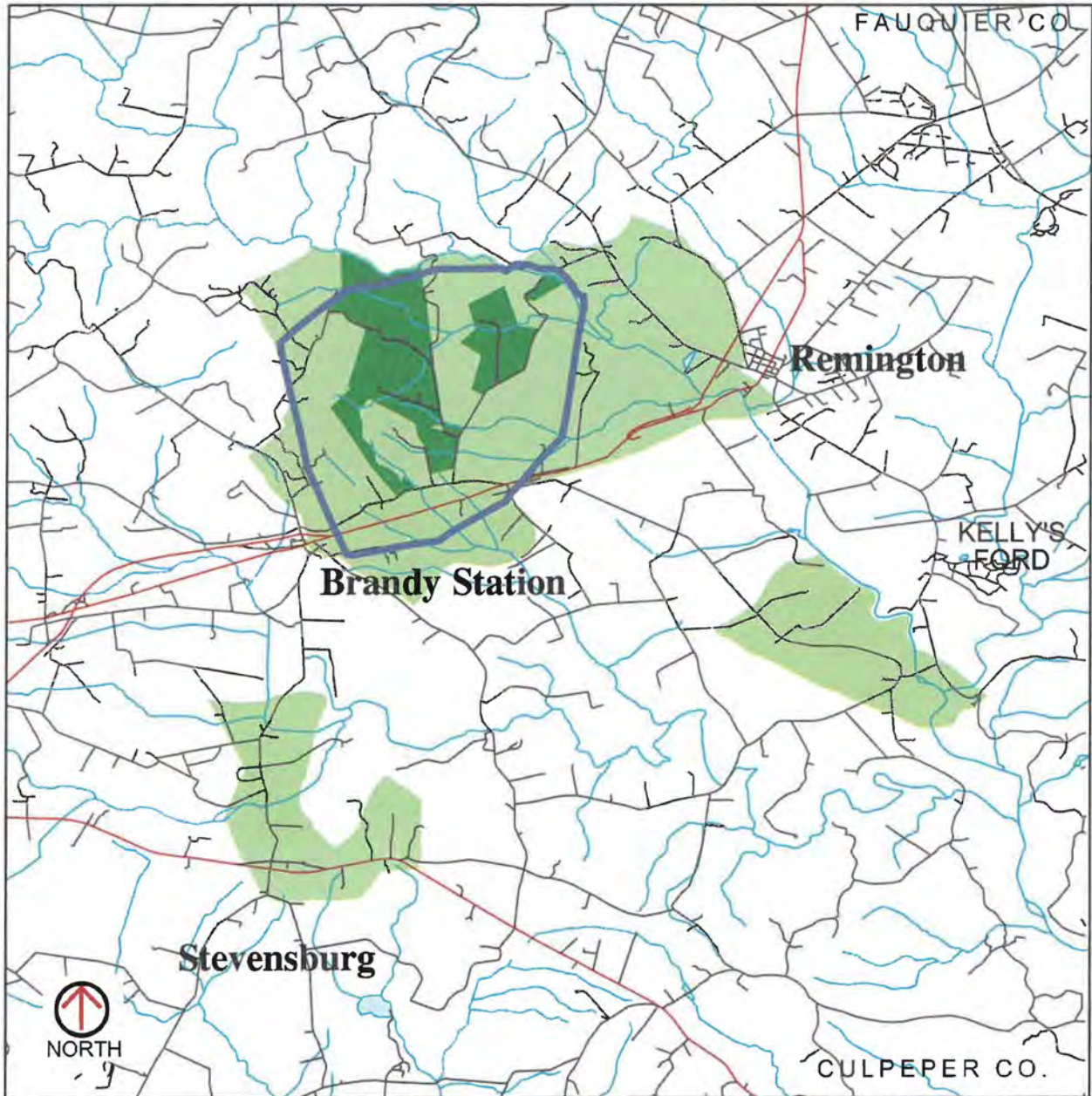
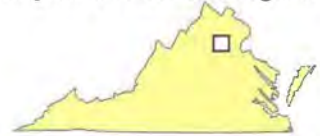
In an attempt to compel President Lincoln to withdraw troops from around Vicksburg, Mississippi, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee planned to invade the North during the summer of 1863. Lee ordered Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry to screen the movements and protect the flanks of his army as it crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and headed north. During the early morning of June 9, Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's Federal cavalry attacked Stuart's men near Brandy Station while they slept. The ensuing battle was the largest cavalry engagement ever mounted in the Civil War and the largest ever fought on the American continent; 17,000 of the 20,000 combatants involved were cavalrymen. After overcoming their initial surprise, the Confederates regrouped, gained the high ground, and successfully defended their position. This Confederate performance motivated Stuart to take future risks that placed Lee at a disadvantage at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863. Although the Federal cavalry lost the battle, their tenacious performance revealed, for the first time in the war, a fighting force capable of matching the Confederate horsemen.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1988** A developer proposes building a 1,500-acre business and industrial park, prompting three local preservation groups - the Brandy Station Foundation (BSF), the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), and the Piedmont Environmental Council - to step up their efforts toward preservation of a significant portion of the battlefield.
- 1989** State officials add the Brandy Station battlefield site, encompassing 11,548 acres, to the Virginia Landmarks Register; Culpeper County rezones 1,475 acres of the battlefield from agricultural to light industrial use; BSF files suit against the county to challenge the validity of the rezoning action.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the Brandy Station developer proffers to the county protective easements on 202.5 acres of land within the battlefield, including land at Beverly Ford, the house site and the stonewall at Cunningham Farm, the Saint James Church site, and the crest of Fleetwood Hill.
- 1991** The Keeper of the National Register declares 14,000 acres at Brandy Station battlefield eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Brandy Station one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the site as one of the 11 most endangered places; the local court rejects the BSF lawsuit and upholds the rezoning; the Virginia General Assembly enacts legislation that requires owner consent for adding properties to the state register (the law is retroactive so as to apply to Bristoe Station Battlefield and Brandy Station Battlefield); based on property owner objections, state officials remove Brandy Station from the state register; the Keeper of the National Register withdraws the formal determination of eligibility for the National Register; changes in the local economy force the developer to abandon his plans and declare bankruptcy; the developer rejects a purchase offer from APCWS and BSF and sells instead to a second developer, who proposes to build a Formula I race car track; APCWS and BSF complete an educational brochure on the battle; ABPP provides funds to BSF to begin preservation of Civil War-era graffiti on the wall of a house used as a hospital during the battle.
- 1995** The race track developer is unable to proceed and declares bankruptcy; ownership of the land reverts to the original developer; APCWS successfully negotiates purchase of 1,564 acres for preservation, while the developer maintains plans to develop several hundred acres of the eastern section of the battlefield.
- 1997** APCWS receives an ABPP grant to fund the fabrication of interpretation signs at the battlefield; APCWS acquires title to the 1,564-acre parcel and resells 993 acres to a farm consortium with conservation easements, including 116 acres previously zoned for industrial use; the APCWS begins additional fund raising to retire debt and acquire the remaining 571 acres acreage.
- 1998** The Civil War Trust awards funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins toward the APCWS acquisition of the 571-acre parcel.

Today 1,195.5 acres of this 13,925-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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 Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield**
- Protected Battlefield**
- Battlefield Core**

Brandy Station Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Bristoe Station Battlefield

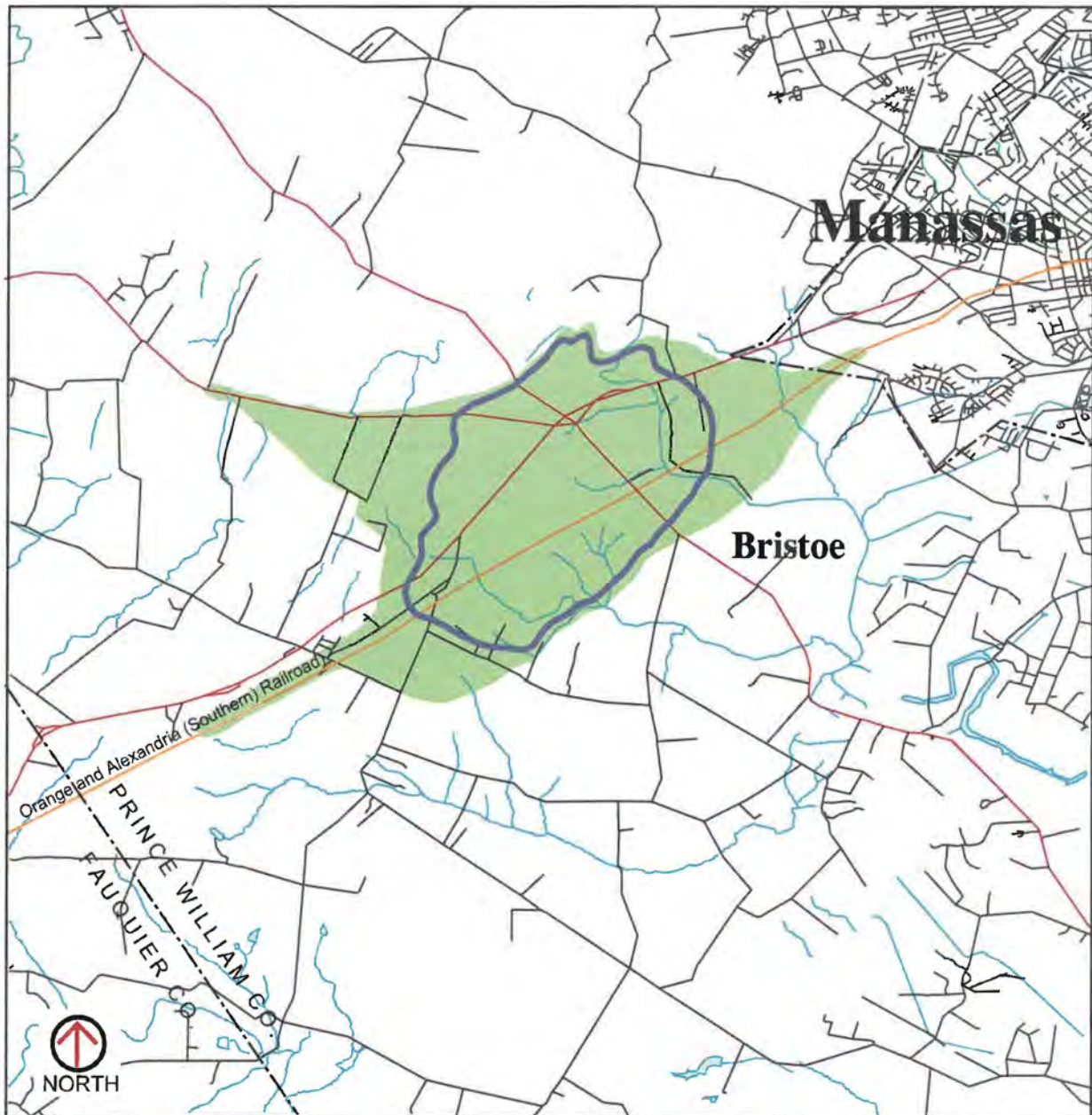
In an attempt to push Federal forces back to Washington, DC, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's troops met Union Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac at Bristoe Station on October 14, 1863. The battle illustrated changes in military policy and deficiencies that had developed after two years of war. Both the North and South had recently reduced their forces in Northern Virginia and conducted operations with corps commanders less skilled than those in earlier battles. Although the Confederates won the battle, heavy losses and their inability to take advantage of the victory signaled a change of fortunes for the two armies fighting in the East. The Union Army of the Potomac began to show a new strength while Lee's Army of Northern Virginia began accumulating an increasing number of military losses.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1988** Prince William County nominates the battlefield to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places; after local residents voice strong opposition to the nomination, state officials defer action in order to give the county and the residents an opportunity to work out the disagreement; local residents establish Save the Battlefield Coalition to promote preservation at the site.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** Save the Battlefield Coalition, a local preservation group created in 1988 to oppose development at the Manassas battlefield, resubmits the original Bristoe Station nomination to the state; the state adds the site to the state register and nominates it to the National Register; the Keeper of the National Register formally determines the site eligible for the National Register but is unable to list it due to property owner objections.
- 1993** The Virginia General Assembly enacts legislation that requires owner consent for adding properties to the state register (the law is retroactive so as to apply to Bristoe Station Battlefield and Brandy Station Battlefield); based on property owner objections, state officials remove Bristoe Station from the state register; the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Bristoe Station one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** Prince William County amends their Comprehensive Plan to require a Phase I archeological survey when development in the Bristoe Station Historical Area—determined by the county to be 1,162 acres—requires a zoning change or special-use permit (the Comprehensive Plan also indicates that areas of the battlefield are appropriate for development).
- 1995** Prince William County conducts a Phase I archeological survey that indicates soldiers who died during the battle were buried where they fell.
- 1997** Prince William County begins revising its Comprehensive Plan and all land uses in the county—including land around the battlefield zoned for development—are being re-evaluated; a golf course is developed in an area of the battlefield and does not require a zoning change or special-use permit; a proposal to develop a church on the battlefield requires a special-use permit and triggers a Phase I archeological survey.

Today the entire 5,581-acre* battlefield is entirely owned by private interests.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
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- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Bristoe Station Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Cedar Creek Battlefield

Since the spring of 1862, Union and Confederate forces campaigned for control of the Shenandoah Valley, a north-to-south transportation corridor and fertile agricultural region in Virginia. In 1864, Union Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan was ordered to destroy Confederate Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's army defending the Valley. After a series of Union victories in September and early October, 1864, Sheridan believed Early's army was no longer a threat. He moved his troops to Middletown, Virginia, where his men rested near Cedar Creek. On October 19, 1864, Early ordered a surprise attack on the Union troops as they recuperated. Sheridan, however, attacked the flank of his opponent's outstretched line and compelled the Confederates to retreat in defeat. This Union victory marked the end of effective Confederate resistance in the Valley; the South would never again launch an offensive in the region. The outcome of the battle also boosted President Lincoln's popularity, and helped him win re-election that November.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

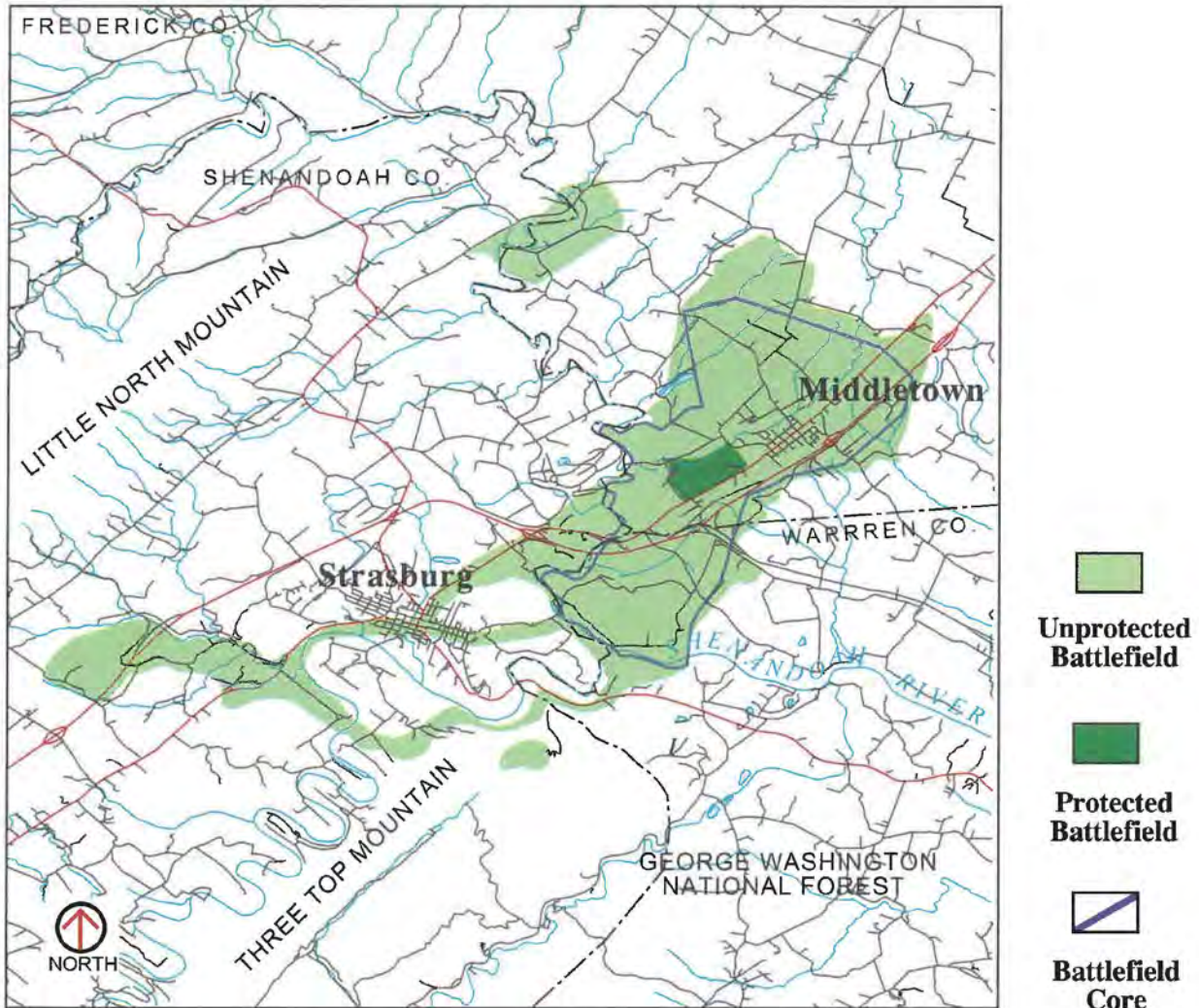
- 1959** The National Park Service's (NPS) Civil War thematic study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings includes Cedar Creek.
- 1964** The owner of Belle Grove, an 18th-century mansion located on the battlefield, donates the home and an adjacent 100 acres to the National Trust for Historic Preservation (National Trust).
- 1969** The NPS designates 900 acres of the battlefield a National Historic Landmark.
- 1986** A developer proposes to build an office and light industrial park on part of the site, prompting local groups to establish the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation (CCBF).
- 1988** The National Trust lists the site as one of the top 11 most endangered places.
- 1989** The National Trust lists the site as one of the top 11 most endangered places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; CCBF negotiates with the developer and, with assistance from the National Trust and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), halts the development and begins payments to acquire 158 acres.
- 1992** The National Trust sponsors two archeological digs; the Hupp's Hill Battlefield Museum, a private enterprise, opens and features segments of entrenchments in the southern portion of the battlefield; the Secretary of the Interior issues a comprehensive study of significant sites and structures associated with Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, and found that many of the sites within the Valley possess national significance and retain a high degree of historical integrity.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Cedar Creek one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1995** CCBF stabilizes and restores the 1832 Heater House on the battlefield with funds made available through the Summerlee Foundation of Dallas, Texas; ABPP provides funding for a wayside exhibit; CCBF opens a visitor center and book shop near the Belle Grove plantation; the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board rejects a proposal for a four-lane highway crossing the battlefield.
- 1996** The Civil War Trust, with funds provided through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, pays the remaining balance on the 158 acres acquired in 1990; CCBF acquires an additional 3.2 acres, relocates its bookstore, and begins renovations of an existing building on the site as an interpretation center and museum; Congress establishes the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District and Commission to encourage regional preservation planning.
- 1995** CCBF stabilizes and restores the 1832 Heater House on the battlefield with funds made available through the Summerlee Foundation of Dallas, Texas; ABPP provides funding for a wayside exhibit; CCBF opens a visitor center and book shop near the Belle Grove plantation; the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board rejects a proposal for a four-lane highway crossing the battlefield.
- 1998** ABPP awards the Valley Conservation Council a grant to write and produce *Better Models for Development in the Shenandoah Valley*, a publication that will illustrate local examples of "good" development practices and will be used to encourage development that helps preserve the context of battlefields in the Valley.



Today 261 acres of this 15,741-acre* site are protected.

The majority of this site appears much as it did during the Civil War, but some areas are lost to Interstate 81, U.S. Route 11, and industrial and residential development. Key features of the battlefield remain intact, including Union and Confederate earthworks, remnants of fords crossed by Confederate infantry, and several homes and structures that pre-date the Civil War. On-going development constantly threatens the site.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 2 3 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Cedar Creek Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

First Kernstown Battlefield

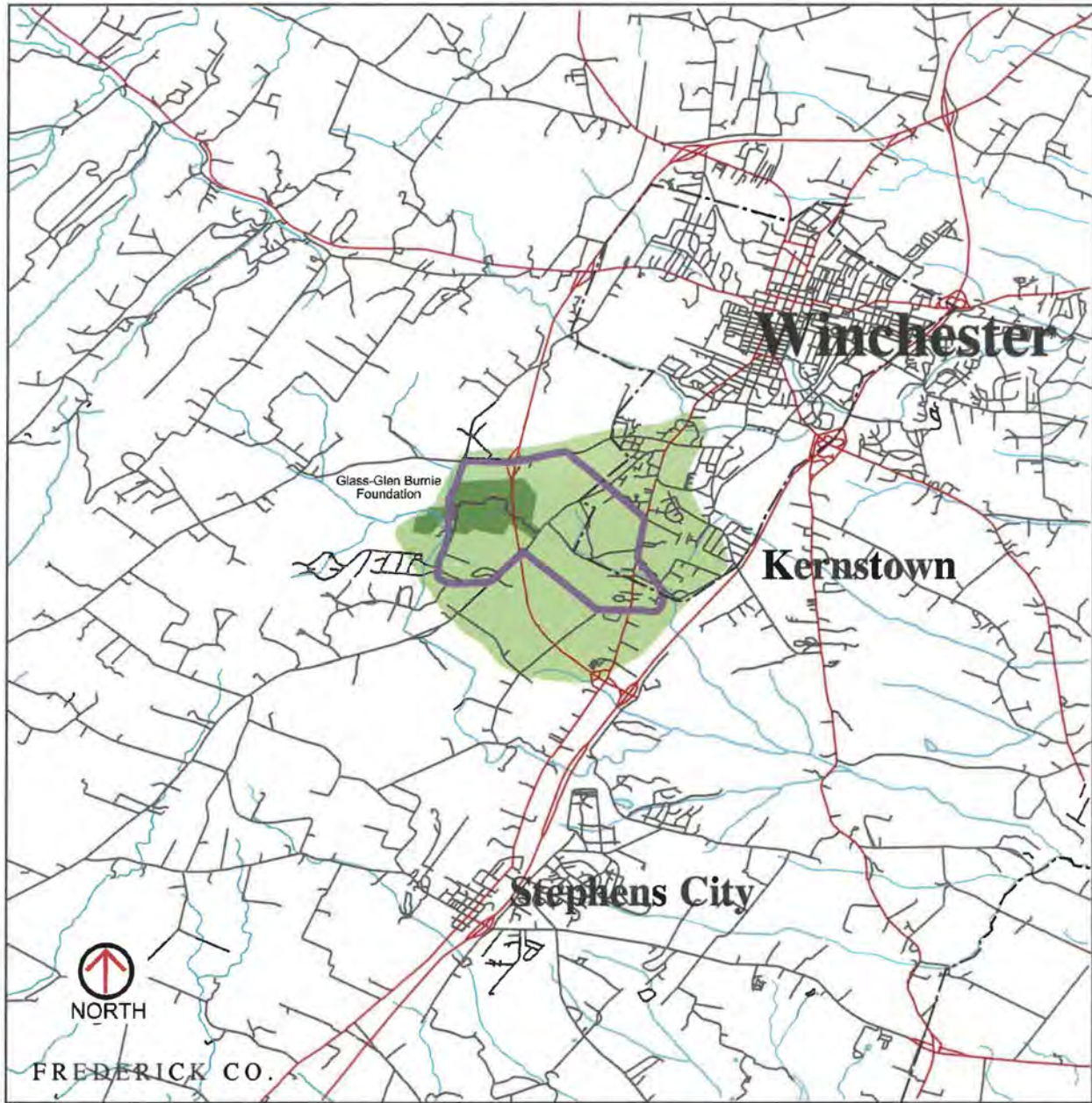
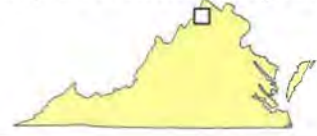
In the spring of 1862, Union Gen. George B. McClellan began recalling troops from the lower Shenandoah Valley to support a campaign against Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. Determined to prevent the Union troops from joining McClellan, Confederate Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson mounted an attack on Maj. Gen. James Shields' division located outside Kernstown, Virginia, on March 23. Jackson underestimated the Federals' strength; they outnumbered his troops by more than two to one. Although the Confederates lost the battle, Jackson's daring attack led the Federal commanders to over-estimate the strength of the Confederate army. Consequently they diverted troops slated to guard Washington, DC, back to the Valley, and thus compromised McClellan's plans to capture Richmond.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1986** Julian Wood Glass, Jr., turns his estate over to the Glass-Glen Burnie Foundation, including the 296-acre Rose Hill Farm.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992** The Secretary of the Interior issues a comprehensive study of significant sites and structures associated with Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, and found that many of the sites within the Valley possess national significance and retain a high degree of historical integrity.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates First Kernstown one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; a local property owner proposes to divide and sell the 342-acre Grim Farm, a significant parcel of land located within the core area of the battlefield, prompting Frederick County and the City of Winchester to acquire a two-year option to acquire the land for \$2.7 million; the county and city commit \$250,000 each to the acquisition.
- 1995** The City and County receive a \$1.09 million Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to assist in the Grim Farm acquisition; Frederick County completes a Battlefield Network Plan with funds provided by ABPP.
- 1996** ABPP provides Frederick County with funds to develop a resource management and site preservation plan; Rose Hill Farm is placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, and the entire battlefield is nominated to become a National Historic Landmark; responsibility for overseeing the sale of the Grim Farm is transferred from Farmers and Merchants Bank to the Bank of Middleburg; the County's and City's two-year option to acquire the property expires, and the 1995 ISTEA grant and match is transferred to the Kernstown Battlefield Association (KBA), a non-profit membership association established to protect the Grim Farm; Congress establishes the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District and Commission to encourage regional preservation planning.
- 1997** Bank of Middleburg continues to negotiate the sale of the Grim Farm with KBA.
- 1998** ABPP awards the Valley Conservation Council a grant to write and produce *Better Models for Development in the Shenandoah Valley*, a publication that will illustrate local examples of "good" development practices and will be used to encourage development that helps preserve the context of battlefields in the Valley.

Today 296 acres of this 4,030-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.



1 0 1 2 3 Mile

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

First Kernstown Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Fisher's Hill Battlefield

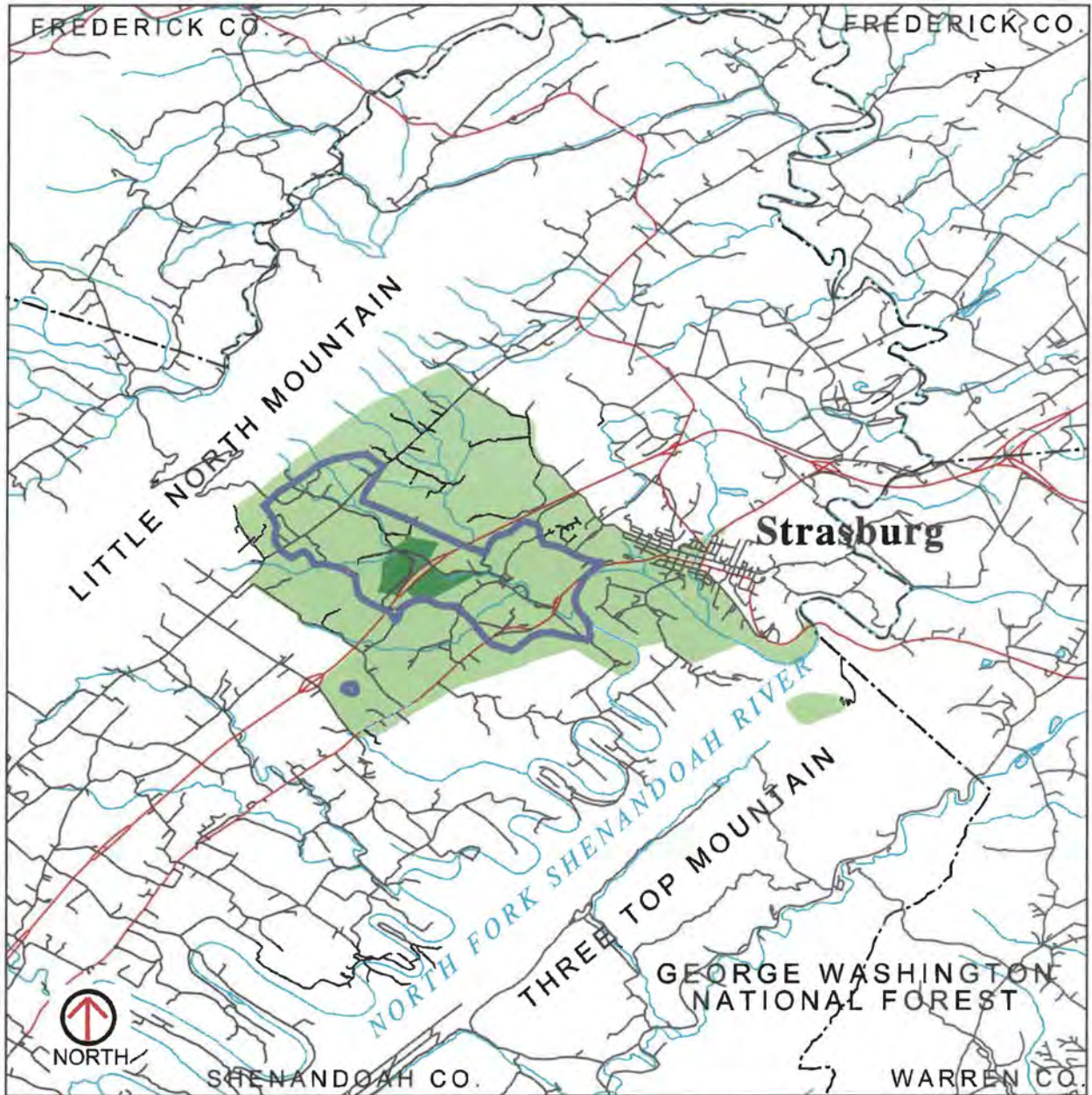
In 1864, Union Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley to defeat Confederate Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early. After Early suffered a defeat by Sheridan at Opequon (3rd Winchester) on September 19, he retreated up the Shenandoah Valley to Fisher's Hill and positioned his troops to fight the pursuing Union army. On September 22, Sheridan's troops overwhelmed Early, who was forced to retreat to Waynesboro, Virginia. With the Valley cleared of Confederate opposition, Sheridan continued his campaign through Harrisonburg and Port Republic, Virginia. His ensuing destruction of the Valley effectively devastated Virginia's primary agricultural region.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1920's** A local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans acquires a small area of the battlefield for the Fisher's Hill Picnic Grounds.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) acquires 195 acres.
- 1992** Local residents re-establish the Strasburg Guards, Camp 1587—a chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans—to promote the site's preservation; ABPP provides the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission with funds to begin developing a Regional Battlefield Protection Strategy Plan for five counties in the Lower Shenandoah Valley; the Secretary of the Interior issues a comprehensive study of significant sites and structures associated with Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, and found that many of the sites within the Valley possess national significance and retain a high degree of historical integrity.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Fisher's Hill one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ABPP provides additional funds and technical assistance to the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission.
- 1994** ABPP provides additional funds and technical assistance to the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission.
- 1995** ABPP provides additional funds and technical assistance to the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission; the APCWS completes a survey of four miles of Confederate trenches and installs interpretive exhibits, both projects made possible with funds provided by ABPP; the Strasburg Guards and the APCWS begin maintaining a mile of trails through the site, install interpretive signs, and publish an informational brochure on the battle; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** Congress establishes the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District and Commission to encourage regional preservation planning.
- 1998** ABPP awards the Valley Conservation Council a grant to write and produce *Better Models for Development in the Shenandoah Valley*, a publication that will illustrate local examples of "good" development practices and will be used to encourage development that helps preserve the context of battlefields in the Valley.

Today 195 acres at this 9,778-acre* site are protected.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Fisher's Hill Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Mine Run Battlefield

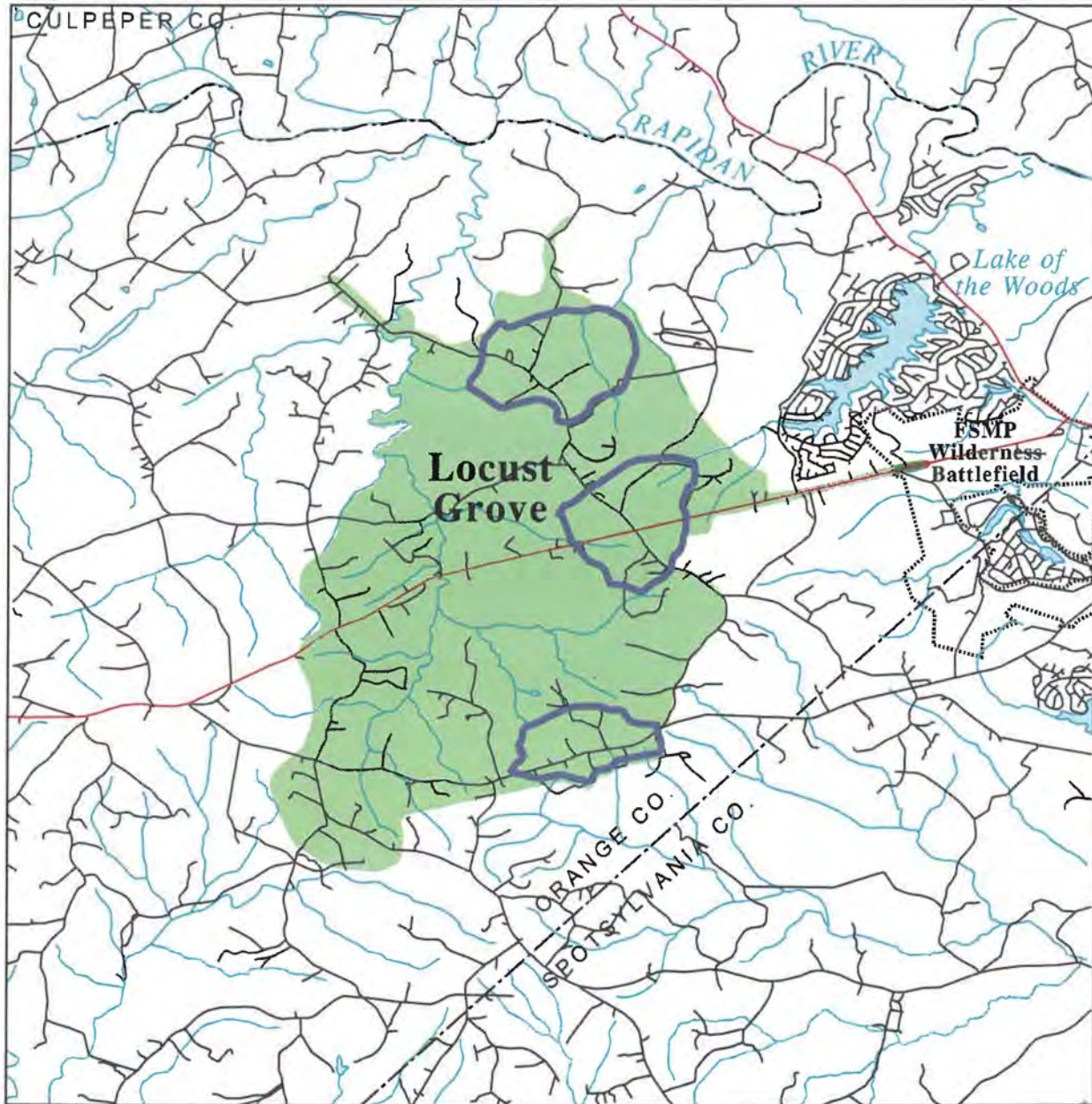
Union Gen. George Meade's failure to pursue and defeat Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army after its defeat at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 4, 1863), frustrated President Lincoln. That November, Meade began carrying out Lincoln's orders to destroy Lee's army, which was entrenched along the Rapidan River and Mine Run, about half-way between the Confederate and Federal capitals. During the Mine Run Campaign, Meade brought his army to Mine Run before leading it south in a covert attempt to outflank his opponent. However, the assault became unorganized, and an unexpected encounter with Confederates caused Meade to lose the element of surprise. On December 1, after a series of skirmishes along Mine Run, Meade concluded that the Confederate position was impenetrable and ordered his army to retire to Culpeper, Virginia. Lee's army remained intact, recuperating along Mine Run and avoiding confrontation with Federal troops during the winter of 1863-64.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1927** The National Park Service surveys the battlefield as part of early efforts to establish the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Mine Run one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1996** The Orange County Historical Society, a local preservation organization, installs a wayside exhibit with funds provided by ABPP; local preservationists begin organizing a Mine Run Friends Group.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to Partners in Parks and American Grassroots Unlimited that will fund intern positions to work on projects focusing on long-term preservation at several battlefields, including Mine Run.

Today the entire 15,519-acre* battlefield is unprotected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Mine Run Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

North Anna Battlefield

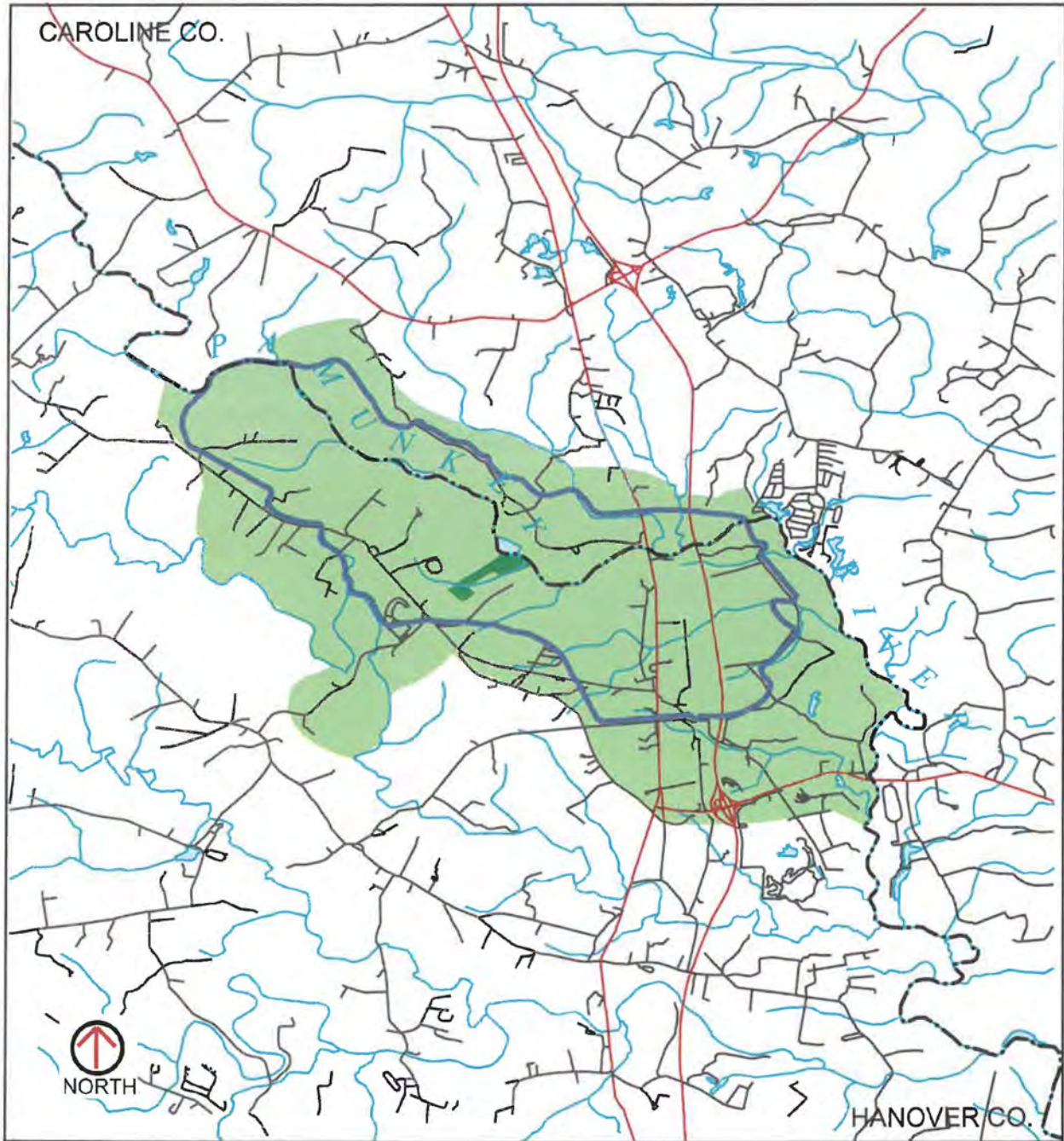
In May 1864, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved his army towards Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital, in an attempt to get between Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army and the city. Lee's entrenched troops held the Federals for two weeks at Spotsylvania Courthouse (May 7-20, 1864), until Grant blocked two Confederate railroad supply lines as a ploy to lure Lee's army out of their earthworks. Lee led his troops out of their trenches and, due to the earlier intense fighting, did not expect to confront Federal troops for several weeks. He shifted his army into position along the North Anna River where Grant's army unexpectedly attacked it on May 23. The Confederates dug in on the south bank of the river, successfully stalling the Federals' march to Richmond. On May 26, Grant withdrew from the battle and continued on toward Richmond via an alternate route.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1982** The General Crushed Stone Company (GCSC), an industrial plant located on the battlefield, publishes a brochure on the battle and installs interpretive trails around selected earthworks; the GCSC proposes expanding its operations, prompting local residents to form the Friends of North Anna Battlefield.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; GCSC conveys development easements over 80 acres to Hanover County.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates North Anna one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** ABPP provides the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) funds to design a driving-tour brochure.
- 1995** GCSC transfers ownership of the 80-acre parcel with development easements to Hanover County.
- 1996** The National Park Service completes a General Management Plan for the Richmond National Battlefield Park that identifies 1,095 acres at North Anna for preservation.

Today 80 acres of this 14,028-acre* site are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

North Anna Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Petersburg Battlefield

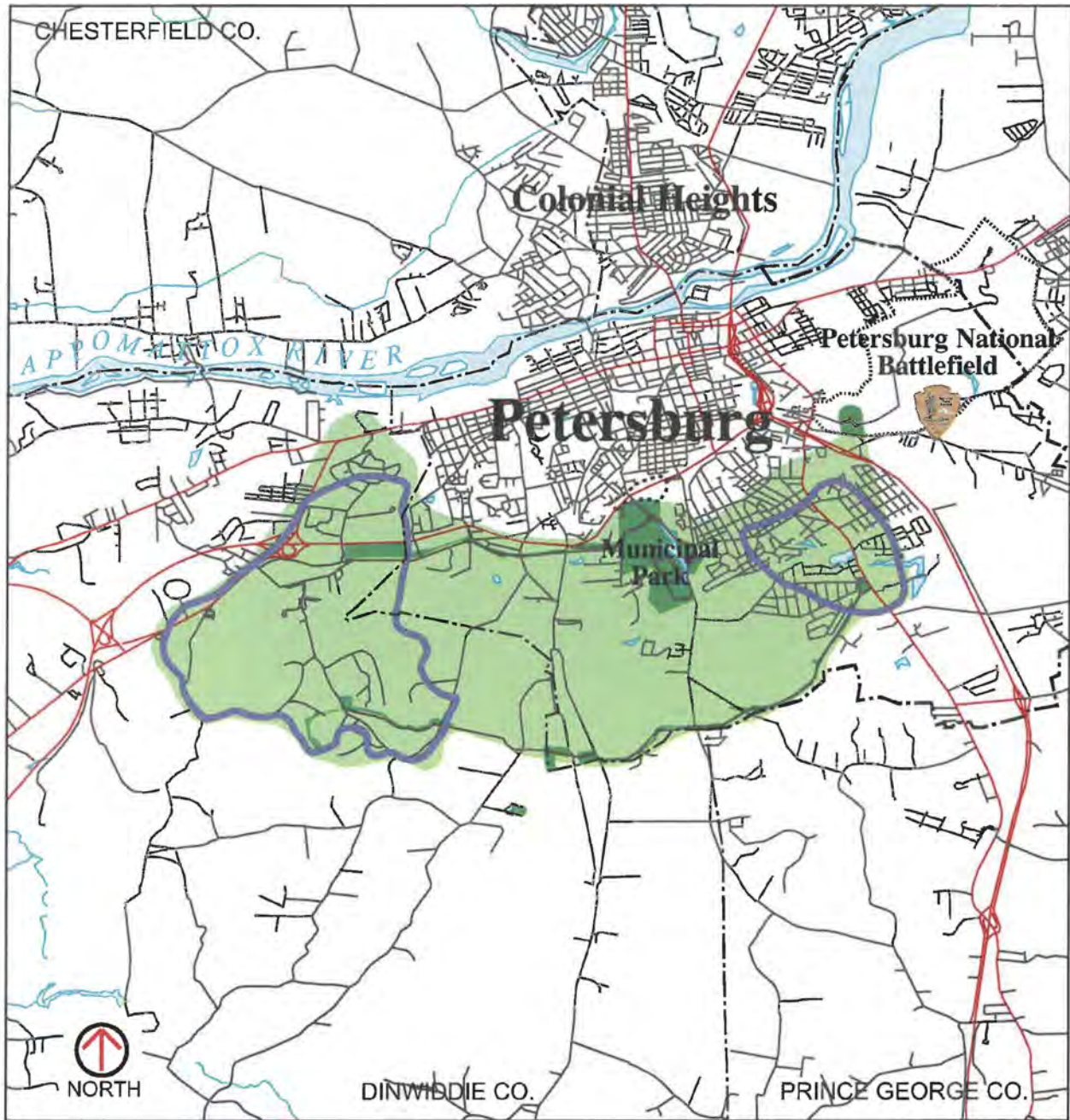
On June 15, 1864, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army began a nine-month siege of Petersburg, Virginia, a strategic rail hub for the South and part of extensive defenses for Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. When the siege began, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee reinforced the defenses around Petersburg and fighting resorted to trench warfare. Grant extended the Federal siege lines so far south that Lee could not adequately defend the city. On April 1-2, 1865, Federal troops broke through the Confederate defenses at Five Forks, Hatchers Run, and Sutherland Station, enabling them to occupy Petersburg and Richmond. The fall of both cities precipitated Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9 and the end of the war that May.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1924** Congress appropriates funds to survey land associated with the battle and siege areas surrounding Petersburg.
- 1926** Congress establishes the Petersburg National Battlefield park, and the War Department begins acquiring battlefield land; the War Department maintains the site until it is transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933.
- 1966** 2,735 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1989** The Conservation Fund acquires 2 acres at City Point.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates the site of the April 2, 1865, battle at Petersburg one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Pamplin Foundation of Portland, Oregon, assisted by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), acquires 103 acres (The Foundation maintains its property as a park and plans to build a National Museum of the Civil War Soldier).
- 1995** The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail; ABPP provides funds for Partners in Parks, a national non-profit group, to promote friends groups development for park units.
- 1996** The NPS begins conducting a survey of all battlefield land related to the siege of Petersburg; ABPP provides additional funds for Partners in Parks to encourage community participation in protecting the site.
- 1997** ABPP provides additional funds for Partners in Parks to encourage community participation in protecting the site; a battlefield radio tour from Petersburg to Appomattox Courthouse, funded through an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant awarded by the Virginia Department of Transportation, is revised to include this battlefield.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to Partners in Parks and American Grassroots Unlimited that will fund intern positions to work on projects focusing on long-term preservation at several battlefields, including sites around Petersburg.

Today 1,640 acres of this 9,423-acre* site are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Petersburg Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Second Manassas Battlefield

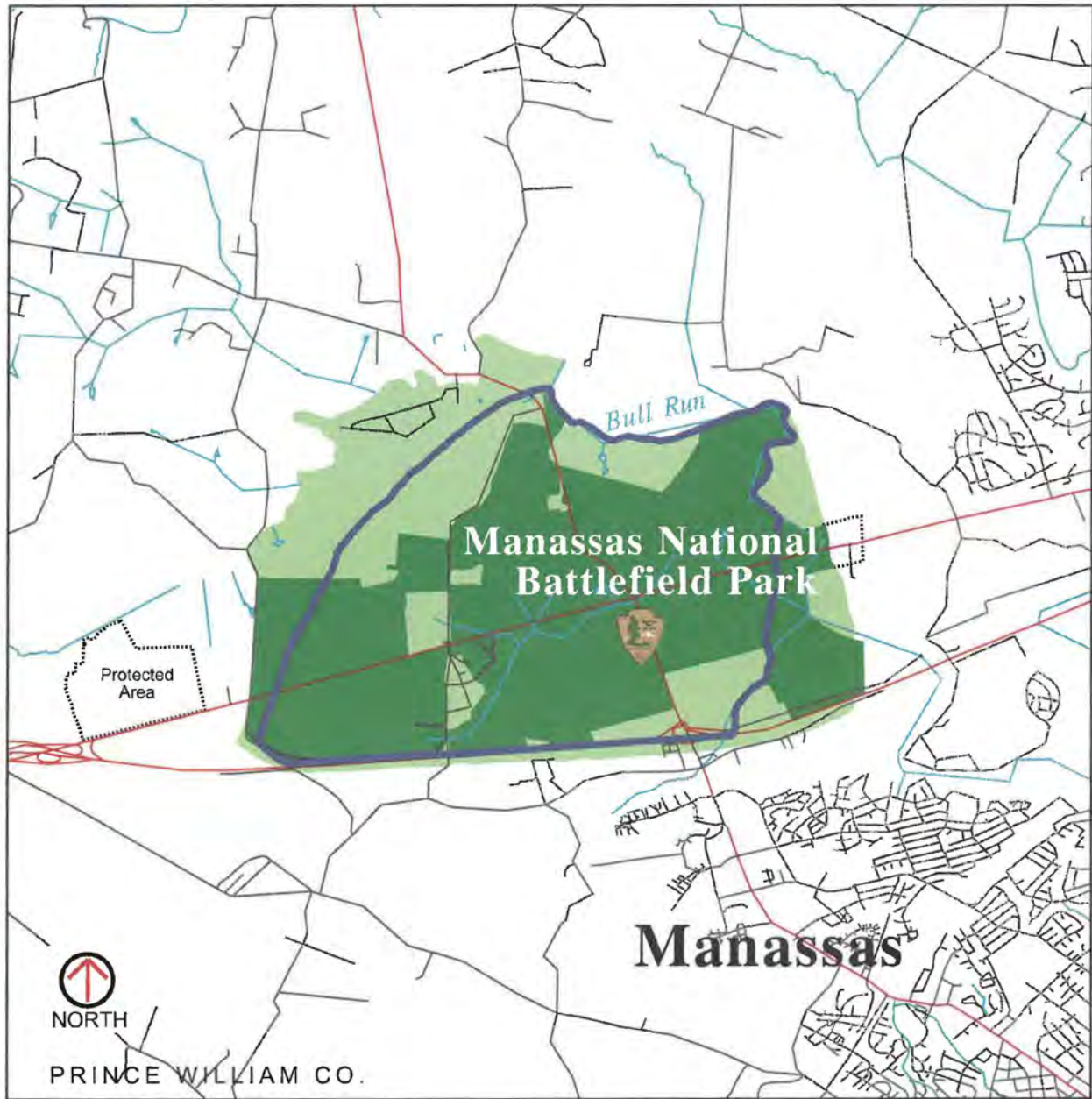
On August 29-30, 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee attempted to prevent Union Gen. John Pope from moving up the Potomac River to join Gen. George McClellan's larger force. Lee ordered Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to march toward Manassas, cut off Pope's line of communication, seize Federal weapons before moving into position, and wait for the Union army to attack. A poorly coordinated Union assault north of Manassas and timely Confederate reinforcement resulted in a Confederate victory. The defeat of the Federal army demoralized Union troops and put them on the defensive. The Confederates assumed the offensive and launched an invasion into Maryland in September.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1921** A local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans acquires several acres of the site and makes them accessible to the public as a park.
- 1930's** The Federal government purchases the veterans' land and additional lands, and develops the site as a recreation area.
- 1940** Congress officially designates the battlefield, a total of more than 1,600 acres, a National Battlefield Park.
- 1966** 4,522 acres are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1988** Congress enlarges the authorized boundaries of the park to include potentially 5,071 acres; a developer announces plans to build a 1.2 million square-foot shopping center on the battlefield, at Stuart's Hill, prompting local resident Annie Snyder to establish the Save the Battlefield Coalition; the organization gathers more than 80,000 petition signatures against the development and wins the support of several congressional leaders; the National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the site as one of the 11 most endangered places; Congress approves an expenditure of \$120 million to buy the threatened 588 acres.
- 1990** The purchase of 588 acres prompts the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** The Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, acquires 25 acres and donates them to the National Park Service (NPS).
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Second Manassas one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1995** The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** ABPP provides the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites with funds to develop a Second Manassas Campaign Driving Tour; the NPS opens a new visitor center.
- 1997** ABPP provides the Friends of Manassas National Battlefield Park with funds to develop a traveling display that will highlight the controversy surrounding the protection of Stuart's Hill and its role in the creation of ABPP in 1990.
- 1998** ABPP awards a grant to Partners in Parks and American Grassroots Unlimited that will fund intern positions to work on projects focusing on long-term preservation at several battlefields, including Second Manassas.

Today 4,356 acres of this 6,939-acre* site are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
 National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
 Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Second Manassas Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

White Oak Road Battlefield

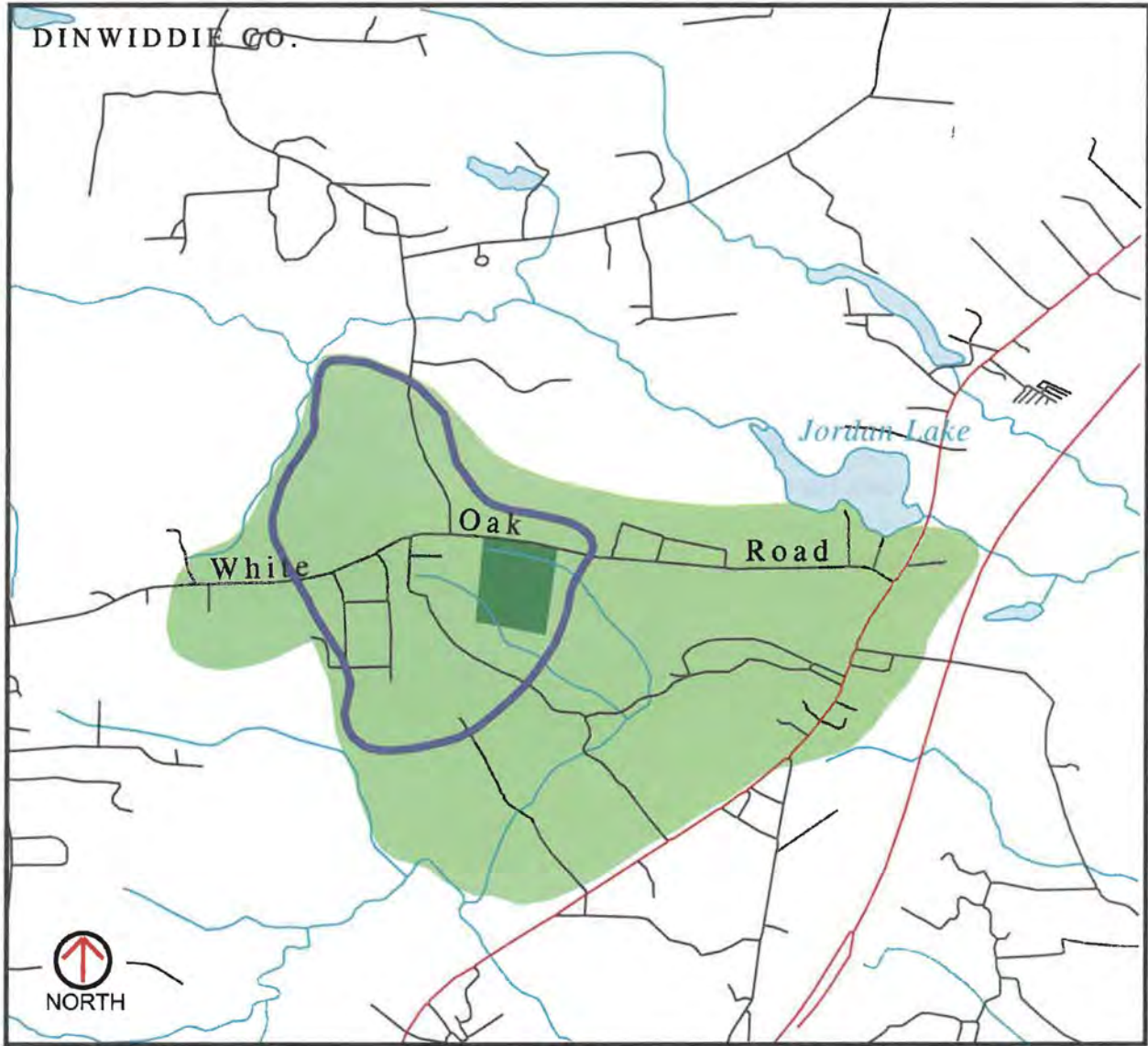
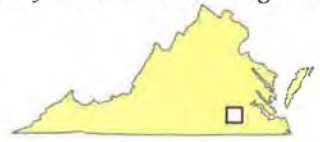
After nearly nine months of siege warfare in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began in late March 1865 what promised to be the final campaign of the war in Virginia. By striking west from Petersburg, Grant hoped to turn Confederate General Robert E. Lee's right flank and cut the South Side Railroad, one of the Confederate army's last supply lines. Lee shifted reinforcements to meet Grant's movement. On March 31, the Federal V Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, moved cautiously toward the Confederates entrenched along White Oak Road west of Burgess' Mill. A surprise assault, directed by General Lee himself, overwhelmed Warren's advance and drove it back in confusion. The Federals rallied, however, and counterattacked in the afternoon, in turn driving the Confederates back to their entrenchments and occupying White Oak Road. The Confederate attack at White Oak Road was the last offensive operation directed by General Lee. Stretched to the breaking point, Lee's defense of Petersburg collapsed at Five Forks on April 1 and all along the lines on April 2. Lee's army evacuated Petersburg and Richmond and retreated west. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House a week later.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1989-91** The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) acquires four small parcels, a total of 30 acres of the battlefield, at the intersection of Route 613 and Route 631 in Dinwiddie County.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates White Oak Road one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** The APCWS surveys the boundaries of unprotected battlefield land, a project made possible with funds provided by ABPP.
- 1995** Dinwiddie County begins working with the APCWS to develop an interpretation plan, and receives an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to plan and interpret the battlefield site.
- 1996** The Dinwiddie County Parks and Recreation Department and the 14th Virginia Infantry Reenactment Group begin working with the APCWS to install a parking area and walking trail on the protected area of the battlefield.
- 1998** The APCWS and Dinwiddie County Parks and Recreation Department use funds awarded through an ISTEA grant to open an interpretive trail and exhibits at the site.

Today 30 acres of this 4,551-acre* site are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998



White Oak Road Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor Battlefields

Gaines' Mill, Virginia

In March 1862, Union Maj. Gen. George G. McClellan began a four-month effort to capture Richmond, Virginia, the heavily fortified Confederate capital. McClellan's army came within 6 miles of the city after traveling up the James River before Confederate defenders, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, halted the Union approach. This confrontation ignited the Seven Days Battles and the beginning of the end of the Union's Peninsula Campaign. The Confederates attacked the Union's V Corps at Gaines' Mill on June 27. Although the Federal troops withstood the initial assaults, the Confederates found a gap in their line and succeeded in driving them from their position. The Confederates won the battle, giving Lee his first major victory of the war.

Cold Harbor, Virginia

Moving inexorably toward the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army arrived at Cold Harbor on May 31, 1864. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee once again interposed his army between the Federals and Richmond. The Confederates dug in and awaited Grant's attack. It came on June 3. The massive frontal assaults against the strongly entrenched lines failed and sacrificed 7,000 Union soldiers in thirty minutes. After this loss Grant changed his tactics, and with them, the course of the war in the East. Maneuver and direct assault gave way to siege tactics at Petersburg, Virginia.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1866** Congress authorizes and establishes a 1.4-acre national cemetery at Cold Harbor.
- 1920's** The Battlefield Park Corporation, a local preservation group, acquires 572 acres of battlefield land surrounding Richmond, Virginia—including 208 acres of the Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor battlefields—and donates them to the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- 1936** Congress passes legislation authorizing the Richmond National Battlefield Park (RNBP); the National Park Service (NPS) receives a donation of 572 acres—including the 208 acres at Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor—from the Commonwealth of Virginia; the NPS acquires 2 acres including the Garthright house, a Civil War-era home located within both battlefields.
- 1966** The 760-acre RNBP is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; Hanover County acquires 50 acres within both battlefields.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor two of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; ABPP provides Hanover County with funds to develop an interpretation plan and hold public meetings to discuss battlefield preservation at Cold Harbor.
- 1994** ABPP provides the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) with funds to document battlefields surrounding Richmond; ABPP provides the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities-Douglas Southall Freeman Branch with funds to develop an alternative development plan for the area surrounding Cold Harbor; ABPP provides Hanover County with funds to improve access and interpretation for the Garthright House.
- 1995** The 1.4-acre Cold Harbor National Cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the Freeman Branch acquires 103 acres at the Woody Farm (located within both battlefields) and plans to protect them; The Civil War Trust adds both sites to their Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The NPS completes a General Management Plan for RNBP that identifies 2,024 acres at Gaines Mill and 793 acres at Cold Harbor for future protection; ABPP provides Hanover County with funds to amend their overall comprehensive plan and include additional protection for the battlefield; the Freeman Branch acquires 42 acres near Bethesda Church.

Today approximately 403.4 acres are protected within the 18,408-acre* area of these two battlefields.

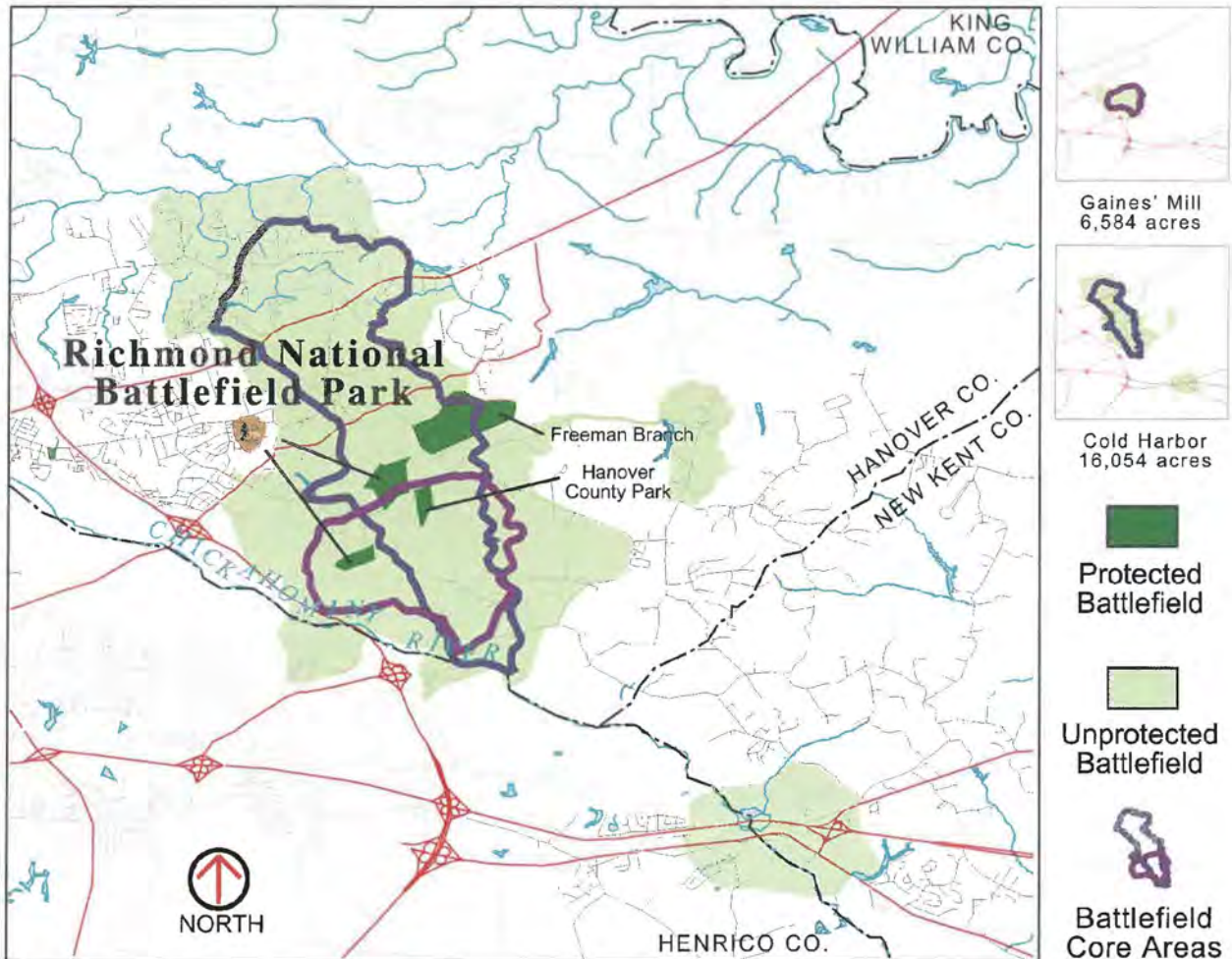
** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefields defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



Individual Battlefield Areas as determined by the 1993 CWSAC Report

	Core Area	Battlefield Area
Cold Harbor	6,285 acres	16,054 acres
Gaines' Mill	2,939 acres	6,584 acres

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefields defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Cold Harbor Battlefield and Gaines Mill Battlefield, Virginia

Virginia

Chaffin's Farm and New Market Heights/Glendale/ Malvern Hill/Second Deep Bottom Battlefields

Glendale and Malvern Hill, Virginia

Union Maj. Gen. George G. McClellan's four-month advance on Richmond, Virginia, had reached the outskirts of the heavily fortified Confederate capital by June 1862. On June 26, Confederate General Robert E. Lee counterattacked at Beaver Dam Creek and began pressing McClellan's army away from Richmond and south towards the James River and the cover of Union gunboats. On June 30, after five days of continuous fighting, Lee's divisions intercepted the retreating Federals at Glendale crossroads. Fierce assaults routed many Federal units, but reinforcements arrived in time to drive back the Confederates and preserve the Federal line of retreat. McClellan concentrated his forces on Malvern Hill, where they were attacked by the Confederates. The Federal successfully held their position, defeated the Confederates, and continued their orderly withdrawal. General Lee had come close to his goal of destroying McClellan's army during its retreat from Richmond. Disappointed by the failure to take the Confederate capital, President Lincoln termed the campaign a "half defeat" and recalled the Federal army to Washington, DC. Lee had successfully prevented Federal occupation of Richmond, and no other Union army would come this close to the Confederate capital until Gen. Ulysses S. Grant occupied the city on April 3, 1865.

2nd Deep Bottom and Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights

On June 15, 1864, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began a nine-month campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, in an attempt to capture the Confederate capital and end the war. Grant's strategy was to attack Richmond with part of his army, draw off Confederate defenders from Petersburg, and then attack the weakened Petersburg defenses. In August, Grant ordered Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to cross the James River at Deep Bottom, south of the Confederate capital, and threaten Richmond. Grant hoped this action would prevent Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee from sending additional detachments to Petersburg. On August 13, Union troops (including a recently organized brigade of U.S. Colored Troops) began their march toward Deep Bottom and the Confederates defending Richmond from behind entrenchments. Beginning on August 14, Union troops attacked the Confederate line for six days but failed to gain any significant ground. Hancock withdrew from the battle on August 20. Federal soldiers of the Army of the James did breach Richmond's outer defenses on September 29, 1864, taking New Market Heights and Fort Harrison. Lee directed desperate counterattacks from his Chaffin's Farm headquarters on September 30 but could not dislodge the Union defenders. Fourteen black soldiers of the United States Colored Troops were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during the battle. Although Lee's Confederates stopped any further attempt on Richmond, Grant continued his offensive on October 1-2 and gained much ground during fighting at Peebles' Farm. A siege over Petersburg and Richmond continued for seven violent months until Confederate lines were stretched to the breaking point. Petersburg and Richmond fell to the Union army on April 3, 1865.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

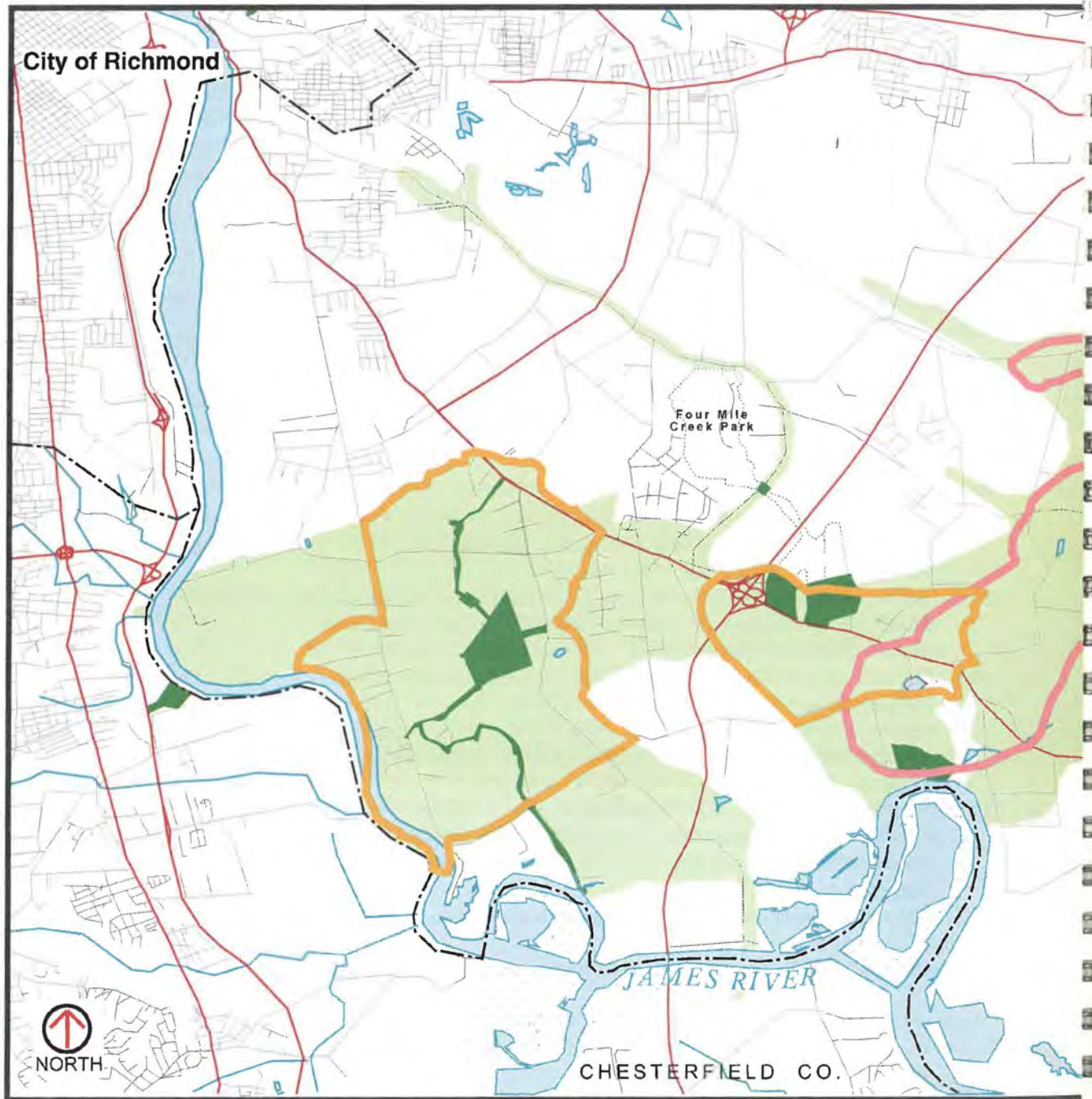
- 1866 Congress establishes a 6.5-acre national cemetery at Glendale and a 1.73-acre national cemetery on the Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights battlefield at Fort Harrison.
- 1920's The Battlefield Park Corporation, a local preservation group, acquires 572 acres of battlefield land surrounding Richmond, Virginia—including 130 within the Glendale and Malvern Hill battlefields* and 313 acres at Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights battlefield—and donates them to the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- 1936 Congress passes legislation authorizing the Richmond National Battlefield Park; the National Park Service (NPS) receives a donation of 572 acres of battlefield land surrounding Richmond from the Commonwealth of Virginia (443 acres are included in the Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, Glendale, and Malvern Hill battlefields).
- 1966 The 760-acre Richmond National Military Park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1969 733 acres of Malvern Hill are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990's Henrico County acquires 50 acres at Second Deep Bottom and plans to develop the site as a park, and plans to develop 111 acres within the battlefield's study area as part of the proposed Four Mile Creek Park.
- 1990 The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1992 The NPS receives a donation of 1.5 acres within the Glendale and Malvern Hill battlefields.
- 1993 The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates the Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, Glendale, Second Deep Bottom, and Malvern Hill battlefields four of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) acquires an option to purchase more than 700 acres at Glendale and Malvern Hill.
- 1994 ABPP provides the APCWS with funds to document battlefields surrounding Richmond and to complete a Malvern Hill scene restoration plan; the APCWS finances a down payment on 518 acres at Glendale and Malvern Hill; ABPP provides the APCWS with funds to interpret both Malvern Hill and Glendale.
- 1995 The NPS completes a General Management Plan that identifies 253 acres at Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights and Second Deep Bottom, 884 acres at Glendale, and 1,147 acres at Malvern Hill for future preservation; the APCWS finances a down payment on 211 acres at Glendale and Malvern Hill; The Civil War Trust adds Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Second Deep Bottom to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996 The CWT awards the APCWS a grant, made possible through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, to complete its 518-acre acquisition at Glendale and Malvern Hill; ABPP provides the APCWS with funds to develop a Peninsula Campaign Driving Tour; Fort Harrison and Glendale National Cemeteries are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1997 The APCWS completes its 211-acre acquisition at Glendale.

Today a total of 1,342 acres are protected within the 29,851-acre area of these four sites.**

* Protected land is associated with a battlefield if it is within the battlefield's study area as defined by the 1993 CWSAC report.

** This acreage represents the combined study areas of the battlefields, as defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 CWSAC Report.

Civil War Battlefields surrounding Richmond, Virginia



Chaffin's Farm and New Market Heights, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Deep Bottom Battlefields



Chaffin's Farm/
New Market Heights:
11,831 acres



2nd Deep Bottom:
8,182 acres



Glendale:
7,871 acres



Malvern Hill:
6,204 acres

 **Unprotected
Battlefield**

 **Protected
Battlefield**

 **Battlefield Core
Areas**

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Virginia

Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Courthouse and Wilderness Battlefield

Chancellorsville, Virginia

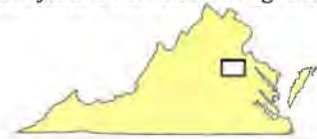
During the winter of 1862-1863, the Federal Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia faced each other across Virginia's Rappahannock River north of Richmond. In the spring of 1863, the Federal commander, Gen. Joseph Hooker, broke the stalemate by moving his army northwest along the river and into the rear of the Confederate army. On May 1, Confederate commander Gen. Robert E. Lee countered by sending troops to meet the Federals near the crossroads of Chancellorsville. Noting weakness on the Union right, Lee ordered Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to out-flank the Federal line. Jackson's command, screened by dense woodland, marched past the front of the Union line and arrived in position on the afternoon of May 2. Jackson immediately attacked and completely surprised and routed the Union right. The attack was a success, but Jackson was mortally wounded in the waning twilight. Fighting continued for two days until Hooker withdrew his troops from the field. Many historians consider this battle to be Lee's greatest victory, but it was a victory marred by the loss of the irreplaceable Jackson.

Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia

Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began a campaign to destroy Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army and take Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital, in early May 1864. Lee's army intercepted Grant's at the Wilderness, an area about 50 miles north of Richmond and covered with rough and tangled woodland. The ensuing fight marked the first time the two renowned commanders faced each other in battle. On May 5-6, both sides attacked and retreated throughout the battle, and the reserves of both Union and Confederate armies were engaged. Union casualties totaled nearly 18,000, and the Confederate toll estimated 10,800. Despite his losses, Grant attempted to out-flank Lee and continue his advance toward Richmond, a tactic he would use repeatedly throughout the campaign. Lee countered Grant's maneuver and met him again at Spotsylvania Courthouse on May 10. This crossroads town was the site of an important intersection on the Richmond Road, an significant line of communication between Lee's army and the Confederate capital. Lee raced Grant to Spotsylvania Courthouse, arrived first, and hastily entrenched. Grant tried to break through the Confederate line but Lee's skillful maneuvering of reserve troops enabled the Confederate troops to hold their ground. After two weeks of intense fighting, Grant was forced to attempt a flanking maneuver once again and seek an alternate route to Richmond.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1927-33** Congress establishes a memorial to four Civil War battles: Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse; the War Department acquires lines of earthworks, installs roads for touring the sites, and acquires additional land before transferring the site to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933.
- 1933-Present** The NPS continues to acquire additional battlefield land.
- 1983** The 101-acre Spotsylvania Courthouse Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, acquires 135 acres at Wilderness and donates them to the NPS.
- 1991** The Conservation Fund acquires 2.5 acres at Chancellorsville.
- 1991-93** In three separate transactions, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund, acquires 394.22 acres at Chancellorsville and donates them to Spotsylvania County, which then donates a scenic easement on the land to the NPS.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Courthouse, and Wilderness three of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country.
- 1994** ABPP provides Spotsylvania County with funds to incorporate the battlefield as a historic resource into the County Comprehensive Plan, and funds to develop a computerized database of the battlefields including historic maps, troop movements, modern tax parcels, and environmentally sensitive areas; the Conservation Fund acquires 83 additional acres at Chancellorsville.



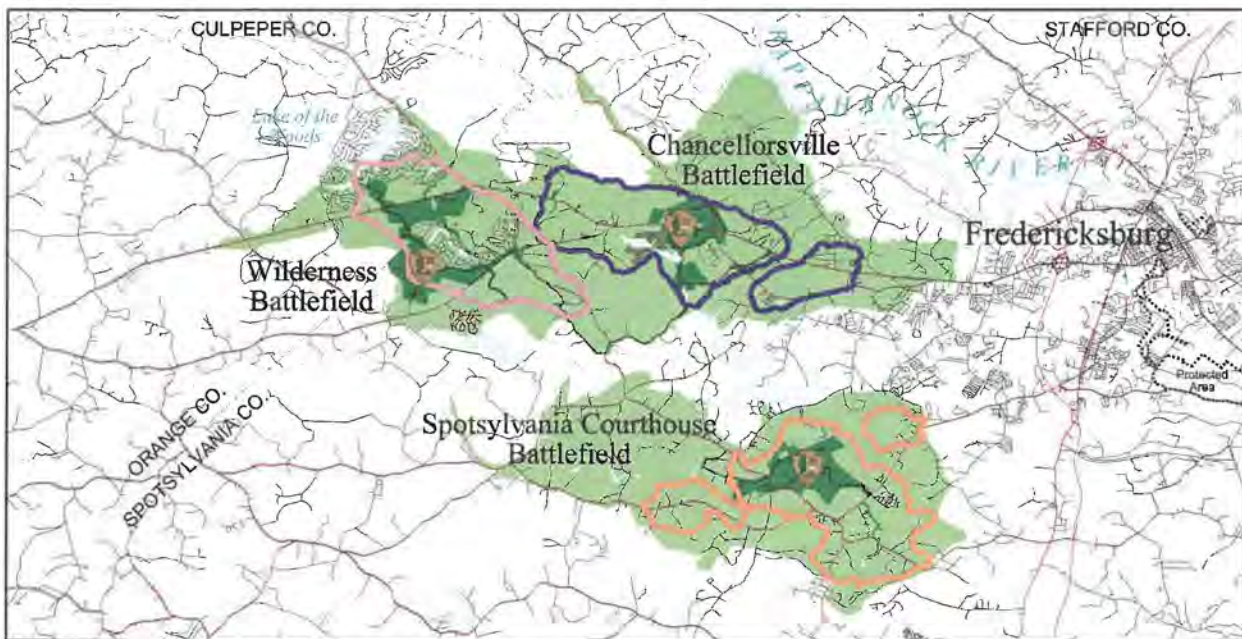
- 1995** Local preservationists and county planners mitigate the development of a McDonalds at the intersection of Route 3 and Route 20, within the Spotsylvania Courthouse and Wilderness battlefields; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Courthouse and Wilderness to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** ABPP provides Spotsylvania County with funds to develop architectural guidelines for the area surrounding Spotsylvania Courthouse; ABPP provides The CWT with funds to begin building community support and consensus for preservation efforts at Wilderness; the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (ACPWS) acquires easements on 12.5 acres at Chancellorsville.
- 1997** Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield receives an ABPP grant to fabricate three interpretive wayside exhibits for Gen. U. S. Grant's headquarters during the Battle of the Wilderness.
- 1998** The National Trust for Historic Preservation lists the Chancellorsville Battlefield one of the 11 most endangered places.

Today 1,844.5 acres of the 21,874*-acre Chancellorsville battlefield are protected.
Today 1,464 acres of the 20,482-acre* Spotsylvania Courthouse battlefield are protected.
Today 2,253 acres of the 13,181-acre* Wilderness battlefield are protected.

Individual Battlefield Areas as determined by the 1993 CWSAC Report

	Core Area	Battlefield Area
Chancellorsville	7,517 acres	21,874 acres
Spotsylvania Courthouse	7,756 acres	20,482 acres
Wilderness	6,599 acres	13,181 acres

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
 National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
 Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

Unprotected Battlefield **Protected Battlefield** **Battlefield Core Areas**

Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Courthouse and Wilderness Battlefields, Virginia

West Virginia

Harpers Ferry Battlefield

In early September 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee invaded Maryland in an attempt to win a major battle on Northern soil, threaten Northern cities, and lure Federal troops from Virginia. Learning that the garrison at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), the site of a Federal arsenal, had not retreated after his incursion into Maryland, Lee decided to surround the force and capture it. He divided his army into three columns, sending one commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to take Harpers Ferry. On the night of September 12, Jackson surrounded Union troops stationed in the town. His strategic position on the ridge tops surrounding Harpers Ferry left the Federal forces there no option but to surrender. This allowed the Confederates to continue their invasion while maintaining its essential supply and communication link with the Shenandoah Valley. After Union troops moved north to end Lee's invasion, the divided Confederate army regrouped south of Sharpsburg, Maryland. Jackson's troops rejoined Lee just in time for one of the war's great turning points, the Battle of Antietam.

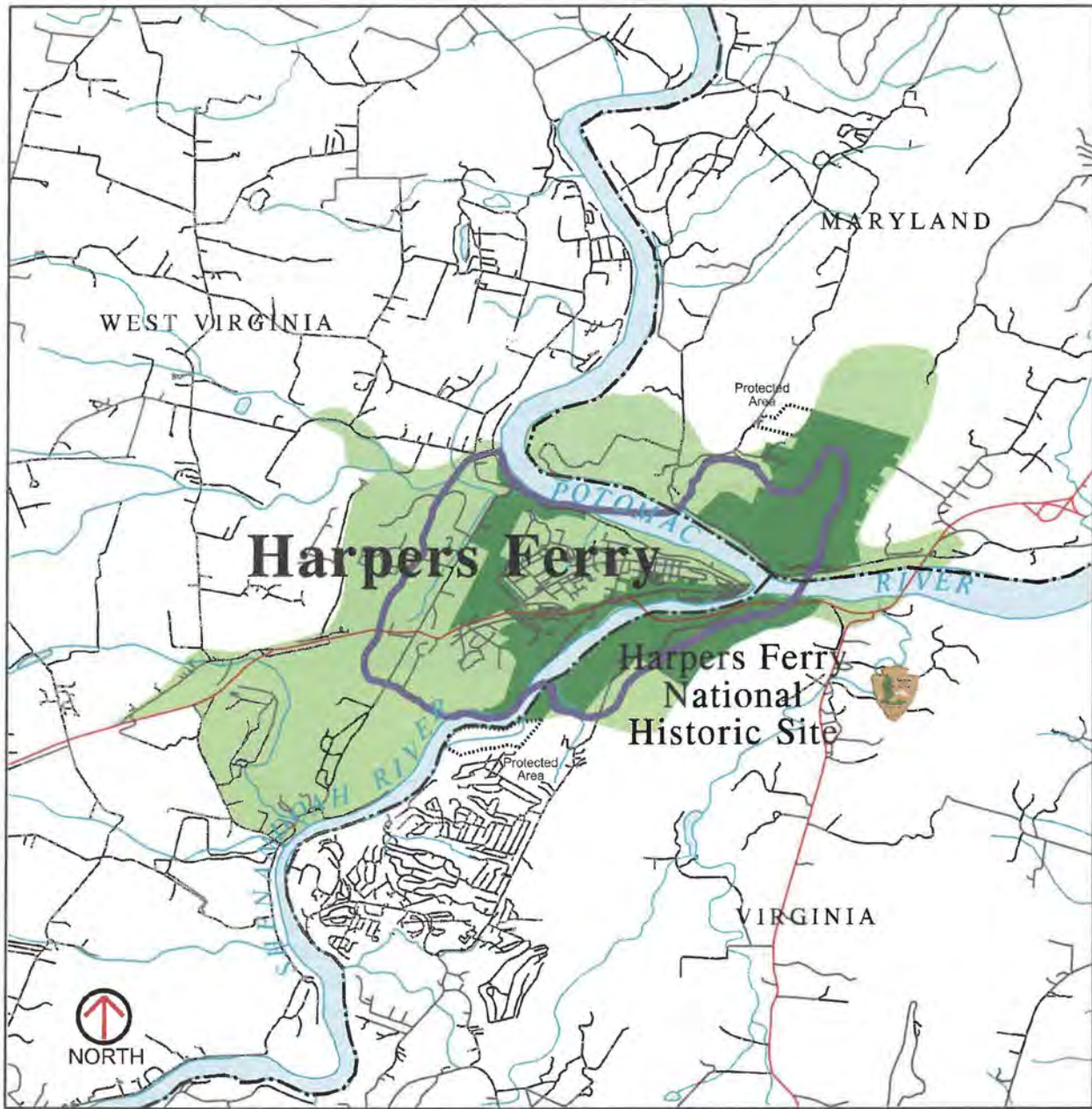
Preservation activity since the Civil War

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1944 | Congress authorizes the Harpers Ferry National Monument to commemorate historic events that occurred at or near Harpers Ferry. |
| 1953-59 | The National Park Service (NPS) acquires 478 acres in West Virginia, including 420 acres donated by the State of West Virginia. |
| 1960-69 | The NPS acquires 796 acres including a 763-acre donation by the State of Maryland; Congress designates the site a National Historical Park; the park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. |
| 1970-79 | The NPS acquires 435 acres in West Virginia. |
| 1980-89 | The NPS acquires 426 acres, including 370 acres in Virginia; Congress appropriates funds for a Special Boundary Study to examine issues concerning lands adjacent to the park; two public workshops are conducted, and three newsletters produced, identifying significant historic and scenic properties adjacent to the park (Prominent in the study are lands associated with the 1862 Siege of Harpers Ferry by Confederate forces led by General Stonewall Jackson.) |
| 1990 | The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War Battlefields. |
| 1990-97 | In 1991 a local resident donates 23 acres in West Virginia to the NPS, and in 1993 the Conservation Fund and The Civil War Trust (CWT) donate 23 acres on Maryland Heights to NPS; in 1992 The CWT acquires 56 acres near School House Ridge with funds received through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, and seeks to donate the land to the park; a Maryland resident donates a scenic easement to the NPS which is administered by the park. |
| 1994 | ABPP provides the Maryland Historical Trust with funds to survey Civil War resources on Maryland Heights. |
| 1995 | The CWT adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail. |

Today, 2,723 acres* of this 7,199-acre site are protected.**

** 2184 acres in the park plus 116 acres administered by Appalachian Trail plus 320 acres administered by USFWS plus 7 acres owned by Jefferson County plus 40 acres in easement plus 56 acres owned by The CWT.*

***This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998



Harpers Ferry Battlefield, West Virginia

West Virginia

Rich Mountain Battlefield

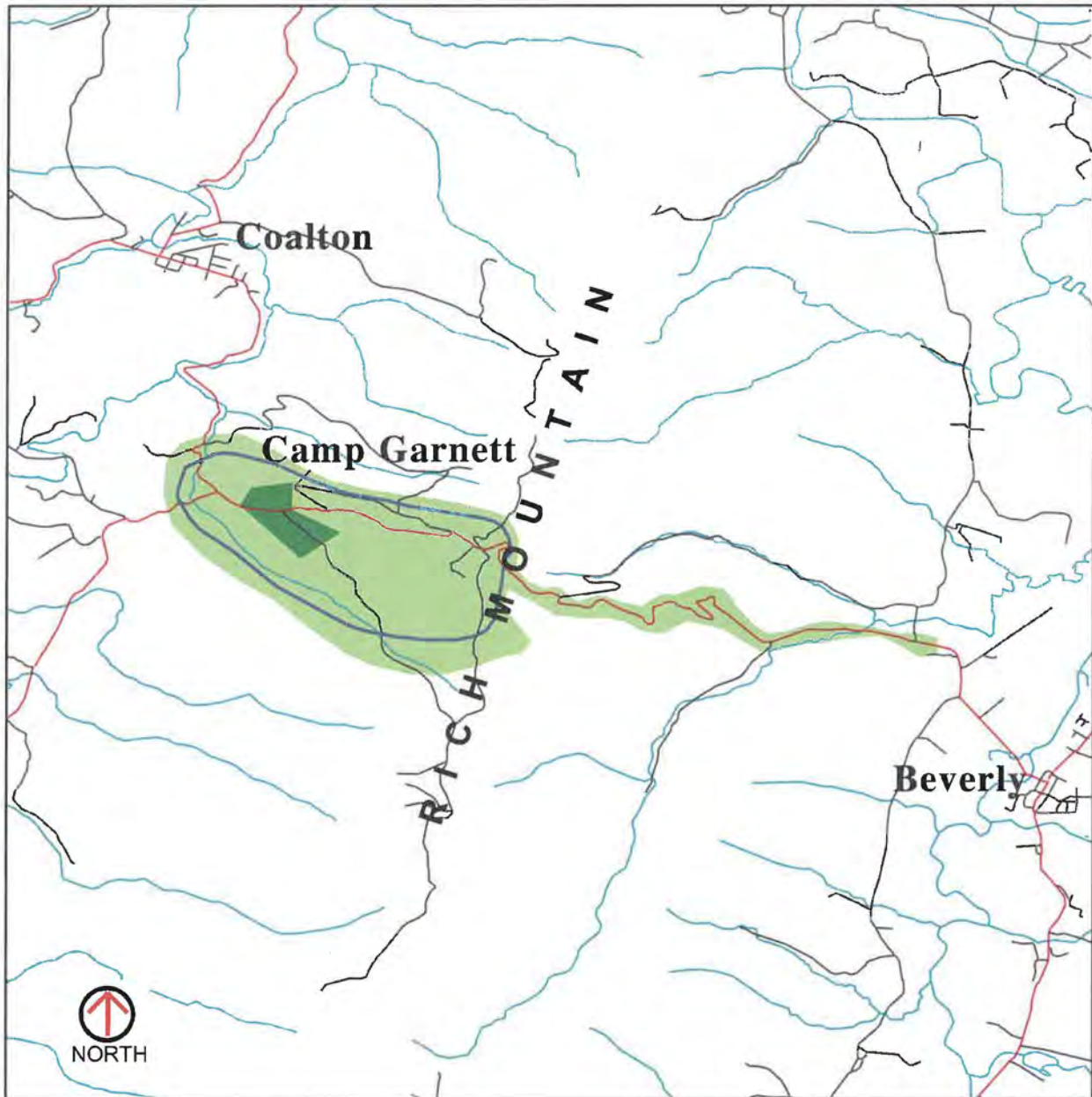
On July 11, 1861, Union troops under the command of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan routed the Confederates holding the pass over Rich Mountain near Beverly, Virginia (now West Virginia). This battle was one of the earliest engagements of the Civil War. Both the Confederacy and the Union hoped to gain control of northwestern Virginia where many residents opposed secession from the Union. This battle gave the Union control over much of the region and allowed the counties in this area to form the government that later established the state of West Virginia. McClellan's victory greatly enhanced his military reputation. In less than two weeks, the shocking defeat of the Union army at First Manassas (First Bull Run), Virginia, on July 21, 1861, prompted President Lincoln to appoint McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell.

Preservation activity since the Civil War

- 1981** A local group places a historical marker on the crest of Rich Mountain.
- 1990** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.
- 1991** The Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation (RMBF) is established.
- 1992** 215 acres of the site are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; RMBF secures an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to fund the acquisition of 332 acres; The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) acquires 40 acres.
- 1993** The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission designates Rich Mountain one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country; the National Forest Service begins to dedicate limited staff-time and guidance for battlefield preservation efforts after RMBF approaches them at a community meeting; the Forest Service, RMBF, and the Randolph County Development Authority develop a concept plan for the battlefield.
- 1994** 346 acres are acquired for the park through a partnership among RMBF, the Conservation Fund, the State of West Virginia, and the Benedum Foundation; RMBF submits a National Historic Landmarks nomination to the National Park Service.
- 1995** ABPP provides RMBF with funds to develop local support for the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Corridor Coalition, a group concerned with the preservation of historic resources along the turnpike including Rich Mountain; The Civil War Trust (CWT) adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1996** The CWT, using funds received through the sale of Civil War Commemorative coins, the Conservation Fund, and RMBF acquire 14 acres; due to the threat of strip mining on the site, The CWT acquires the mineral rights to 57.5 acres and appraises a 12-acre tract, being considered for future acquisition, with funds received through the sale of Civil War Commemorative coins; ABPP provides funds for RMBF to continue developing plans for the preservation and interpretation of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, and to develop educational resources for the battlefield; the West Virginia Division of Culture and History begins an archeological survey of the battlefield.
- 1997** The National Historic Landmark nomination for the site remains under consideration; RMBF purchases and moves into their visitor center at the Bushrod Crawford Building, which was used as General McClellan's headquarters after the battle; RMBF receives an ABPP grant to fund an educational campaign focusing on interpretation and stabilization of resources, expanding existing interpretation, a multi-media computer presentation, and systematic monitoring of endangered battlefield resources.

Today 443.5 acres of this 1,626-acre* battlefield are protected.

** This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.*



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs
Heritage Preservation Services - May 1998

- Unprotected Battlefield
- Protected Battlefield
- Battlefield Core

Rich Mountain Battlefield, West Virginia

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

APPENDICES

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Appendix 2


List of acreage for each battlefield's study and core area, as delineated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report and calculated by the National Park Service's Cultural Geographic Information Systems Facility.

State	CWSAC #	Battlefield Name	Core Acres	Study Acres
AL	AL003	Mobile Bay	10,112.86	25,733.25
AR	AR005	Prairie Grove	4,681.22	16,111.60
GA	GA004	Chickamauga	8,567.73	26,107.63
GA	GA005	Ringgold Gap	585.26	1,904.77
GA	GA015	Kennesaw Mountain	5,683.43	12,823.46
GA	GA023	Allatoona Pass	528.52	1,297.38
KY	KY006	Mill Springs	532.16	2,016.35
KY	KY009	Perryville	3,382.93	10,213.76
LA	LA010	Port Hudson	1,394.25	5,505.19
MD	MD002	South Mountain	12,220.00	25,110.00
MD	MD003	Antietam	4,131.14	7,562.38
MD	MD007	Monocacy	2,686.52	6,770.05
MO	MO021	Fort Davidson	93.09	1,054.43
MO	MO029	Newtonia	220.43	1,008.70
MS	MS003	Chickasaw Bayou	10,577.80	15,972.37
MS	MS006	Port Gibson	3,394.28	6,508.86
MS	MS007	Raymond	1,742.47	4,023.00
MS	MS011	Vicksburg	8,709.68	12,268.22
MS	MS014	Brices Cross Roads	1,484.15	2,084.84
MS	MS016	Corinth	8,063.44	19,584.22
NC	NC020	Bentonville	5,694.75	28,463.71
NM	NM002	Glorieta Pass	1,569.08	3,276.26
OK	OK007	Honey Springs	3,855.70	4,726.35
PA	PA002	Gettysburg	5,800.62	11,581.78
SC	SC002	Secessionville	287.00	2,918.00
TN	TN002	Fort Donelson	2,982.46	3,129.64
TN	TN024	Chattanooga	7,955.69	25,429.29
TN	TN035	Spring Hill	2,248.95	6,660.55
VA	VA017	Gaines' Mill	2,938.93	6,584.45
VA	VA020	Glendale	2,717.37	7,871.91
VA	VA021	Malvern Hill	1,110.42	6,204.32
VA	VA026	Second Manassas	4,929.16	6,936.56
VA	VA032	Chancellorsville	7,517.11	21,874.32
VA	VA035	Brandy Station	5,342.54	13,925.24
VA	VA040	Bristoe Station	3,438.44	5,581.00
VA	VA044	Mine Run	2,837.29	15,519.07
VA	VA046	Wilderness	6,599.48	13,181.34
VA	VA048	Spotsylvania Courthouse	7,756.39	20,482.20
VA	VA055	North Anna	7,227.76	14,028.13
VA	VA062	Cold Harbor	6,284.65	16,054.55
VA	VA071	Second Deep Bottom	3,810.22	8,182.54
VA	VA075	Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights	6,527.09	11,831.45
VA	VA079	Boydton Plank Road	376.06	2,715.91
VA	VA087	White Oak Road	3,081.27	4,551.00
VA	VA089	Petersburg	3,477.69	9,423.38
VA	VA101	First Kernstown	1,554.00	4,030.00
VA	VA120	Fisher's Hill	2,750.88	9,777.72
VA	VA122	Cedar Creek	6,273.13	15,741.14
WV	WV003	Rich Mountain	961.29	1,626.66
WV	WV010	Harper's Ferry	3,019.56	7,199.42

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Back Cover

Top: Rolling Hill Housing development near Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

NPS photo by Eric Long.

Middle: Col. Gowan Monument at Petersburg Battlefield surrounded by commercial development along Crater Road.

NPS photo.

Bottom: New bridge under construction in the McLemore Cove area near Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

NPS photo by Eric Long.

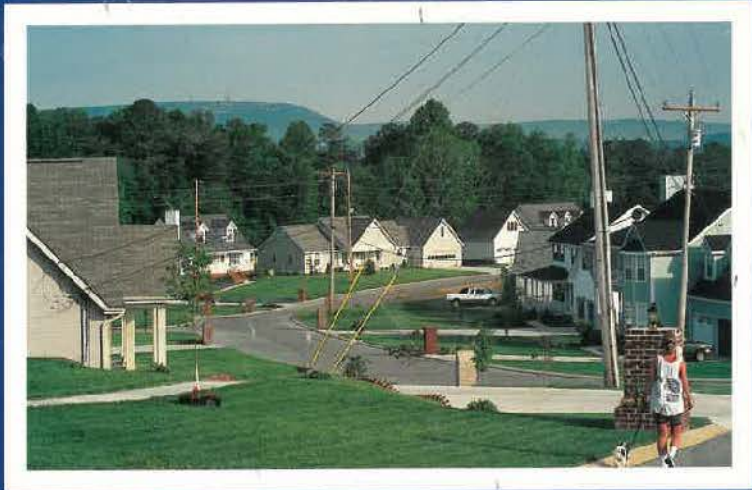


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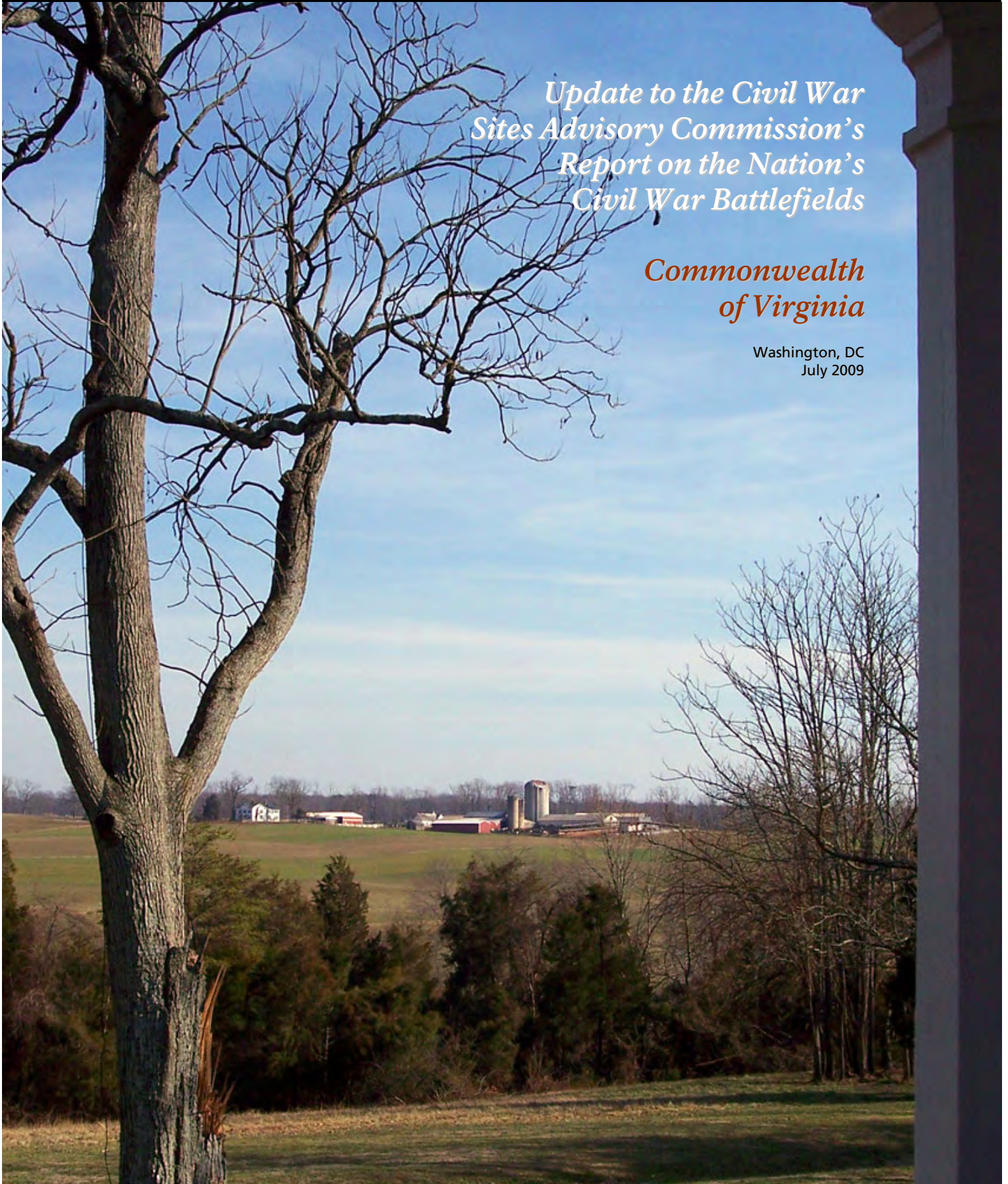
**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



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

*Commonwealth
of Virginia*

Washington, DC
July 2009



Cover: View of a local farm from the front porch of Ellwood, a historic structure on the Wilderness battlefield. Commercial development of privately owned battlefield land is a serious threat to the historic landscape, which is only partially protected by the National Park Service. Photo by Tanya Gossett, 2006.

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

Commonwealth of Virginia

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

Washington, DC
July 2009

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*.

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Warren Heritage Society; John Quarstein, Virginia War Memorial Museum; Jeff Randolph, Bull Run Regional Park; Anne L. Reeder, Saylor's Creek Battlefield Park; Kate Rudacille and Rick Stevens, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority; John Rutherford, Fairfax County Park Authority; Patrick Schroeder, Appomattox Court House National Historic Park; Sue Sheer, Auburn Battlefield Land Owner; Pam Sheets, Shenandoah County; Camilla B. Shover and Judy L. Sokolowski, Stafford County; Greg Starbuck, Historic Sandusky Foundation; George E. Tabb Jr., Ball's Bluff Battlefield Regional Park; Michael Taylor, Hampton Roads Naval Museum; Charlie "Bill" Totten, Town of Saltville; Bob Whisonant, Radford University; and Paul Ziluca, Citizens Committee for the Civil War Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville.

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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 Virginia 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 Virginia (1861-1862)

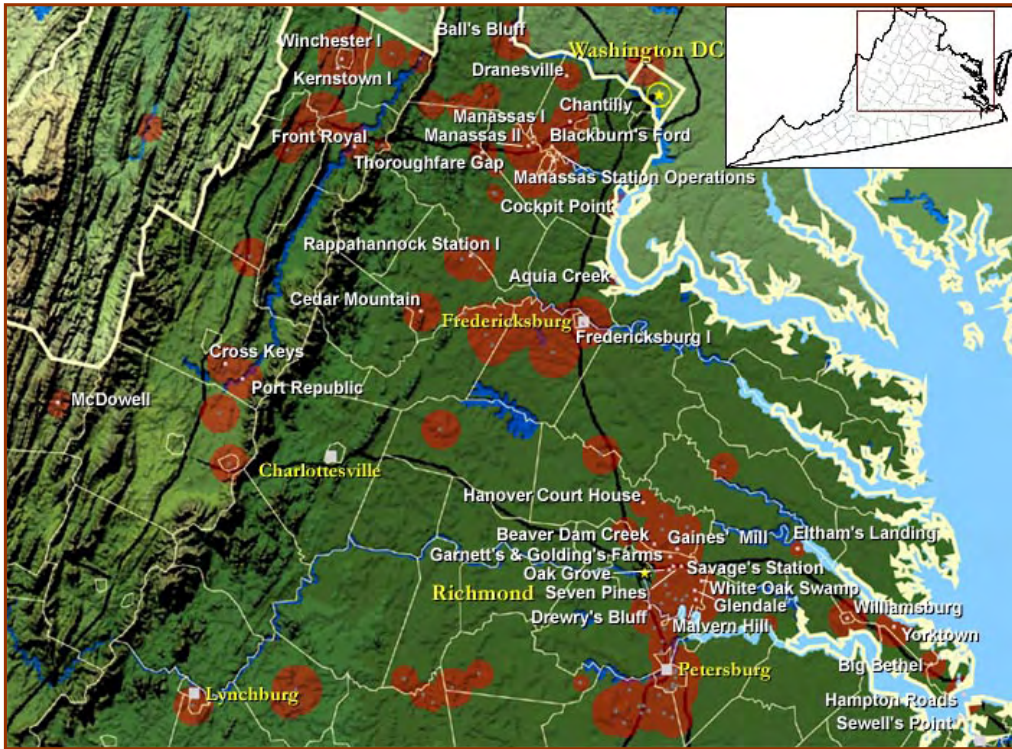


Figure 2. CWSAC Battlefields in Virginia (1863)

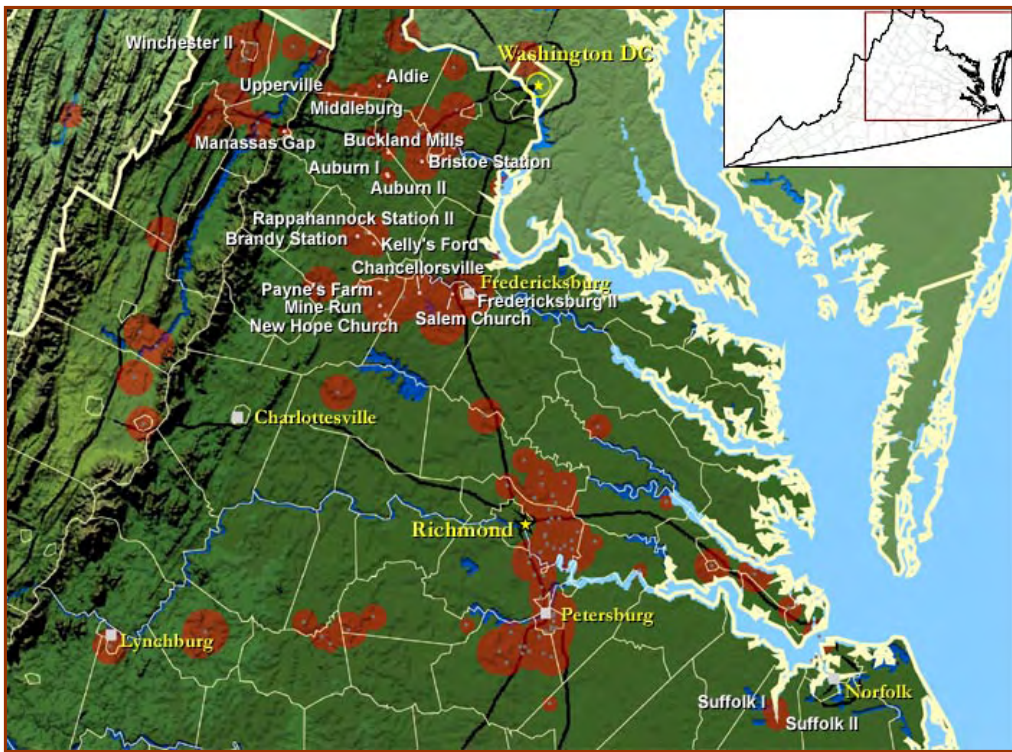


Figure 3. CWSAC Battlefields in Virginia (1864)

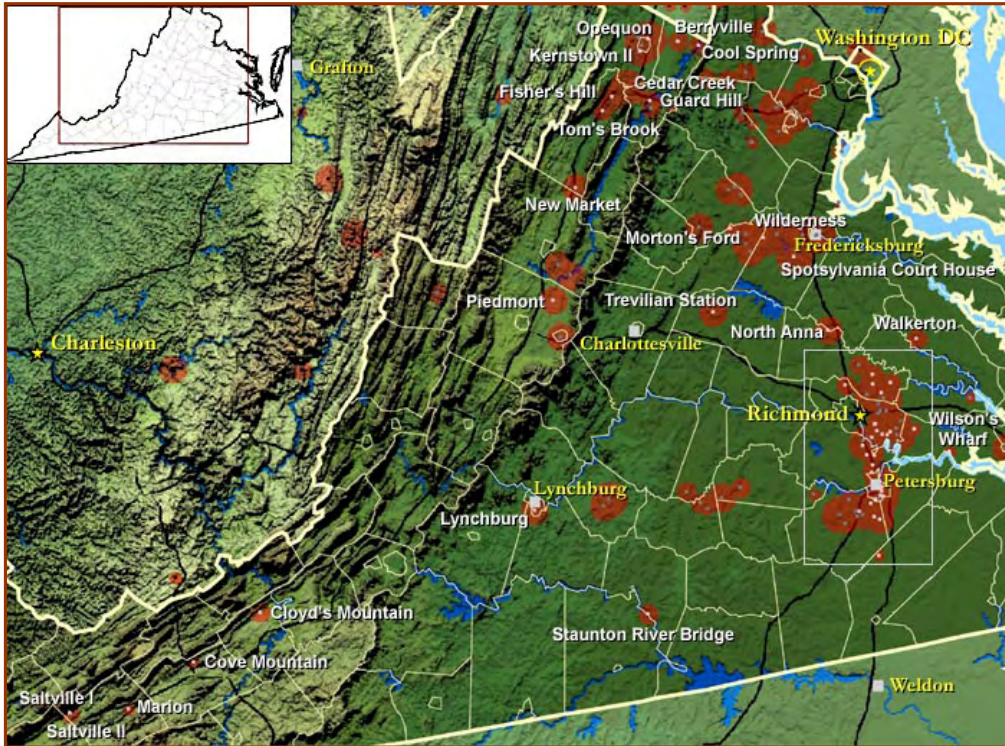
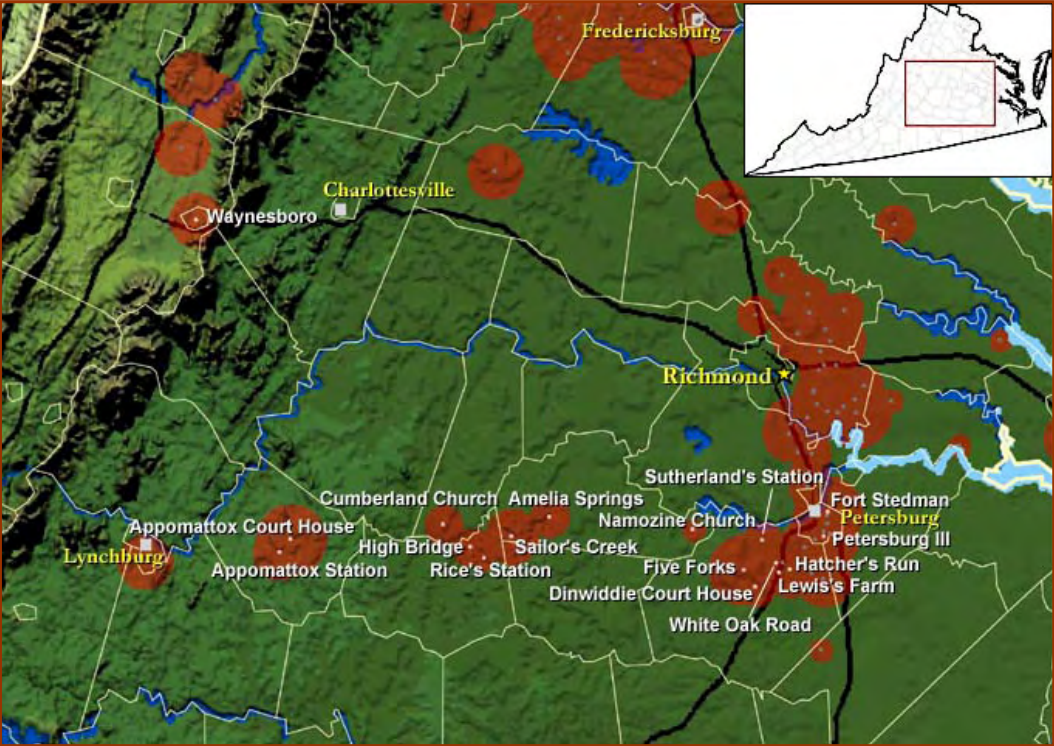


Figure 4. CWSAC Battlefields Around Richmond and Petersburg (1864)



Figure 5. CWSAC Battlefields in Virginia (1865)



Synopsis

There are 122 CWSAC battlefields in the Commonwealth of Virginia.¹ Historically, these battlefields encompassed one million acres.² Today, about 576,000.00 acres of these landscapes survive. These 576,000.00 acres retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.³ At present, about 74,000 acres, or 13 percent, are permanently protected by governments and private nonprofit organizations. The remaining lands are at risk of being lost.

There have been numerous notable successes in Virginia since 1993. More than 1,000 acres have been protected at each of 5 battlefields—**Trevelian Station, Cedar Creek, Brandy Station, McDowell, and Mine Run**. At least 100 additional acres have been protected at each of 40 other battlefields.⁴ There have also been prominent losses. Despite coordinated efforts to minimize damage to the battlefield, residential and commercial development along State Route 3 in Spotsylvania County has eaten away nearly half of the historic landscape of the **Chancellorsville** battlefield. In Loudoun County, which has seen explosive growth since 1993, only 18 percent of Virginia’s share of the **Ball’s Bluff** battlefield survives.⁵ The battlefields of **Dinwiddie Court House, Fort Stedman, Kernstown I, Rice’s Station, Swift Creek, and Ware Bottom Church** represented good opportunities for land preservation in 1993. Today, only a few important places on those battlefields have escaped development. The need for long-range preservation planning and public-private efforts to protect battlefields in the Commonwealth, especially where development pressure is building in rural and semi-rural areas, cannot be overstated.

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; 20 of them were in Virginia. 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 29 more Virginia 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.” Thirty-two were in Virginia. Finally, the CWSAC named 41 Civil War battlefields in Virginia as “fragmented.” The CWSAC explained, “While some lost battlefields are truly obliterated, important remnants of others still exist....” Although these sites “to varying

¹ The CWSAC *Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields* listed 123 battlefields in Virginia. Upon review of the histories of the battles, the ABPP has combined **White Oak Swamp** (VA020a) and **Glendale** (VA020b) into a single entry: the overall count is one battlefield fewer, but both engagement areas are included.

² Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the 122 battlefields in Virginia represent 1,024,270.83 acres. The Study Areas for the battles of **Aquia Creek, Ball’s Bluff, and Cockpit Point** include an additional 10,691.94 acres of land and water in the State of Maryland. The Study Areas for the battles of **Harpers Ferry** and **Summit Point**, West Virginia, which will be discussed in the update for that state, also encompassed some 3,700 acres in Loudoun County and Clarke County, Virginia.

³ Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the 122 battlefields in Virginia represent 576,312.18 acres.

⁴ The 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.

⁵ By comparison, almost 100 percent of the land in the **Ball’s Bluff** Study Area that lies in Montgomery County, Maryland, survives.

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

Final DRAFT - Commonwealth of Virginia

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.”⁶

Despite recent efforts to protect large portions of their landscapes, 10 of Virginia’s first tier battlefields remain highly threatened: **Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Boydton Plank Road, Cedar Creek, Deep Bottom II, Gaines’ Mill, Malvern Hill, White Oak Road, White Oak Swamp/Glendale, and Wilderness**. At eight other battlefields to which the CWSAC gave top priority in 1993, some additional land has been protected, but development has taken a toll as well. Historic land has been lost at **Chaffin’s Farm/New Market Heights, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Fisher’s Hill, Kernstown I, Second Manassas, Petersburg III, and Spotsylvania Courthouse**. Their degraded overall condition makes them less urgent priorities today compared with more pristine battlefields confronting similar development threats. At **Mine Run** and **North Anna**, development pressures are relatively slower than predicted in 1993. Large portions of their historic landscapes remain to be preserved.

Table 1. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – First Tier		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
I Critical Need 20 Battlefields	Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	Dinwiddie
	Brandy Station (VA035)	Culpeper, Fauquier
	Bristoe Station (VA040)	Prince William
	Cedar Creek (VA122)	Frederick, Shenandoah, Warren
	Chaffin’s Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	Henrico
	Chancellorsville (VA032)	Spotsylvania
	Cold Harbor (VA062)	Hanover, Henrico
	Deep Bottom II (VA071)	Henrico
	Fisher’s Hill (VA120)	Shenandoah
	Gaines’ Mill (VA017)	Hanover, Henrico
	Kernstown I (VA101)	Frederick
	Malvern Hill (VA021)	Henrico
	Manassas II (VA026)	Prince William, Fairfax
	Mine Run (VA044)	Orange
	North Anna (VA055)	Hanover
	Petersburg III (VA089)	Dinwiddie, Petersburg
	Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	Spotsylvania
	White Oak Road (VA087)	Dinwiddie
	White Oak Swamp/Glendale (VA020)	Henrico
	Wilderness (VA046)	Spotsylvania, Orange

Of the CWSAC’s second tier battlefields in Virginia, five—**Cross Keys, Cumberland Church, Hampton Roads, Port Republic, and Ream’s Station II**—face imminent threats today and require immediate action to protect surviving landscapes and resources. The historic landscapes of four others—**Rice’s Station, Suffolk II, Swift Creek, and Ware Bottom Church**—are now fragmented; the opportunity for comprehensive preservation is past. The other 21 battlefields remain good opportunities for comprehensive preservation within the next 3 to 10 years.

⁶ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1993, 22- 23.

Table 2. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Second Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible 29 Battlefields	Aquia Creek (VA002)	Stafford; Charles County, Maryland
	Berryville (VA118)	Clarke
	Buckland Mills (VA042)	Fauquier, Prince William
	Cedar Mountain (VA022)	Culpeper
	Cool Spring (VA114)	Clarke
	Cross Keys (VA105)	Rockingham
	Cumberland Church (VA094)	Prince Edward, Cumberland
	Deep Bottom I (VA069)	Henrico
	Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	Dinwiddie
	Hampton Roads (VA008)	Hampton
	Hatcher's Run (VA083)	Dinwiddie
	Haw's Shop (VA058)	Hanover
	Lewis's Farm (VA085)	Dinwiddie
	Peebles' Farm (VA074)	Dinwiddie
	Piedmont (VA111)	Augusta
	Port Republic (VA106)	Rockingham
	Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	Chesterfield
	Rappahannock Station I (VA023)	Culpeper, Fauquier
	Ream's Station II (VA073)	Dinwiddie
	Rice's Station (VA092)	Prince Edward
	Sailor's Creek (VA093)	Amelia, Nottaway, Prince Edward
	Saltville I (VA076)	Smyth
	Saltville II (VA082)	Smyth, Washington
	Suffolk II (VA031)	Suffolk
	Sutherland's Station (VA090)	Dinwiddie
	Swift Creek (VA050)	Chesterfield
	Tom's Brook (VA121)	Shenandoah
	Trevilian Station (VA099)	Louisa
	Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	Chesterfield

The ABPP’s review of third tier battlefields in Virginia produced mixed results. Preservation concerns at **Ball’s Bluff, Cloyd’s Mountain, Cockpit Point, Kelly’s Ford, Sappony Church, Williamsburg, and Yorktown** remain similar to those of 1993. However, after reviewing battle histories, the ABPP found that many other battlefields from this category include more terrain and cultural resources than previously identified. As a result, landscape conditions had to be re-assessed, and threats associated with those larger landscapes were identified. The ABPP believes that 23 battlefields should be viewed as higher priorities for preservation. Most of these battlefields are threatened by residential and commercial development, and currently present opportunities for large-scale landscape preservation. For example, **Amelia Springs** and **Namozine Church** in Amelia County, part of the growing Metropolitan Richmond Statistical Area (2000 Census), are unprotected (save one acre), remarkably unchanged, and susceptible to development pressures. Two battlefields from this list, the **Crater** and **Fort Stedman**, are now small islands of protected land amid a sea of suburban structures and roads. No further preservation opportunities exist at these two battlefields.

The ABPP’s research and recent assessments have also redefined many severely fragmented and “lost” battlefields in the fourth tier of CWSAC priorities. Of 24 battlefields considered low priorities in 1993, the ABPP found that some or most historic features do survive. Among those with good integrity but high threats are **New Market, Rappahannock**

Station II, Sewell's Point, and Suffolk I. Almost all of these battlefields continue to erode under accelerating development pressure. Protection efforts at these battlefields quickly need to target remaining parcels of historical significance. Three of the “found” battlefields—**Saint Mary's Church**, **Walkerton**, and **Wilson's Wharf**—have good integrity and low threats, allowing time for extensive landscape protection.

Table 3. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Third Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
III Additional Protection Needed 32 Battlefields	Aldie (VA036)	Loudoun, Fauquier
	Amelia Springs (VA091)	Amelia
	Appomattox (VA097)	Appomattox
	Auburn I (VA039)	Fauquier
	Auburn II (VA041)	Fauquier
	Ball's Bluff (VA006)	Loudoun; Montgomery County, Maryland
	Brick House Point/ Eltham's Landing (VA011)	New Kent, King William
	Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	Pulaski
	Cockpit Point (VA100)	Prince William; Charles County, Maryland
	Cove Mountain (VA109)	Wythe
	Crater (VA070)	Petersburg
	Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	Chesterfield
	Five Forks (VA088)	Dinwiddie
	Fort Stedman (VA084)	Petersburg
	Hanover Court House (VA013)	Hanover
	High Bridge (VA095)	Prince Edward, Cumberland
	Kelly's Ford (VA029)	Culpeper, Fauquier
	Manassas I (VA005)	Prince William, Fairfax
	Manassas Gap (VA108)	Warren, Fauquier
	McDowell (VA102)	Highland, Augusta
	Middleburg (VA037)	Loudoun, Fauquier
	Morton's Ford (VA045)	Orange, Culpeper
	Namozine Church (VA124)	Amelia
	Old Church (VA059)	Hanover
	Petersburg II (VA063)	Prince George, Petersburg
	Ream's Station I (VA068)	Dinwiddie
	Sappony Church (VA067)	Sussex
	Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	Halifax, Charlotte
	Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	Prince William, Fauquier
	Upperville (VA038)	Loudoun, Fauquier
	Williamsburg (VA010)	York, Williamsburg
	Yorktown (VA009)	York, Newport News

The ABPP confirmed that 17 battlefields in Virginia 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 most cases, only previously protected areas of these fields endure. These battlefields provide opportunities for commemoration, but few opportunities for cultural resource preservation beyond what has already been saved and maintained.

Table 4. CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993 – Fourth Tier

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
IV Fragmented/ Destroyed 41 Battlefields	Rappahannock Station II (VA043)	Fauquier, Culpeper
	Appomattox Station (VA096)	Appomattox
	Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	Hanover, Henrico
	Big Bethel (VA003)	York, Hampton
	Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	Prince William, Fairfax
	Chantilly (VA027)	Fairfax
	Chester Station (VA051)	Chesterfield
	Darbytown and New Market Roads (VA077)	Henrico
	Darbytown and New Market Roads (VA078)	Henrico
	Darbytown and Williamsburg Roads (VA080)	Henrico
	Dranesville (VA007)	Fairfax
	Fredericksburg I (VA028)	Fredericksburg, Stafford, Spotsylvania
	Fredericksburg II (VA034)	Fredericksburg, Stafford, Spotsylvania
	Front Royal (VA103)	Warren
	Garnett's and Golding's Farms (VA018)	Henrico
	Globe Tavern (VA072)	Dinwiddie, Petersburg
	Guard Hill (VA117)	Warren
	Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	Dinwiddie, Petersburg
	Kernstown II (VA116)	Frederick
	Lynchburg (VA064)	Lynchburg
	Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	Prince William, Fairfax
	Marion (VA081)	Smyth
	New Market (VA110)	Shenandoah, Rockingham
	Oak Grove (VA015)	Henrico
	Opequon/Third Winchester (VA119)	Frederick, Clark, Winchester
	Petersburg I (VA098)	Petersburg
	Proctor's Creek (VA053)	Chesterfield
	Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	Frederick
	Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	Charles City
	Salem Church (VA033)	Spotsylvania, Stafford
	Savage's Station (VA019)	Henrico
	Seven Pines (VA014)	Henrico, Hanover
	Sewell's Point (VA001)	Norfolk
	Suffolk I (VA030)	Suffolk
	Totopotomoy Creek (VA057)	Hanover
	Walkerton (VA125)	King and Queen
	Waynesboro (VA123)	Augusta
	Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	Charles City
	Winchester I (VA104)	Frederick, Winchester
	Winchester II (VA107)	Frederick, Winchester
	Yellow Tavern (VA052)	Henrico, Hanover

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

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 Virginia battlefields from September 2005 through October 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 (see Figure 6 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.⁷ 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). At all 122 battlefields in Virginia, 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.

⁷ 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.⁸ 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.**⁹ 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 6: 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.”¹⁰ 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 was 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 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 for each battlefield.)¹¹

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

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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 Act¹² and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.¹³ 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.

Thirty-one Virginia battlefields are already listed in the National Register or are designated National Historic Landmarks (see Table 7). At most of these battlefields, the ABPP recommends a PotNR boundary that is 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).



Figure 7: New construction can spoil a battlefield’s historic setting and disrupt the visitor’s sense of place. At **Bristoe Station**, Centex Homes worked with Prince William County and preservationists to minimize physical and visual impacts to the battlefield. The developer also donated 133 acres to the Civil War Preservation Trust for permanent protection. Photo by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

¹² 16 USC 470f.

¹³ 42 USC 4331- 4332.

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 Virginia, representatives of 33 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 Virginia's Civil War battlefields.

Summary of Conditions of Virginia’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 Virginia over the same ground—examples include First and Second Manassas, First and Second Kernstown, First and Second Fredericksburg, and many of the engagements around Richmond, Petersburg, and Winchester—the total number of Civil War battlefield acres in Virginia is lower than a simple summation of the Table 5 data would indicate. Calculating for the overlapping areas of the battlefields, there are 1,011,141.91 total Study Area acres, 473,566.76 total Core Area acres, and 576,312.18 total acres that are likely eligible for listing in the National Register.

Table 5. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Aldie (VA036)	3,865.83	846.54	3,854.52
Amelia Springs (VA091)	4,825.29	687.37	4,825.29
Appomattox Court House (VA097)	5,356.25	2,107.18	3,282.59
Appomattox Station (VA096)	4,016.59	290.96	130.11
Aquia Creek (VA002)*	1,140.18	1,594.14	1,069.56
Auburn I (VA039)	2,265.26	501.24	2,228.11
Auburn II (VA041)	4,403.24	1,584.58	4,403.24
Ball's Bluff (VA006)*	5,782.94	2,620.64	1,072.29
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	14,908.23	2,687.25	4,184.59
Berryville (VA118)	7,018.01	1,880.94	6,206.78
Big Bethel (VA003)	121,468.07	684.04	N/A
Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	1,975.38	863.56	482.27
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	8,222.69	1,157.50	6,069.85
Brandy Station (VA035)	19,324.00	7,632.00	18,986.00
Bristoe Station (VA040)	5,722.04	3,438.42	3,299.95

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Buckland Mills (VA042)	10,375.40	2,333.41	6,527.11
Cedar Creek (VA122)	13,995.28	6,252.02	12,091.95
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	9,812.46	3,225.71	9,583.97
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	19,216.16	7,744.14	10,201.56
Chancellorsville (VA032)	41,489.06	8,991.21	21,099.80
Chantilly (VA027)	1,557.86	366.34	N/A
Chester Station (VA051)	3,752.90	1,071.34	1,183.00
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	1,906.80	369.30	503.49
Cockpit Point (VA100)*	197.05	78.08	142.91
Cold Harbor (VA062)	37,422.75	11,518.37	29,416.87
Cool Spring (VA114)	6,187.00	1,960.81	5,726.77
Cove Mountain (VA109)	2,876.45	1,049.77	2,285.81
Crater (VA070)	1,352.00	222.21	627.56
Cross Keys (VA105)	4,498.12	2,152.88	4,498.12
Cumberland Church (VA094)	2,557.94	511.84	2,557.94
Darbytown & New Market Roads (VA077)	9,401.34	2,423.62	4,824.00
Darbytown Road (VA078)	6,860.23	1,969.05	3,703.48
Deep Bottom I (VA069)	14,941.31	5,675.70	13,990.28
Deep Bottom II (VA071)	16,171.88	87,875.32	16,171.88
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	6,359.75	2,388.77	4,636.78
Dranesville (VA007)	1,272.24	742.89	N/A
Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	564.83	258.34	550.95
Eltham's Landing (Brickhouse Point) (VA011)	9,717.40	2,924.83	8,749.47
Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road (VA080)	10,997.88	3,704.22	5,609.19
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	10,248.76	2,750.95	9,703.13
Five Forks (VA088)	5,688.00	1,272.01	5,688.00
Fort Stedman (VA084)	1,874.25	300.86	1,346.83
Fredericksburg I (VA028)	13,188.00	8,931.12	3,290.59
Fredericksburg II (VA034)	12,649.15	4,384.62	2,838.23
Front Royal (VA103)	6,030.48	944.34	N/A
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	11,545.33	3,331.36	7,641.40
Garnett's & Golding's Farms (VA018)	4,683.88	1,970.63	960.70
Globe Tavern (VA072)	4,508.13	1,897.93	1,208.74
Guard Hill (VA117)	2,341.19	1,043.53	863.00
Hampton Roads (VA008)	46,034.51	13,686.42	35,040.82
Hanover Court House (VA013)	7,746.83	2,078.07	6,813.70
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	11,886.79	1,185.79	9,481.02
Haw's Shop (VA058)	5,273.50	1,217.24	4,486.97
High Bridge (VA095)	3,760.45	562.89	3,368.89
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	6,391.64	1,820.20	1,512.66
Kelly's Ford (VA029)	3,755.50	1,894.52	3,547.00
Kernstown I (VA101)	4,485.72	1,553.87	2,036.36
Kernstown II (VA116)	7,542.29	2,296.17	2,564.12
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	1,017.34	316.68	487.17
Lynchburg (VA064)	8,122.42	2,793.58	N/A
Malvern Hill (VA021)	9,659.00	3,229.24	8,718.15
Manassas I (VA005)	18,052.10	2,390.08	8,067.50
Manassas II (VA026)	17,346.50	6,890.13	8,006.36
Manassas Gap (VA108)	5,225.05	1,745.57	4,674.29

Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	11,279.66	3,771.22	2,491.78
Marion (VA081)	1,969.20	356.48	228.84
McDowell (VA102)	7,441.30	2,258.22	7,441.30
Middleburg (VA037)	4,368.19	1,600.93	4,368.19
Mine Run (VA044)	16,769.00	4,076.00	14,837.75
Morton's Ford (VA045)	6,710.00	2,422.74	6,710.00
Namozine Church (VA124)	3,828.76	267.32	3,828.76
New Market (VA110)	5,928.92	2,260.69	5,411.82
North Anna (VA055)	16,506.26	8,352.33	13,767.99
Oak Grove (VA015)	5,881.98	2,539.47	N/A
Old Church (VA059)	2,116.40	699.96	1,952.41
Opequon (VA119)	13,688.50	5,288.90	4,262.52
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	5,222.80	1,845.26	3,352.90
Petersburg I (VA098)	9,441.52	426.50	2,563.30
Petersburg II (VA063)	15,511.16	2,380.47	2,434.44
Petersburg III (VA089)	20,528.02	3,477.64	12,656.17
Piedmont (VA111)	7,676.96	2,862.31	7,426.84
Port Republic (VA106)	5,445.90	2,144.74	5,390.58
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	3,297.00	71,683.61	1,473.41
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	12,684.76	4,995.77	5,090.69
Rappahannock Station I (VA023)	34,745.39	2,358.46	28,464.00
Rappahannock Station II (VA043)	11,808.74	3,876.00	11,531.00
Ream's Station I (VA068)	3,904.08	1,152.98	3,904.08
Ream's Station II (VA073)	6,773.20	2,627.89	6,773.20
Rice's Station (VA092)	1,854.74	193.68	610.03
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	2,393.97	1,175.08	565.27
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	5,809.27	1,524.74	5,809.27
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	11,080.26	3,931.03	10,430.63
Salem Church (VA033)	8,090.56	2,451.26	N/A
Saltville I (VA076)	3,561.17	1,334.78	2,267.82
Saltville II (VA082)	2,562.15	552.68	1,722.92
Sappony Church (VA067)	2,588.51	367.04	2,502.00
Savage's Station (VA019)	17,279.88	1,925.84	8,490.79
Seven Pines (VA014)	11,578.55	4,037.55	3,085.65
Sewell's Point (VA001)	11,568.96	1,781.39	9,878.91
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	22,509.68	8,958.91	14,200.00
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	4,326.50	562.18	3,849.00
Suffolk I (VA030)	1,476.26	346.63	1,118.06
Suffolk II (VA031)	40,210.29	3,582.23	15,974.26
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	1,905.90	351.17	684.00
Swift Creek (VA050)	7,000.90	772.85	3,669.80
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	3,872.19	825.78	3,488.62
Tom's Brook (VA121)	9,989.22	2,018.44	9,989.22
Totopotomoy Creek (VA057)	29,301.10	6,137.82	20,829.70
Trevilian Station (VA099)	13,186.01	4,361.23	13,071.03
Upperville (VA038)	14,586.90	4,042.60	14,586.90
Walkerton (VA125)	4,572.50	750.30	4,551.00
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	11,294.92	2,468.98	5,052.30
Waynesboro (VA123)	2,205.16	603.56	N/A

White Oak Road (VA087)	4,601.26	3,090.64	3,061.07
White Oak Swamp/Glendale (VA020)	16,497.36	5,231.68	11,969.83
Wilderness (VA046)	16,506.29	7,028.00	13,048.26
Williamsburg (VA010)	10,369.37	1,575.42	1,075.23
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	3,898.22	597.74	3,898.22
Winchester I (VA104)	5,153.50	1,760.28	N/A
Winchester II (VA107)	18,133.49	3,113.34	977.16
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	5,114.60	2,093.65	N/A
Yorktown (VA009)	63,960.79	5,905.90	17,734.22

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

Figure 8: The engagement at Harris Farm, part of the battle of Spotsylvania Court House,



was fought over this ground, now an estate-lot development. Photo by Tanya Gossett, 2006.

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield's *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, more than half of Virginia'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 (33)	Aldie, Amelia Springs, Appomattox Court House, Auburn I, Auburn II, Cove Mountain, Cumberland Church, Drewry's Bluff, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Deep Bottom I, Deep Bottom II, Eltham's Landing/Brickhouse Point, Five Forks, Haw's Shop, High Bridge, McDowell, Middleburg, Morton's Ford, Namozine Church, Old Church, Piedmont, Port Republic, Ream's Station I, Ream's Station II, Sailor's Creek, Saint Mary's Church, Staunton River Bridge, Trevilian Station, Upperville, Walkerton, White Oak Swamp/Glendale, Wilson's Wharf
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (38)	Aquia Creek, Berryville, Boydton Plank Road, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Buckland Mills, Cedar Creek, Cedar Mountain, Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, Cloyd's Mountain, Cold Harbor, Cool Spring, Crater, Dinwiddie Court House, Fisher's Hill, Gaines' Mill, Hampton Roads, Hanover Courthouse, Hatcher's Run, Kelly's Ford, Lewis's Farm, Manassas Gap, Mine Run, New Market, North Anna, Peebles' Farm, Rappahannock Station I, Rappahannock Station II, Sappony Church, Sewell's Point, Spotsylvania Court House, Suffolk I, Sutherland's Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Tom's Brook, White Oak Road, Wilderness, Yorktown
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (41)	Appomattox Station, Ball's Bluff, Beaver Dam Creek, Blackburn's Ford, Chancellorsville, Chester Station, Cockpit Point, Darbytown and New Market, Darbytown Road, Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road, Fort Stedman, Fredericksburg I, Fredericksburg II, Front Royal, Garnett's and Golding's Farm, Globe Tavern, Guard Hill, Jerusalem Plank Road, Kernstown I, Kernstown II, Manassas I, Manassas II, Manassas Station Operations, Marion, Opequon/Third Winchester, Petersburg II, Petersburg III, Port Walthall Junction, Proctor's Creek, Rice's Station, Rutherford's Farm, Saltville I, Saltville II, Savage's Station, Seven Pines, Suffolk II, Swift Creek, Totopotomy Creek/Bethesda Church, Ware Bottom Church, Williamsburg, Winchester II
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (10)	Big Bethel, Chantilly, Dranesville, Lynchburg, Oak Grove, Petersburg I, Salem Church, Waynesboro, Winchester I, Yellow Tavern

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 31 of Virginia's 122 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 80 battlefield landscapes probably retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing. Given the growth in Virginia 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 **Amelia Springs, McDowell, Morton's Ford, Namozine Church, Sailor's Creek, and Upperville.**

Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our nation. Federal, state, and local agencies use information from the 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 are also 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, 31 of Virginia's battlefields are designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), or are independently listed in the NRHP. Only seven have been designated or listed since the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's study of battlefields in the early 1990s: **Cedar Creek** (Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, 2002); **Cool Spring** (NRHP, 1997); **Manassas I** and **Manassas II** (NHRP boundary increase, 2006); **Petersburg III** (Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield Historic District NHL, 2006); **Thoroughfare Gap** (NHRP, 1999); and **Yorktown** (NHRP, 1995). The other 24 battlefields were designated or listed prior to the CWSAC study. Of the 91 battlefields not listed or designated, 80 potentially retain enough historic landscape to be eligible under the NRHP's current criteria for listing.

The boundaries of Virginia battlefields already designated or listed include more than 31,000 acres.¹⁶ The ABPP's assessments, however, indicate that a total of about 576,000 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

¹⁵ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park units (NPS), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and listings in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Congress creates national park units. 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 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, ABPP calculated that 31,278.00 acres among Virginia's 122 battlefields are currently listed in the National Register. Note also that some National Register lands may have lost integrity since they were listed.

are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of the existing NRHP, NHL or NPS boundary. As noted earlier, many Virginia 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
Aldie (VA036)		3,854.52	0.00	3,854.52
Amelia Springs (VA091)		4,825.29	0.00	4,825.29
Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	NPS	3,282.59	1,294.43	1,988.16
Appomattox Station (VA096)		130.11	0.00	130.11
Aquia Creek (VA002)*		1,069.56	0.00	1,069.56
Auburn I (VA039)		2,228.11	0.00	2,228.11
Auburn II (VA041)		4,403.24	0.00	4,403.24
Ball's Bluff (VA006)*	NHL	1,072.29	80.58	991.71
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	NPS	4,184.59	55.03	4,129.56
Berryville (VA118)		6,206.78	0.00	6,206.78
Big Bethel (VA003)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Blackburn's Ford (VA004)		482.27	0.00	482.27
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)		6,069.85	0.00	6,069.85
Brandy Station (VA035)		18,986.00	0.00	18,986.00
Bristoe Station (VA040)		3,299.95	0.00	3,299.95
Buckland Mills (VA042)		6,527.11	0.00	6,527.11
Cedar Creek (VA122)	NPS	12,091.95	8.00	12,083.95
Cedar Mountain (VA022)		9,583.97	0.00	9,583.97
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	NPS	10,201.56	321.00	9,880.56
Chancellorsville (VA032)	NPS	21,099.80	1,674.31	19,425.49
Chantilly (VA027)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Chester Station (VA051)		1,183.00	0.00	1,183.00
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)		503.49	0.00	503.49
Cockpit Point (VA100)*		142.91	0.00	142.91
Cold Harbor (VA062)	NPS	29,416.87	288.00	29,128.87
Cool Spring (VA114)	NRHP	5,726.77	3,965.97	1,760.80
Cove Mountain (VA109)		2,285.81	0.00	2,285.81
Crater (VA070)	NPS	627.56	405.33	222.23
Cross Keys (VA105)		4,498.12	0.00	4,498.12
Cumberland Church (VA094)		2,557.94	0.00	2,557.94
Darbytown and New Market (VA077)		4,824.00	0.00	4,824.00
Darbytown Road (VA078)		3,703.48	0.00	3,703.48
Deep Bottom I (VA069)		13,990.28	0.00	13,990.28
Deep Bottom II (VA071)		16,171.88	0.00	16,171.88
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)		4,636.78	0.00	4,636.78
Dranesville (VA007)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	NPS	550.95	42.00	508.95
Eltham's Landing (VA011)		8,749.47	0.00	8,749.47
Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road (VA080)		5,609.19	0.00	5,609.19

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Fisher's Hill (VA120)		9,703.13	0.00	9,703.13
Five Forks (VA088)	NPS	5,688.00	1,715.78	3,972.22
Fort Stedman (VA084)	NPS	1,346.83	1,093.04	253.79
Fredericksburg I (VA028)	NPS	3,290.59	1,439.87	1,850.72
Fredericksburg II (VA034)	NPS	2,838.23	1,440.87	1,397.36
Front Royal (VA103)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	NPS	7,641.40	225.52	7,415.88
Garnett's and Golding's Farm (VA018)		960.70	0.00	960.70
Globe Tavern (VA072)	NRHP	1,208.74	23.78	1,184.96
Guard Hill (VA117)		863.00	0.00	863.00
Hampton Roads (VA008)		35,040.82	0.00	35,040.82
Hanover Courthouse (VA013)		6,813.70	0.00	6,813.70
Hatcher's Run (VA083)		9,481.02	0.00	9,481.02
Haw's Shop (VA058)		4,486.97	0.00	4,486.97
High Bridge (VA095)		3,368.89	0.00	3,368.89
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)		1,512.66	0.00	1,512.66
Kelly's Ford (VA029)		3,547.00	0.00	3,547.00
Kernstown I (VA101)		2,036.36	0.00	2,036.36
Kernstown II (VA116)		2,564.12	0.00	2,564.12
Lewis's Farm (VA085)		487.17	0.00	487.17
Lynchburg (VA064)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Malvern Hill (VA021)	NPS	8,718.15	807.00	7,911.15
Manassas I (VA005)	NPS	8,067.50	4,705.60	3,361.90
Manassas II (VA026)	NPS	8,006.36	4,705.60	3,300.76
Manassas Gap (VA108)		4,674.29	0.00	4,674.29
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)		2,491.78	0.00	2,491.78
Marion (VA081)		228.84	0.00	228.84
McDowell (VA102)		7,441.30	0.00	7,441.30
Middleburg (VA037)		4,368.19	0.00	4,368.19
Mine Run (VA045)		14,837.75	0.00	14,837.75
Morton's Ford (045)		6,710.00	0.00	6,710.00
Namozine Church (VA124)		3,828.76	0.00	3,828.76
New Market (VA110)	NRHP	5,411.82	160.00	5,251.82
North Anna (VA055)		13,767.99	0.00	13,767.99
Oak Grove (VA015)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Old Church (VA059)		1,952.41	0.00	1,952.41
Opequon/Third Winchester (VA119)		4,262.52	0.00	4,262.52
Peebles' Farm (VA074)		3,352.90	0.00	3,352.90
Petersburg I (VA098)	NPS	2,563.30	57.85	2,505.45
Petersburg II (VA063)	NPS	2,434.44	1,443.48	990.96
Petersburg III (VA089)	NHL	12,656.17	551.11	12,105.06
Piedmont (VA111)		7,426.84	0.00	7,426.84
Port Republic (VA106)		5,390.58	0.00	5,390.58
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)		1,473.41	0.00	1,473.41
Proctor's Creek (VA053)		5,090.69	0.00	5,090.69
Rappahannock Station I (VA023)		28,464.00	0.00	28,464.00
Rappahannock Station II (VA043)		11,531.00	0.00	11,531.00
Ream's Station I (VA068)		3,904.08	0.00	3,904.08
Ream's Station II (VA073)		6,773.20	0.00	6,773.20

Rice's Station (VA092)		610.03	0.00	610.03
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)		565.27	0.00	565.27
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	NHL	5,809.27	985.29	4,823.98
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)		10,430.63	0.00	10,430.63
Salem Church (VA033)	NPS	N/A	212.16	0.00
Saltville I (VA082)		2,267.82	0.00	2,267.82
Saltville II (VA076)		1,722.92	0.00	1,722.92
Sappony Church (VA067)		2,502.00	0.00	2,502.00
Savage's Station (VA019)		8,490.79	0.00	8,490.79
Seven Pines (VA014)		3,085.65	0.00	3,085.65
Sewell's Point (VA001)		9,878.91	0.00	9,878.91
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	NPS	14,200.00	1,335.73	12,864.27
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)		3,849.00	0.00	3,849.00
Suffolk/Norfleet House (VA030)		1,118.06	0.00	1,118.06
Suffolk/Hill's Point (VA031)		15,974.26	0.00	15,974.26
Sutherland's Station (VA090)		684.00	0.00	684.00
Swift Creek (VA050)		3,669.80	0.00	3,669.80
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	NRHP	3,488.62	520.45	2,968.17
Tom's Brook (VA121)		9,989.22	0.00	9,989.22
Totopotomoy Creek/Bethesda Church (VA057)	NPS	20,829.70	124.40	20,705.30
Trevilian Station (VA099)		13,071.03	0.00	13,071.03
Upperville (VA038)		14,586.90	0.00	14,586.90
Walkerton (VA125)		4,551.00	0.00	4,551.00
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)		5,052.30	0.00	5,052.30
Waynesboro (VA0123)		N/A	0.00	0.00
White Oak Road (VA087)		3,061.07	0.00	3,061.07
White Oak Swamp/Glendale (VA020)	NPS	11,969.83	776.18	11,193.65
Wilderness (VA046)	NPS	13,048.26	2,773.94	10,274.32
Williamsburg (VA010)		1,075.23	0.00	1,075.23
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)		3,898.22	0.00	3,898.22
Winchester I (VA104)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Winchester II (VA107)		977.16	0.00	977.16
Yellow Tavern (VA052)		N/A	0.00	0.00
Yorktown (VA009)	NRHP	17,734.22	142.80	17,591.42

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

Stewardship

Virginia 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 Commonwealth.

At the Federal level, the National Park Service currently owns more than 54 percent of all protected battlefield land in Virginia. This land includes properties associated with parks created with the preservation and interpretation of Civil War history as their primary objectives – Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (1,411.14 acres); Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park (8.00 acres); Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (7,341.55 acres); Manassas National Battlefield Park (15,823.48 acres); Petersburg National Battlefield (4,293.32 acres); and Richmond National Battlefield Park (3,432.32 acres). In addition, this 54 percent also includes the 4,775.85 acres of the **Yorktown** Civil War battlefield landscape, protected within Colonial National Historical Park, and the 56.00 acres of **Cool Spring**, preserved as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Federal holdings in Virginia also include portions of **Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights** at the Fort Harrison National Cemetery, managed by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and portions of **McDowell** at George Washington National Forest, managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

With easement holdings on more than 20 percent of all the protected battlefield land in the Commonwealth, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation (VOF) is the preeminent state steward of battlefield landscapes in Virginia. VOF holds preservation easements on 37 of Virginia's 122 Civil War battlefields, accounting for 14,647.31 total protected acres. As an easement holder, VOF has successfully undertaken stewardship responsibilities that include periodic monitoring of battlefield conditions. This effort ensures that any changes made to easement properties will be compatible with preservation and interpretation priorities.

Coupled with VOF's efforts, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) also provides easement administration services to municipal governments, nonprofit organizations, and private parties that wish to establish perpetual protection for their historic resources. As the state historic preservation office, DHR holds easements on more than 2,400.00 acres of Virginia's historic battlefields.

The Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Conservation and Recreation protects 325.00 acres at **Sailor's Creek** and 340.00 acres at **Staunton River Bridge**. Other state agencies such as the Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Game and Fisheries, and the Virginia Military Institute also protect portions of historic battlefields located within their management areas.

Following the examples set by Federal and State government, municipalities throughout Virginia have also assumed leadership roles in on-going efforts to preserve historic battlefields. As Table 8 summarizes, county, city and town governments in all regions of the state have committed their resources to protecting battlefield landscapes within their communities, with the City of Newport News, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority,¹⁷ and Henrico County leading the way.

¹⁷ The Park Authority represents Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, the City of Alexandria, the City of Falls Church, and the City of Fairfax.

Table 8: Local Government Stewardship of Battlefield Land

Local Government	Battlefield(s) Owned by Local Government	Total Acres Protected
City of Newport News	Yorktown	7,600.00
Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority	Ball's Bluff, Manassas Station Operations, Blackburn's Ford	707.50
Henrico County	Chaffin's Farm, Deep Bottom I and II	657.00
Town of Saltville	Saltville I and II	309.50
Prince William County	Bristoe Station, Manassas Station Operations	260.30
Hanover County	Cold Harbor, Hanover Court House, North Anna	180.00
City of Petersburg	Jerusalem Plank, Petersburg I	156.47
Chesterfield County	Proctor's Creek, Ware Bottom Church	131.79
Fauquier County	Rappahannock Station I and II	53.50
Stafford County	Aquia Creek	32.20
City of Manassas	Manassas Station Operations	12.00
Fairfax County	Chantilly, Dranesville	9.80
Culpeper County	Kelly's Ford	8.75
City of Waynesboro	Waynesboro	1.00
Dinwiddie County	Dinwiddie Court House	1.00
Prince Edward County	Rice's Station	1.00

In addition to these federal, state, and local government efforts, nonprofit organizations have provided private support for battlefield preservation in Virginia. The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), which provides leadership to Civil War battlefield preservation efforts throughout the country, has been especially successful in Virginia. CWPT's fee simple ownership and easement holdings account for approximately nine percent of all protected battlefield land in Virginia. CWPT currently owns 6,527.12 acres of battlefield land in the state, and holds easements on an additional 39.72 acres.

Regional and local nonprofit organizations have also proven to be enthusiastic partners in Civil War battlefield preservation efforts, often working in collaboration with the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, or the Civil War Preservation Trust. The Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation (TSBF) is one of Virginia's greatest grass-root preservation success stories. TSBF, which formed in 1996, is dedicated to preserving lands associated with the June 1864 all-cavalry battle of **Trevilian Station**. To that end, the group has purchased an astonishing 1,798.88 acres.

In 1996, Congress established the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, a national heritage area.¹⁸ As required by the enabling legislation, a management entity for the District was created: the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation (SVBF). The SVBF works to protect ten historic battlefields: **Cedar Creek, Cross Keys, Fisher's Hill, Kernstown II, McDowell, New Market, Port Republic, Opequon/Third Winchester, Tom's Brook, and Winchester II**. As the District's management entity, SVBF receives annual federal appropriations of up to \$2 million to accomplish its preservation mission. Through purchase of land and easements, SVBF currently protects 1,329.95 acres of battlefield land in the Shenandoah Valley region. SVBF also engages in interpretation, education, visitor service and promotional activities associated with the battlefields.

¹⁸ 110 Stat. 4175; 16 USC 461 note.

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 Virginia. Opportunities for concerted action on the part of private landowners and land conservation groups are especially ripe at 27 battlefields where all surviving lands are privately owned and unprotected. For each battlefield, Table 9 compares the amount of land permanently protected from development with the total amount of land that remains intact but is not protected.¹⁹ This information may serve planners as a tool for prioritizing future preservation initiatives.

Table 9: Protective Stewardship of Battlefield Land

Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected Acres Remaining*
Aldie (VA036)	461.27	3,854.52	3,393.25
Amelia Springs (VA091)	0.00	4,825.29	4,825.29
Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	1,367.18	3,282.59	1,915.41
Appomattox Station (VA096)	116.71	130.11	13.40
Aquia Creek (VA002)*	33.20	1,069.56	1,036.36
Auburn I (VA039)	234.83	2,228.11	1,993.28
Auburn II (VA041)	234.83	4,403.24	4,168.41
Ball's Bluff (VA006)*	223.00	1,072.29	849.29
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	57.24	4,184.59	4,127.35
Berryville (VA118)	99.32	6,206.78	6,107.46
Big Bethel (VA003)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Blackburn's Ford (VA004)	204.50	482.27	277.77
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	0.00	6,069.85	6,069.85
Brandy Station (VA035)	1,041.80	18,986.00	17,944.20
Bristoe Station (VA040)	133.30	3,299.95	3,166.65
Buckland Mills (VA042)	0.00	6,527.11	6,527.11
Cedar Creek (VA122)	1,455.12	12,091.95	10,636.83
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	336.78	9,583.97	9,247.19
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	541.00	10,201.56	9,660.56
Chancellorsville (VA032)	2,841.21	21,099.80	18,258.59
Chantilly (VA027)	4.92	N/A	0.00
Chester Station (VA051)	0.00	1,183.00	1,183.00
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	0.00	503.49	503.49
Cockpit Point (VA100)*	0.00	142.91	142.91
Cold Harbor (VA062)	570.17	29,416.87	28,846.70
Cool Spring (VA114)	598.61	5,726.77	5,128.16
Cove Mountain (VA109)	0.00	2,285.81	2,285.81
Crater (VA070)	226.21	627.56	401.35

¹⁹ 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 Virginia. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of these battlefields as they extend into Maryland.

Cross Keys (VA105)	400.82	4,498.12	4,097.30
Cumberland Church (VA094)	0.00	2,557.94	2,557.94
Darbytown and New Market (VA077)	190.11	4,824.00	4,633.89
Darbytown Road (VA078)	1.80	3,703.48	3,701.68
Deep Bottom I (VA069)	1,276.00	13,990.28	12,714.28
Deep Bottom II (VA071)	1,046.41	16,171.88	15,125.47
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	95.28	4,636.78	4,541.50
Dranesville (VA007)	5.00	N/A	0.00
Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	42.00	550.95	508.95
Eltham's Landing (VA011)	0.00	8,749.47	8,749.47
Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road (VA081)	0.00	5,609.19	5,609.19
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	359.53	9,703.13	9,270.85
Five Forks (VA088)	2,347.81	5,688.00	3,340.19
Fort Stedman (VA084)	935.00	1,346.83	411.83
Fredericksburg I (VA028)	1,959.62	3,290.59	1,330.97
Fredericksburg II (VA034)	1,959.62	2,838.23	878.61
Front Royal (VA103)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	196.74	7,641.40	7,444.66
Garnett's and Goldings Farm (VA018)	0.00	960.70	960.70
Globe Tavern (VA072)	10.54	1,208.74	1,198.20
Guard Hill (VA117)	0.00	863.00	863.00
Hampton Roads (VA008)	15.00	35,040.82	35,025.82
Hanover Courthouse (VA013)	124.00	6,813.70	6,689.70
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	378.00	9,481.02	9,103.02
Haw's Shop (VA058)	0.00	4,486.97	4,486.97
High Bridge (VA095)	0.00	3,368.89	3,368.89
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	156.41	1,512.66	1,356.25
Kelly's Ford (VA029)	413.75	3,547.00	3,133.25
Kernstown I (VA101)	623.00	2,036.36	1,413.36
Kernstown II (VA116)	623.00	2,564.12	1,941.12
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	0.00	487.17	487.17
Lynchburg (VA064)	4.00	N/A	0.00
Malvern Hill (VA021)	1,332.57	8,718.15	7,385.58
Manassas I (VA005)	3,521.93	8,067.50	4,545.57
Manassas II (VA026)	4,525.81	8,006.36	3,480.55
Manassas Gap (VA108)	0.00	4,674.29	4,674.29
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	419.00	2,491.78	2,072.78
Marion (VA081)	0.00	228.84	228.84
McDowell (VA102)	1,130.50	7,441.30	6,310.80
Middleburg (VA037)	57.46	4,368.19	4,310.73
Mine Run (VA045)	1,341.00	14,837.75	13,496.75
Morton's Ford (045)	965.00	6,710.00	5,745.00
Namozine Church (VA124)	1.00	3,828.76	3,827.76
New Market (VA110)	590.40	5,411.82	4,821.42
North Anna (VA055)	80.00	13,767.99	13,687.99
Oak Grove (VA015)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Old Church (VA059)	0.00	1,952.41	1,952.41
Opequon/Third Winchester (VA119)	415.00	4,262.52	3,847.52
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	447.00	3,352.90	2,905.90
Petersburg I (VA098)	0.06	2,563.30	2,563.24

Petersburg II (VA063)	1,443.48	2,434.44	990.96
Petersburg III (VA089)	548.54	12,656.17	12,107.63
Piedmont (VA111)	199.97	7,426.84	7,226.87
Port Republic (VA106)	366.38	5,390.58	5024.19
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	0.00	1,473.41	1,473.41
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	48.47	5,090.69	5,042.22
Rappahannock Station I (VA023)	780.30	28,464.00	27,683.70
Rappahannock Station II (VA043)	1,042.21	11,531.00	10,488.79
Ream's Station I (VA068)	0.00	3,904.08	3,904.08
Ream's Station II (VA073)	292.60	6,773.20	6,480.60
Rice's Station (VA092)	1.00	610.03	609.03
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	5.00	565.27	560.27
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	803.60	5,809.27	5,005.67
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	0.00	10,430.63	10,430.63
Salem Church (VA033)	165.85	N/A	0.00
Saltville I (VA082)	211.50	2,267.82	2,056.32
Saltville II (VA076)	98.00	1,722.92	1,624.92
Sappony Church (VA067)	0.00	2,502.00	2,502.00
Savage's Station (VA019)	0.00	8,490.79	8,490.79
Seven Pines (VA014)	0.00	3,085.65	3,085.65
Sewell's Point (VA001)	15.00	9,878.91	9,863.91
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	1,405.28	14,200.00	12,794.72
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	340.00	3,849.00	3,509.00
Suffolk/Hill's Point (VA031)	0.00	15,974.26	15,974.26
Suffolk/Norfleet House (AV030)	0.00	1,118.06	1,118.06
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	0.00	684.00	684.00
Swift Creek (VA050)	0.00	3,669.80	3,669.80
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	1,137.18	3,488.62	2,351.44
Tom's Brook (VA121)	167.33	9,989.22	9,821.89
Totopotomoy Creek/Bethesda Church (VA057)	345.90	20,829.70	20,483.80
Trevilian Station (VA099)	1,798.88	13,071.03	11,272.15
Upperville (VA038)	4,601.00	14,586.90	9,985.90
Walkerton (VA125)	0.00	4,551.00	4,551.00
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	129.63	5,052.30	4,922.67
Waynesboro (VA0123)	1.00	N/A	0.00
White Oak Road (VA087)	847.20	3,061.07	2,213.87
White Oak Swamp/Glendale (VA020)	779.50	11,969.83	11,190.33
Wilderness (VA046)	2,842.33	13,048.26	10,205.93
Williamsburg (VA010)	342.54	1,075.23	732.69
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	59.60	3,898.22	3,838.62
Winchester I (VA104)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Winchester II (VA107)	197.57	977.16	779.59
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	1.00	N/A	0.00
Yorktown (VA009)	12,036.24	17,734.22	5,697.98

* 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 **Chantilly**, 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 10, indicate that 102 of Virginia's 122 Civil War battlefields currently provide some degree of public interpretation and educational opportunities.

Table 10: Types of Interpretation at Virginia Battlefields

On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (28)	Appomattox Courthouse, Appomattox Station, Brandy Station, Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Crater, Five Forks, Fort Stedman, Fredericksburg I, Gaines' Mill, Kernstown I, Kernstown II, Lynchburg, Malvern Hill, Manassas I, Manassas II, McDowell, New Market, Opequon/Third Winchester, Petersburg II, Petersburg III, Ream's Station II, Sailor's Creek, Saltville I, Saltville II, White Oak Swamp/Glendale, Wilson's Wharf
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (75)	Aldie, Amelia Springs, Aquia Creek, Auburn I, Auburn II, Balls Bluff, Beaver Dam Creek, Berryville, Blackburn's Ford, Bristow Station, Cedar Creek, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, Chester Station, Cool Spring, Cross Keys, Cumberland Church, Darbytown and New Market, Deep Bottom I, Deep Bottom II, Dinwiddie Court House, Dranesville, Drewry's Bluff, Fisher's Hill, Fredericksburg II, Front Royal, Globe Tavern, Guard Hill, Hampton Roads, Hanover Courthouse, Hatcher's Run, Haw's Shop, High Bridge, Jerusalem Plank Road, Kelly's Ford, Manassas Station Operations, Marion, Middleburg, Namozine Church, North Anna, Old Church, Peebles Farm, Petersburg I, Piedmont, Port Republic, Proctor's Creek, Rappahannock Station II, Ream's Station I, Rice's Station, Rutherford Farm, Salem Church, Sappony Church, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Sewell's Point, Spotsylvania Court House, Staunton River Bridge, Suffolk/Hill's Point, Sutherland Station, Swift Creek, Thoroughfare Gap, Toms Brook, Totopotomoy Creek/Bethesda Church, Trevilian Station, Upperville, Walkerton, Ware Bottom Church, Waynesboro, White Oak Road, Wilderness, Williamsburg, Winchester I, Winchester II, Yellow Tavern, Yorktown
Battlefields with no public interpretation (19)	Big Bethel, Boydton Plank Road, Buckland Mills, Cloyd's Mountain, Cockpit Point, Cove Mountain, Darbytown Road, Eltham's Landing, Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road, Garnett's and Golding's Farm, Lewis's Farm, Manassas Gap, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Oak Grove, Port Walthall Junction, Rappahannock Station I, Saint Mary's Church, Suffolk/Norfleet House

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

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. Virginia battlefields have several well-organized and visionary local groups that have built and maintained relationships with all levels of government, most notably the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and other battlefield stakeholders.

While organizations with general historical interests may play important roles in battlefield preservation, the nonprofit friends groups identified in Table 11 are dedicated *solely* to the preservation, interpretation, and promotion of a specific battlefield or battlefields. Of the 21 organizations listed in the table, 16 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 Virginia’s battlefields, and did inspire action. Today, however, friends groups lead local preservation efforts at only 28 percent of the battlefields. There remains a tremendous opportunity for grassroots activism on behalf of the “unclaimed” battlefields.

Table 11: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group(s)	Year Founded
Aldie (VA036)	Citizens Committee for the Civil War Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville	2000
Amelia Springs (VA091)	None	
Appomattox Courthouse (VA097)	None	
Appomattox Station (VA096)	None	
Aquia Creek (VA002)	None	
Auburn I (VA039)	None	
Auburn II (VA041)	None	
Ball’s Bluff (VA006)	None	
Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)	None	
Berryville (VA118)	None	
Big Bethel (VA003)	None	
Blackburn’s Ford (VA004)	Bull Run Civil War Round Table	1991
Boydton Plank Road (VA079)	Battle of Richmond Association, Inc.	2001
Brandy Station (VA035)	Brandy Station Foundation	1989
Bristoe Station (VA040)	None	
Buckland Mills (VA042)	Buckland Preservation Society	2003
Cedar Creek (VA122)*	Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation	1988
	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Cedar Mountain (VA022)	Friends of Cedar Mountain	2004
Chaffin’s Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)	None	

Chancellorsville (VA032)	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Chantilly (VA027)	Chantilly Battlefield Association	1986
Chester Station (VA051)	None	
Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)	None	
Cockpit Point (VA100)	None	
Cold Harbor (VA062)	None	
Cool Spring (VA114)	None	
Cove Mountain (VA109)	None	
Crater (VA070)	None	
Cross Keys (VA105)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Cumberland Church (VA094)	None	
Darbytown and New Market (VA077)	None	
Darbytown Road (VA078)	None	
Deep Bottom I (VA069)	None	
Deep Bottom II (VA071)	None	
Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)	None	
Dranesville (VA007)	None	
Drewry's Bluff (VA012)	None	
Eltham's Landing (VA011)	None	
Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road (VA081)	None	
Fisher's Hill (VA120)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Five Forks (VA088)	None	
Fort Stedman (VA084)	None	
Fredericksburg I (VA028)	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Fredericksburg II (VA034)	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Front Royal (VA103)	None	
Gaines' Mill (VA017)	None	
Garnett's and Goldings Farm (VA018)	None	
Globe Tavern (VA072)	None	
Guard Hill (VA117)	None	
Hampton Roads (VA008)	None	
Hanover Courthouse (VA013)	None	
Hatcher's Run (VA083)	None	
Haw's Shop (VA058)	None	
High Bridge (VA095)	None	
Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)	None	
Kelly's Ford (VA029)	Brandy Station Foundation	1989
Kernstown I (VA101)	Kernstown Battlefield Association	1996
	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Kernstown II (VA116)	Kernstown Battlefield Association	1996
	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Lewis's Farm (VA085)	None	
Lynchburg (VA064)	Historic Sandusky Foundation	2000
Malvern Hill (VA021)	None	
Manassas I (VA005)	Friends of Manassas National Battlefield	1996
	Park	
Manassas II (VA026)	Friends of Manassas National Battlefield	1996
	Park	

Manassas Gap (VA108)	None	
Manassas Station Operations (VA024)	None	
Marion (VA081)	None	
McDowell (VA102)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Middleburg (VA037)	Citizens Committee for the Civil War Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville	2000
Mine Run (VA045)	None	
Morton's Ford (045)	None	
Namozine Church (VA124)	None	
New Market (VA110)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
North Anna (VA055)	None	
Oak Grove (VA015)	None	
Old Church (VA059)	None	
Opequon/Third Winchester (VA119)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000
Peebles' Farm (VA074)	None	
Petersburg I (VA098)	None	
Petersburg II (VA063)	None	
Petersburg III (VA089)	None	
Piedmont (VA111)	None	
Port Republic (VA106)	Society of Port Republic Preservationists, Inc. Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	1976 2000
Port Walthall Junction (VA047)	None	
Proctor's Creek (VA053)	None	
Rappahannock Station I (VA023)	None	
Rappahannock Station II (VA043)	None	
Ream's Station I (VA068)	None	
Ream's Station II (VA073)	None	
Rice's Station (VA092)	None	
Rutherford's Farm (VA115)	None	
Sailor's Creek (VA093)	Sailor's Creek Reenactment and Preservation Committee	1989
Saint Mary's Church (VA066)	None	
Salem Church (VA033)	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Saltville I (VA082)	None	
Saltville II (VA076)	None	
Sappony Church (VA067)	None	
Savage's Station (VA019)	None	
Seven Pines (VA014)	None	
Sewell's Point (VA001)	None	
Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Staunton River Bridge (VA113)	Historic Staunton River Foundation	1994
Suffolk/Norfleet House (VA030)	None	
Suffolk/Hill's Point (VA031)	None	
Sutherland's Station (VA090)	None	
Swift Creek (VA050)	None	
Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)	None	
Tom's Brook (VA121)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	2000

Totopotomoy Creek/ Bethesda Church (VA057)	Totopotomoy Battlefield at Rural Plains Foundation	1999
Trevilian Station (VA099)	Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation, Inc.	1996
Upperville (VA038)	Citizens Committee for the Civil War Cavalry Battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville	2000
Walkerton (VA125)	None	
Ware Bottom Church (VA054)	None	
Waynesboro (VA0123)	None	
White Oak Road (VA087)	None	
White Oak Swamp/Glendale (VA020)	None	
Wilderness (VA046)	Friends of Wilderness Battlefield	1995
	Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields	1997
Williamsburg (VA010)	None	
Wilson's Wharf (VA056)	Fort Pocahontas Limited	1995
Winchester I (VA104)	None	
Winchester II (VA107)	Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation	1996
Yellow Tavern (VA052)	None	
Yorktown (VA009)	None	

***Cedar Creek** has a unique partnership arrangement. When the battlefield became a national park in 2002, its Federal authorizing legislation specified key partners: Belle Grove, Inc. (1977), the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation (1988), the National Trust for Historic Preservation (1964), the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation (2000), and Shenandoah County Parks and Recreation.

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Please see the Individual Battlefield Profile Adobe PDF files on the ABPP website at:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/CWSII/CWSIIStateReportVA.htm>

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. 460l-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.

*Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields
Final DRAFT - Commonwealth of Virginia*

“(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)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal government | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Nonprofit organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State government | <input type="checkbox"/> Private owner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local government | <input type="checkbox"/> 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?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visitor Center | <input type="checkbox"/> Audio tour tapes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brochure(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintained historic features/areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wayside exhibits | <input type="checkbox"/> Living History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving Tour | <input type="checkbox"/> Website |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walking Tour | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.²⁰ 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, 25 are in Virginia.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Appomattox Court House	III	11.9	\$98,403.00	\$98,403.00	\$196,806.00
Brandy Station	I	638.32	\$3,102,850.00	\$5,722,955.00	\$8,825,805.00
Buckland Mills	II	2	\$61,750.00	\$61,750.00	\$123,500.00
Cedar Creek	I	317.26	\$575,000.00	\$1,165,648.00	\$1,740,648.00
Cedar Mountain	II	155.72	\$28,000.00	\$103,474.00	\$131,474.00
Chancellorsville	I	214.54	\$1,504,788.00	\$1,504,788.00	\$3,009,576.00
Cold Harbor	I	61	\$280,000.00	\$280,000.00	\$560,000.00
Deep Bottom I	II	119	972,850.00	972,850.00	\$1,945,700.00
Fisher's Hill	I	97.67	\$52,000.00*	\$52,000.00	\$104,000.00
Fredericksburg	IV	226.94	\$2,250,000.00	\$10,777,759.16	\$13,027,759.16
Gaines' Mill	I	27	\$325,000.00	\$325,000.00	\$650,000.00
Hatcher's Run	II	328	\$247,291.00	\$247,291.00	\$494,582.00
Kernstown	I	423	\$845,000.00	\$4,070,000.00	\$4,915,000.00
Manassas II	I	135.97	\$200,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$600,000.00
McDowell	III	273	\$427,762.00	\$427,763.00	\$855,525.00
Mine Run	I	685	\$1,080,250.00*	\$1,399,239.00	\$2,479,489.00
Opequon/Third Winchester	IV	232	\$866,000.00*	\$1,571,819.00	\$2,437,819.00
Peebles Farm	II	385.42	\$1,464,069.22	\$1,464,069.22	\$2,928,138.44
Rappahannock Station I and II	II, IV	25.5	\$250,000.00*	\$625,000.00	\$875,000.00
Ream's Station I and II	III, II	42.86	\$61,456.00*	\$61,456.00	\$122,912.00
Sailor's Creek	II	650.74	\$345,000.00*	\$345,000.00	\$690,000.00
Totopotomy Creek	IV	5.8	\$87,500.00*	\$87,500.00	\$175,000.00
Trevilian Station	II	809	\$672,703.00	\$1,094,922.00	\$1,767,625.00
Ware Bottom Church	II	10.33	\$176,500.00	\$176,500.00	\$353,000.00
White Oak Road	I	848.7	\$708,333.00	\$731,667.00	\$1,440,000.00
Total		6726.66	\$16,682,505.22	\$25,766,853.38	\$42,449,358.60

²⁰ 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 \$2,483,509.00 to proponents of Virginia's Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Arlington County, VA</i>	2008	Fort Ethan Allen Preservation Management Plan	\$60,000.00
<i>Arlington Heritage Alliance</i>	2005	Fort Ethan Allen Cultural Landscape Documentation Project	\$31,750.00
<i>Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites</i>	1992	Interpretive Exhibits at Fisher's Hill Battlefield	\$5,000.00
	1993	Plan for McDowell Battlefield	\$10,300.00
	1994	Port Republic and Toms Brook Battlefield Site Plan	\$9,000.00
	1994	Richmond Battlefield Documentation	\$75,000.00
	1994	Preservation Planning, Interpretation, and	\$192,300.00
	1995	Public Outreach at Various Civil War Battlefields	
	1996	Interpretation Sign and Driving-tour Brochures for Various Sites	\$38,900.00
<i>Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities</i>	1998	Quad-state Meeting Project	\$28,100.00
	1994	Alternative Development Plans for Via and Pointer Farms at Cold Harbor Battlefield	\$18,000.00
<i>Blue and Gray Education Society</i>	1996	North Anna Battlefield Interpretation	\$9,000.00
<i>Brandy Station Foundation</i>	1993	Graffiti House Archaeological Site Stabilization	\$20,000.00
<i>Buckland Preservation Society</i>	2004	Buckland Mills Battlefield Archeology and Boundary Survey	\$25,000.00
	2007	Buckland Battlefield Preservation Plan	\$40,100.00
<i>Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation</i>	1994	Wayside Exhibit for Cedar Creek Battlefield	\$7,500.00
<i>Citizens Committee for Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville</i>	2003	GIS Mapping of Battlefields of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville	\$3,000.00
<i>Citizens for Fauquier County</i>	2007	Auburn Battlefield and Rural Historic District Documentation	\$25,100.00
<i>City of Fredericksburg</i>	1996	Resources Inventory of the Rappahannock River Valley	\$15,000.00
<i>City of Petersburg</i>	1996	Civil War Guide to the City of Petersburg	\$5,000.00
<i>Civil War Preservation Trust</i>	2003	Third Winchester Interpretive Plan	\$20,000.00

	2005	Battlefield Protection Rapid Assessment Mapping	\$20,000.00
<i>Civil War Trust</i>	2008	Mine Run Battlefield Interpretive Plan	\$50,000.00
	1993	Management Plan for Brandy Station Battlefield	\$32,250.00
	1997	Civil War Explorer Education Materials	\$35,000.00
	1996	The Wilderness: Building Community Support and Consensus	\$5,000.00
	1996	Continuation of Civil War Discovery System	\$55,000.00
	1998	List Serve and Battlefield Charrettes	\$36,410.00
	1999	Tea-21 Implementation Project	\$7,000.00
<i>Clarke County</i>	1994	National Register Nomination of Cool Spring Battlefield	\$18,050.00
<i>College of William and Mary Dinwiddie County</i>	2000	Wilson's Wharf Battlefield Project	\$20,300.00
	1998	Building Support for Battlefield Trails	\$7,300.00
	2000	Developing a Civil War Trail in Dinwiddie County	\$16,300.00
<i>Fauquier County</i>	2007	Public Education Project: Civil War Battlefields of Fauquier County	\$18,100.00
<i>Frederick County</i>	1993	County-wide Battlefield Vision and Protection Plan for Kernstown Battlefield	\$21,000.00
	1995	Resource Management and Site Preservation Plan at Kernstown Battlefield	\$10,000.00
	1998	Third Winchester (Opequon) Battlefield Preservation Plan	\$25,000.00
	1999	Management and Interpretation Plan for Star Fort	\$25,000.00
<i>Friends of Cedar Mountain Battlefield, Inc.</i>	2005	Land Protection Guide and Mapping for Cedar Mountain	\$21,038.00
<i>Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefield</i>	1997	Grants Knoll Interpretation	\$9,000.00
<i>Friends of the Manassas National Battlefield</i>	1997	ABPP Exhibit	\$15,000.00
<i>Hanover County</i>	1993	Interpretation and Public Meetings at Cold Harbor	\$20,000.00
	1994	Preservation of the Garthwright House	\$33,682.00
	1996	Comprehensive Plan Amendment for Hanover County Battlefield Preservation	\$10,000.00
	1998	Preservation and Implementation Plan for Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Totopotomy and North Anna Battlefields	\$15,000.00
<i>Kernstown Battlefield Association, Inc.</i>	2000	Cataloging Hanover County's Civil War Sites	\$11,600.00
	2008	Kernstown Battlefield Association Interpretive Booklet	\$7,500.00
<i>Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission</i>	1992	Develop Battlefield Preservation Plan for Five Northern Counties of the Shenandoah Valley	\$20,000.00
	1993- 1996	Continue to Develop the Battlefield Preservation Plan for the Five Northern Counties of the Shenandoah Valley	\$63,000.00

	1996	Executive Director Position for the "Shenandoah Valley Heritage, Inc."	\$55,000.00
<i>Montpelier Foundation</i>	2003	Archeological Survey of 1863-1864 Confederate Winter Encampments, Montpelier Station	\$24,000.00
	2008	Archeological Survey of Confederate Winter Encampment at Montpelier	\$35,090.00
<i>Natural Lands Trust</i>	1993	Develop Conservation Guidelines for Civil War Resources in Spotsylvania County	\$69,500.00
<i>Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority</i>	1997	Volunteer Interpreters Program at Balls Bluff Battlefield	\$10,000.00
<i>Orange County Historical Society</i>	1994	Wayside Exhibit for Mine Run Battlefield	\$10,000.00
<i>Partners In Parks</i>	1995	Community Outreach at Petersburg	\$21,700.00
	1996	Community Outreach at Petersburg	\$27,440.00
	1998	Internship Program at Battlefield Parks	\$40,500.00
<i>Prince William County</i>	2006	Study of Critical Historic Viewsheds of Manassas Battlefield	\$60,000.00
<i>Radford University</i>	2004	Civil War Battles for Saltville: Inventory and Assessment of Battlefield Resources using GIS/GPS Technology	\$43,246.00
	2007	Saltville Battlefields Preservation Plan and National Register Nomination	\$61,841.00
<i>Rappahannock Valley Civil War Round Table</i>	1993	Virginia Civil War Heritage Preservation Conference	\$2,900.00
	1994	Virginia Civil War Heritage Preservation Conference	\$3,400.00
<i>Rockingham County</i>	2001	Preservation Plan for Cross Keys and Port Republic Battlefields	\$30,000.00
<i>Shenandoah County</i>	2002	Shenandoah Battlefield Preservation Plan	\$50,000.00
<i>Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation</i>	2003	Interpretation and Education Plan for Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	\$35,000.00
	2008	Geo-referencing Historic Civil War Battlefield Maps	\$43,518.00
<i>Shenandoah Valley Travel Association</i>	1992	Comprehensive Map and Brochure of Civil War Battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley	\$20,000.00
	1993	Seven Brochures on Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Campaign	\$20,000.00
<i>Spotsylvania County</i>	1993	Incorporation of Civil War Resources into County Comprehensive Plan	\$50,000.00
	1996	Spotsylvania Court House Historic Architectural Guidelines	\$20,000.00
	2005	Chancellorsville Battlefield Area Plan	\$46,500.00
<i>Society of Port Republic Preservationists</i>	1993	Interpretation Plan for the Kemper House	\$16,000.00
<i>Town of Appomattox</i>	2006	Battle of Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource Management Plan and GIS Survey	\$34,634.00

<i>Unison Preservation Society</i>	2006	The Unison Civil War Battlefield Mapping Project	\$2,000.00
	2008	Civil War Battle of Unison National Register Nomination Project	\$34,660.00
<i>Valley Conservation Council</i>	1993	McDowell Battlefield Corridor Protection Plan	\$20,140.00
	1993	Continuation of the McDowell Battlefield	\$53,000.00
	1997	Staunton-to-Parkers Pike Project	
	1994	Develop Preservation Publications for McDowell Battlefield Project	\$5,000.00
	1998	Better Models for Development in the Shenandoah Valley	\$30,200.00
	1999	Shenandoah Valley Community Conservation Project	\$25,000.00
	2000	Promoting Voluntary Measures for Protecting Battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley	\$14,000.00
<i>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</i>	1995	Completion of CWSAC Survey of Battlefields and Research for Guidebook to Virginia's Civil War Battlefields	\$88,575.00
	1995	Guidebook to Virginia's Civil War Battlefields and GIS Database	\$29,335.00
	1995	Continuation of Guidebook to Virginia's	\$48,500.00
	1997	Civil War Battlefields	
<i>War Memorial Museum of Virginia Foundation</i>	2007	Peninsula Campaign Earthwork Conservation and Cultural Resource Survey	\$12,750.00
<i>Winchester-Frederick County Economic Development Commission</i>	1992	Interpretive Museum Exhibits in the Kurtz Center on the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley	\$24,500.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants to Virginia Battlefields as of FY2008			\$2,483,509.00

* Obligated funds, not final disbursement

EXHIBIT C

(PART II)

TO

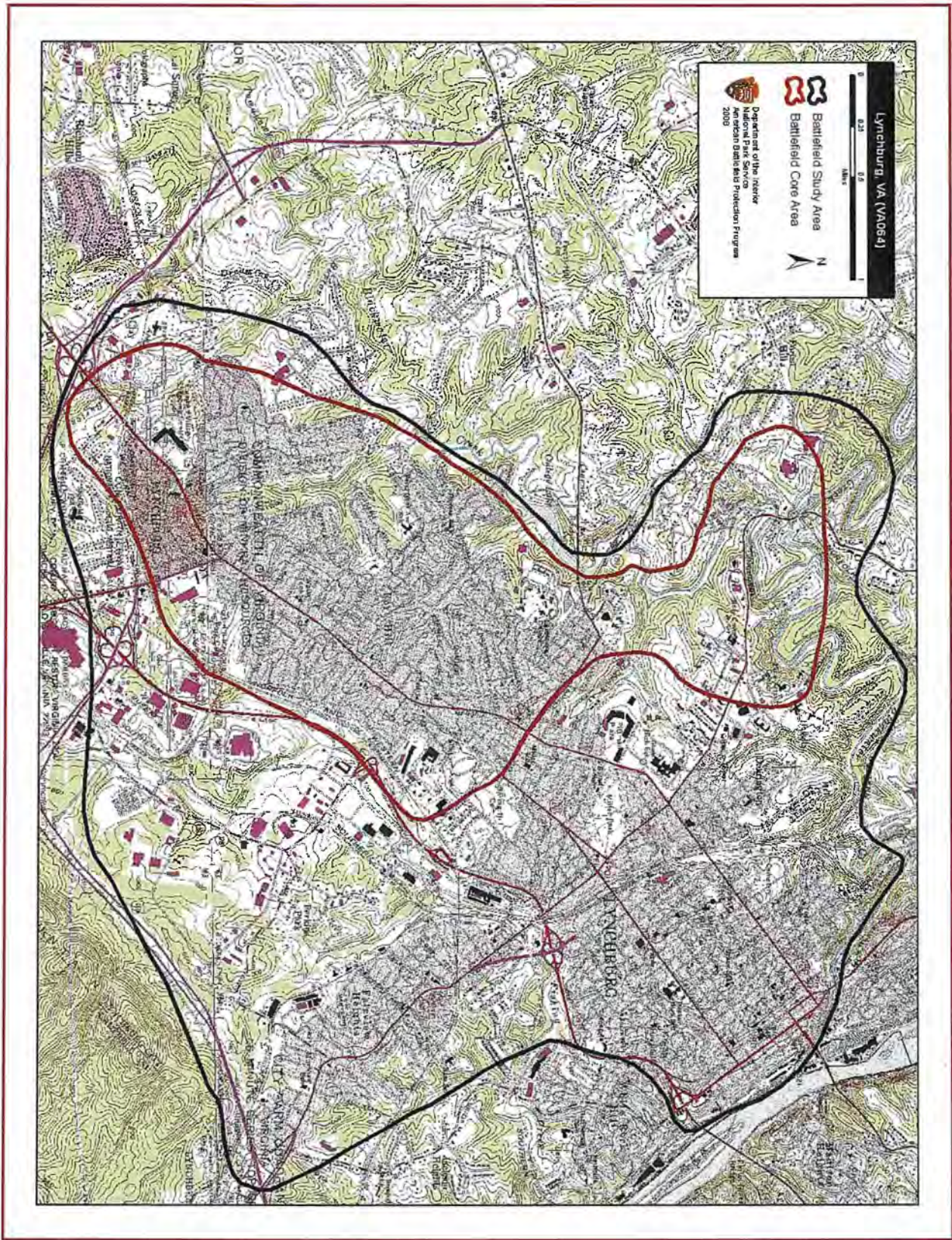
**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

Lewis's Farm (VA085)

Location	Dinwiddie County
Campaign	Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Battle Date(s)	March 29, 1865
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren [US]; Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Corps (17,000 US; 8,000 CS)
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,017.34 acres The revised Study Area includes positions of Union reserves at the south end of the battlefield.
Potential National Register Lands	487.17 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brochure(s)Driving TourLiving HistoryMaintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor CenterWalking Tour/TrailsWayside Exhibits/SignsWebsite(s)Other
Condition Statement	Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The small size of the battle, coupled with only modest development pressure, makes feasible complete preservation of surviving lands within the next decade.
Historical Designation	None

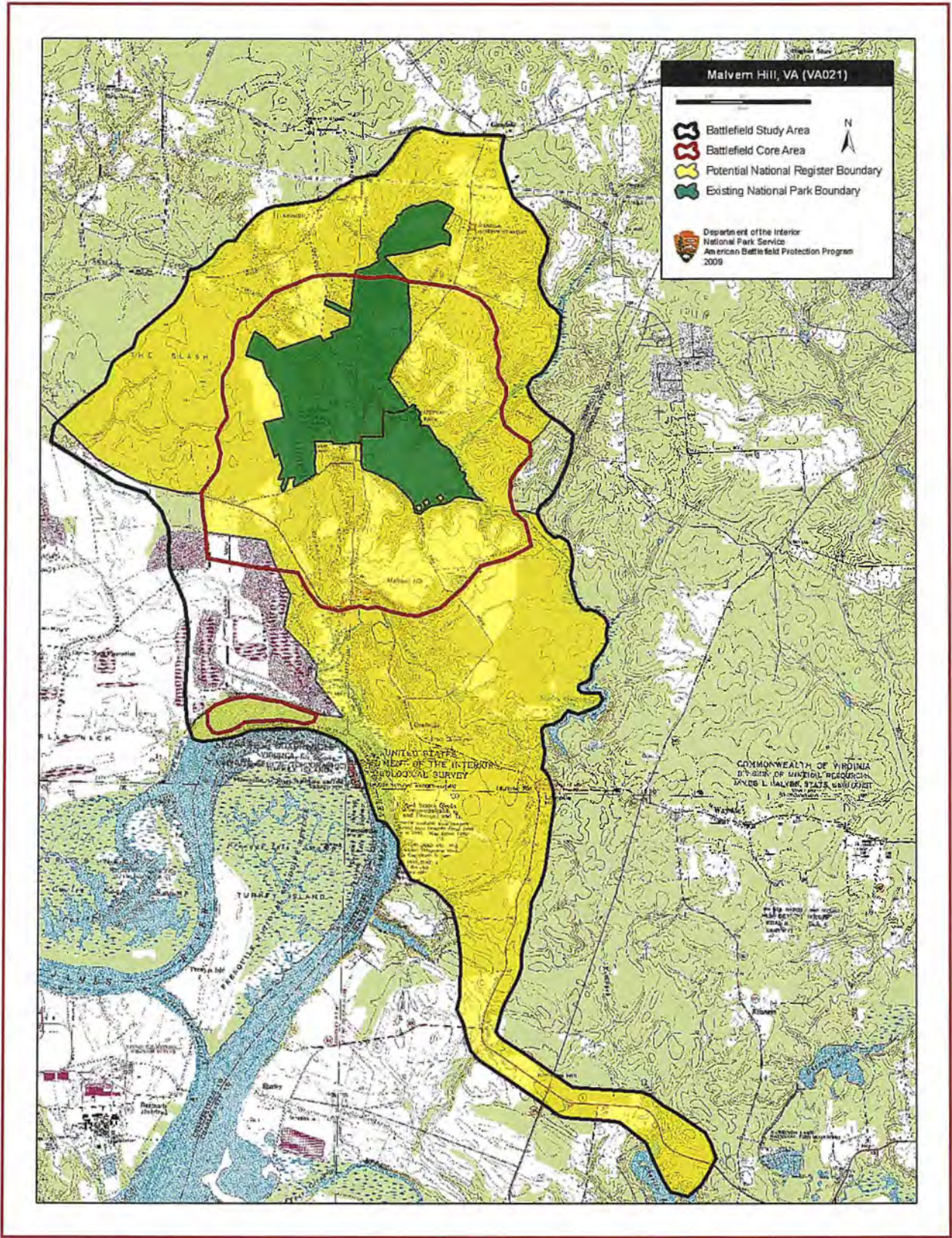
Lynchburg (VA064)

Location	City of Lynchburg
Campaign	Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)
Battle Date(s)	June 17-18, 1864
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. David Hunter [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early [CS]
Forces Engaged	Corps (16,643 US; approximately 14,000 CS)
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	8,122.42 acres
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	4.00 acres Historic Sandusky Foundation, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	4.00 acres Sandusky Battle of Lynchburg Headquarters, Historic Sandusky Foundation
Management Area	Sandusky Battle of Lynchburg Headquarters
Friends Group(s)	Historic Sandusky Foundation (2000)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website(s) ✓ Other Audio Tour Tapes
Condition Statement	The landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. Commemorative opportunities only.
Historical Designation	None



Malvern Hill (VA021)

Location	Henrico County
Campaign	Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Battle Date(s)	July 1, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]
Forces Engaged	Armies (approximately 80,000 US, approximately 80,000 CS)
Results	Union victory
Study Area	9,659.00 acres The revised Study Area adds the Federal withdrawal route and a second Core Area in the James River from which Federal gunboats fired against the Confederate troops.
Potential National Register Lands	8,718.15 acres
Protected Lands	1,332.57 acres Civil War Preservation Trust, 779.57, fee simple (transferred 254.00 to the National Park Service in 2005) National Park Service, 553.00 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	807.00 acres Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service
Management Area	Richmond National Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website(s) ✓ Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audio Tape Tour Podcast Tour
Condition Statement	Land use is little changed since the period of significance.
Historical Designation	Richmond National Battlefield Park (1936)



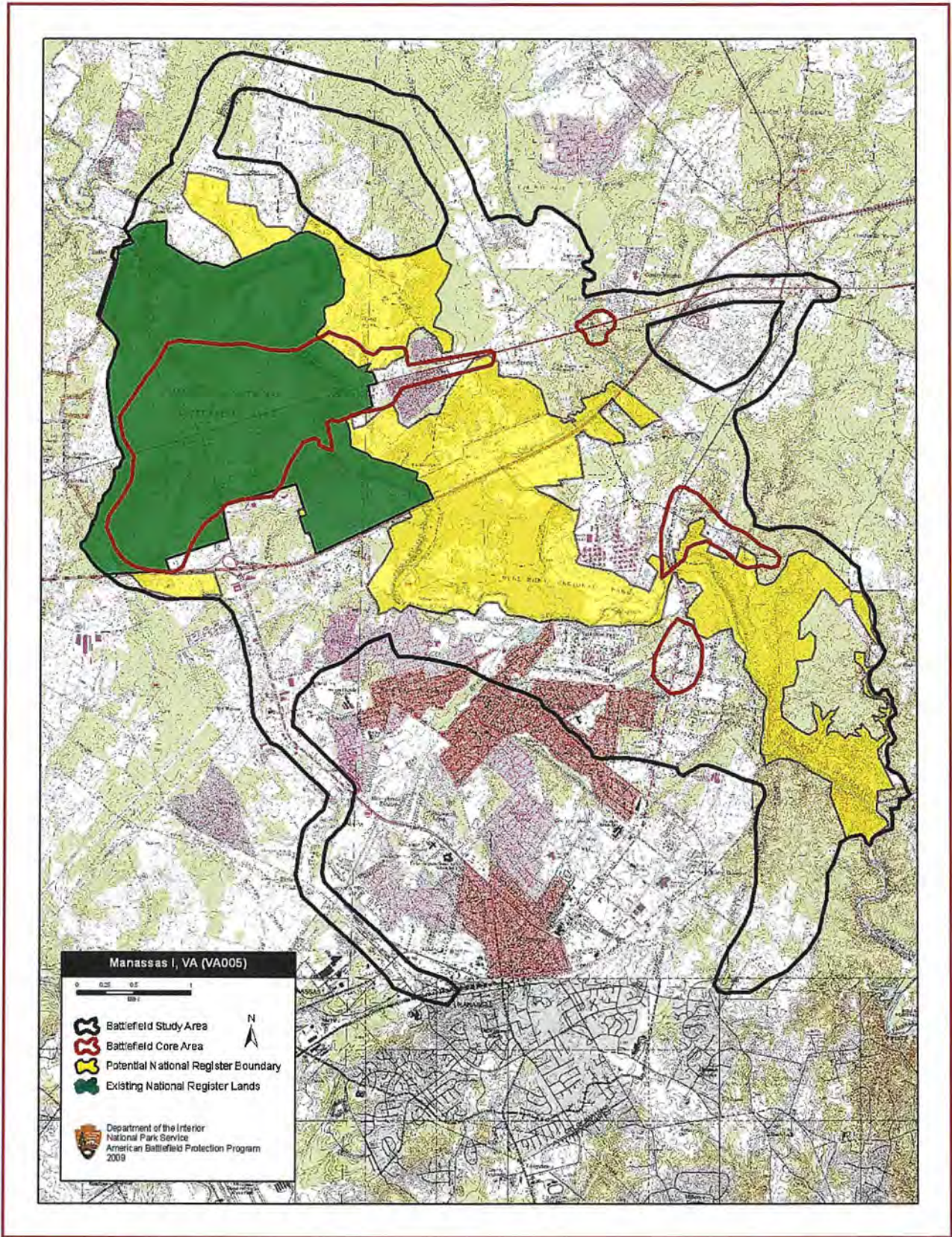
Manassas I (VA005)

Location	Fairfax and Prince William Counties
Campaign	Manassas Campaign (July 1861)
Battle Date(s)	July 21, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell [US]; Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS]
Forces Engaged	Armies (28,450 US; 32,230 CS)
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	18,052.10 acres The revised Study Area includes Union and Confederate routes of advance and the Union retreat route.
Potential National Register Lands	8,067.50 acres
Protected Lands	3,521.93 acres National Park Service, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3,521.93 acres National Park Service, fee simple
Management Area	Manassas National Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	The Friends of Manassas National Battlefield Park (1996)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website(s) ✓ Other <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Audio Tour Tapes
Other Activities	Internship program
Condition Statement	Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Given the rapid development of this area, opportunities for preservation of

intact lands outside the national park will likely fade within the next five years.

Historical Designation

Manassas National Battlefield Park (1940)



Manassas II (VA026)

Location	Prince William County
Campaign	Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)
Battle Date(s)	August 28-30, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. John Pope [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Armies (approximately 63,000 US; approximately 55,000 CS)
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	17,346.50 acres The revised Study Area includes the route taken by Longstreet's wing to the battlefield from Thoroughfare Gap and the route of the Union retreat.
Potential National Register Lands	8,006.36 acres
Protected Lands	4,525.81 acres National Park Service, 4,389.81 acres, fee simple Civil War Preservation Trust, 136.00 acres, fee simple (easement held by Virginia Outdoors Foundation)
Publicly Accessible Lands	4,525.81 acres Manassas National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, 4,389.81 acres Civil War Preservation Trust, 136.00 acres
Management Area	Manassas National Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	The Friends of Manassas National Battlefield Park (1996)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased✓ Legislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas✓ Visitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs✓ Website(s)✓ Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">Audio Tour Tapes
Other Activities	Internship Program

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Given the rapid development of this area, opportunities for preservation of intact lands outside the national park boundary will likely disappear within the next five years.

Historical Designation

Manassas National Battlefield Park (1940)

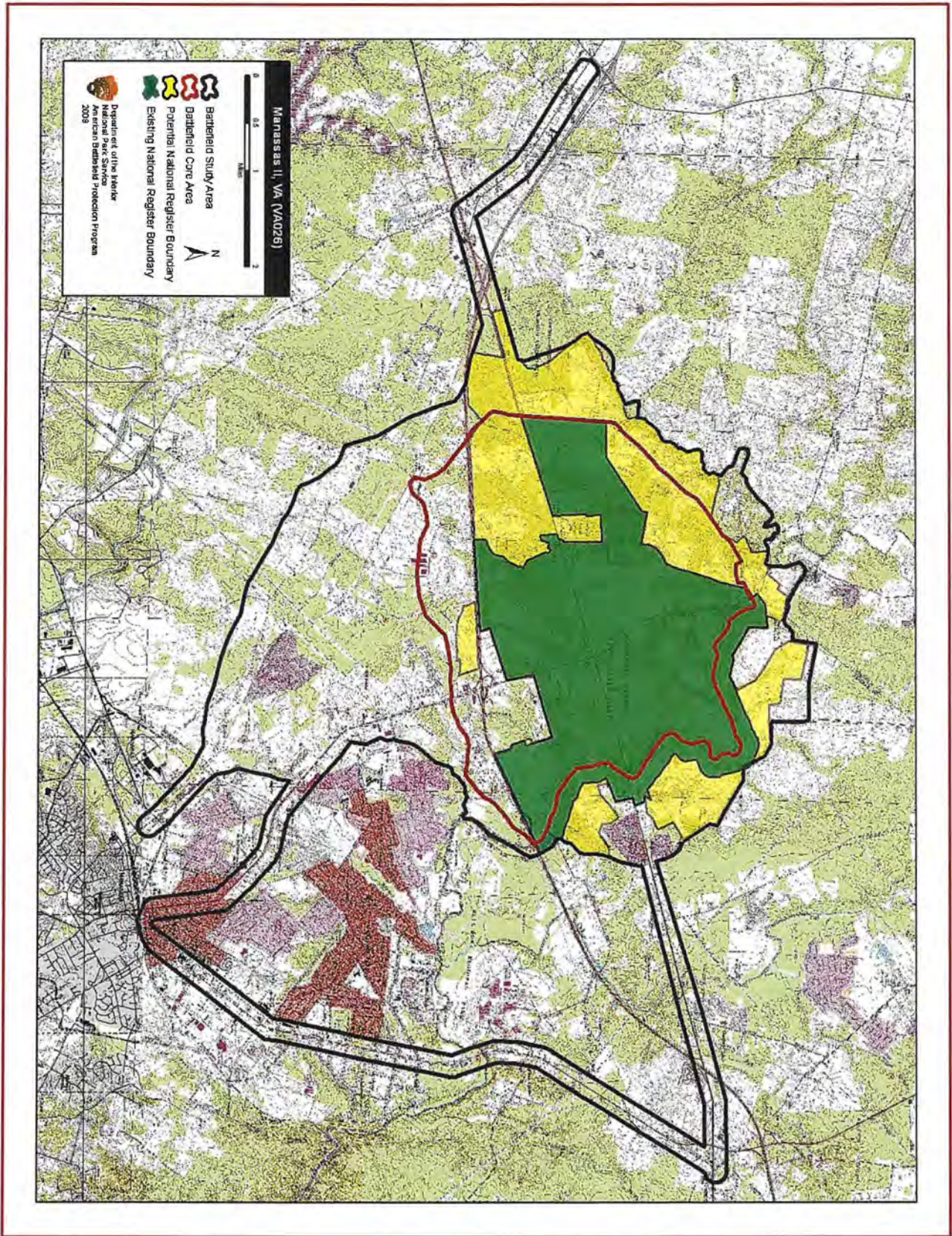


EXHIBIT D

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Manassas National Battlefield Park

12521 Lee Highway

Manassas, Virginia 20109-2005

December 3, 2021

Ann Wheeler, Chair
Prince William Board of County Supervisors
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192

Subject: Impacts of the Proposed PW Digital Gateway Comprehensive Plan Amendment on Manassas National Battlefield Park

Chair Wheeler and Members of the Prince William Board of County Supervisors:

Earlier today, I submitted formal comments to the Prince William County Planning Office on the proposal to amend the Comprehensive Plan to allow for intensive development along Pageland Lane, adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park. I have attached a copy of my comments and will let them speak for themselves, but I wanted to take a brief moment to summarize the grave concerns I have over the potential irreparable harm that this development would cause to one of Prince William County's two National Parks.

I believe that the intensive development of the Pageland Lane corridor is the single greatest threat to Manassas National Battlefield Park in nearly three decades. The impact of this proposal on the Park is comparable to two proposals in the late 1980's and the early 1990's that galvanized the historic preservation movement and garnered nationwide attention. In 1988, the proposed 550-acre William Center development resulted in such an uproar that the United States Congress ultimately ordered the federal government to acquire the contested land and directed that it be added to the Park. A few years later, in 1993, the Walt Disney Company proposed to construct a Disney's America theme park 3 ½ miles to the west of the Park. This proposal was also ultimately defeated after outcries over its impact to the park, historic resources, and the surrounding communities.

In both of these cases, the Board of County Supervisors was attracted by the lure of tax revenue promised by these developments. The same can certainly be said about the current proposal for a 2,133-acre data center corridor along Pageland Lane. But just as was the case in 1988 and in 1993, this proposal is extremely concerning to the National Park Service. I believe that as more people throughout Prince William County - and across the nation - become aware of this proposal and its impacts on the Park, the Board of County Supervisors will face a similar outcry.

I would thus urge you to seriously consider the detrimental impacts to the Park and to the County's historic resources as you deliberate the outcome of this Comprehensive Plan Amendment. As I have described in my formal comments, the southern 570 acres of the

2,133-acre application area is particularly sensitive, and has been recognized by both state and federal agencies for its significance and direct association with the Battle of Second Manassas. If anything, these lands should either be removed from the application, or otherwise designated as an area to be preserved.

Previously, I have written and testified before you about the significant benefits the Park provides the County both in terms of job creation and economic output, and also as an open space in which local residents can hike, enjoy the outdoors, and learn about their nation's history. This experience could be forever changed should you elect to intensively develop the rural area along the park's western edge.

Rest assured that despite statements to the contrary by supporters of this proposal, the western boundary of the Park remains scenic and rural. The mere presence of a power transmission line does not in itself destroy the entire historic and scenic character of an area. While indeed unsightly, the agricultural and historic nature of the battlefield's western edge is still largely intact. And while supporters of this development have claimed there is no other option for the use of their lands, the County's Department of Economic Development is actively fielding inquiries from the agritourism industry, which is attracted to this area precisely *because* of its landscapes and proximity to the Park. This could lead to sympathetic development of lands adjacent to the Park which would be far less impactful.

Finally, I would request that if anything, you consider completing the previously initiated update to the Data Center Overlay District *prior* to advancing this amendment proposal any further. This would give the county firm data on the need and appropriateness of a land use change such as this without having to rely upon this CPA proposal, where many critical details are inaccurately represented or unaddressed.

When I speak with people about the mission of the National Park Service, I like to say that we are in the "forever business." It is our role to protect these places for future generations, as well as to share the stories of our nation's past so that they are not forgotten. In considering this proposal, I would urge you to take a similar approach, as the actions you take have the potential to impact the history of the park and the County for decades to come.

Sincerely,



Brandon S. Bies
Superintendent

Attachment

EXHIBIT E

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



October 26, 2022

Prince William Board of County Supervisors
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, VA 22192

Re: Impacts to County History, #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway

Dear Board Members:

The Prince William County Historical Commission makes recommendations to you, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, in its ongoing efforts to identify, preserve, protect and promote Prince William County's historical sites, artifacts, buildings and events, as called for in the Ordinance.

During a special meeting on October 3, 2022, the Historical Commission discussed application #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway, version August 15, 2022 (CPA). The Commission reaffirmed its Res. No. 22-027 and voted to "oppose any development on the entire area south of Little Bull Run and on the area between Sudley Road and the unnamed tributary of Lick Branch (see attached draft resolution)." This is in line with previous recommendations sent to the Board on May 11, 2021, and comments sent to the Planning Office on the four previous submissions of this CPA starting in December 2021.

The reason for these recommendations is that land within #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway, contains cultural resources significant to Prince William County, significant to the Commonwealth of Virginia and significant to the United States of America. Our extensive research has identified a long list of historical sites, events or persons. The itemized list below focuses on African American and Civil War History, but other periods of the County's history are also found in this CPA area.

- The area south of Little Bull Run is in the Manassas Battlefield Historic District (076-0271) and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register and any construction will destroy this resource (see attached Res 22-055);
- The area south of Little Bull Run was area mapped by the American Battlefield Protection Program, a division of the National Park Service, as Battlefield Study Area and portions were mapped as Battlefield Core Area (see attached Res 22-055);
- During the Second Battle of Manassas, on August 28 and August 29, 1862, conservative estimates range from 5,000 – 5,500 troops on Pageland. Until the arrival of James Longstreet's "Right Wing" of the Army of Northern Virginia late on the morning of August 29, Jubal Early's and Henry Forno's

(Hays') brigades of Lawton's (Ewell's) Division held down Jackson's extreme right flank at (west) Pageland."

- The Marsteller house, located south of Little Bull Run, was used as a Confederate field hospital, and it is believed the Cross home, east of Pageland and south of Little Rull Run, served as a Confederate field hospital during the Second Battle of Manassas;
- North of Manassas Battlefield National Park and east of Pageland, from August 28 – August 30, 1862, conservative estimates indicate 2,000 – 4,000 troops were stationed;
- There is high potential for unmarked burials from the Civil War. Historical research show Confederate infantry units camped at Pageland, from August 1861 to November 1861, where between 374 – 476+ soldiers died from measles and were buried at Pageland (see attached Res 22-055);
- Throughout this CPA project area are located eight (8) recorded cemeteries, including a reported Civil War mass burial (see attached map).
- The land south of Sudley Road, North of Lick Branch, and east of an unnamed tributary of Lick Branch, being the northeast corner of #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway; was known as Marble Hill / Flat Iron. This area was the plantation where Jennie Dean (1852-1913) was born into slavery, along with her parents. Jennie Dean was a nationally recognized pioneer in the advancement of education and religion among the black citizens of Prince William and neighboring counties. Miss Dean founded the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth in 1894 and Mount Calvary Baptist Church in 1880;
- Along Thornton Drive, was centered another "Settlement." Similar to The Settlement along Route 29, this was a community of ex-slaves that moved off the plantations after the Civil War and started their own community and the Thornton School; and

Other concerns were previously enumerated in the Commission's letter to the Board on May 11, 2021, and are listed below for your convenience:

- visual and auditory impacts from proposed data centers;
- visual and auditory impacts from electrical substations; and
- impacts from the addition of new high-voltage electrical transmission lines.

Finally, the Historical Commission appreciates previous actions by the Board of County Supervisors including classifying Manassas National Battlefield Park as a County Registered Historic Site, and the many rezoning proffers and special use permit conditions that protect Manassas I and Manassas II battlefields and Manassas National Battlefield Park.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (703) 580-7267 or via email at kbrace@aol.com. For further historical research information please see our website at www.pwcva.gov/historicalcommission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kimball Brace".

Kimball (Kim) Brace
Chairman, Historical Commission

cc: Elijah Johnson, Acting County Executive
Rebecca Horner, Deputy County Executive/Acting Planning Director

Attachments

Historical Commission letter May 11, 2021
Historical Commission Res. No. 22-027
Historical Commission Res. No. 22-055 (draft)
Map of Cemeteries
African American History of Jennie Dean's Homeplace

Historical Commission letter May 11, 2021



Planning Office
Parag Agrawal, AICP
Director of Planning

Historical Commission

May 11, 2021

Prince William Board of County Supervisors
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, VA 22192

Re: Development Impacts on Manassas National Battlefield Park

Dear Board Members:

The Prince William County Historical Commission makes recommendations to you, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, in its ongoing efforts to identify, preserve, protect and promote Prince William County's historical sites, artifacts, buildings and events.

During its regularly scheduled meeting on March 9, 2021, the Historical Commission discussed the proposed PWC Digital Gateway as reported in the Prince William Times on March 2, 2021. Additionally, at its regularly scheduled meeting on April 13, 2021, the Historical Commission revisited its position regarding this proposal.

Upon further consideration, the Historical Commission desires to voice its opposition to any non-residential development adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park, such as data centers, industrial uses and large-scale commercial ventures, that may directly or indirectly negatively impact battlefield resources.

The Historical Commission noted this project is in the Manassas Battlefield National Register Historic District and adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park, a division of the National Park Service. This proposed project will have negative direct impacts on battlefield land in the National Register district where Union and Confederate soldiers fought, were injured and killed. The Historical Commission is also concerned about potential unmarked soldier burials on proposed data center land.

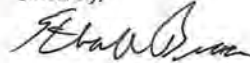
Additionally, the Historical Commission is concerned about visual and auditory impacts from proposed data centers, electrical substations and, if warranted, additional high-voltage electrical transmission lines on the experience of visitors in Manassas National Battlefield Park and loss of integrity to the overall National Register District.

Finally, the Historical Commission appreciates previous actions by the Board of County Supervisors classifying Manassas National Battlefield Park as a County Registered Historic Site.

Prince William Board of County Supervisors
Development Impacts on Manassas National Battlefield Park
May 11, 2021
Page 2

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (703) 580-7267 or via email at kbrace@aol.com.

Sincerely,



Kimball (Kim) Brace
Chairman, Historical Commission

cc: Christopher E. Martino, County Executive
Rebecca Horner, Deputy County Executive
Parag Agrawal, Planning Director

Visit <https://www.pwcva.gov/department/planning-office/HC> for past agendas, audio recordings, and approved briefs and resolutions from previous meetings of the Historical Commission at <https://www.pwcva.gov/department/planning-office/hc-archives>

Historical Commission Res. No. 22-027

HISTORICAL COMMISSION RESOLUTION

MOTION: PORTA **May 10, 2022**
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 22-027

SECOND: GREEN

RE: LAND DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTION: APPROVED

WHEREAS, the Prince William County Historical Commission seeks to identify, preserve and protect historic sites and structures in Prince William County; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William County Historical Commission's review of pending land development applications assists in determining the necessity for cultural resource surveys and other research and evaluations; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William County Historical Commission believes that the identification, preservation and protection of historic sites and structures throughout Prince William County is well served by this action;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Prince William County Historical Commission does hereby recommend to the Prince William County Planning Commission the action(s) noted for the following properties:

Case Number	Name	Recommendation
REZ2022-00018	Youth for Tomorrow Crosses - Proffer Amendment	No Further Work
REZ2021-00020	John Marshall Village Addition	In response to the Applicant's request for information on the type, cost, and potential location of the historical marker please note: current price to manufacture the standard Historical Commission marker with the Prince William County seal is approximately \$3000 not including installation; a preferred location for the historical marker is proximate to the entrance of the development with a pull-off area to enable citizens to safely read the historical marker.

Case Number	Name	Recommendation
SUP2022-00003	John Marshall Village Addition	No Further Work
REZ2016-00021	Kline Property 14 th Submission	<p>If a Phase I study and, if warranted, Phase II evaluation and Phase III data recovery study are performed artifacts to be donated to and curated with the County.</p> <p>Investigate possibility of preserving the silos on the site.</p> <p>As previously requested, confirm 25 foot buffer for the existing Lutheran Machpelah Cemetery.</p>
SUP2017-00037	Kline Property – Pharmacy (Drive-Through) 8 th Submission	No Further Work
CPA2021-00004	PW Digital Gateway 3 rd Submission	<p>In the absence of a response from the applicant to the Historical Commission's previous recommendations (included below), the Historical Commission is compelled to recommend denial.</p> <p>For Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA): Recommend splitting the parcel into South and North sections (see attached map). Southern Section - keep existing land use or change to Parks and Open Space (P&OS). Northern Section - before decision on the CPA, request an Architectural Survey and</p>

Case Number	Name	Recommendation
		<p>Evaluation of above ground resources; those above ground resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be preserved in place.</p> <p>Northern Section - mitigation so any new buildings, structures, power lines, towers are not visible from the Manassas National Battlefield Park.</p> <p>Northern Section - request Phase I study with a rezoning application and, if warranted, Phase II evaluation and Phase III data recovery study. Artifacts to be donated to and curated with the County.</p> <p>If rezoning is requested: Southern section same as CPA recommendation.</p> <p>Cemeteries - in all sections to be preserved in place with enhanced preservation area/buffers.</p>
REZ2022-00021	Interstate Drive	<p>Following up on the Phase I study and Phase II evaluation, continue to donate and curate any future artifacts with the County.</p> <p>Request the rare vegetation flower that was discovered be labeled and preserved in a garden.</p> <p>Request creating a habitat/sanctuary for the bats.</p>

Case Number	Name	Recommendation
REZ2022-00027	St. Katharine Drexel SUP Amendment	Request applicant follow The Journey Through Hallowed Ground landscape guidelines.
PFR2022-00013	Woodbridge Area Elementary School	Phase I study and, if warranted, Phase II evaluation and Phase III data recovery study. Artifacts to be donated to and curated with the County.
SUP2022-00022	Kline Property – Self Storage Center	No Further Work
SUP2022-00023	Kline Property – Restaurant with Drive-Through	No Further Work
REZ2022-00022	Devlin Technology Park	No Further Work

Votes:

Ayes: by acclamation

Nays: None

Absent from Vote: None

Absent from Meeting: Moser, Sargo, Shockley

MOTION CARRIED

ATTEST: 
Secretary to the Commission

Historical Commission Res. No. 22-055 (draft)

HISTORICAL COMMISSION RESOLUTION

MOTION: PORTA **October 3, 2022**
SECOND: GREEN **Special Meeting**
Res. No. 22-055

**RE: THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION DOES
HEREBY REAFFIRM RES. NO. 22-027 OF MAY 10, 2022, AND WITH
REGARD TO THE CPA ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRINCE WILLIAM
DIGITAL GATEWAY OPPOSES ANY DEVELOPMENT ON THE ENTIRE
AREA SOUTH OF LITTLE BULL RUN AND ON THE AREA BETWEEN
SUDLEY ROAD AND THE UNNAMED TRIBUTARY OF LICK BRANCH**

ACTION: APPROVED

WHEREAS, the Prince William County Historical Commission seeks to identify, preserve, protect and promote the history of Prince William County; and

WHEREAS, land within #CPA2021-0004, PW Digital Gateway, contains cultural resources significant to Prince William County, significant to the Commonwealth of Virginia and significant to the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the areas south of Little Bull Run are adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park, a division of the National Park Service; and

WHEREAS, Manassas National Battlefield Park was classified as a County Registered Historic Site and mapped on the County's Land Use Map; and

WHEREAS, the areas south of Little Bull Run, in #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway, are in the Manassas Battlefield Historic District (076-0271) that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register; and

WHEREAS, the area south of Little Bull Run was area mapped by the American Battlefield Protection Program, a division of the National Park Service, as Battlefield Study Area and portions were mapped as Battlefield Core Area; and

WHEREAS, historical research shows that Confederate infantry units from the 15th Alabama Infantry, the 21st North Carolina Infantry, the 16th Mississippi

Infantry, and the 21st Georgia Infantry camped on Pageland between August of 1861 and November of 1861, and approximately 374 – 476+ soldiers died in camp of measles and were buried at Pageland (no records indicate their removal and reinternment elsewhere, see Attached Information); and

WHEREAS, during the Second Battle of Manassas, on August 28 and August 29, 1862, “there was considerable military activity at Pageland. Until the arrival of James Longstreet's "Right Wing" of the Army of Northern Virginia late on the morning of August 29, Jubal Early's and Henry Forno's (Hays') brigades of Lawton's (Ewell's) Division held down Jackson's extreme right flank at (west) Pageland.” (see Attached Information) Conservative estimates range from 5,000 – 5,500 troops on Pageland; and

WHEREAS, from August 28 – August 30, 1862, conservative estimates indicate 2,000 – 4,000 troops were stationed in the area east of Pageland and north of Manassas Battlefield National Park (see Attached Information); and

WHEREAS, the Marsteller house was used as a Confederate field hospital, and it is believed the Cross home served as a Confederate field hospital during the Second Battle of Manassas; and

WHEREAS, the land south of Sudley Road, North of Lick Branch, and east of an unnamed tributary of Lick Branch, being the northeast corner of #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway; was known as Marble Hill / Flat Iron; and this area was the plantation where Jennie Dean (1852-1913) was born into slavery, along with her parents; and

WHEREAS, Jennie Dean was a nationally recognized pioneer in the advancement of education and religion among the black citizens of Prince William and neighboring counties, and

WHEREAS, Miss Dean founded the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth in 1894 and Mount Calvary Baptist Church in 1880; and

WHEREAS, the Prince William County Historical Commission believes that the identification, preservation, protection and promotion of this history of Prince William County is well served by this action;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Prince William County Historical Commission does hereby reaffirm Res. No. 22-027 of May 10, 2022, and with regard to the CPA associated with the Prince William Digital Gateway opposes

any development on the entire area south of Little Bull Run and on the area between Sudley Road and the unnamed tributary of Lick Branch (see Attached Map).

Votes:

Ayes: Brace, Brown, Davis, DePue, Green, Moser, Pearsall, Porta, Reddick, Sargo

Nays: Burgess

Absent from Vote: none

Absent from Meeting: Henson

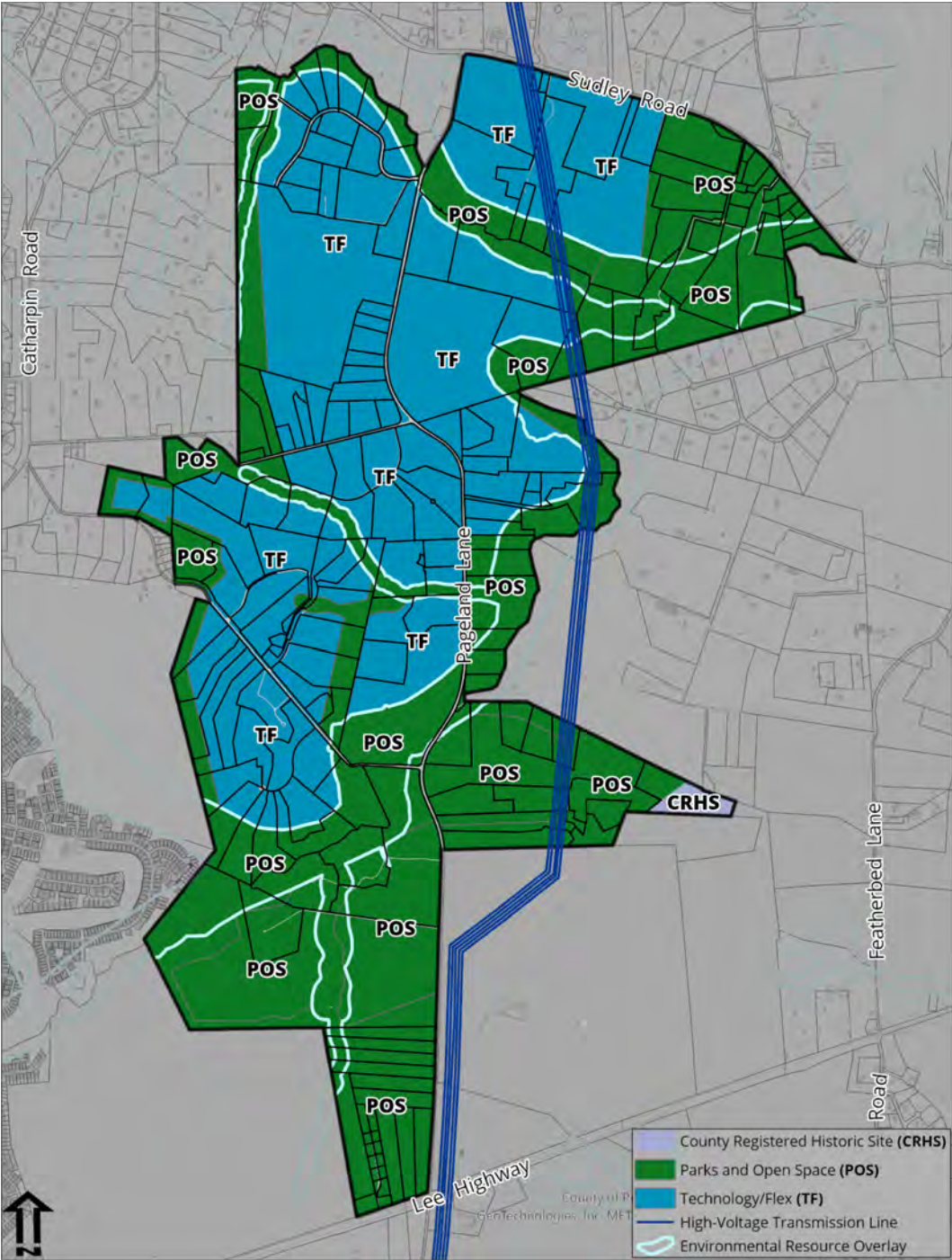
ATTACHMENT - MAP

MOTION CARRIED

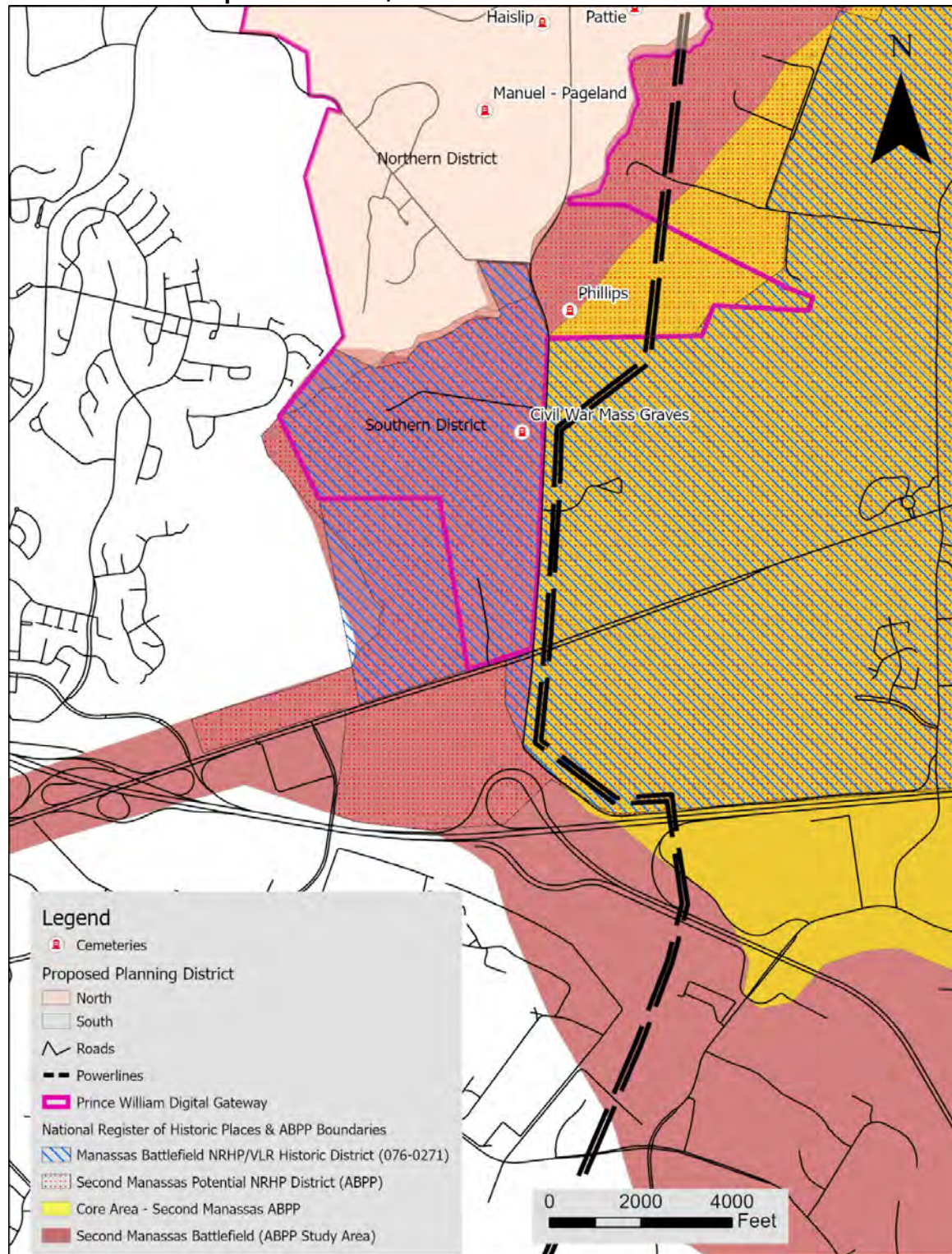
ATTEST: _____
Secretary to the Commission

ATTACHMENTS FOR INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT - MAP



INFORMATION - Map of NRHP/VLR; ABPP STUDY AND CORE AREA



RESEARCH REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEETING 10/3/2022

**REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION
SPECIAL MEETING 10/3/2022**

**PREPARED BY MORGAN BLAINE PEARSALL II,
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER**

Prince William Historical Commission Research for PWC Digital Gateway

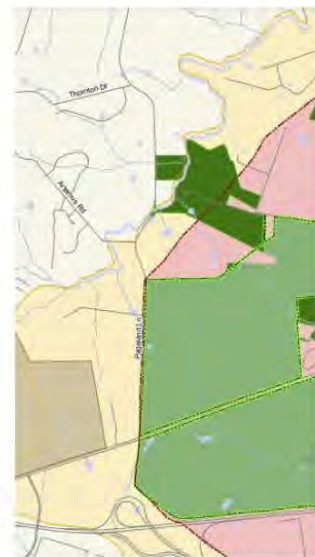
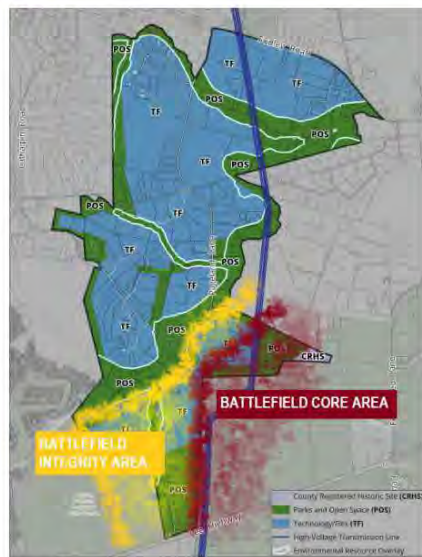
Part 1: United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

-Manassas Battlefield Historic District Outside Park Boundaries NRHP Listed: 1/18/2006

Approximately 5,073.10 acres of the battlefield site are located within the authorized boundaries maintained by the National Park Service as Manassas National Battlefield Park. Individual property owners and the Commonwealth of Virginia own approximately 1,396.44 acres.

-National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program (Study conducted by Prince William County) 2010

The Manassas Battlefield Historic District contains 6,400 acres and embraces the park as well as adjoining properties that retain their historic integrity. Both the park and its associated historic district are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the park is designated by Prince William County as a County Registered Historic Site.



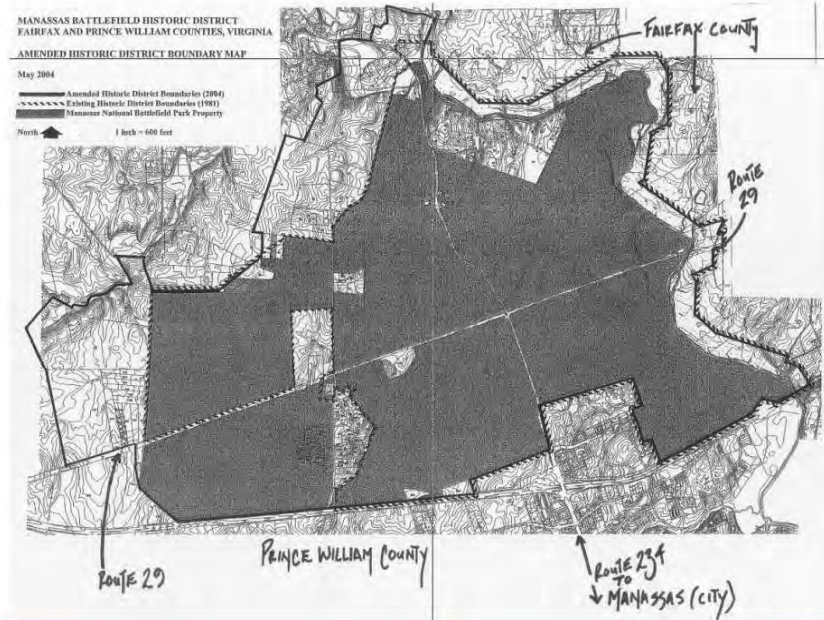
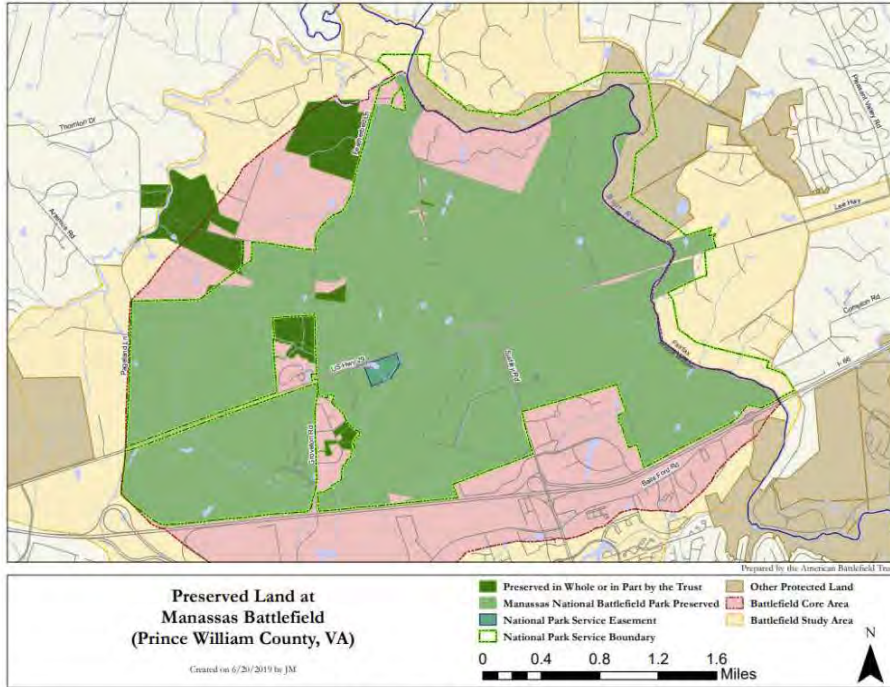
Battlefield Study Area: This area consists of locations where a high level of visual integrity has survived and the historic landscape has remained substantially intact with only minor intrusions. consists of lands peripheral to the Battlefield Core Area where troop movements, encampments, staging areas, field hospitals and similar activities occurred and are directly related to, but ancillary to, combat.

Archeological investigations to the west of the present Manassas National Battlefield Park property, in the vicinity of Pageland Lane, have revealed prehistoric and historic sites. This includes the investigation of the property associated with the Dunklin Monument (44PW579), the mass burial site of soldiers who died during the Second Battle of Manassas (44PW593), and army pit latrines dating from the early 20th century (44PW594). Additionally, Site 44PW580, on the south side of Pageland Lane, is associated with the unfinished railroad (44PW299).

Part 1: Sources for documents and supporting details:

- 1) Virginia Department of Historic Resources <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/076-0271/>
- 2) NRHP Approved Listing Form (98pages) https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/076-0271_ManassasBattlefieldParkHD_2004_BI_NRHP_nomination.pdf
- 3) PWC https://eservice.pwcgov.org/planning/documents/MNBP_Viewshed_Plan-20100510.pdf
- 4) ABPP Site with Documents <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=22552>

Part 1 Supplemental



I) PAGELAND



Historic Significance

This site just west of Pageland Lane is outside the NPS boundary. During the Battle of Second Manassas, this location would have been in the rear of the Confederate right flank. The brigades of Jubal Early and Henry Forno occupied the ridge on Pageland Farm on the morning of August 29, 1862, for the purpose of covering Jackson's right flank until Longstreet's forces arrived later that morning.

While the comprehensive plan's community design element does address numerous gateways and corridors, such as the Buckland segment of Route 29 lying west of the battlefield, it does not address areas within close proximity to the battlefield. This element includes a section on office development. Although it does not specifically address building heights, it suggests a "human scale" at the street level, and the images of positive examples tend to be in the five-story range.

The cultural resources element of the plan recommends that the County develop a "viewshed policy around County Registered Historic Sites (CRHS) and criteria for implementing that policy." The national park and Bristoe Station are both designated as CRHSs, but adjacent lands around them, including their viewsheds, are not. The element goes on to recommend other policies supportive of battlefield viewshed preservation, including conducting a viewshed analysis, buffering to protect the integrity of historic resources, preserving vegetation, utilizing clustered development to preserve open space, and considering low-impact land uses near historic lands, including battlefields.

Road Expansions

As the battlefield's surrounding built environment continues to grow and traffic levels increase, pressure will grow to expand the physical capacity of roads around and traversing the battlefield park. In fact, one such proposal is now in the planning stage.

Tri-County Parkway

This VDOT project is intended to transform the historic Pageland Lane into a higher capacity north-south thoroughfare. It is currently undergoing environmental impact review as part of the planning process, including the Section 106 process led by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to potentially mitigate impacts to historic resources. See the plan graphic at right.

Not only would this project result in the alteration of the alignment and profile of a historic road, but it would negatively impact multiple viewsheds. In particular, the Stuart's Hill and S. D. Lee Artillery Position PVP viewsheds and the Pageland HBV would be substantially impacted because of their close proximity to the propose "parkway." On the other hand, this road's improvement might serve as a "pressure release valve" for traffic on Route 29, potentially lessening the odds of that critical road ever being widened.



Proposed Tri-County Parkway

Source: VDOT

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that a process be followed intended to offer protection to any historic resources either listed on, or determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. **This process is designed to identify and avoid, or at least mitigate, adverse impacts on historic resources.** Unfortunately, "Section 106 Review" is limited to those projects involving Federal funds or licensing, such as Federal transportation funding, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, or an Army Corps of Engineers permit. **Compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the Federal agency. Section 106 requires consultation, with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), local governments, and other interested parties.** When an adverse effect is determined the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is notified and given the opportunity to participate. The Federal agency leads the consultation process and makes the final determination on whether to proceed with the undertaking and how adverse effects will be mitigated. While it offers little help for private sector activities not involving Federal funding or licensing, Section 106 Review can be a potentially valuable tool with regard to Federally licensed and funded projects. While it cannot always save an historic site or viewshed, Section 106 Review usually, at a minimum, allows for the documentation of the resource for future generations. Examples of conceivable activities that could potentially impact Manassas Battlefield viewsheds and would be required to undergo **Section 106 Review include roadway expansions (Pageland Lane, Route 29, Route 234, etc.),** new road expansion, and new cell towers. The fact should never be overlooked that the greatest threat to battlefield viewsheds within the national park is road expansions, while the greatest potential ally against such expansions is Section 106 Review.

Part 2: Camp at Pageland July August and September 1861 Measles Epidemic



-21st North Carolina Infantry aka 11th NC Volunteers Regiment (Infantry)

We continued to hold the same position on 21 July—when the first battle of Manassas was foughtAfter this battle, we went into camp on Bull Run, where the regiment suffered greatly from sickness.

-16th Mississippi Infantry

Mustered in about 950 men

Camped next to the 21st North Carolina (which was already suffering from a measles epidemic), 15th Alabama and 21st Georgia.

-21st Georgia Infantry

All agree that the 21st Georgia suffered the worst. At one time nearly the whole regiment was on the sick list and the officers could hardly get enough men to stand guard.

-15th Alabama Infantry (900 men)

the men of the 15th Alabama got off the cars, formed ranks, and marched about five miles from the station to an old field called Pageland, a flat open plain just north of Warrenton Turnpike where the Page family had intended to build a mansion and develop a plantation....

went into camp beside the 21st North Carolina, the 16th Mississippi, and the 21st Georgia Regiments. Across the broad expanse of field, practically nothing but row upon row of tents could be seen. The noise of camp—officers shouting, feet plodding on dry sod, bugles blowing, drums tapping—echoed over Pageland in one vast discord of sound. Although the water in the camp was bad, the weather was hot, and many thirsty soldiers decided to drink the tainted water rather than suffer from dehydration. Colonel Cantey saw to it that his companies drilled hard every day, and from miles around one could see the dust rising from Pageland like the billowing smoke of a forest fire....the camp less than two miles from the fields where the Battle of Manassas had been fought,...

The first man in the regiment to die was Andrew J. Folmar, 18, a private in Company I. Then many others quickly became sick and had no strength or immunity to fight off the overwhelming disease. About 100 of the regiment's men died over the span of six weeks. A military funeral and burial were performed for each death, and obsequies soon became part of the camp's daily routine. Overcome with emotion from this profusion of sickness and death, one private wrote in despair: "Beneath the soil of Prince William [County], now slumber in quiet repose, secure from summer's heat and winter's cold, from the cares of life and shock of strife, the noblest and best of the regiment."

...and by winter over 200 men would die from disease. The regiment still maintained a schedule of four hours a day of drill.

Changed camp to the Centreville area, named Camp Toombs. About 300 of the sickest men were left behind, but the epidemic continued at the new camp.

The 15th Alabama was ordered to Pageland Field, Va. for drill. At Pageland, the regiment suffered its first 150 losses to its worst enemy- the measles. Camp life in 1861/1862 was congested and filthy. Disease and sickness

plagued the new soldiers. But Colonels seeking political favor refused to move the sick to hospitals: the more men they were able to display, the better their chances for promotion to General. To escape the measles, the 15th was ordered to Camp Toombs, Va. in September 1861.

Part 2 Supplemental

21st North Carolina Infantry aka 11th NC Volunteers Regiment (Infantry)

1861 July 21st: Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) The regiment was not engaged. It took part in the general pursuit to Centreville after the battle.

1862 August 28th-30th: Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) The regiment lost 51 men at Groveton. Lieutenant Colonel Sanders Fulton was killed, and Major B.Y. Graves was wounded. Lieutenants David P. Jackson of Company D and Wilbourn B. Shoub of Company F were killed. Captains John W. Beard of Company F and M.L. Patterson of Company I, Lieutenants J.W. Miller and Albert Alspaugh of Company D and Vincent H. Hazlip and Mills V. Tuttle of Company G were wounded.

-16th Mississippi Infantry

1861 June 8th: Mustered in about 950 men under Colonel Carnot Posey, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clarke, Major Thomas J. Bankston and Adjutant Thomas R. Stockdale.

1861 August: Camped next to the 21st North Carolina (which was already suffering from a measles epidemic), 15th Alabama and 21st Georgia.

1861 Mid-September: Changed camp to the Centreville area, named Camp Toombs.

21st Georgia Infantry

1861 Summer: The 21st Georgia Infantry Regiment was organized at Richmond, Virginia by expanding the 4th Georgia Infantry Battalion to a regiment. The regiment camped next to the 21st North Carolina (which was already suffering from a measles epidemic) and the 15th Alabama.

Mid-September: Moved to the Centreville area to Camp Toombs.

1862 August 28th-30th: Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)

The regiment brought 242 men to the field and lost almost 75% casualties. Captain Joseph Waddail of Company C was killed. Lieutenant George W. Aderhold of Company A was killed. Lieutenant Thomas Attaway of Company B was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Merri T. Castleberry of Company C was wounded again.

-15th Alabama Infantry

1861 June-July 1st: Sent to Knoxville, then to Virginia, where it was attached to Crittenden's (later Trimble's) Brigade. General Zollicoffer's report states that of the 900 men of the 15th at Knoxville, "only 300 are fit for duty"

1861 August 21st: Regiment received orders to move to the front

1861 August 22nd: The regiment marched through Richmond, where it was reviewed by President Davis. After a speech by Alabama Governor John Sorter it boarded a train for Manassas. Reached Manassas Junction in the early evening and marched five miles north to Pageland, just north of the Warrenton Pike.

1861 Mid-September: Changed camp to the Centreville area, named Camp Toombs. About 300 of the sickest men were left behind, but the epidemic continued at the new camp.

1862 August 28th-30th: Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)

The regiment was commanded by Major A.A. Lowther. It lost 20 killed and Captain Richard E. Wright and 91 other men wounded out of 440 engaged.

The 15th Alabama is referenced on two trailside markers on the Deep Cut loop trail on the Manassas battlefield.

Part 2: Sources for documents and supporting details:

21st North Carolina https://www.carolana.com/NC/Civil_War/11th_nc_volunteers_regiment.html

16th Mississippi <https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/mississippi/16th-mississippi-infantry-regiment/>

21st Georgia <https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/georgia/21st-georgia-infantry/>

21st Georgia INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY ON PAGELAND FARM, 1861-1865A Historical Sketch of the Quitman Guards.. p. 11

15th Alabama <http://civilwarrx.blogspot.com/2016/01/civil-war-soldiers-decimated-by-disease.html>

15th Alabama <https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/alabama/15th-alabama-infantry/>

15th Alabama <https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/alabama/15th-alabama-infantry/>
15th Alabama Hope H. Posey https://cemetery.tspb.texas.gov/pub/user_form.asp?pers_id=371

Civil War Soldiers: Decimated by Disease

By Glenn W. LaFantasie



Disease and primitive medical knowledge were the Civil War soldier's worst enemies. For every soldier killed in battle, two died of disease. During their first summer of service in the Confederate army, William C. Oates and his comrades of the 15th Alabama Infantry Regiment watched as the first casualties dropped from their ranks, not from wounds inflicted by their Federal foes but from the deadlier onslaught of microbes and viruses in their camp. The Alabamians learned before they ever fired a single shot in anger that war often brought suffering and death where they were least expected, and that this particular war would seldom show mercy to anyone caught in the swath of its deadly scythe.

Oates was a lawyer, newspaper publisher and editor, as well as a former fugitive from justice who had spent part of his youth as a gambler in Texas. In July 1861 he formed a militia company in Henry County, Alabama—the "Henry Pioneers"—that became Company G of the newly established 15th Alabama Infantry, under the command of Colonel James Cantey. Oates was named captain of Company G. From Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee River, Cantey moved his regiment—about 1,000 men strong—north by train to Richmond, where the 15th Alabama spent a few weeks drilling and training. Then, on August 21, the regiment received orders to proceed to the front. When they heard the news, the men cheered and sang all through the night.

The next morning, Cantey led the regiment through the streets of Richmond to the railroad depot, where President Jefferson Davis reviewed the troops and complimented Cantey on their fine appearance. The newly elected governor of Alabama, John Gill Shorter, a prominent Democrat from Eufaula with whom Oates was politically allied, was also there to see the 15th off, and he delivered a short address before the men boarded the cars. According to one Alabama soldier, Gill's speech "did our hearts good," for apparently the governor stirring invoked the memory of Patrick Henry who, 80 years before, had denounced King George III by declaring, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" Once on the train, the men gave a rousing Rebel yell, the whistle blew, and the wooden stock cars lurched forward toward Manassas Junction.

All around Centreville and Manassas, near where the Confederates had won their first major victory in a battle fought on July 21, Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston had extended the Southern lines. Reinforcements from all over the South were being rushed to the Manassas defenses as recruits poured into the army in the wake of the fighting along Bull Run. By August, Johnston's army

numbered less than 40,000 soldiers, and the general believed he needed more men to keep the Federal army from contemplating—and perhaps succeeding in—another southward push.

As the train carrying the 15th Alabama passed through little hamlets—places no bigger or even smaller than Abbeville, the county seat where Oates had mustered in the Henry Pioneers—on its ambling journey north, Virginians stood by the tracks cheering the soldiers and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. At each stop, Gus McClendon, one of Oates's privates in Company G, remembered that "the patriotic ladies and beautiful Virginia girls would be gathered... to welcome us, distributing their fruits and flowers and cheering us on with expressions of delight when informed we were from Alabama."

It took all day for the train to reach Manassas Junction, where the men of the 15th Alabama got off the cars, formed ranks, and marched about five miles from the station to an old field called Pageland, a flat open plain just north of Warrenton Turnpike where the Page family had intended to build a mansion and develop a plantation. On the march, Captain Benjamin Gardner of Company I led his men while he held a great umbrella over his head. "It had a most unmilitary appearance," Oates remembered years later, "but the captain was large and corpulent, a lawyer by profession, unused to the sun, 52 years old, and therefore excusable."

The 15th Alabama went into camp beside the 21st North Carolina, the 16th Mississippi, and the 21st Georgia Regiments. Across the broad expanse of field, practically nothing but row upon row of tents could be seen. The noise of camp—officers shouting, feet plodding on dry sod, bugles blowing, drums tapping—echoed over Pageland in one vast discord of sound. Although the water in the camp was bad, the weather was hot, and many thirsty soldiers decided to drink the tainted water rather than suffer from dehydration. Colonel Cantey saw to it that his companies drilled hard every day, and from miles around one could see the dust rising from Pageland like the billowing smoke of a forest fire.

"Drilling and performing the routine of camp duty was the regular order," recalled Oates. Despite the arduous regularity of drilling every day for at least four hours, the men did have some respite and moments of gaiety and laughter. Oates fondly remembered "the fife of old Hildebrand, and Jimmie Newberry's and Pat Brannon's drums, as they were heard at reveille and tattoo." Colonel Cantey's teamster also brought a smile to the men's faces: He "was the only man connected with the regiment," Oates said, "who could surpass the Colonel in profanity." But camp life involved mostly endless marching and backbreaking work. As Gus McClendon remembered: "The fatigue duty consisted of policing the camp, looking after its sanitary condition, cutting and hauling wood, and going with the forage and commissary wagons to the depot at Manassas Junction, to assist in loading them with the supplies for man and beast."

With the camp less than two miles from the fields where the Battle of Manassas had been fought, Oates decided to take Company G and some other men from the regiment on a tour of the ground. It had just been a month since the Confederate victory, and the Alabamians were all curious to see what a battlefield really looked like. At first, the terrain matched their own romantic conceptions of the battle and the heroes who had fallen fighting for their righteous cause. Oates recalled that white posts "had been set up to mark each of the places where fell General [Bernard] Bee, of South Carolina, Colonels [Francis] Bartow, Georgia; [Charles] Fisher, of North Carolina, and [Egbert] Jones, of Alabama."

The men walked over the ground with expressions of awe and wonder on their faces. Caspar W. Boyd, a private in Company I, wrote home to his parents that he "found a sight ther that I never saw befor." Some of the dead from the battle had been hastily buried and their arms and hands protruded from beneath thin mounds of dirt. Boyd and his comrades even discovered severed hands and feet on the ground. The carcasses of dead horses still littered the field. He remarked that they strolled by the Widow Henry house, where the widow herself had been "kiled on her bed" during the battle.

Oates distinctly remembered, almost 45 years later, the pungent smell of fennel and pennyroyal—weeds growing on the battlefield that had been mashed down during the fight and still gave off their recognizable aromas. Some of Oates's men thought the odor came from "dead Yankees," concluding that Northerners must have a different smell in death than Southerners. A few of the Alabamians reacted to the battlefield with less solemnity than did Oates or Caspar Boyd. Gus McClendon reported that some of the men treated the outing like

a picnic, and they felt "like birds turned out of a cage." Nevertheless, he and his companions could not avoid being amazed at the sight of the remnants of a stand of pine where the 7th Georgia was known to have held its ground during the battle. The trees had been chopped to pieces by musket volleys. "It was a wonder to us," wrote McClendon, "how a man could live in such a place."

If nothing else, the excursion to the Manassas battlefield gave the Alabama boys reason to ponder war and its grim realities. Oates and his men roamed fields where the grass was still stained red with dried blood, where unexploded shells lay exposed to view, and where minié balls covered patches of ground in a thick lead carpet. To McClendon, the "horrible" battlefield offered "sad scenes" that "furnished food for reflection." Although some tried to treat the tour as a frolic, no one who visited the battlefield that day would ever regard war in quite the same fashion as he had done before.

"At the time," wrote McClendon, "I was full of malice and hatred for the 'Boys in Blue' and was just as anxious to kill him as he was to kill me, yet when I would stop and take a second thought, and gaze upon those little mounds I could truthfully say of the dead 'Boy in Blue' that sometime, and somewhere, he had been 'somebody's darling.'" When the men walked solemnly back to Pageland and reached their camp, they thought their short journey had showed them the worst of war. They had no idea of the far worse horrors yet to come.

Those horrors began at Pageland. It was in the Confederate camps there that, in the words of one private in the 15th Alabama, "the reaper commenced the harvest of death" that would continue for the regiment until its surrender at Appomattox. When the 15th Alabama had first arrived at Pageland, its closest neighbor in the camp, the 21st North Carolina, was already struggling with an epidemic of measles and serious outbreaks of mumps and typhoid. All of these diseases were—and still are—highly contagious, although in our modern times we have grown accustomed to dealing with them during childhood and have vaccines that prevent their spread and other medicines that quickly wipe them out. In the Civil War, measles was by far, as Oates himself declared, "the worst enemy of our army," for it spread rapidly among the adult soldiers who had developed no immunity to the disease and who could do nothing to fight it.

Measles cut through the ranks of the 15th Alabama at the encampment like a biblical plague or the medieval Black Death. No one, including the small number of surgeons assigned to the army, knew that the disease was carried on droplets through the air and that proximity to the virus meant almost certain infection. In this respect, it is somewhat miraculous that the entire Confederate camp at Pageland was not stricken with the disease. Infected soldiers experienced high fever, rash, runny noses, watery eyes, and coughing. Due to the lack of a vaccine and effective treatments, few men who were infected survived the illness. After the initial symptoms, their condition generally worsened. Some soldiers came down with pneumonia and encephalitis (brain inflammation) as a result of measles, others suffered middle-ear infections, severe diarrhea, and convulsions. The worst cases—and there were hundreds of them among the troops of the 15th Alabama—resulted in death.

The first man in the regiment to die was Andrew J. Folmar, 18, a private in Company I. Then many others quickly became sick and had no strength or immunity to fight off the overwhelming disease. About 100 of the regiment's men died over the span of six weeks. A military funeral and burial were performed for each death, and obsequies soon became part of the camp's daily routine. Overcome with emotion from this profusion of sickness and death, one private wrote in despair: "Beneath the soil of Prince William [County], now slumber in quiet repose, secure from summer's heat and winter's cold, from the cares of life and shock of strife, the noblest and best of the regiment."

Those who fell to sickness were stricken by the fear—and the near certainty—of approaching death. Sick and well alike yearned for the comforts of home and to be magically transported from this strange land where so many men were dying. For those on death's doorstep, the longing for home was even more pronounced. "The thought of home is ever uppermost in the mind," admitted one Alabamian, "and a wish exists to be buried with their fathers and the companies of their youth." Their wish would not be granted. At Pageland, the "Dead March" was so frequently heard that men became inured to it and soon did not even inquire as to who had died or was being buried. The endless deaths produced a "crude shock" among the men of the 15th Alabama and, as anyone might expect, "threw a gloom" over the camp that could not be shaken off.

So many men were sick that the routine camp duty for those who remained healthy became more strenuous than ever, for now there were fewer hands to do the work. Throughout the desolation of this epidemic, the 15th Alabama—just like all the other regiments—was ordered to keep up its drill four hours a day, although those who were not sick began to lose their strength under the physical burdens they had to bear.

Oates became outraged at the desperate situation. He faulted the army for keeping the sick in the same camp with the healthy men, which ensured that those who were not yet sick soon would be. Years later he wrote in anger:

"I do not know who was responsible for it, but it was a great mistake. There was not that care taken of the men of any regiment, so far as my observation extended, which foresight, prudence and economy of war material—leaving humanity out of the question—imperatively demanded.... Had the Confederate authorities made more persistent efforts than they did, hospitals could have been more established in sufficient numbers to have saved the lives of hundreds and thousands of good men, which were for the want of them unnecessarily sacrificed."

Oates believed that the surgeons could be blamed as well. They were "criminally negligent," he said, "for not earnestly protesting against such sacrifices of human life." He reached a bitter, but obvious, conclusion: "This folly lost to the service more men than were put out of it by the enemy's bullets."

Someone in Johnston's high command eventually decided that the Alabamians had stayed in Pageland long enough, and around the middle of September the 15th Alabama, along with several other regiments, received orders to transfer their camps closer to Centreville. Oates and the other capable officers and men of the 15th struck their tents under a sweltering sun, leaving about 300 of the regiment's sick behind, and marched up and down the swales of the Warrenton Turnpike toward Bull Run. Surely the sights and sounds of death had been more than enough for them at Pageland, but the Alabamians once more had to march across the Manassas battlefield, where those dour reminders of war and combat remained exposed in their shallow graves. One of Oates's men later wrote that the decomposing carcasses of humans and beasts spoke "in dumb eloquence" of man's inhumanity.

From the battlefield, Oates led his men—beaten down by the heat, their own fatigue, and somber thoughts of death—along the Alexandria Pike until they reached a vast open field, not altogether unlike Pageland, about five miles east of Centreville and three miles west of Fairfax Court House. There they established Camp Toombs, named in honor of Robert Augustus Toombs of Georgia, who had resigned his appointment as Confederate secretary of state to become a brigadier general. (Oates called him "Georgia's most erratic and greatest talker.") Not far from the camp were "bold springs" of water, the kind Virginia was noted for, Oates said happily:

The measles predictably followed the column from Pageland to Camp Toombs, even though the sickest men had been quarantined at Pageland. The men of the 15th Alabama, and of a good number of other regiments as well, kept dying. Barnett "Bud" Cody, a private in the 15th Alabama who was the son of a clergyman and Oates's playmate in their younger days, became ill and began to fear for his life. The doctor told him to stay in his tent, which soldiers were not allowed to do, especially when it came time for drill and dress parade. Oates, however, released Cody from duty from several days and allowed him to get stronger.

The army had an epidemic on its hands, and no one seemed to know quite what to do about it. The men turned to religion, as people—and particularly soldiers—do in times of doubt or utter despair. They were desperate, these young Confederate boys who cherished their Bibles and wrote home to their families to inform them that they kept up with their Scripture readings despite the taxing demands that the army placed on them every day. While Gus McClendon was on guard duty one day, a little girl gave him a Bible as a present, all carefully inscribed with the girl's name. He carried the book through several battles, treasuring the gift and honoring the girl who had given it to him. In camp, an itinerant preacher arrived to do some Bible thumping and held a prayer meeting that attracted large numbers of soldiers. The preacher handed out Bibles to the men, but only if they would promise to carry the Good Book with them, which many of them did.

As the Confederates camped around Fairfax Court House and Centreville waited for the war to erupt into battle again, which it did not do during these long weeks in the early autumn of 1861, separate hospitals for each regiment's roster of sick men were finally established. The 15th Alabama's was set up at Haymarket, a little village of a handful of houses and shops 10 miles west of Manassas Junction. Ill and dying soldiers from the 15th Alabama, including the ones who had been left behind at Pageland and those who had more recently succumbed to disease in Camp Toombs, were transported in uncomfortable springless wagons to the field hospital in Haymarket.

The village, located about six miles southwest of the Manassas battlefield, was not a perfect place to set up a hospital. South and west of the town a marshy stretch of woods produced more than a sufficient quantity of "bad air" and "bad water" that Civil War doctors incorrectly believed were the causes of contagious diseases.

The men of the 15th Alabama were brought to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and as many of them as would fit were laid out on the pews in this house of God. For some, those who held to their faith, knowing they were housed in a church gave them succor and hope. For others, they must have been pleased, at the very least, to have a sturdy and dry roof over their heads. Many of the sick, however, were quartered in tents raised in the fields around the church, the fields that already held those soldiers who had not recovered from their wounds after the Battle of Manassas. Others were given beds of straw and hay under the only protection available—the tall trees that shaded the yard around the church.

The sick were attended by Dr. Francis A. Stanford, a native of Georgia who had enlisted in the 15th Alabama at Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee, and by a Dr. Shepherd of Eufaula, Alabama, who was nearly 75 years old. Stanford had carefully selected Haymarket as the site of the regimental hospital. One soldier said of Stanford that he missed "no opportunity to provide for the well-being of the invalids." This Alabamian had nothing but praise for the good doctor. "All of his time and talent is devoted to his profession and the amelioration of the suffering. Day by day we see him on his rounds of mercy from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof, and from dark until midnight, in fair weather and foul, and oh! ungrateful humanity, we hear him abused the remaining six [hours of the day]."

Convalescents provided the nursing care to their comrades at the hospital. Oates visited St. Paul's and described with a critical eye what he saw there.

"At this improvised hospital there was neither accommodations nor comfort, no bedding but the soldier's blanket, with his knapsack for a pillow, and no nourishment but army rations; a scant supply of medicine and no medical attention worth having, except such as old Dr. Shepherd...could give....The nights in October were cold, and early in the month there was frost, and the suffering of the sick men was intolerable....It was no uncommon sight at that hospital to see six or seven corpses of 15th Alabama men laid out at once."

There were probably worse places to die than under those high trees (heavenly trees, the locals call them) or in the peaceful fields surrounding the church or in the quiet chancel of St. Paul's in Haymarket. But the men did die, and whether the place was good or bad, serene or bedlam, the only thing that mattered was that poor boys who could not do anything to save themselves, young men a very long way from their homes in Alabama, were slipping away. In time, the epidemic abated and the deaths finally ceased, but the Confederate forces in northern Virginia had already paid a very stiff price by losing good men, young men who had not yet even experienced the horror of combat but who had come to know of hell by confronting an invisible enemy against whom they had no defense.

At Camp Toombs, where the remainder of the 15th Alabama spent that autumn, camp life fell into the same old routines. Company and battalion drill, said Oates, was the daily occupation. Years afterward he remembered: "Occasionally we were aroused by a rumor, incident to such a life, concerning the advance or other movements of the enemy, but, having no foundation, the excitement soon subsided. Later in the war the soldiers denominated such rumors as 'grapevine telegrams' and paid no attention to them." In the

loneliness of an army camp, with thousands of fellow soldiers all around, some of the men, Oates claimed, died of homesickness.

As for the sick and dying at Haymarket, Oates could not take his mind off them. Their suffering, as he had said, was unbearable—to them and to their comrades who survived. It is not known precisely how many men the 15th Alabama buried in the fields around St. Paul's Church, where their remains still lay after all this time. A stone marker near the entrance to the church states flatly, without mention of the dead of the 15th Alabama: "In this area are buried 80 unknown Confederate soldiers who died of wounds after the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861."

Oates thought that at least 150 men died there and were buried in the churchyard, but in old age, as he wrote his memoirs and strained to remember the details of the Haymarket hospital, he caught himself and confessed that the number must have been much greater. The adjutant's report for the month of November 1861 alone listed 60 dead. With sadness in his heart, Oates said he thought the estimates were all low. And he was probably right. It seems likely that no less than 200 men from the 15th Alabama, and perhaps considerably more than that, fell from disease at Haymarket and are buried in the fields (or what is left of them) to the north and west of the church building.

Haymarket was not unique in the autumn of 1861, for there were hospital sites just like the one at St. Paul's near practically every army camp, Union and Confederate, from Virginia to Texas. The hell faced by the men of the 15th Alabama at Haymarket was experienced by thousands of soldiers on both sides. Few of the men who got sick in their camps recovered from their illnesses; most who contracted measles or mumps or whooping cough or typhoid—or any of the other highly contagious and highly lethal diseases that sliced through Civil War armies—died without ever really understanding what had happened to them or why they had to die. Over the next four years, disease continued to take its toll in the Confederate and Union ranks, and the terrible scenes that had taken place at Pageland, Camp Toombs, and Haymarket would repeat themselves across the American countryside until the war, and all its hard suffering, finally ended.

What William C. Oates and the boys of the 15th Alabama learned in the late summer and autumn 1861 was a lesson learned by every soldier in every war. It was a lesson as old as time. War is all misery, cruelty, and hell. And all too often young soldiers—brave and true boys—give their lives for no good reason at all.

Glenn W. LaFantasie is the author of *Gettysburg Requiem: The Life of William C. Oates* (Oxford University Press, 2006). This article was first published in *MHQ*, Spring 2004.

From: historynet.com

Civic-minded people began to call for preparedness. Newspapers not only exhorted the ladies to be more attentive, they sensibly requested the setting up of more hospitals.

From *The Baltimore Sun* (copied from the *Richmond Examiner*), Baltimore, MD, 20 Aug 1861, Page 1. LOC.

SICKNESS—HOSPITALS WANTED.
The Central cars yesterday, says the *Richmond Examiner*, brought down from the camps near Manassas, 350 of our sick soldiers, most of whom are suffering with the measles, while some few are sick with bilious and other affections. Such a large addition to our sick list urgently requires another good hospital, which we hope will be selected and fitted up without the least delay. It will also further tax the attention and liberality of our citizens, who have already done so much in alleviating the sufferings of invalids among us.

~*~

<http://jeffersbrothersow.blogspot.com/2020/04/post-27-measles-in-camp.html>

Prioleau Henderson, author of *Autobiography of Arab*, in his chapter about the arrival of the Beaufort District Troop at Manassas Junction, remembered his own serious bout with typhoid fever. Like Major Griffin and Tom Jeffers, his memories of the gruesome sights on the battlefield were closely linked to worries about the impure drinking water and inevitable diseases.

From *Autobiography of Arab*, page 18-19:

We arrived at Manassas on the 22d of July, the day after the battle...How grieved I felt for the dead horses and men, the wounded and mangled more than the dead...The Legion went into camp on Bull Run, very near the battlefield. In fact, the doctors said that was the reason so many of our men were down sick with typhoid fever. We horses, you see, it could not affect. From the Beaufort Troop alone there were a great many sick, three dangerously ill - Lieut. Wilson Broughton, Plato Searson, and my master. The latter was taken to a house near Brentsville, owned by Mrs. Foster, or as she was commonly called by her neighbors and friends, "Aunt Peggy Foster," and old time Virginia lady...

~~~~~

James B. Griffin (now promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the shuffle after the death of Colonel Johnson) turned his attention to the growing problem, writing to Leila on August 11, 1861 (from *A Gentleman and an Officer*, pages 115-117):

**My Darling Wife**

**... Our Legion is in a bad condition on account of sickness. We have a great many cases of the Measles - Lost another man last night. ... Lt Crafton is Sick and I think taking the measles. I still continue to escape them. I am, however exposed to them daily. ...**

The editors of *A Gentleman and an Officer*, Judith McArthur and Orville Vernon Burton, footnoted page 119 with evidence that Griffin contracted the measles in mid-August. James Conner, newly appointed Major of Hampton Legion Infantry, wrote to his mother on August 29: **"I have not been writing much lately, not having the time, Colonel Hampton being sick with some sort of Malarial fever, and the Lieutenant Colonel [Griffin] down with the infantile complaint of measles."**

<https://jeffersbrotherscw.blogspot.com/2020/07/post-29-many-of-our-men-were-down-sick.html>

### **Part 3: The Field Hospitals and Casualties**

**-Total Casualties**

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES 22,177

Union 13,824

Confederates 8,353

**-August 28 1862**

Number of Union Soldiers Engaged Roughly 2,800 (killed, wounded, captured/missing)

Number of Confederate Soldiers Engaged Roughly 3,000 (killed, wounded, captured/missing)

On August 28, Jackson's command engaged at Brawner's Farm in the opening day of the Second Battle of Manassas. Sometime during the fighting that day, Willie Preston fell mortally wounded. Carried off the battlefield, Willie was brought to a field hospital, and Dr. Hunter McGuire examined his injuries. Lacking details, the best medical conclusion from the currently available primary sources suggest that Willie did not endure an operation and that McGuire determined on a type of palliative care for the young man's final hours.

**-Dr. Marsteller**

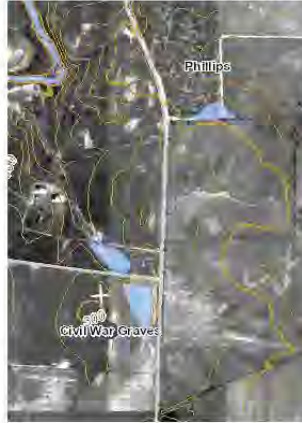
Brigadier General Charles Field was among the southern casualties carried to the Marsteller House during the Second Battle of Manassas. On August 29th, while leading his infantry brigade, part of A.P. Hill's "Light Division" on Jackson's left flank near Sudley, Field was seriously wounded in the hip. Since wounds to the body often proved fatal, the surgeons initially had little hope he would survive. Mrs. Field, then at Farmville, learned of the general's condition, rushed to join her husband and found him in the same room she had occupied the previous winter. 9 Probably in no small part due to the care provided by his wife, General Field eventually recovered and returned to duty. Others were not as fortunate as General Field. Many died at the field hospitals before, during and after surgery. Under the circumstances at that time the armies had little choice except to bury the dead on the field where they fell or, if taken to a field hospital, at those locations. It may have been expedient to dig mass graves where large numbers of dead were collected.



<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3883p.ct001421/?sp=1&r=0.348,0.255,0.199,0.122,0>

### -Phillips Cemetery

Two stone one labeled Phillips and the other Civil War Company (Is this the Phillips Legion?)



### -The Cross Farm

It is believed that the Cross home served as a Confederate field hospital during the Second Battle of Manassas. Although corroborating documentation is elusive, the house would have been ideally situated for such use by Stonewall Jackson's medical staff. A family cemetery is known to exist on the property and it is likely that there could also be unmarked graves in the vicinity for the mortally wounded Confederates who died before they could be transported to a more permanent general hospital further south like at Warrenton or Gordonsville.

#### Sources for documents and supporting details:

Willie Preston <https://emergingcivilwar.com/2019/08/29/willie-preston-placeholder/>

Marsteller: INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY ON PAGELAND FARM, 1861-1865 James Burgess Manassas National BP 1993

Watt Tracts: RELIC

### Part 3 Supplemental

#### **Historical Significance of the Prince William 234 Associates (Watt) Tracts**

The area comprising the Prince William 234 Associates Tracts was at the time of the Civil War part of the "Rock Hill Farm" owned by John Cross. The farm contained 360 acres of which 250 acres was cleared land and 100 acres of that was under cultivation. Catharpin Run bordered this property to the north and it adjoined the Douglass farm (owned by Augusta Douglass but occupied by tenant farmer John Brawner) to the south. The land formed a part of what is known as Stony Ridge. The farm was behind Confederate lines throughout the Second Battle of Manassas.

In 1874 John Cross filed a deposition with the Southern Claims Commission to gain compensation for his wartime losses which amounted to \$1085. He was ultimately awarded \$870 which shows that he was able to demonstrate his loyalty to the Union despite having two sons that served in the Prince William Cavalry (Co. A, 4<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry). According to the deposition made by Susan Cross, her father was "a Union man and was despised and abused by the neighbors in consequence." Others confirmed that he had taken an Oath of Allegiance during the war.

A tradition persists that Cross was one of the local guides that directed General McDowell's flanking column to Sudley Ford on the morning of July 21, 1861. However, in his deposition, Cross states that after First Manassas he was taken by the Black Horse Cavalry and carried before General Joseph E. Johnston who then questioned him as to whether he had helped the Union army. Cross was released after proving he had been at home that day.

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After Second Manassas two of John Cross's younger sons discovered a disabled 10-pounder Parrott rifle still on its carriage while exploring the neighboring Brawner Farm. A portion of the muzzle had blown off rendering the tube useless. The gun may have been abandoned on the field by Cooper's Battery B, 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Light Artillery after a brief but fierce duel with several Confederate batteries on the morning of August 29. The Cross boys claimed the cannon as a war trophy, dragged it home and hid it for the duration of the hostilities. After the war they propped up the tube (the carriage having deteriorated) between two large boulders and fired it off on special occasions. The tube remained on the farm after it was sold around 1905 to the Akers family but it disappeared under mysterious circumstances in 1965. The accompanying photo was taken about 1930. The man on the right is Barzillia R. Cross, a son of John Cross who likely had a hand in recovering the Parrott rifle in 1862



While actual combat cannot be documented on this acreage, its location on the periphery of the battlefield of Second Manassas still makes this land historically significant. The close proximity of the fighting would have an impact on the property. There is little doubt that troops under Stonewall Jackson occupied reserve positions in this area during the battle and Confederate wounded would have been carried back behind their lines to this vicinity for shelter. It is remarkable that John Cross, a staunch Union man, was able to ride out the storm and continue to live among his neighbors, the majority having southern sympathies.



<https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.20629/>

Wounded soldiers at hospital in Fredericksburg, Va.



<https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.33651/>

Burying the dead at hospital in Fredericksburg, Va.



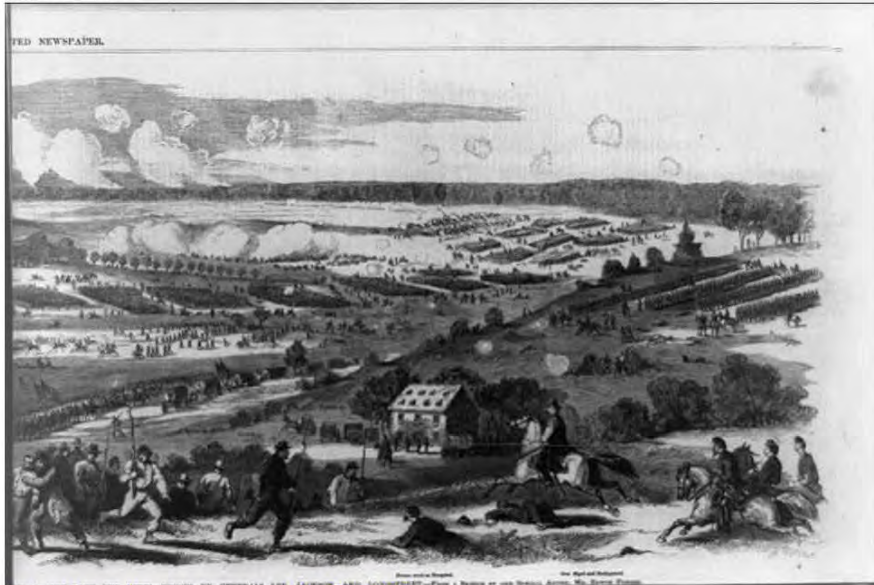
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.32926/>

Soldiers' graves near the General Hospital, City Point, Va.



<https://www.loc.gov/resource/stereo.1s02692/>

Second day of the second battle of Bull Run, fought Saturday, August 30--the National forces commanded by Major General Pope, and the rebel troops by General Lee, Jackson and Longstreet / from a sketch by our special artist, Mr. Edwin Forbes.



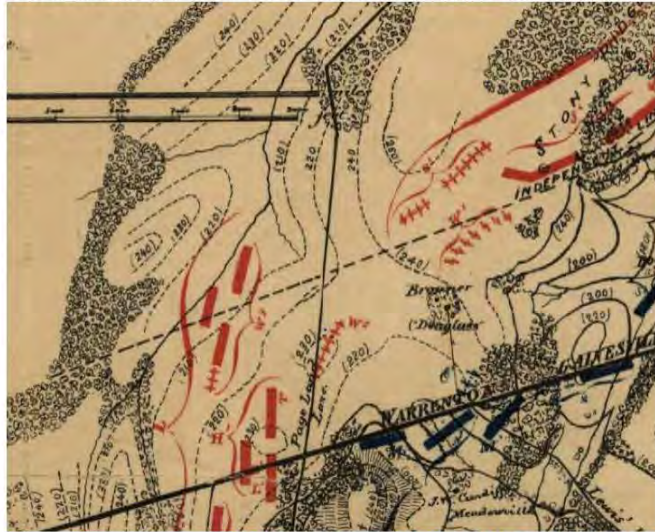
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b41007/>

## Part 4: The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Manassas, Military Strategy, and The Trap

### -The Battlefield Selection

Jackson studied the map and discovered a location that satisfied his criteria perfectly. Stony Ridge, a low rise 1000 yards north of the Warrenton Turnpike near the old Manassas Battlefield, possessed all of Jackson's required virtues. Its heavy woods would conceal the Confederates but allow them a clear view of the highway that might take Pope across Bull Run. Longstreet could link with Jackson there either via the Turnpike or a secondary road leading directly from Thoroughfare Gap. Another byway connected Stony Ridge with Aldie Gap in the Bull Run Mountains, offering an escape route for Jackson if Longstreet somehow failed to arrive. Finally the cuts and fills of an unfinished railroad running along the base of Stony Ridge formed a ready made entrenchment for Jackson's outnumbered divisions. One thoughtful Confederate considered Jackson's move to Stony Ridge "a masterpiece of strategy, unexcelled during the war."

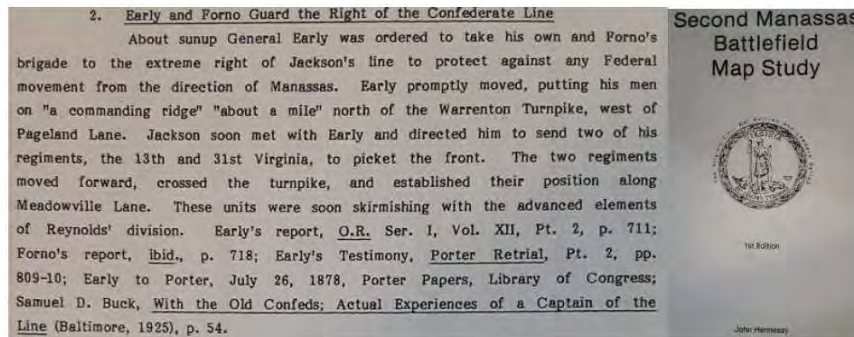
[The Second Battle of Manassas text by A. Wilson Greene Published by Eastern National, copyright 2016.]



<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3884m.cw0572800/?r=-0.035,0.223,0.541,0.216,0>



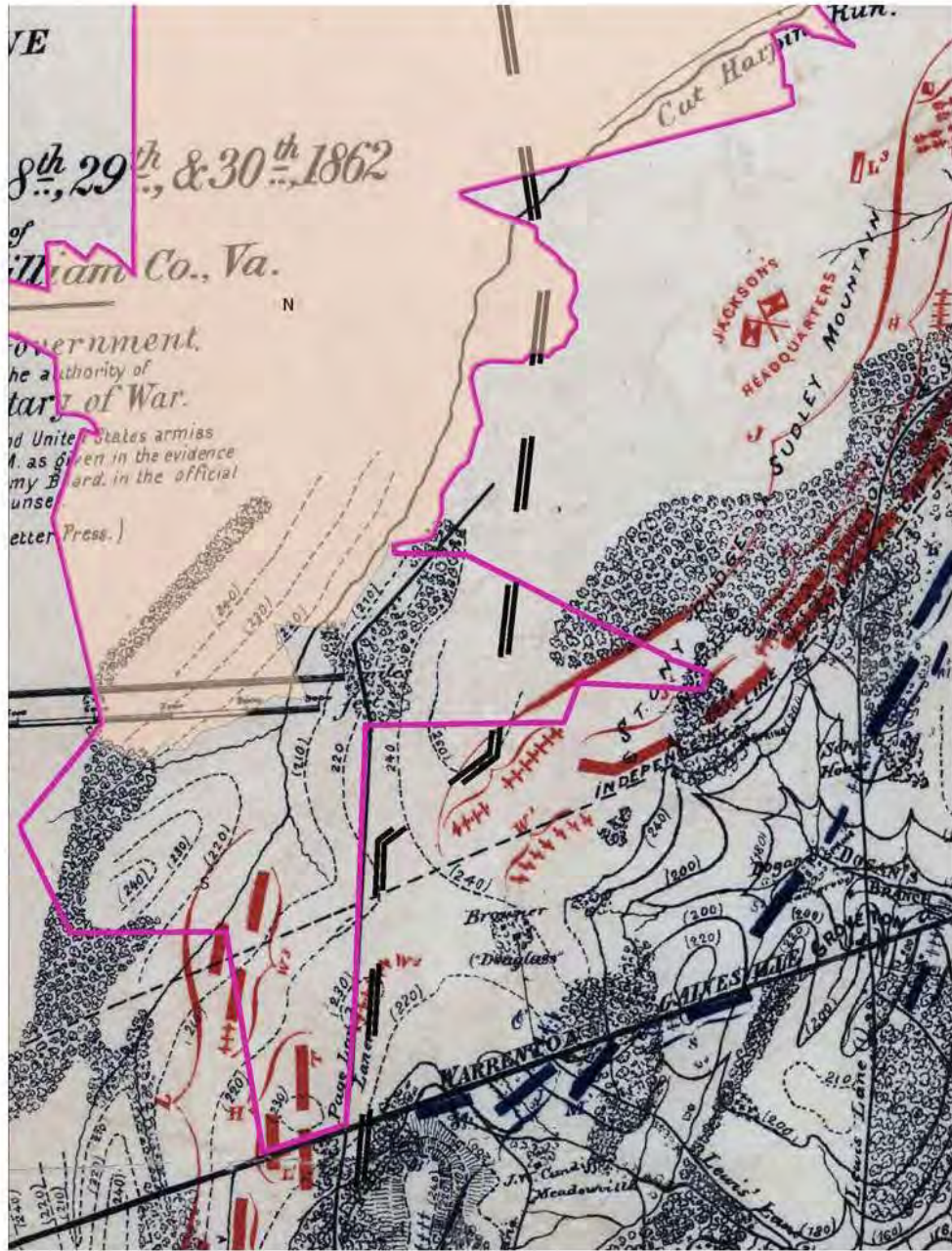
-Pageland Combative Defensive Position

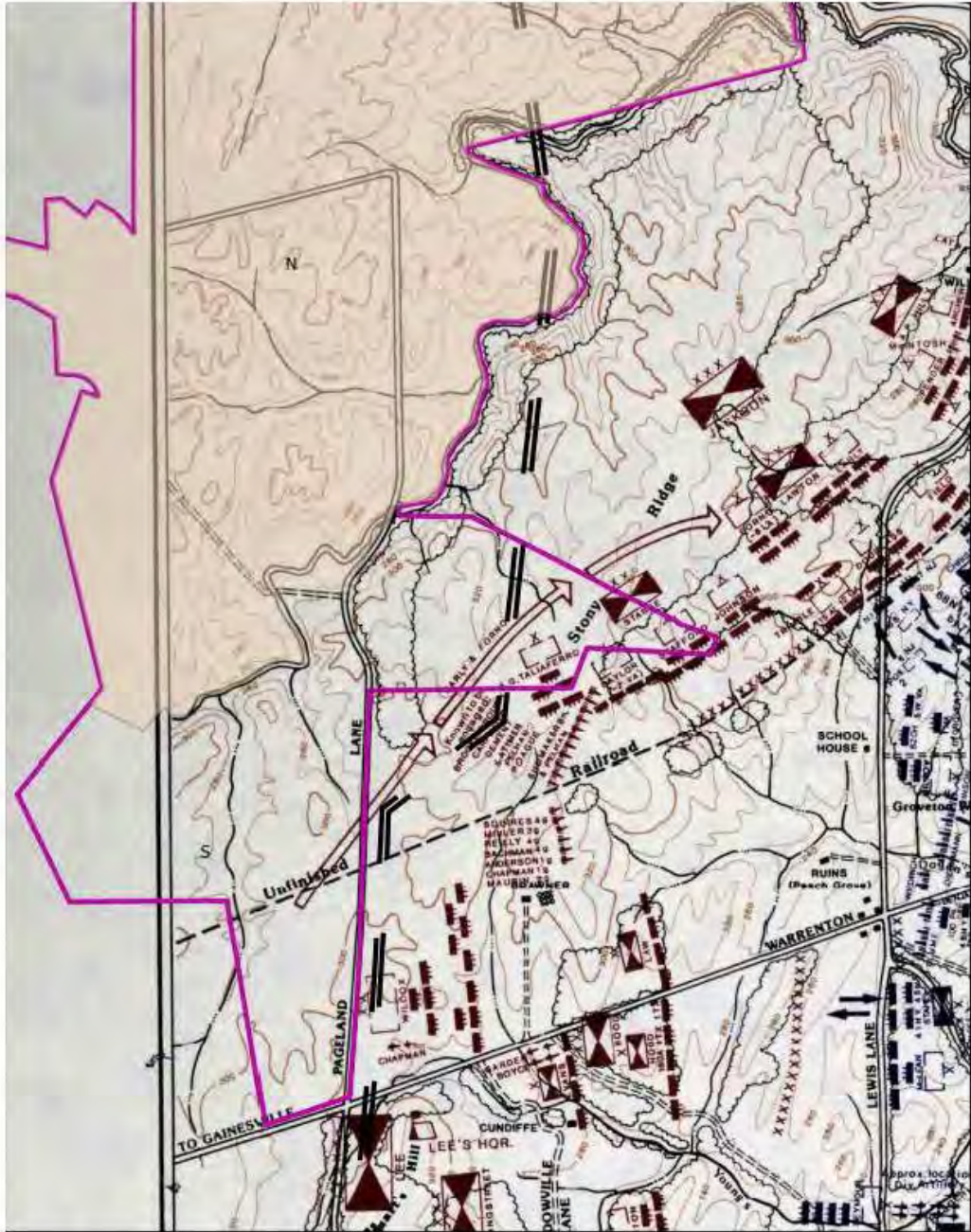


Early next morning the division, then under command of Brigadier-General Lawton, was formed in line on a ridge perpendicularly to the railroad track, with the right resting on the Warrenton turnpike and facing toward Groveton. In a short time thereafter I received an order from General Jackson to move with my own and Hays' brigade to a ridge west of the turnpike and the railroad track, so as to prevent the enemy from flanking our forces on the right, a movement from the direction of Manassas indicating that purpose having been observed. In making this movement two of my regiments, the Thirteenth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments, were detached by General Jackson and placed in a piece of woods on the east of the turnpike to observe the movements of a body of the enemy that was moving toward our right. I formed my own and Hays' brigade in line on the ridge indicated, placing them under cover in the woods, and advanced skirmishers to the railroad track and posted a detachment on my right flank, so as to prevent any surprise from that direction. Johnson's battery was also placed in position so as to command my front.

In the mean time our whole line of battle had been so modified as to place it along the railroad track, and Lawton's and Trimble's brigades were moved so as to conform to this new disposition. My own and Hays' brigades thus constituted the extreme right, being thrown back a little in rear of the direction of the main line. The Thirteenth Virginia Regiment (under Colonel Walker) and the Thirty-first (under Colonel [John S.] Hoffman) by skirmishing kept the body of the enemy's infantry which has been mentioned in check until the head of General Longstreet's corps made its appearance on the Warrenton turnpike from the direction of Gainesville. When this corps had advanced sufficiently far to render it unnecessary for me to remain in position

[War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies Series 1, Vol. 12, PT2, Reports Report of Brigadier General J. A. Early @pg. 711]







### Second Manassas Military Activity on the Latsios Tract

The Latsios property south of Route 29, the old Warrenton Turnpike, and west of Pageland Lane is far removed from the battlefield of First Manassas and is clearly not part of the core of the Second Manassas battlefield. However, it could be considered part of what the American Battlefield Protection Program calls the “study area” of the battlefield and a portion falls inside the battlefield’s established historic district. It is situated on the periphery and within the viewshed of the Second Manassas battlefield and very likely saw some military activity during the Second Battle of Manassas.

On the afternoon of August 28, 1862, Union General John Reynolds’ Pennsylvania Reserve Division (3 brigades), attached to General John Pope’s Army of Virginia, was marching eastward from Gainesville on the Warrenton Turnpike with orders to converge upon Manassas Junction where Pope hoped to trap the forces under Stonewall Jackson. Pope was unaware that Jackson had relocated his three divisions on Stony Ridge near Groveton.

Colonel Bradley Johnson’s brigade of Jackson’s command had been deployed to picket the turnpike near Groveton. Johnson had two rifled artillery pieces from the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry and, from a commanding position on the Brawner Farm, they opened fire on Reynolds’ approaching column. Reynolds’ report states, “On arriving at Gainesville the head of my column was fired on by two pieces of the enemy in position on the heights above Groveton and to the left of the turnpike....”

Reynolds initially deployed Captain Ransom's battery to return fire but the range was too far for Ransom's 12-pounder smoothbore Napoleons (nearly a mile). The 10-pounder Parrott rifles of Captain Cooper's battery were subsequently brought up which had an effective range of 2,000 yards, well over a mile. The Confederate guns soon withdrew under this more effective counter-battery fire. Based on the known effective ranges for these artillery pieces, the Union guns were evidently positioned west of Pageland Lane along the turnpike during this engagement. Confederate artillery shells and shrapnel would likely have impacted in the vicinity of the Latsios property. According to Reynolds' report, some loss was sustained by Meade's brigade in this action.

After General James Longstreet's arrival on the field on the morning of August 29, the Latsios tract fell behind Confederate lines and no further combat would take place there. Generals Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson held a council of war on the south side of the turnpike shortly after noon that day. The site was subsequently marked by a bronze tablet on a stone in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. According to Esther Dogan Terrell, the monument originally stood down a slope near a large oak tree and was later moved up to the shoulder of the highway as seen in the accompanying photo. When Route 29 became a divided highway the marker ended up being in the median strip and, after being hit and damaged in a vehicle accident, the marker was eventually moved in the 1980s to the north side of Route 29 in Conway-Robinson State Forest where it resides today, opposite the Latsios Tract.



Note the lack of vegetation and the pond which still exists on the Latsios Tract. The young lady is Ms. Virginia Speiden Carper (1909-2005).

The heights of Monroe's Hill (now known as Stuart's Hill) to the east of the Latsios Tract would shelter the area from Union artillery fire. Being sheltered, it was a suitable location for a Confederate field hospital and there is some evidence to support the existence of one or more field hospitals and related graves in the vicinity of the Latsios property. Longstreet would suffer some 4,679 killed and wounded after launching a massive counterattack on the Union left flank late in the afternoon of August 30. Some of those casualties would have been carried to the rear along the turnpike. One of those casualties that is well documented is Private Tim Dunklin of Company E, 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry (Hood's Brigade). Private Dunklin died from his wounds after being carried to the rear and would be buried in the vicinity of the field hospital where he died. In August 1873, W.H. Brown, then owner of the Latsios Tract, conveyed a deed to a small plot on which the family of Tim Dunklin erected a large stone monument in memory of their lost son. That monument still resides on the Latsios Tract and there is reason to believe (based on previous archeological studies done for VDOT) other Confederate graves could remain in the vicinity.

## Part 5: Conclusions

**Part 1: Conclusions:**

**Part 2: Conclusions:**

**Part 3: Conclusions:**

**Part 4: Conclusions:**

3600+ Troops = 4 regiments occupied Pageland Farm  
Election for camp was for staging and monitoring summer 1861 (landscape considered)  
Use of Railroad grade for camp placement and activities  
Pageland was used as a training ground for new army and recruits  
Heavy artifact area on and around field grounds expected  
Burials from 15th Alabama not localized to one area 150 expected  
Additional burials for regiments other than 15th Alabama (21st North Carolina; 16th Mississippi; 21st Georgia Regiments)  
Pageland would be a familiar location for future engagements (The Second Battle of Manassas)

There are accounts to support scores of burials west of Pageland Lane from measles (Pageland Camp Event) 3600+  
There are accounts to support scores of burials west of Pageland Land from 2nd Battle of Manassas (mass grave already acknowledged by State of Virginia and NPS)  
Burials of casualties from 2nd Battle of Manassas North of Brawner and West of Pageland expected output from multiple field camps and activities during and after 2nd Manassas  
Unfinished Railroad likely used for burials topography change

Pageland Lane and Brawner Farm with surrounding landscape chosen for battlefield  
24 thousand troops camped and staged north of Brawner Farm  
Pageland grounds and topography was familiar to troops  
Jackson emphasized protecting Pageland for a connection with Longstreet  
Artillery and troop activities including skirmishing on Pageland Farm

Heavy development on Pageland will likely destroy scenic and historic landscape including topography, viewshed, identifiable landscape markers used for this and future research  
Heavy development on Pageland is not consistent with The National Park Service or the State of Virginia's efforts for historic preservation  
Heavy development on Pageland will likely unearth artifacts and human remains

Suggestions:

Lands within battlefield study area be designated POS or special Historic zoning to further preservation of American Heritage Site  
Funds from future ABPP grants be used for further preservation and education for study area.  
Funds from future ABPP grants be used to develop landscape and interpretation plan for CPA weakness as stated by staff

Politics

## Second Manassas showed how bloody Civil War would be

SHOTS - HEALTH NEWS

## Civil War Battlefield 'Limb Pit' Reveals Work Of Combat Surgeons

June 20, 2018 - 12:01 AM ET  
Heard on Morning Edition

RETROPOLIS

## Bones of Civil War dead found on a battlefield tell their horror stories




 By Michael E. Ruane

June 20, 2018 at 12:01 a.m. EDT

Home » Remains Of Two Civil War Soldiers Found At Manassas National Battlefield Park

## Remains Of Two Civil War Soldiers Found At Manassas National Battlefield Park

By NPT Staff - June 20th, 2018

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AT THE SMITHSONIAN

## Newly Unearthed Civil War Bones Speak Silently to the Grim Aftermath of Battle

What the amputated limbs and full skeletons of a Manassas burial pit tell us about wartime surgical practices

AP

## Developer finds human remains near Nashville Civil War fort

HOME \ BLOGS \ THE CIVIL WAR

## Complete Body of Civil War Soldier Unearthed at Construction Site

## **Second Manassas showed how bloody Civil War would be**

The Washington Post

By [Steve Vogel](#)

March 2, 2012

The hardened armies that would meet at the Second Battle of Manassas in late August 1862 had none of the naive enthusiasm of the men who a year earlier had joyously marched to the fields around Bull Run for a battle they believed would put a quick end to the young war between the states.

If the stunning Confederate victory at First Manassas in July 1861 had shown that a long, hard road lay ahead in this war, Second Manassas would show how bloody it would be.

The nation had been shocked by the toll at the First Battle of Manassas, which saw more than 5,000 casualties, including nearly 900 dead — the bloodiest battle in American history, to that point.

But as the Civil War stretched into its second year, the battles had become deadlier. The armies had grown much larger, the officers more competent, their tactics more proficient. The weapons were deadlier — more rifles with better accuracy and more precise artillery. As much as anything, it was this: The men had become expert at killing and remorseless about it.

In the western theater in April, Union troops under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant clashed with a large Confederate force at Shiloh, leaving more than 20,000 casualties, an unprecedented number. That grim mark was about to be matched on the familiar swales of farmland around Bull Run, 26 miles west of Washington.

'An ungovernable mob'

In the summer of 1862, as Union Gen. George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign bogged down in front of Richmond, President Abraham Lincoln pinned his hopes on another commander who might bring victory. Gen. John Pope, who had achieved modest success in the west, was given command of the newly created Army of Virginia.

Pope quickly earned the enmity of his new army in his first address to the troops when he snidely suggested they lacked the courage of the western soldiers. But Pope had something McClellan lacked: an aggressive streak. The new commander was determined to seek out and destroy the Confederate Army.

In early August, McClellan was ordered to send his troops to Northern Virginia, where they would unite with Pope's army and create an overwhelming force that could crush Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. But McClellan, jealous of Pope's new prominence, delayed his departure for 10 days.

In the division of the Union armies, Lee saw opportunity. Lee would defeat Pope before he could be reinforced.

After several weeks of maneuvering, Lee's and Pope's armies were poised across from each other on opposite sides of the Rappahannock River. Lee developed a bold plan to split his own army.

Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson — his nickname earned by his tenacious stand at First Manassas — would take one wing around Pope's right flank to get behind the enemy. The second wing, under Gen. James Longstreet, would stay at Pope's front — but not for long. Once Pope turned his troops around to chase Jackson, Lee and Longstreet would follow Jackson's path to reunite the army and try to inflict a decisive defeat on the Union force. The Confederate plan carried great risk, presenting Pope with an opportunity to destroy each wing of Lee's army in succession.

On Aug. 25, Jackson launched his 24,000 men on one of the war's great marches, covering more than 50 miles in 34 hours. At dawn Aug. 26, his lead elements passed through the Bull Run Mountains at Thoroughfare Gap and into the rear of Pope's army.

Jackson had an open path to Manassas Junction, the critical railroad hub that gave the ground around Bull Run such strategic importance. Jackson's men, lean, hungry and wide-eyed, fell upon an enormous, undefended federal depot, with warehouses and boxcars filled with rations, helping themselves to cigars and whiskey and wolfing down lobster accompanied by Rhine wine.

"Just imagine about 6000 men hungry and almost naked, let loose on some million dollars worth of biscuit, cheese, ham, bacon, messpork, coffee, sugar, tea, fruit, brandy, wine, whiskey, oysters, coats, pants, shirts, caps, boots, shoes, blankets, tents, etc.," wrote a horrified chaplain from Louisiana. "I saw the whole army become what appeared to me an ungovernable mob."

Union Brig. Gen. George Taylor led more than 1,000 New Jersey troops to the scene, confidently expecting to scatter some Confederate raiders. Instead, they met an explosion of fire from Jackson's army. A quarter of the Union men were lost, and the mortally wounded Taylor urged his officers "for God's sake to prevent another Bull Run."

Pope saw no such danger. He withdrew his 66,000-man army from the Rappahannock and sent them northeast to hunt down Jackson's army. "We shall bag the whole crowd," he declared.

But Jackson was not trapped or trying to escape, as Pope assumed. He moved a few miles northwest and took up a strong position on Stony Ridge, hidden in woods above the Warrenton Turnpike — modern-day Route 29 — along the likely avenue of Union approach. Late in the day, Aug. 28, a Federal column came marching east on the turnpike, in front of his concealed troops.

To the horror of his staff, Jackson rode across broom sedge fields to within musket range of the passing Union troops, who paid no mind to the lone rider. Satisfied that a large Federal force was within his sights, Jackson rode back to the Confederate line and issued orders to his officers: "Bring out your men, gentlemen."

The ensuing fight at Brawner's Farm — which marked the beginning of Second Manassas — was one of the most brutal of the war. It pitted one of the best Union units — Wisconsin and Indiana troops soon known as the Iron Brigade — against the most storied Confederate outfit: the Stonewall Brigade.

Moving up the slope into withering fire, the Union troops almost overran the Confederates, but when the fighting stopped after dark, the Federals had been held off. Almost one-third of the troops engaged had been killed or wounded in the bloody standoff.

"My God, what a slaughter," wrote Pvt. George Fairfield of the 7th Wisconsin.

But worse was to come.

'Like chaff before the tempest'

On the morning of Aug. 29, Jackson placed his troops along a stretch of unfinished rail bed roughly parallel to the turnpike, a well-protected position. Despite the heavy losses, Jackson was sanguine. He knew Longstreet was on his way.

Several times, the Union troops briefly breached the Confederate line, but each time they were pushed back. By the end of the day, four massive but disjointed Union assaults had failed to break through Jackson's left flank, leaving bodies piled before the railroad bank.

"My brave lads were dashed back before the storm of bullets like chaff before the tempest," reported Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy, a Union brigade commander.

An even greater danger lay off Pope's exposed left flank, where Longstreet's wing was taking position, leaving the Union army squeezed inside a giant vise.

Night fell and fighting ended for the day with Pope still unconcerned about the threat, despite warnings from commanders in the field.

Behind Confederate lines, Jackson listened to a lengthy casualty report without comment. Some believed the general was beyond remorse a year into the war. But when surgeon Hunter H. McGuire disclosed that among the dead was 19-year-old Willie Preston, the gentle-natured son of close friends from Lexington, Jackson's muscles twitched and his eyes glowed. "He gripped me by the shoulder till it hurt me, and in a savage, threatening manner asked why I left the boy," McGuire recalled. "In a few seconds he recovered himself, and turned and walked off into the woods alone."

Hurling rocks at Union troops

Saturday, Aug. 30, the final day of the battle, dawned hot, dry and quiet. Though Pope had finally recognized Longstreet's arrival, he ignored the threat and prepared to attack. He sent a wire to Washington reporting the enemy had been "driven from the field" and his expectation that a glorious victory was at hand.

It was almost 3 p.m. when a single Union cannon fired a shot, the attack signal for 12,000 Union soldiers in 37 regiments, lined up in assault formation that stretched more than a mile. In the desperate close-quarters fighting that ensued along the railroad bank, Confederates who had expended all of their ammunition were reduced to hurling rocks at the Union troops.

With his entire line in danger, Jackson sent a message to Lee asking for reinforcements. Now Longstreet opened up with 18 cannons sited on the open ground where the Federals were advancing. Next he unleashed his five divisions, 25,000 soldiers, stretching nearly a mile and a half. It was the largest single mass assault of the war. With frightful screams, the rebel troops swept forward through fields, streams and woods.

Two New York regiments of Zouaves, who wore gaudy uniforms with baggy red trousers and tasseled fezzes modeled after the French, were the first to pay the price, overrun by Gen. John Bell Hood's Texans. In 10 minutes, the 5th New York lost more men than any regiment would in any other battle of the war — 124 killed and 223 wounded out of 490. To one of Hood's men, the bodies of the Zouaves sprinkled across the slope gave the appearance of "a Texas hillside when carpeted in the spring by wild flowers of many hues and tints."

At last, Pope grasped his ghastly miscalculation and rushed to save his army. He sent troops to occupy the strategic high ground at Henry Hill. A brigade of Ohioans, reinforced by artillery and followed by others, bought time for their comrades with a stand on Chinn Ridge, which lay between Henry Hill and the advancing Confederates. They slowed the Confederate advance, buying 90 precious minutes, but at fearful cost.

Capt. Mark Kern, the commander of a Pennsylvania battery, was one of many who sacrificed his life. "I promised to drive you back, or die under my guns, and I have kept my word," he told the Texans.

Henry Hill was secured, enabling Pope's army to retreat in darkness across Bull Run and eventually to the safety of Washington's fortifications.

"We are whipped again, I am afraid," Lincoln sadly told his secretary, John Hay.

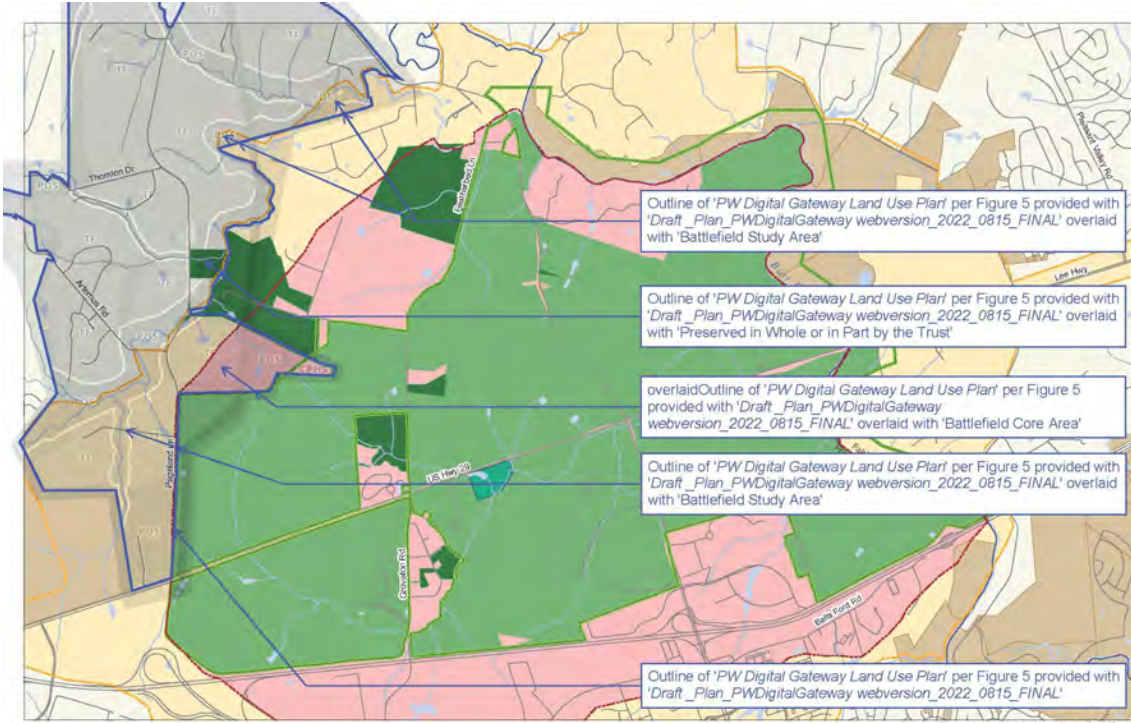
Second Manassas left 3,300 dead, more Americans than have died in a decade of war in Afghanistan. Although it lies just minutes from Interstate 66, the rolling landscape of Manassas National Battlefield Park has a peaceful beauty far removed from 150 years ago, when the mangled and bloody remains of thousands of young men lay in fields and streambeds, on hill slopes and in piles at the foot of the unfinished railroad grade.

Never again would Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia come so close to destroying a Federal army as it did at Second Manassas.

But the Federal army had escaped, and within days, Lee made the fateful decision to invade Maryland. Less than three weeks later, his troops would meet the Union army at Antietam, where a sad new standard of American bloodshed would be set.

vogels@washpost.com

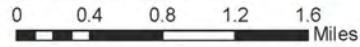
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/second-manassas-showed-how-bloody-civil-war-would-be/2012/02/28/gIQA7LmmmR\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/second-manassas-showed-how-bloody-civil-war-would-be/2012/02/28/gIQA7LmmmR_story.html)



Prepared by the American Battlefield Trust

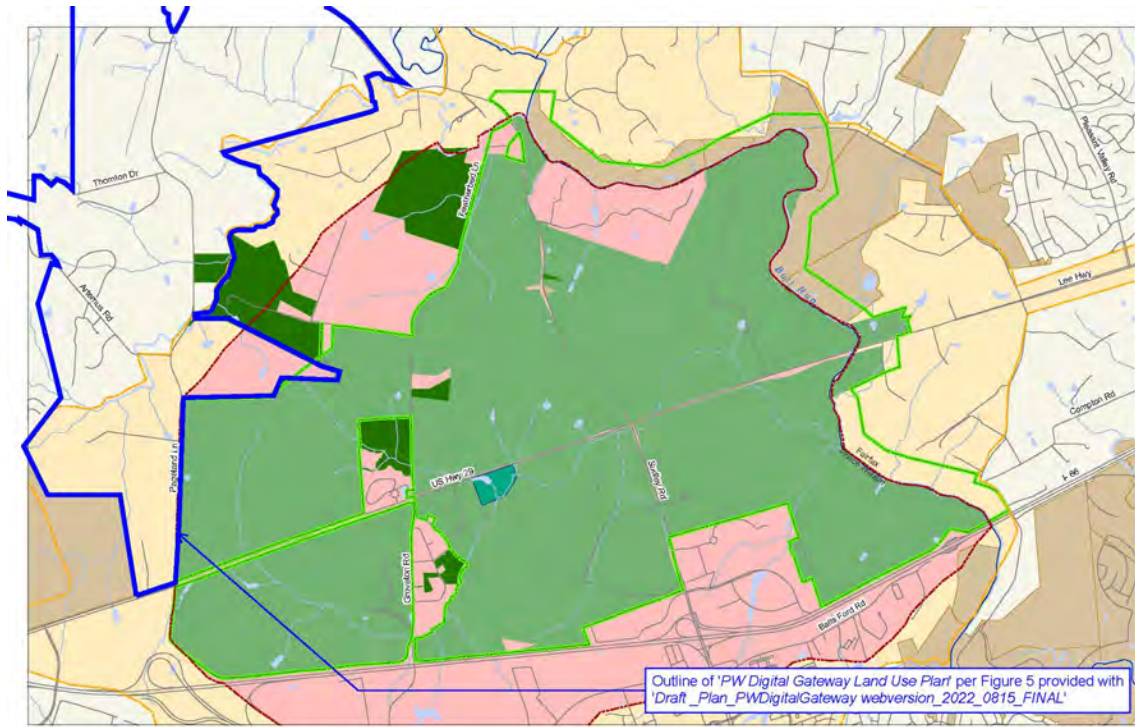
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- Manassas National Battlefield Park Preserved
- National Park Service Easement
- National Park Service Boundary
- Other Protected Land
- Battlefield Core Area
- Battlefield Study Area



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Prepared by the American Battlefield Trust

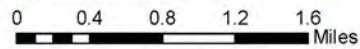
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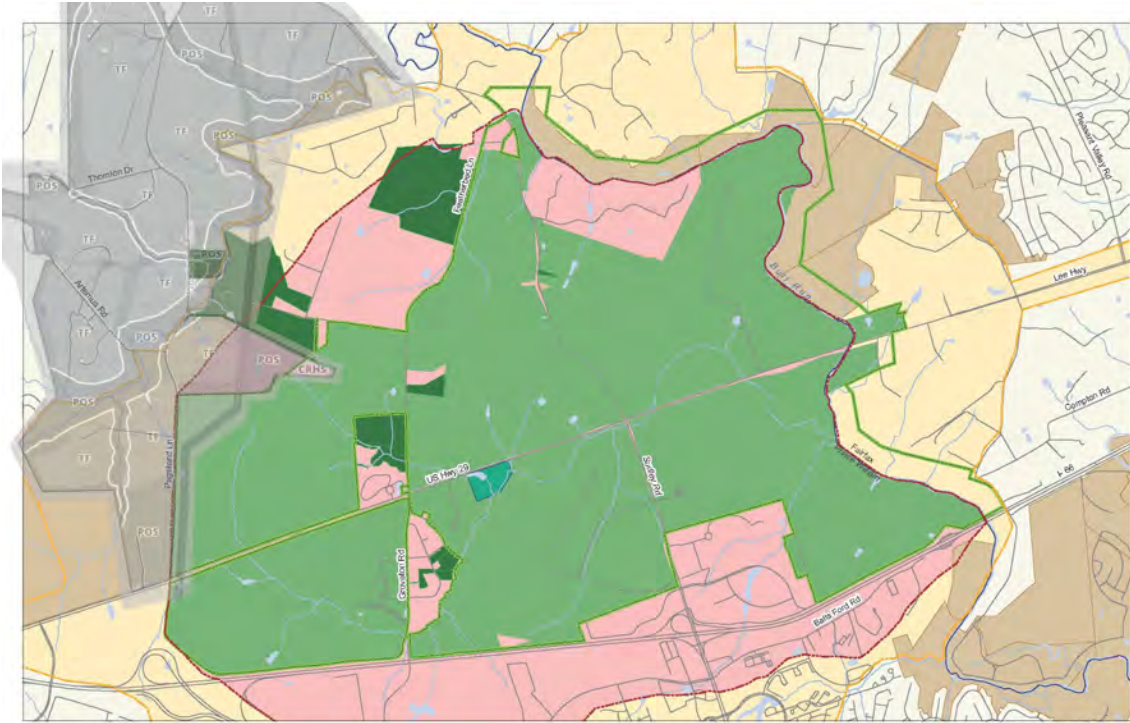
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- Battlefield Study Area

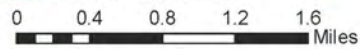


Page 35 of 37



**Preserved Land at  
Manassas Battlefield  
(Prince William County, VA)**

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- Battle Core Study Area



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**RESEARCH REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEETING 10/11/2022**

RESEARCH REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MEETING 10/11/2022

PREPARED BY MORGAN BLAINE PEARSALL II,  
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER

SUPLIMENTAL MATERIAL AND DOCUMENTS:

15<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry:

|                                   |   |          |          |          |              |              |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| <a href="#">Andrew J Folmer</a>   | I | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 09/25/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Daniel C Hobbs</a>    | K | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 10/15/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Morris Holmes</a>     | G | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 09/29/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">John N Little</a>     | I | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 10/07/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Joseph G Miller</a>   | E | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 11/10/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">James T Pugh</a>      | C | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 11/03/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Van Seay</a>          | B | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 09/25/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Charles T Stone</a>   | B | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 09/20/62 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">Joseph B Thornton</a> | K | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 10/13/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |
| <a href="#">J H Williford</a>     | D | 07/01/61 | Enlisted | 09/26/61 | died disease | Pageland, VA |

Andrew J. Folmer

Residence [Pike County](#), AL; 18 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Pike County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "I" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/25/1861 at Pageland, VA  
(Died of measles)

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

- Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records
- The War Between the Union & Confederacy: Wm Oates
- (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ [www.civilwardata.com](http://www.civilwardata.com)

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Historical Data Systems, Inc.  
PO Box 35  
Duxbury, MA 02331

Daniel C. Hobbs

Residence [Barbour County](#), AL; 22 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Barbour County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "K" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 10/15/1861 at Pageland, VA  
(Estimated day of death by measles)

### Morris Holmes

Residence [Henry County](#) AL; a 49 year-old Farmer.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Henry County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "G" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/29/1861 at Pageland, VA

(Sons: Pulaski & William Holmes of same unit)

### John N. Little

Residence [Pike County](#) AL; 22 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Pike County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "I" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 10/7/1861 at Pageland, VA

### Joseph G. Miller

Residence [Dale County](#) AL; 20 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Dale County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "E" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 11/10/1861 at Pageland, VA

### James T. Pugh

Residence [Macon County](#) AL; 44 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "C" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 11/3/1861 at Pageland, VA

### Van Seay

Residence [Bullock County](#) AL; 24 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/25/1861 at Pageland, VA

### Charles T. Stone

Residence [Bullock County](#) AL; 20 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/20/1862 at Pageland, VA

### Joseph B. Thornton

Residence [Barbour County](#) AL; an 18 year-old Physician.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 at Barbour County, AL as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "K" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 10/13/1861 at Pageland, VA

### J H. Williford

Residence [Barbour County](#) AL; 21 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 as a Sergeant.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "D" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/26/1861 at Pageland, VA

### William B. Wright

Residence [Bullock County](#) AL; 28 years old.

Enlisted on 7/1/1861 as a Private.

On 7/1/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. [AL 15th Infantry](#).  
He died of disease on 9/15/1861 at Pageland, VA  
(Estimated day of death)

sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc. :  
- Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records  
- The War Between the Union & Confederacy: Wm Oates  
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**REPORT >**

Archaeological Resource Survey of  
The ±4.7 Acre Ghadban Property

**LOCATION >** Prince William County, Virginia

**DATE >** NOVEMBER, 2012

**PREPARED FOR >**  
Mary Ann Ghadban

**PREPARED BY >**  
Dutton + Associates, LLC



Detail of 1867 Map of the Manassas battlefield area in Northern Virginia. Source: LoC.

**Dutton + Associates**  
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Figure 5.6: Map of Manassas Junction Region between August 26 and September 2, 1862 embracing the engagements at Second Manassas. Prepared by Jed Hotchkiss, Top Engineer 2nd Corps, A.N.V. Source: Library of Congress.

Jackson's troops, now hidden along Stony Ridge north of an unfinished railroad grade, attacked a Union column as it marched past on Warrenton Turnpike. This savage fight began late in the afternoon of August 28, 1862 at Brawner Farm (Figure 5.7). The engagement ended in a stalemate after several hours of fighting. The next day, August 29, 1862, Pope attacked Jackson with the full force of his army. Multiple assaults between the two forces resulted in heavy casualties for both sides. Longstreet arrived around mid-day and took a position on Jackson's right. Over the next two days, fighting ensued through a series of attacks and counter offensives. On August 30, seemingly unaware of Longstreet's flanking position, and mistaken about the strength of Jackson, Pope mounted an attack on Jackson's right. The attack was repulsed and countered by a massive flank attack by Longstreet on the Union left. Disorganized and severely out-positioned, Pope retreated east on the Warrenton Turnpike back to Centreville.

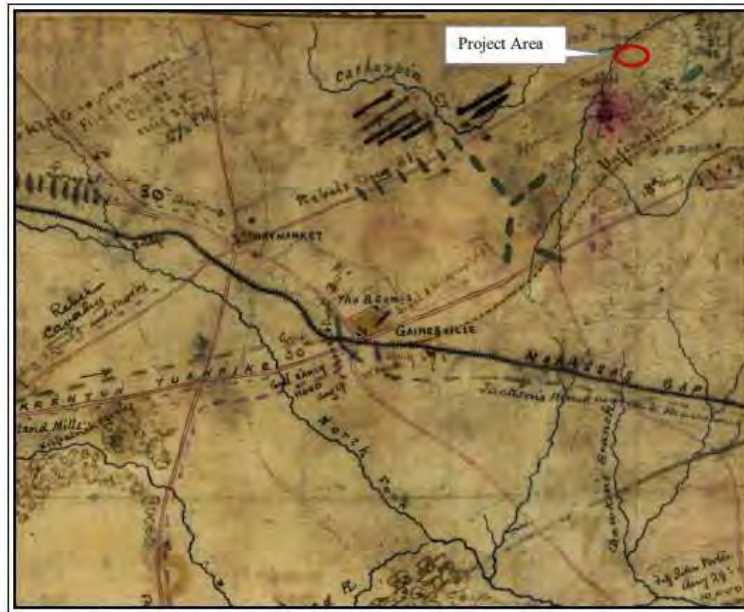
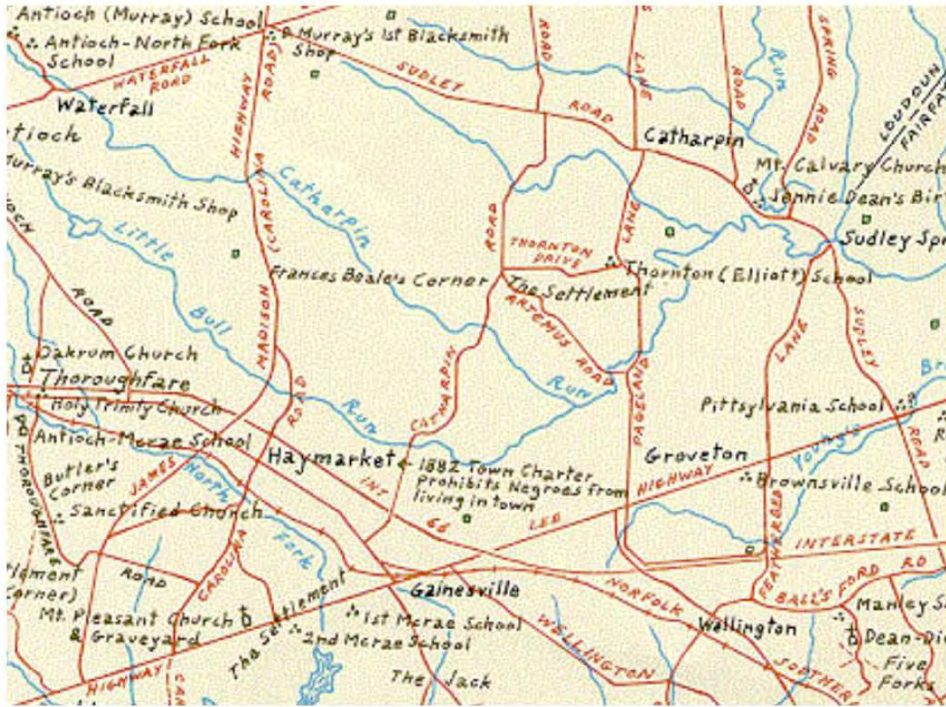



Figure 5.7: Detail of Movements of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run, 1862. Source: Library of Congress.

The battle resulted in a large number of casualties on both sides, and assorted burials and cemeteries of fallen soldiers dot the landscape. The project area and Pageland Lane were both located behind the Confederate lines, generally shielded from the battle by Stony Ridge. As such, it would have provided a protected area to bury soldiers wounded early in the battle while the fighting was still ongoing to the east. Several such small burials are known to exist and have been identified in fields flanking the road. It is believed that the two previously identified graves located within the project area may also be examples of this. Both graves are marked with readily available field stones, and one is engraved with the name "Phillips." This stone was reported engraved with a Civil War regiment and/or company designation when it was inspected as part of a previous county-wide cemetery survey, but any such lettering is no longer visible. As such, the affiliation of the interred cannot be determined at this time. A third, larger potential graveshaft was also discovered as part of this survey; however, the name and affiliation is unknown as the grave is unmarked. The wider shape of the feature indicates it could either be a multiple interment burial, or that of a horse or other livestock.

#### RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1917)

After the Second Battle of Manassas, there were other engagements within Prince William County, although no more in the vicinity of Manassas and the project area, which could begin to





**AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE**

**PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY**

The African-American presence in Prince William County dates from initial settlement in the late-1600s. Slaves and a white overseer established settlements of cabins called "Negro Quarters." From them they set out to clear and till the plantations of largely absentee landholders.



Jane Serepta "Jennie" Dean (1858-1913)  
Founder, Manassas Industrial School for  
Colored Youth in 1893 and five churches  
in the area.

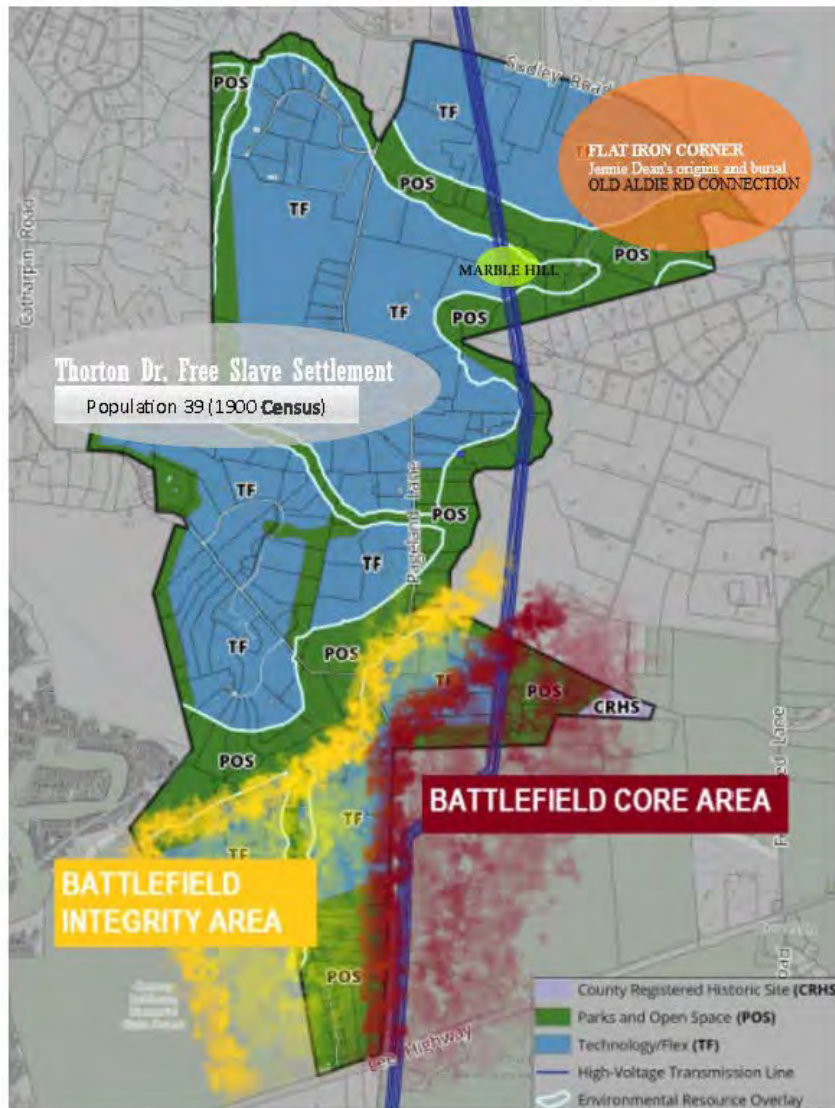
**RESEARCH REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION 10/17/2022**

**REPORT FOR HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
10/17/2022**

**PREPARED BY MORGAN BLAINE PEARSALL II,  
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER**

## Historical Commission Research Oct 17, 2022

PREPARED BY MORGAN BLAINE PEARSALL II, GAINESVILLE DISTRICT HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER



### **Measles Camp:**

Location: Pageland Farm

Time Frame: July - November 1861

### **Deaths at Pageland: (374 – 476)**

Alabama = 150 – 200 (# from first-hand accounts, some names and place identified troop roster)

North Carolina = 46 – 69 (# from incomplete Troop Roster names and place identified)

Georgia = 150+ (# from account Ga suffered the worst from 1861 measles outbreak)

Mississippi = 28-57 (# from 1861 mortality for measles 6% @ 950 white males, 50-100% infection)

*Burials at Pageland would have likely been proper (first-hand account for at least 100) and unlikely to be removed during Second Battle of Manassas recovery and reburial (no records indicate otherwise.)*

Source 1: <http://civilwarrr.blogspot.com/2016/01/civil-war-soldiers-declimated-by-disease.html>

Source 2: <https://civilwarintheeast.com/confederate-regiments/alabama/15th-alabama-infantry/>

Source 3: [https://cemetery.tspb.texas.gov/pub/user\\_form.asp?pers\\_id=371](https://cemetery.tspb.texas.gov/pub/user_form.asp?pers_id=371)

Source 4: North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ [www.civilwardata.com](http://www.civilwardata.com)

Source 5: A Historical Sketch of the Quitman Guards.... p. 11

Source 6: <https://jmvh.org/article/measles-mortality-in-the-armies-of-the-early-20th-century/>

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Manassas August 28-30, 1862**

Location: Pageland Farm and Cross Farm Field Hospitals

Time Frame: August – September 1862

*[15<sup>th</sup> Alabama(22) 21<sup>st</sup> North Carolina(51) 21<sup>st</sup> Georgia(170+) 16<sup>th</sup> Mississippi(?) (killed)]*

### **Deaths and Burials: (Many) documents indicate 2 mass burials Pageland and Cross Farm**

"Civil War soldiers who were killed in battle were generally buried close to where they died. Sanitary issues dictated that they be buried as soon as possible."1

"The battle resulted in a large number of casualties on both sides, and assorted burials and cemeteries of fallen soldiers dot the landscape. The project area and Pageland Lane were both located behind the Confederate lines, generally shielded from the battle by Stony Ridge. As such, it would have provided a protected area to bury soldiers wounded early in the battle while the fighting was still ongoing to the east. Several such small burials are known to exist and have been identified in fields flanking the road. It is believed that the two previously identified graves located within the project area may also be examples of this."2

Source 1: <https://www.battleofnashvilletrust.org/features/nashville-military-burials/#:~:text=Civil%20War%20soldiers%20who%20were%20killed%20in%20battle,the%20ground%20at%20the%20end%20of%20the%20battle>

Source 2: Archaeological Resource Survey of The ±4.7 Acre Ghadban Property PREPARED BY > Dutton + Associates, LLC

**The Thornton Settlement:**

Location: Thornton Drive (between Catharpin Road and Pageland Lane)

Time Frame: Post Civil War and Burning of Haymarket (1870-1900)

Importance:

Post-Civil War Free slave and native American communities in PWC

Thornton Settlement has links to other local Settlements/connections surrounding Haymarket

**Marble Hill / Flat Iron Corner**

**Thoroughfare /Unincorporated Town**

**Carver Road Settlement**

Land could not be purchased in town by African Americans

Settlements were established to help the community build wealth for the first time

Thornton School was located on the corner to Pageland Land and Thornton Drive

**Population Data from U.S. Census**

| Year                             | 1870 | 1880 | 1900 | 1930 | Total # of Household<br>1870-1930 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| The Settlement at Thornton Drive | 9    | 29   | 33   | 23   | 15                                |
| Marble Hill/Flat Iron            | 59   | 35   | 50   | 36   | 23                                |



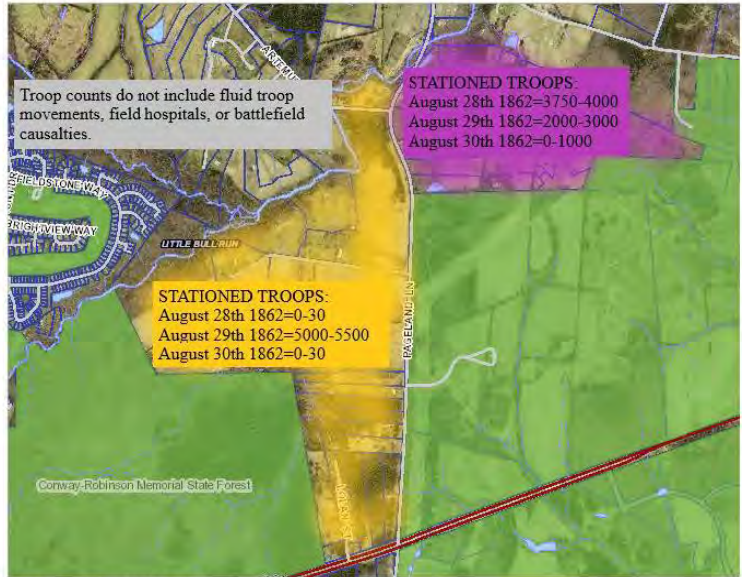
Sources 1: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3883p.ct001421/?sp=1&r=0.348,0.255,0.199,0.122,0>

Source 2: Eugene Scheel's Prince William County Map

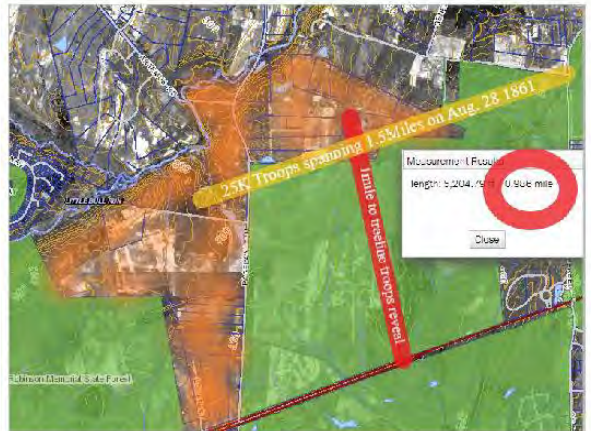
Source 3: Thoroughfare community census research document

Source 4: PWC Historical Commission African American Heritage Map

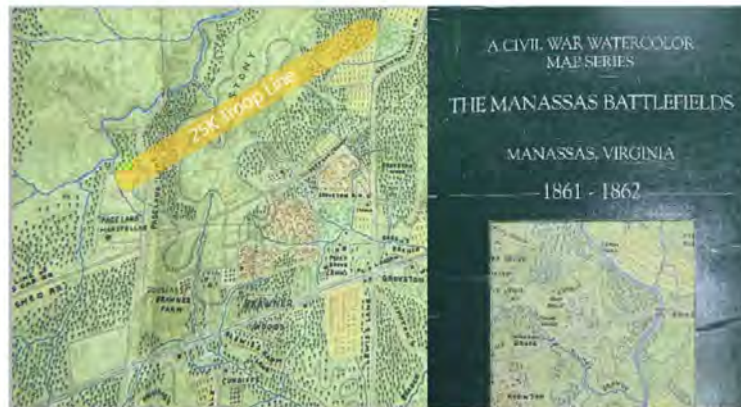
**Troop Count and location August 28-30, 1861, Pageland and Cross Farms**



Troops under Jackson's Command



Location: A short mile north of the turnpike along the tree line. "Longstreet could link with Jackson there either via the Turnpike or a secondary road leading directly from Thoroughfare Gap."<sup>2</sup>



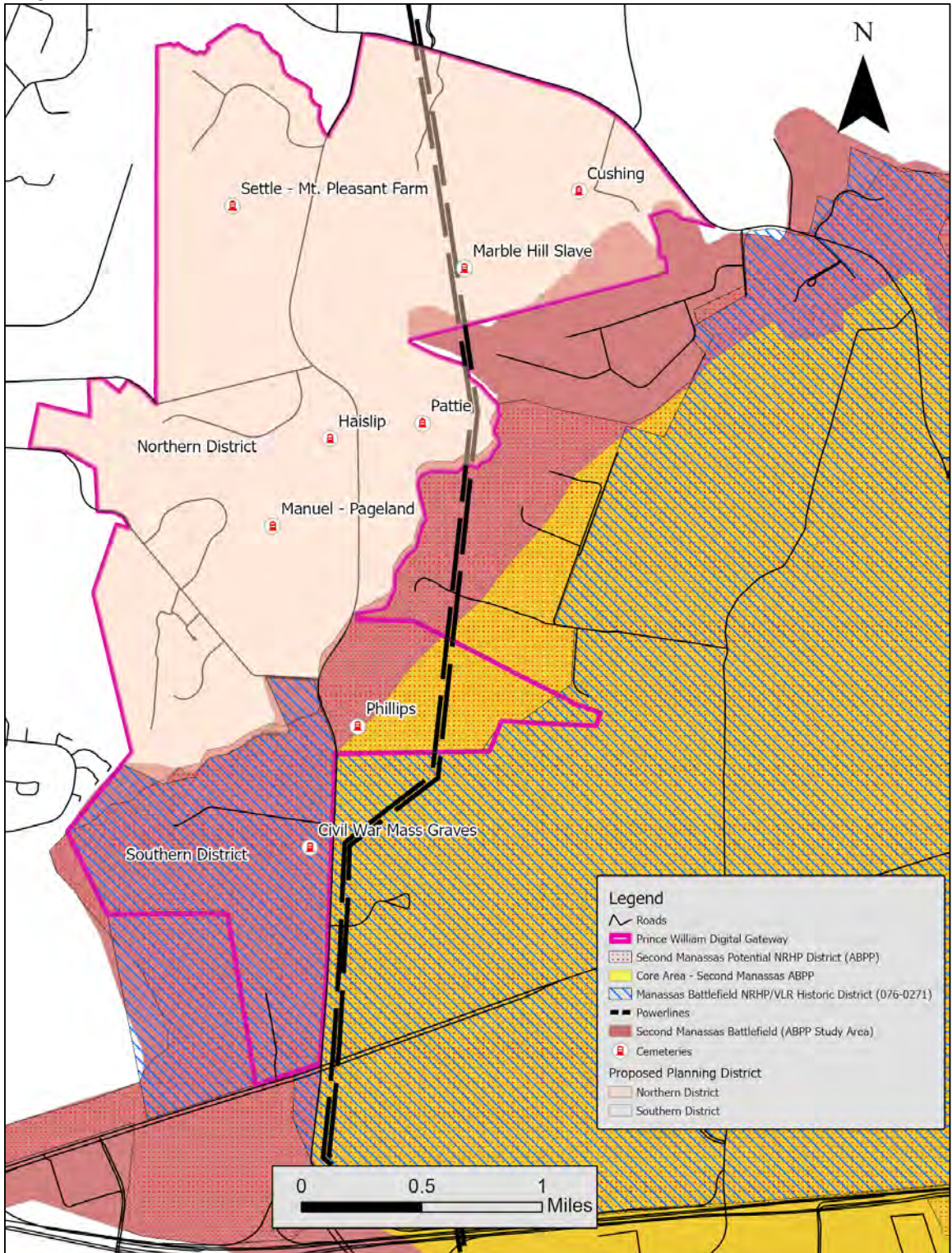
Represents vegetation (tree line) in 1862 placing Jackson's troops "north on and of" Brawner Farm @Stoney Ridge

*"It's heavy woods would conceal the Confederates but allow them a clear view of the highway that might take Pope across Bull Run. .... Finally the cuts and fills of an unfinished railroad running along the base of Stony Ridge formed a ready made entrenchment for Jackson's outnumbered divisions."*<sup>2</sup>

Source 1: <https://youtu.be/7ptwFQPpUk>

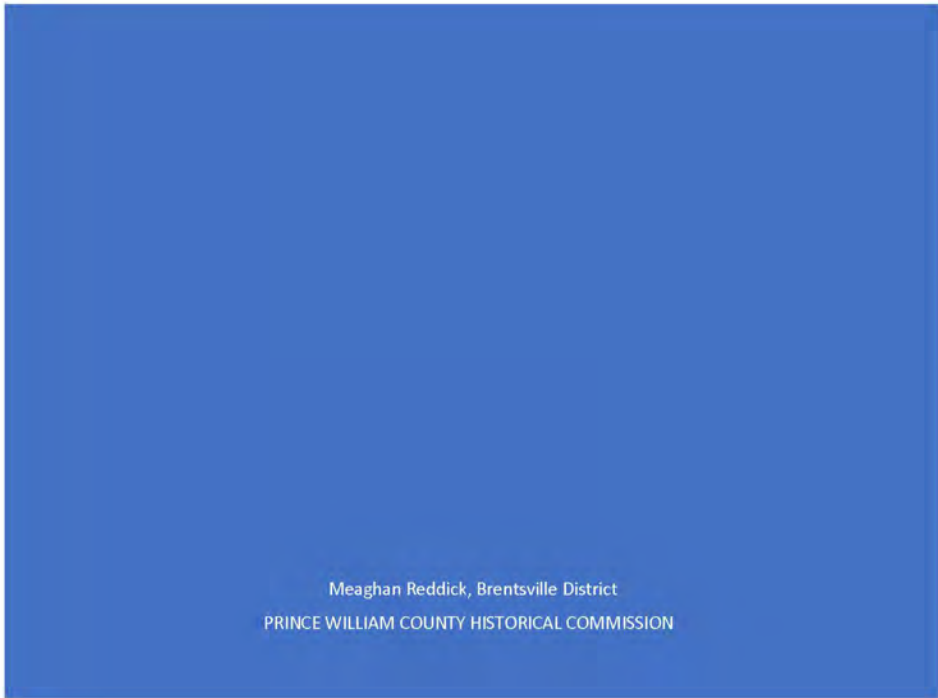
Source 2: The Second Battle of Manassas text by A. Wilson Greene Published by Eastern National, copyright 2016.]

# Map of Cemeteries





**AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY OF JENNIE DEAN'S HOMEPLACE**



Meaghan Reddick, Brentsville District  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

### **AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY OF JENNIE DEAN'S HOMEPLACE**

"In Memory of Jennie Dean. 1852-1913. Founder of the Manassas Industrial School. Not dead, but sleepeth. She was doing a good work." – *Tombstone Inscription at Mount Calvary Baptist Church Cemetery*

The purpose of this document is to raise awareness of the existing landscape which illustrates the life of Jennie Dean in Prince William County. Her birthplace, enslavement, settlement, and death are encompassed within or nearby the top northeastern corner of the proposed PW Digital Gateway Comprehensive Plan Amendment. It is with the upmost hope that I present this information to inspire further research and preservation of meaningful African American historic sites in this area. Two of these sites related to the life of Jennie Dean are known to be within the proposed PW Digital Gateway. They are the only known remnants of Marble Hill, the plantation where she and her family were enslaved: The Marble Hill Slave cemetery and the nearby Cushing family cemetery at Marble Hill.

Jennie Dean's life is well documented by biographies and oral history. While I touch upon moments of her life in Prince William County and how they relate to the proposed PW Digital Gateway, I urge the reader to refer to the list of resources that illustrate the full scope of her incredible accomplishments as a formally enslaved, African American woman in a post- Civil War world.



*Mount Calvary Baptist Church, photos taken by David Cuff, 2022, Historic Prince William*



Jane Serepta "Jennie" Dean (1858-1913)  
Founder, Manassas Industrial School for  
Colored Youth in 1893 and five churches  
in the area.

Jane Serepta "Jennie Dean" was born into slavery on the Marble Hill plantation, the farm owned by the Cushing and Newman families. Her birthplace said to be only 300 yards from where she is buried at Mount Calvary Baptist Church. As an enslaved child, Jennie lived with her parents, Charles and Anna, and siblings in a small log cabin on the plantation. Charles served in a high position as a household slave and was able to learn how to read and write. He shared this knowledge with Jennie. She would utilize her informal education to her greatest advantage by establishing churches in the area and later, the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth.

#### **Marble Hill**

Christopher Cushing and Eleanor Newman Cushing lived at Marble Hill and were enslavers of the Dean family. The boundaries of the farm are not currently known. Don Wilson of RELIC confirmed that Christopher Cushing bought 250 acres from the Newman family in the area south of Catharpin Run in 1830. Research on Ancestry.com indicates that Christopher Cushing was born in Massachusetts but was married in Prince William County.

Two of the Cushing sons served in the Confederate army and were killed in action, buried in the Cushing family cemetery on the property. The location of this cemetery is unknown but thought to have been located at the end of the present-day Marble Hill Lane. The original home burned down in 1898.

Below are the documented burials for the Cushing Family Cemetery, provided by Don Wilson at RELIC.

*CUSHING: Family cem., now unmarked, at Marble Hill Farm, ¼ mi. south of Sudley Rd. (Rte. 234) on private lane 0.1 mi. west of intersection with Aldie Rd. (Rte. 677). Burials include:*

*Christopher C. Cushing, Jan. 27, 1800 – Sept. 11, 1863.*

*Eleanor Newman Cushing*

*Charles Leavitt Cushing, 1832-Apr 7, 1865. (Killed at Appomattox)*

*Thomas Newman Cushing, 1838-Apr 14, 1863. (Killed near Warrenton)*

*William Cushing, 1839-1849.*

*Of the three sons of Christopher and Eleanor Cushing buried here, two died in battle as Confederate soldiers. Also probably interred at Marble Hill is Sarah Catherine Newman Cushing (died c. 1885), wife of Crawford Cushing, oldest child of Christopher Cushing. According to family tradition, Eleanor Cushing died at Rock Hall Farm on opposite side of Catharpin Run and her casket was floated across stream for burial.*

Christopher Cushing died, possibly of a broken heart, soon after his son Thomas was killed. His estate was left to Crawford Cushing, the oldest child. He and his wife, Sarah, lived at Marble Hill. Their son, Robert Brown Cushing, would later become Prince William County's oldest surviving Confederate veteran. Robert served in the confederate army at 16 and lived to be 99 years old. He is buried at the Sudley Springs Methodist Church Cemetery.



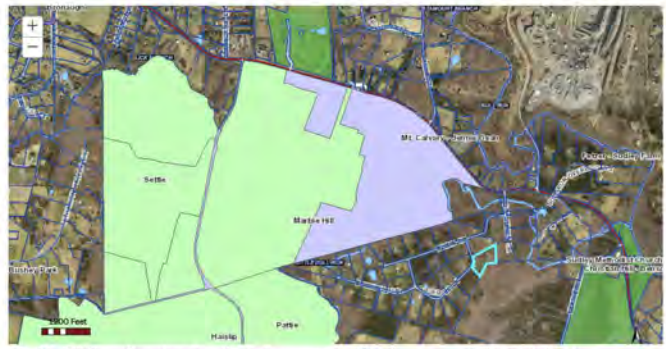
*Robert Brown Cushing (1846-1945)*

The location of the Marble Hill Slave Cemetery is known and listed on the PWC County mapper. Research and field work can be completed to determine the size of the cemetery and preserve what is left. While we do not know who is buried there, below is a slave census from 1860 that may list some of the enslaved who found their resting place there:

in the County of Prince William Stat  
16th day of June, 1860. Thos. Stoyant Ass't Marsh

| Dist. | No. of Slaves | NAME OF SLAVE OWNERS          | DESCRIPTION |           |           |          | No. of Slaves |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
|       |               |                               | Male        | Female    | Color     | Property |               |
|       |               | <u>Robert C. Blair</u>        | <u>1</u>    | <u>10</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>7</u>  | <u>f</u>  | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>3</u>  | <u>20</u> | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>1</u>  | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | <u>Christopher C. Cushing</u> | <u>1</u>    | <u>60</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>60</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>40</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>37</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>20</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>20</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>23</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>16</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>16</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>13</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>10</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>10</u> | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>8</u>  | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>8</u>  | <u>f</u>  | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>3</u>  | <u>20</u> | <u>M</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>6</u>  | <u>20</u> | <u>B</u> |               |
|       |               | "                             | <u>1</u>    | <u>6</u>  | <u>f</u>  | <u>M</u> |               |

1860 Federal Census Slave Schedule for Christopher Cushing.



Marble Hill Slave Cemetery location is known and within the proposed PW Digital Gateway.

**MOUNT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH AND THE SETTLEMENT**



*African American Heritage Map of Prince William County- the circle illustrates the proximity of the Settlement off Thornton Dr and the Mount Calvary Baptist Church.*

The Mount Calvary Baptist Church is located on the site of an earlier church (once a log cabin) established by Jennie Dean in 1880. The church was built with funding from the settlement community at the urging of Jennie. Jennie's father, Charles, helped build the original church.



*Jennie Dean's gravesite, photo taken by David Cuff, 2022, Historic Prince William*

Mount Calvary most likely served as an anchor of a post-Civil war freedman settlement. Neighboring towns did not welcome the influx of freed slaves, so they were pushed out into rural areas. Other freedman settlements nearby are off Thornton Drive and Thoroughfare. When we consider the odd shapes of these poorly divided properties, they could indicate breaking off land from neighboring Marble Hill farm to sell to new settlement members/formally enslaved people. Deed research needs to be completed of this area to confirm this.



*Settlement area parcel shape comparison. Thornton Drive was the site of another Settlement. Children from this settlement attended to the Thornton School which was located near the intersection of Pageland Lane and Thornton Drive. Notice the oddly shaped parcels- this is likely evidence of the freed slave settlement. People began by renting land and then buying it. Typically, the land was less than 10 acres.*

Many of the formally enslaved became tenant farmers, often working the land of one's previous master. Charles Dean, Jennie's father, was determined to buy his own land and worked hard to do it. He purchased a plot of land in 1880 south of where the Mount Calvary Baptist Church is located. His goal was to pay off the property by the time he died but he was unable to do so. Later, Jennie would pay off the cabin so her family could continue living there. The cabin was recorded as still standing in the 1940s.



From Don Wilson of RELIC: a snippet of the 1904 map of the Army Maneuver Grounds in Prince William County. Near the top middle it shows the locations of "Mt. Calvary Ch." and "Mrs. Dean" (the home of Jennie's mother, where Jennie lived after her father's death in the 1880s).



Illustrations from the African American Heritage Map of Prince William County. Jennie Dean founded the Mount Calvary Church by hosting prayer meetings in her families cabin. Jennie is credited for founding African American churches in the area including Five Forks and Dean Diver.



*Jennie Dean Memorial at the site of the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, Manassas Museum System.*

#### **A CALL FOR PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION**

In 2020, The Manassas Museum System installed a bronze sculpture of Jennie Dean on the archeological site of the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth. Jennie Dean's accomplishments and bravery changed the lives of so many people, offering them hope in a challenging new America. Freed slaves were often uneducated and lacked skills for finding employment. Jennie Dean acknowledged these challenges and made it her mission to improve the situation in her hometown. She spent years traveling, fundraising, and planning a school that would offer post-secondary education solely for African Americans boys and girls. When the Manassas Industrial School opened in 1894, notable figures such as Frederick Douglas and Clara Barton were in attendance.

Jennie Dean's devotion to her community is truly a unique story to tell. As Prince William County officials consider the impacts the PW Digital Gateway will have on the Sudley Springs/Mount Cavalry area, it is the authors hope that cemetery preservation and African American Settlements and sites will be considered seriously. By providing vast rural landscapes, we preserve stories that are not written in books but in the ground. Prince William County's historic viewsheds provide opportunities for interpretation that offer sacred spaces for those looking for the paths of the enslaved and freedmen.

Rezoning the rural areas around Mount Calvary with Tech/Flex will not only affect the historic viewshed but will diminish the impact of this important area and the stories it still can tell. The areas of the historic Marble Hill area, Thornton Settlement, and the rural area surrounding Mount Cavalry Church and Cemetery deserve to be honored and preserved by our county.

## RESOURCES

Brown, George, *George Brown's History of Prince William County*, published by Prince William Historical Commission, 2006.

Hanson, Joseph Mills, *Bull Run Remembers...The History, Traditions, and Landmarks of the Manassas (Bull Run) Campaigns Before Washington 1861-1862*, published by the Prince William Historical Commission, 1991.

Lewis, Dr. Stephen Johnsons, *Undaunted Faith: The Jennie Dean Story*, published by the Manassas Museum System, 1994.

Mills, Charles, *Echoes of Manassas*, published by Friends of the Manassas Museum System, Manassas, Virginia, 1988.

Susi, Geraldine Lee, *For My People: The Jennie Dean Story*, by Geraldine Lee Susi, published by the Manassas Museum System, 2002.

Scheel, Eugene, *Crossroads and Corners: A Tour of Villages, Towns and Post Offices of Prince William County, Past and Present*, published by Historic Prince William, 1996.

*Prince William: A Past to Preserve*, published by the Prince William County Historical Commission, Prince William County, 1998.

*Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places*, published by the Bethlehem Club, Manassas, VA, 1988.

Websites:

[afamheritage.PDF \(pwcva.gov\)](#) – Eugene Scheel's African American Heritage Map, Prince William County

[Jennie Dean memorial statue dedicated in Manassas \(potomaclocal.com\)](#)

[Historic Prince William - Prince William County's Historical Society](#)

[Welcome to Manassas, Virginia \(manassasva.gov\)](#) – Jennie Dean Memorial

[Manassas Industrial School & Jennie Dean Memorial - City of Manassas Tourism \(visitmanassas.org\)](#)

Disclosure: there are recorded contradictions concerning where Jennie Dean was born. Most books I read said she was born at Sudley Springs or Marble Hill, however her death certificate states she was born in Loudoun County.

# EXHIBIT F

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Manassas National Battlefield Park  
12521 Lee Highway  
Manassas, Virginia 20109



July 24, 2023

Prince William Board of County Supervisors  
1 County Complex Ct.  
Prince William, VA 22192

Subject: Support for County Registered Historic Sites Designation for Pageland Farm, Rock Hill (Cross) Farm, and Blackburn's Ford Battlefield

Dear Chair Wheeler, Vice Chair Boddye, and Members of the Prince William County Board of Supervisors:

The National Park Service, Manassas National Battlefield Park (NPS-MANA), supports the initiation of a Comprehensive Plan Amendment to investigate adding Pageland Farm, Rock Hill (Cross) Farm, and Blackburn's Ford to the list of County Registered Historic Sites (CRHS). Each of these locations overlaps various American Battlefield Protection Program boundaries. Blackburn's Ford's unique link to fighting prior to the First Battle of Manassas and Pageland and Rock Hill (Cross) Farms' ties to the Second Battle have been recognized by Congress, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Historical Commission for their historical value. Providing county recognition to these sites would help ensure their stories can be told to future generations of Prince William County residents and visitors alike.

Pageland Farm is already listed in the Manassas Battlefield Historic District as a contributing resource, clearly meeting the CRHS eligibility requirements set forth in CR-Policy 4.1. The facts that the vast majority of this location is located within the Manassas Potential National Register boundary and that there is a high probability of soldier interments lend weight to the argument that Pageland Farm should be listed as a CRHS.

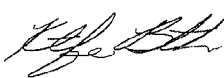
Rock Hill (Cross) Farm falls within both Core Battlefield and Potential National Register boundaries and much of that location is owned by the American Battlefield Trust. Per your March 14<sup>th</sup> meeting for Resolution No. 23-025, part of Rock Hill is already a CRHS. Rock Hill is

also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), once again meeting CR-Policy 4.1.

While Blackburn's Ford does not border NPS-MANA, it does fall within two ABPP study areas and the Potential National Register boundary, which connects the locations through their shared historic significance. The skirmishing that occurred at Blackburn's Ford in July 1861 prefigured the First Battle that was soon to come. Preserving the Confederate defenses, visible as earthworks and a railroad trestle, south of Bull Run, in Prince William County, will help tell a fuller picture of this first major land battle of the Civil War.

Given the immediate proximity of the Pageland and Rock Hill (Cross) Farms locations, protecting these areas with a CRHS designation would additionally help preserve the viewshed of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District, and adding all three areas to the list of CRHS will help tell a more complete story of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. NPS-MANA supports the Historic Commission's recommendation to initiate CPAs for these locations and is in favor of agenda items 8.A, 8.B, and 8.C. If you have any questions regarding NPS-MANA's view on this vote, please contact me at 703-754-1865 x1103 or [Kristofer\\_Butcher@nps.gov](mailto:Kristofer_Butcher@nps.gov).

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by KRISTOFER  
BUTCHER  
Date: 2023.07.24 13:24:31  
-04'00'

Kristofer B. Butcher  
Superintendent

# EXHIBIT G

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



## Plan Comments Report Manassas National Battlefield Reviewed w/Comments

|                           |                                                    |                           |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Plan/Case #:</b>       | REZ2022-00036                                      | <b>Date:</b> 09/27/2023   |
| <b>Plan/Case Name:</b>    | COMPASS DATACENTERS PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY CAMPUS 1 |                           |
| <b>Plan Case Address:</b> | 5571 PAGELAND LN<br>GAINESVILLE VA 20155           |                           |
| <b>Reviewer:</b>          | Butcher, Kristofer                                 |                           |
|                           | 703-792-7128                                       | kristofer_butcher@nps.gov |

The following items/issues were noted on your case. Please review and provide a letter responding to these comments, along with revised plans and proffers. Please be advised that staff might not identify all of the issues that arise during the case review and public hearing process. In addition, the solutions to the issues identified in this correction report might not be the only solutions, but are thought to be the most desirable solutions as determined by staff. Please note that any modifications will result in further review by pertinent agencies and staff, and could result in changes to the analysis and/or any recommendations.

### Section I - Comments that Require Applicant's Response:

SEE ATTACHED

### Section II - Questions/General Information:

SEE ATTACHED



United States Department of the Interior  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Manassas National Battlefield Park  
12521 Lee Highway  
Manassas, VA 20109

In Reply Refer to:

Emilie Wolfson  
5 County Complex Ct., Suite 210  
Prince William, VA 22192

September 23, 2023

Subject: Review of REZ2022-00036 H&H Capital Acquisitions Digital Gateway, S3

Mrs. Wolfson,

The National Park Service (NPS) has reviewed the most recent submission (fourth submission) of the rezoning application for REZ2022-00036 H&H Capital Acquisitions Digital Gateway for potential impacts and effects to cultural and natural resources, as well as park operations to Manassas National Battlefield Park which is located directly adjacent to the battlefield's boundary. This submission has changed little from the previous submissions in regard to project design and potential impacts to the battlefield. The additional exhibits provided by the applicant only serve to illuminate previous comments and concerns by the NPS related to the impacts of the project on the battlefield, therefore this response will largely reiterate and clarify the comments from the NPS on the significance of and the effects to the battlefield and the associated historic resources.

The battlefield was established in 1940 to preserve and protect the land and resources associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas to foster understanding and appreciation of the battles and their significance by providing opportunities for interpretation, education, enjoyment, and inspiration. The NPS is charged with preserving these hallowed grounds and maintaining this historic landscape in honor of the over 4,000 men who lost their lives on these fields in 1861 and 1862. The MNBP is a historic property in the National Register of Historic Places which includes historic resources that retain integrity and are contributing to the overall significance of the battlefield. The Manassas Battlefield Historic District encompasses the battlefield and additional surrounding properties that retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association with the historic events that occurred on the property before, during, and after the Civil War.

The proposed project is located directly adjacent to the battlefield and across multiple historic landscapes with significant ties to MNBP. The NPS has determined that the proposed project will likely adversely affect MNBP and directly affect numerous other historic resources associated with MNBP. Due to the need for additional research to identify other likely present resources, there are potentially additional historic resources that will be adversely affected.

### **Historic Resources**

Within the project area there are significant resources that are not being properly assessed through the evaluations provided in the application due to the nature of resources associated with historically marginalized communities. Perhaps the singularly most important resource contained within and around the project area is the presence of the post-Civil War settlement community of African Americans like the Dean family. What is present within the project area is potentially an intact cultural landscape for this community. Cultural landscapes are historically significant places that reveal human interaction with the physical environment over time.

The history of these types of reconstruction era black communities is not ensconced in high style homes of grand architectural stylings but is rather often located in the everyday vernacular buildings from a structural standpoint. As vernacular structures, they are often not given consideration – as the QTS Architecture Survey reinforces for the other vernacular structures present – and are often lost. As previously stated, the history of this community thus becomes even more hidden, and one must look at the land itself to see it. It is here in the cultural landscape, the reflection of the way humans interacted with the land, that the history is found and preserved. These include resources like historic road traces that were utilized as a part of multi-modal community, in the archeological sites, in potential family cemeteries, and other subtle but significant pieces of the history.

To ensure that this project does not further the pattern of these past failures to preserve and protect this endangered piece of our nation's history, further research is needed to understand this community and their use of the land so we can determine more fully what history still survives. Previously the park has requested that different methodologies and a different lens need to be applied to discover, document, and analyze the history as the traditional documentation methods do not always reveal the true nature of these types of communities and resources.

As an initial evaluation and analysis of the landscape, a Cultural Landscape Report needs to be conducted. This report describes the physical history, analyzes existing conditions, and recommends treatment actions to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the landscape. This will give a clear understanding of the land and of these various intact features, whether archeologically or in the spatial arrangement of landscape features or in the built structures, and what is significant and should be preserved. Until this study is completed, we cannot know what is extant and how much may be lost by a potential development of the site.

## **Transportation**

Traffic through MNBP has been and continues to be the greatest and longest standing threat to the battlefield resources and to the visitor experience. The NPS has consistently expressed a desire to reduce or completely remove non-battlefield traffic through the park. In fact, Public Law 100-647, November 10, 1988, Section 10004(a) Congress directed that the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation and consensus with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Federal Highway Administration, and Prince William County, shall conduct a study regarding the relocation of highways (known as Routes 29 and 234) in, and in the vicinity of, Manassas National Battlefield Park. While this was focused on the development of a bypass around the park, the effort was still to determine a way to allow for the necessary traffic needs while limit the effect of the traffic to the battlefield. The Commonwealth Transportation Board supported this in past years as long as there were replacement facilities for what becomes closed in the park.

While the battlefield has previously expressed support for initiatives to that would enable this, the fourth submission of this rezoning application does not appear to support or facilitate this goal. The proposed transportation improvements will not be substantial enough to serve as a replacement facility for Sudley Road (Route 234) through the battlefield. While this application does not have the authority to enable that closure, the proposed transportation design will not facilitate future road corridor expansion on Pageland Lane that would enable a replacement facility for the segment of Route 234 that runs through the battlefield.

The NPS requests that the proffered transportation improvements (that were originally offered) be designed to include the capacity needed to serve as a replacement for Route 234 through the battlefield. The designs should be updated to include the necessary means to provide necessary

capacity for the expected traffic associated with the project proposal and builds in future capacity to facilitate the administrative closure of that road. This would mitigate impacts to the battlefield from the proposed project.

### **Conclusion**

This proposed project will adversely affect the battlefield and the numerous historic resources outside of the MNBP legislative boundary and does not provide sufficient modifications to mitigate the impacts to these resources. In addition, the NPS believes that the full extent of the impacts are unclear. In order to protect and continue to maintain the resources entrusted to us, we will need additional research and investigation. It is in the interest of protecting and preserving the totality of our nation's history that deliberate and comprehensive steps are taken to ensure that vital pieces of the cultural heritage are given due consideration.

Prior to any further evaluation of this proposed project, the NPS requests that the studies, research, and investigations mentioned in this letter be completed. In addition, further investigation into potential mitigation to the affects to the battlefield are necessary in order to continue to protect and preserve these resources for future generations to enjoy and understand. Additionally, any of the aforementioned amendments proposed by MNBP in this letter should be adopted in future submissions. The outcome of these studies may additionally necessitate further amendments and mitigations which must be considered as a part of this as an informed iterative process.

The NPS is committed to continued participation in the process. For further coordination, please contact me at [kristofer\\_butcher@nps.gov](mailto:kristofer_butcher@nps.gov).

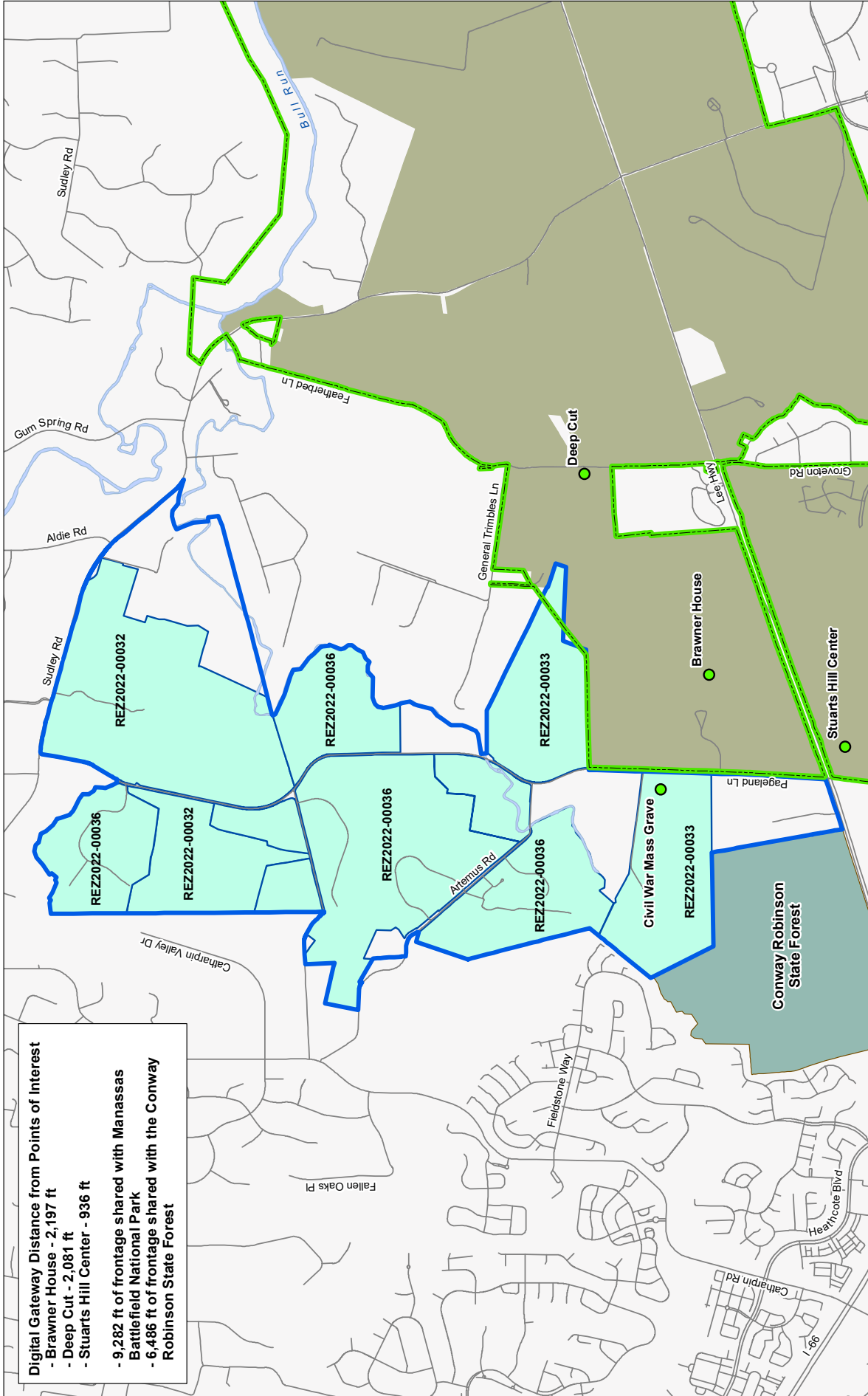
Respectfully,

Kristofer Butcher  
Superintendent

# EXHIBIT H

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



**Digital Gateway Distance from Points of Interest**  
 - Brawner House - 2,197 ft  
 - Deep Cut - 2,081 ft  
 - Stuarts Hill Center - 936 ft  
 - 9,282 ft of frontage shared with Manassas Battlefield National Park  
 - 6,486 ft of frontage shared with the Conway Robinson State Forest

Prepared by the American Battlefield Trust

**Points Interest**

- Points Interest
- Rezoning Areas
- Gateway Study Area Boundary
- Manassas National Battlefield Park Owned

**Conway Robinson State Forest**

- National Park Service Boundary

N

0 1,900 3,800 5,700 7,600 Feet

## PWDG Rezoning at Manassas Battlefield (Prince William County, VA)

Created on 9/26/2024

# EXHIBIT I

TO

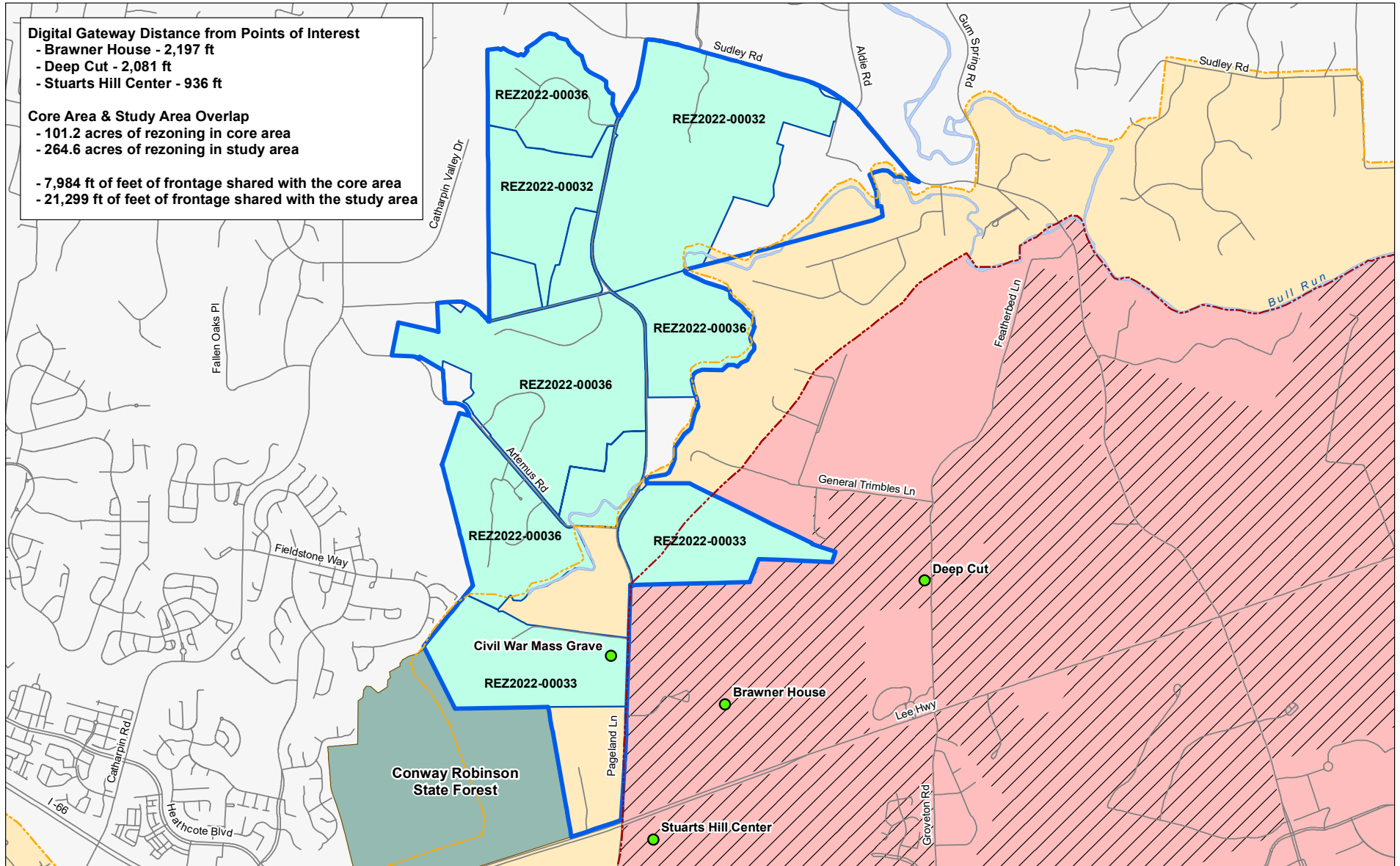
**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

**Digital Gateway Distance from Points of Interest**

- Brawner House - 2,197 ft
- Deep Cut - 2,081 ft
- Stuarts Hill Center - 936 ft

**Core Area & Study Area Overlap**

- 101.2 acres of rezoning in core area
- 264.6 acres of rezoning in study area
  
- 7,984 ft of feet of frontage shared with the core area
- 21,299 ft of feet of frontage shared with the study area

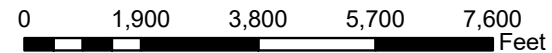


Prepared by the American Battlefield Trust

# PWDG Rezoning at Manassas Battlefield (Prince William County, VA)

Created on 9/26/2024

- Points Interest
- Rezoning Areas
- Gateway Study Area Boundary
- /// Manassas National Battlefield Park Owned
- Conway Robinson State Forest
- Battlefield Core Area
- Battlefield Study Area



# EXHIBIT J

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**





# EXHIBIT K

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



WFLA  
Water Gas Electric  
4007 S.W.  
Hwy. 404  
Orlando, FL 32843



# EXHIBIT L

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

October 31, 2022

Prince William County Board of Supervisors  
1 County Complex Ct.  
Prince William, VA 22192

Dear Chair Ann Wheeler and Members of the Prince William County Board of Supervisors:

We, the undersigned thirty (30) organizations, write to you today regarding Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2021-00004, the PW Digital Gateway. On behalf of our millions of members and supporters in Prince William County, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and nationwide, we urge you to vote “No” on this proposal. As you have undoubtedly heard over the past 17 months, this proposal poses grave threats to irreplaceable historic and environmental resources, including impacts to the regional water supply of the Occoquan Reservoir, a national park and state forest, and our global climate health. It is for these reasons, explained in greater detail below, that our combined environmental and historic conservation organizations have joined together to express our strong opposition to this proposal.

- 1. Manassas National Battlefield Park:** Manassas National Battlefield Park is an approximately 5,000-acre unit of the National Park Service that protects the site of two major Civil War battles, the First and Second Battles of Bull Run. Manassas National Battlefield receives more than 500,000 visitors annually.<sup>1</sup> In 2021, the Battlefield created more than \$33 million in visitor spending in the local economy and supported 412 jobs in the region.<sup>2</sup> In December 2021, then-Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park Brandon Bies called the PW Digital Gateway the biggest threat to the Battlefield in nearly three decades. The National Park Service continues to express their firm opposition to this proposal. The proposed PW Digital Gateway is directly adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield, and thus this proposal would have direct viewshed and visitor experience impacts on the Battlefield. Noise from the constant hum of large, industrial data centers would be ever-present on the landscape. Noise analysis done by John W. Lyver, IV, Ph.D. indicates that the Brawner Farm Interpretive Center would see a 12.4 decibel increase at full PW Digital Gateway buildout.<sup>3</sup> This would have lasting impacts on the Battlefield, devaluing visitor experience and the interpretive abilities of National Park Service employees.
- 2. Historic Resources:** As pointed out by the county’s own Historical Commission and Racial and Social Justice Commission, properties along Pageland Lane in the PW Digital Gateway have immense historical value and should be preserved. The PW Digital

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<sup>1</sup> Annual Park Recreation Visits (1940 - Last Calendar Year), <https://irma.nps.gov/STATS/Reports/Park/MANA>

<sup>2</sup> Visitor Spending Effects - Economic Contributions of National Park Visitor Spending, Manassas National Battlefield Park, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Noise Modeling of Planned Data Centers and Roadways in the Gainesville and Manassas National Battlefield Park Area, John W. Lyver, IV, Ph.D. May 30, 2022.

Gateway Corridor contains more than 100 acres of Core Battlefield, designated by the American Battlefield Protection Program. The area also includes extensive amounts of the Manassas Battlefield study area. The area is confirmed with the presence of a Civil War Mass Grave, and likely includes other areas of human remains not currently identified in county resources due the extensive use of the Pageland corridor during the Second Battle of Bull Run as field hospitals, and then later as military training areas impacted by a measles outbreak that led to more than 200 fatalities. The area is also the birthplace and burial place of Jennie Dean, a Manassas woman who was born into slavery and eventually founded the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, which educated thousands of Black high school students from the 1890s through the 1930s. The area also contains multiple historic cemeteries, including the historic Marble Hill slave cemetery. The Pageland corridor contains extensive Civil War and civil rights historical value and is not the proper place to build a massive industrial complex.

- 3. Rural Crescent:** The Rural Crescent was established with the adoption of the 1998 Comprehensive Plan. It is a vital smart growth tool that has been successful in curbing sprawl development, protecting the Occoquan Reservoir Watershed, and reducing public infrastructure costs, while encouraging investment in the development area where it is most cost-effective. The PW Digital Gateway proposal would remove 2,133 acres from the designated rural area without proposing to add acres elsewhere. Removing such vast amounts of land from the Rural Crescent contradicts the current Comprehensive Plan and would impact the rural character, commitment to open space, and public investment to support the quality of life of residents throughout the county. The Rural Crescent also acts as the county's de facto climate plan, storing climate pollution and reducing the county's carbon footprint. The removal of this land from protection to be developed into an industrial area sets the county backwards on its goal of 100% clean energy.
- 4. Water Quality and the Occoquan Reservoir:** The Occoquan Reservoir provides drinking water to more than 800,000 people living in the region, and the reservoir is managed by Fairfax Water. On March 21, 2022, Fairfax Water wrote a letter to the Prince William Board of Supervisors expressing their concerns with the PW Digital Gateway's impact on regional water supply, and requested that Prince William County convene the Occoquan Basin Policy Board and oversee a comprehensive study on the impacts that this development would have on the watershed. Fairfax County reiterated this request in another letter to the Prince William Board of Supervisors on October 24, 2022. Although the Prince William County Board of Supervisors did agree to study these water quality impacts, language ensuring that this critical analysis would take place before the PW Digital Gateway could be approved was removed. Studies by water quality engineers have indicated that a development of this size would lead to extensive increases in sedimentation runoff from heavy construction activities – up to 57,000 tons of sediment if the proper stormwater control practices are not in place and strictly enforced. The PW Digital Gateway would also convert an extensive amount of natural terrain into impervious surfaces. This influx of impervious surfaces will lead to increased

stormwater runoff into the Occoquan Reservoir watershed, up to 280 million additional gallons per year.<sup>4</sup> The extent of development of this size in an existing rural area of the Occoquan Reservoir is unprecedented. Impacts will be felt downstream for years to come.

- 5. Energy and Climate:** Conservative estimates put power needed for the PW Digital Gateway at 4,000 megawatts at full buildout. This would be the equivalent of powering 1,000,000 additional houses. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) reports that between 2005 and 2018, community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Prince William County have increased by 19%<sup>5</sup>. It states that the main drivers for increased emissions are growth in commercial electricity energy intensity, population, and in commercial space.

Since we know that increases in carbon emissions are tied to energy demand and sources of energy, we expect that massive data center development will continue to increase the area's carbon emissions and move Prince William County further from its goal "to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sources within the county to 50% of 2005 level by 2030, and to be carbon-neutral by 2050."<sup>6</sup> This goal has also been codified in the 2021-2024 Strategic Plan. Severe heat in Northern Virginia and throughout the world has again underscored dire warnings issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Despite these facts, the County has not provided a thorough analysis on how this project would be carbon neutral or what the power sources of these data centers would be. We have yet to see any data explaining how the PW Digital Gateway will impact Prince William County's climate goals or the climate reduction targets of MWCOG (of which the county is a member). This fact is among one of the key reasons that the county's own Sustainability Commission expressed strong concerns with the PW Digital Gateway in their October 28, 2022 letter to the Board and urged you to delay a vote on the PW Digital Gateway until this information is available and incorporated into the plan.<sup>7</sup> To proceed without accurate information on the proposal's impact on energy demand and increases in total carbon emissions and without provisions in place to mitigate for the rise in carbon emissions is irresponsible.

- 6. The Bi-County Parkway:** We stand by our strong concern that approval of the CPA will advance key elements of the highly contentious Bi-County Parkway proposal and generate renewed pressure for its construction. The Bi-County Parkway and its various iterations over the years have always been extremely controversial proposals because they would promote sprawling development, damage water quality, fuel more traffic and air pollution, and harm historic resources of national importance. Specifically, the draft CPA produced by county staff calls for widening Pageland Lane with a very expansive

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<sup>4</sup> Technical Evaluation Report by Kevin Draganchuk, P.E., BCEE of CEA Engineers, April 29, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Prince William County GHG Factsheet\_FINAL\_1.7.2021.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.pwcva.gov/assets/2022-05/13-D.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> [Letter to the Members of the Board of County Supervisors](#), from the Prince William Sustainability Commission, October 28, 2022.

right-of-way that could be used for additional widening to six or more lanes in the future, as well as analyzing a connection between the widened Pageland Lane and I-66. These are both defining elements of the Bi-County Parkway. Although we note that the draft motion of approval included as part of the staff report posted for this item suggests deleting Action Strategy DGM 1.11, which calls for analyzing the connection between Pageland Lane I-66, the approval of the CPA will surely generate new pressure for that connection regardless, particularly with Pageland Lane widened as expansively as the CPA presents. It is just one more example of how approving this CPA would have ramifications that will inflict serious damage on the County both directly and indirectly, and both within the Pageland Lane corridor and well beyond.

Finally, we must note that as the review process for the PW Digital Gateway has played out since the CPA was first introduced, it has become increasingly clear to our organizations that this proposal must be rejected outright. Our organizations have repeatedly requested reasonable protections be added to the plan,<sup>8</sup> and we have raised serious questions and concerns that need to be answered.<sup>9</sup> These requests have been largely ignored. On the flip side, the data center developers have shown, such as in their September 9, 2022, letter to the Planning Commission, that they would place little priority on protecting the County's invaluable green space, water quality, and historic resources if they are permitted to construct these massive data centers. In short, the proposal is simply not in the best long-term interests of the County and its residents.

It is clear that the threats to the environmental and historic resources posed by the PW Digital Gateway are too great. For the above reasons, we urge you to vote "No" on the PW Digital Gateway.

Respectfully,

Kyle Hart, Mid-Atlantic Program Manager  
**National Parks Conservation Association**

Claudia Thompson-Deahl, Conservation Chair  
**Prince William Wildflower Society**

Renee Grebe, Northern Virginia Conservation Advocate  
**Nature Forward (formerly Audubon Naturalist Society)**

Jennifer Cole, Executive Director  
**Clean Fairfax**

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<sup>8</sup> See letter submitted to the Planning Commission on 09/09/2022, signed by 12 organizations

<sup>9</sup> See letter submitted to the Board of County Supervisors on 10/18/2022, signed by 14 organizations

Court Squires, Executive Director  
**Prince William Conservation Alliance**

Alexander M. Nance, Executive Director  
**Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area**

Mike Town, Executive Director  
**Virginia League of Conservation Voters**

Michael Murray, Chair, Executive Council  
**Coalition to Protect America's National Parks**

Julie Bolthouse, AICP, Director of Land Use  
**Piedmont Environmental Council**

William W. Sellers, President and CEO  
**Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area**

Andrea McGimsey, Executive Director  
**Faith Alliance for Climate Solutions**

Elizabeth S. Kostelny, CEO  
**Preservation Virginia**

Stewart Schwartz, Executive Director  
**Coalition for Smarter Growth**

Tom Blackburn, Chair, Advocacy Committee  
**Audubon Society of Northern Virginia**

Ann Bennett, Land Use Chair  
**Great Falls Group of Sierra Club**

Jim Campi, Chief Policy and Communications Officer  
**American Battlefield Trust**

Nancy Vehrs, President  
**Virginia Native Plant Society**

David Sligh, Conservation Director  
**Wild Virginia**

Joseph Eaves, Board Chair  
**Manassas National Battlefield Trust**

Frank Washington, Director  
**Coalition To Save Historic Thoroughfare**

Robin Broder, Deputy Director  
**Waterkeepers Chesapeake**

Leighton Powell, Executive Director  
**Scenic Virginia**

Gustavo Angeles, Acting Director  
**Sierra Club, Virginia Chapter**

Reed Perry, Manager of External Affairs  
**Chesapeake Conservancy**

Skip Styles, Executive Director  
**Wetlands Watch**

Anne Little, Executive Director  
**Tree Fredericksburg**

Morgan Butler, Senior Attorney  
**Southern Environmental Law Center**

Glenda Booth, President  
**Friends of Dyke Marsh**

Hope Cupit, President and CEO  
**Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project, Inc.**

Paul W. Edmondson, President and CEO  
**National Trust for Historic Preservation**

# EXHIBIT M

TO

**BRIEF OF PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,  
NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, NATIONAL TRUST  
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES,  
COALITION TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS, AND  
COALITION TO PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY AS  
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**



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*Promoting and protecting the natural resources, rural economy,  
history and beauty of the Virginia Piedmont*

September 14, 2022

Prince William County Planning Commissioners; Cynthia Moses-Nedd, Chair

c/o Prince William County Planning Office 5 County Complex Court, Suite 210 Prince William, VA  
22192

Re: Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2021-00004, PW Digital Gateway

Dear Planning Commissioners,

I am writing on behalf of the Piedmont Environmental Council, a non-profit land conservation and land use advocacy group. Our mission is to protect the natural resources, rural economy, and historic resources of the Piedmont while supporting development of sustainable communities that are well connected and inclusive where people want to live, work, and play. We are deeply concerned about the Digital Gateway proposal and the sweeping ramifications it will have on the County and the region for decades to come. We believe, this will be one of the most impactful land use recommendations you will make as planning commissioners.

The Digital Gateway application proposes to designate 2,139 acres in western Prince William County for up to 27 million square feet of data center space along Pageland Lane. For scale, the average Walmart Supercenter is about 180,000 square feet. That means the equivalent of about 144 Walmart Supercenters could replace the farms and residential homes that are currently in the area. Loudoun County currently boasts 27 million square feet in data centers and that there has not been a single day without data center construction in Loudoun for more than 14 years. With the data center boom currently happening it is hard to say if 27 million square feet of data center would actually be built out and just how quickly the land would be cleared and built. What is clear though is that even if only partially built out or phased in over a longer period of time, the County and region's electrical infrastructure, transportation system, water resources (including the Occoquan Reservoir), and the tourism and recreational resources will be drastically impacted.

**Electric Infrastructure:**

Loudoun County uses roughly 2 gigawatts to power its 27 million square feet of data center space and that requires miles of transmission lines and numerous substations. Digital Gateway, which allows up to 27 million square feet of data center space itself, would likely require upgrades to the existing 500kV and 230kV lines that run up through the Manassas National Battlefield and feed electricity from the north and south to Loudoun's data center market. At full buildout, transmission lines over Pageland Lane would be required to access land on its western side and substations would be required to serve the numerous buildings.

Below is a map of existing infrastructure. You can access more information about existing transmission lines and energy generation here: <https://www.eia.gov/state/maps.php>

Main Office PO Box 460 Warrenton, VA 20188 (T) 540.347.2334 (F) 540.349.9003

[www.pecva.org](http://www.pecva.org)

## U.S. Energy Mapping System

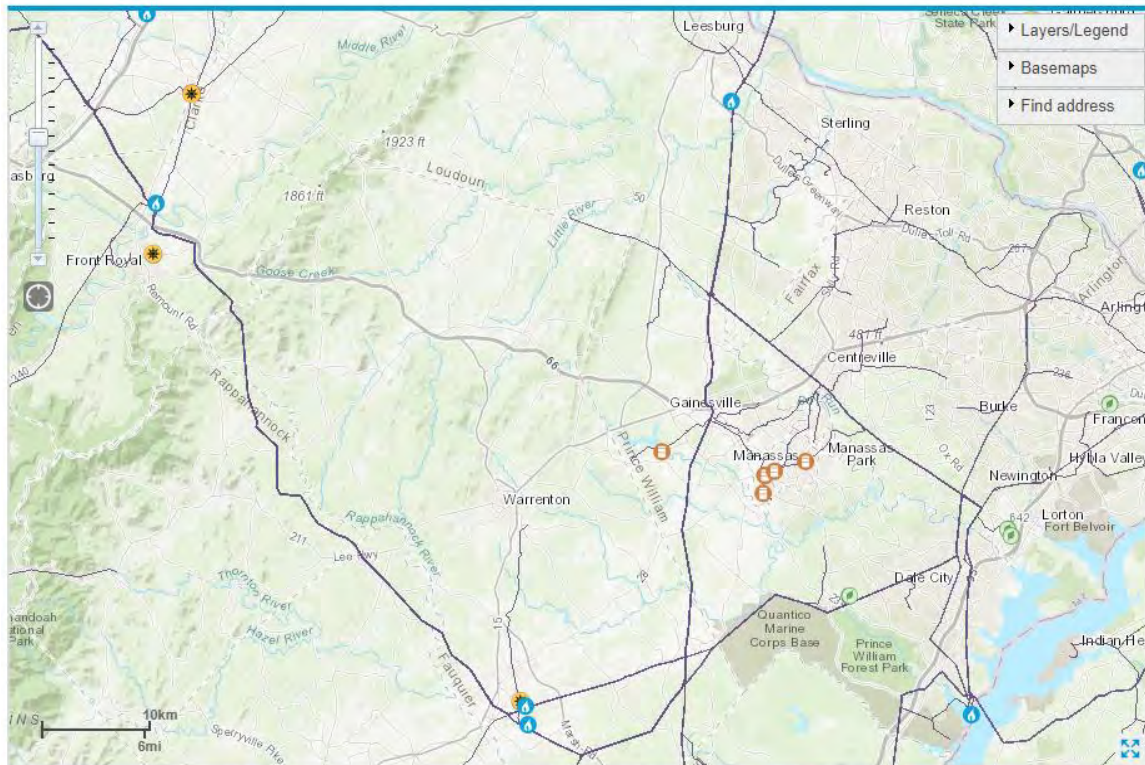


Figure 1: Transmission Infrastructure from [www.eia.gov/state/maps.php](http://www.eia.gov/state/maps.php)

The cost of these upgrades and new transmission lines fall onto Virginia ratepayers per the State Corporation Commission's existing policies. The impacts of the utilities use of eminent domain or the broader environmental and historic resource impacts could fall on landowners throughout Prince William and the region.

### **Transportation System:**

The Comprehensive Plan Amendment includes widening of Pageland Lane from a two-lane rural road to a four-lane divided arterial road and proposes a "connection between Pageland Lane to I-66 and Rte. 234 to provide a direct route to the Study Area [Digital Gateway]." While the county is not calling this the Bi-County Parkway, this seems to be what is described in narrative form. Pageland Lane although only proposed for four-lanes, includes a very wide median and excess ROW that would allow for future expansion to six lanes eventually.

Northstar Blvd in Loudoun is planned to become a 6-lane parkway down to Sanders Lane in Prince William County. Rt. 234 is planned to become 6 lanes from I-95 to I-66. This leaves only Sanders Lane in between. The pressure to widen that road and replace the one-lane bridge over Broad Run will be enormous if/when Loudoun starts to build out their planned road expansions.

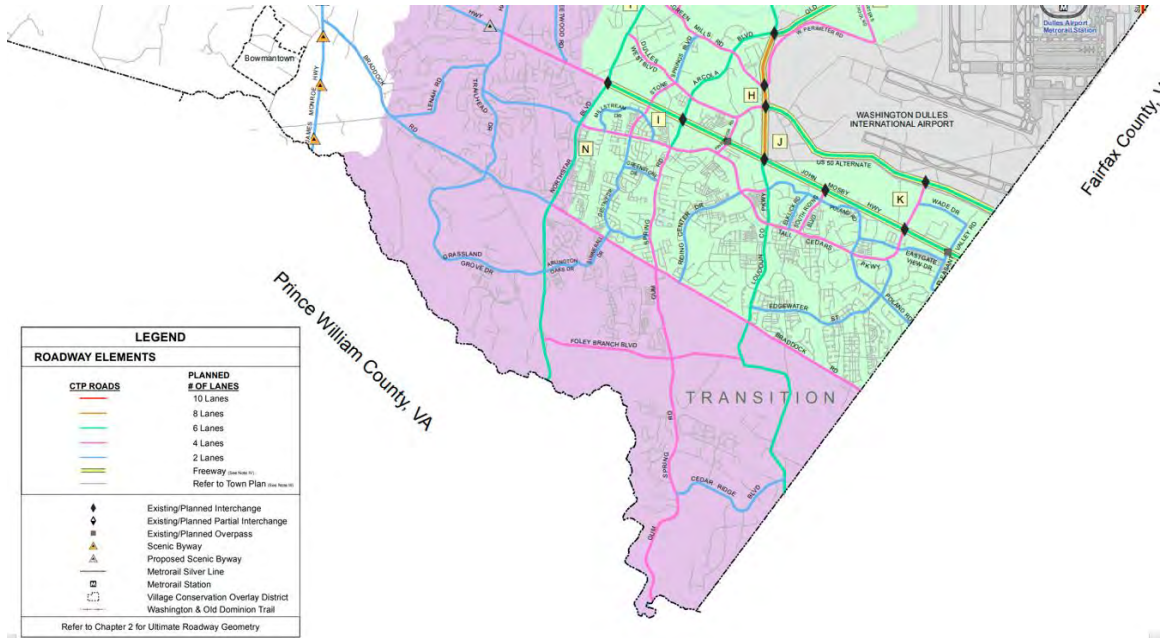


Figure 2: Loudoun Countywide Transportation Plan 2019

Every resident along the Route 234 corridor down to and including Dumfries would be impacted, not only by the increased volumes of truck and car traffic, but by the additional sprawling development that would bring even more congestion. The county’s traffic analysis estimates up to 27,000 additional car trips per day from the 21 million square feet of new data centers, but many more trips would be generated by creating a continuous connection between I-95 in the south and Loudoun in the north.

**Water Resources and the Occoquan Reservoir:**

The impact of this amendment on water resources will be significant. The extensive land disturbance and development of the sites would increase sediment runoff (even with required erosion and sediment controls) at least temporarily. The additional impervious surface would increase stormwater runoff pollution (even with required stormwater management) into local streams and the Occoquan including salt-related constituents that the Fairfax County Water Authority is unable to filter from drinking water at this time. Impervious surface coverage in this area is likely beyond anything that was projected in the Chesapeake Bay Model and may require adjustments in terms of the County’s contribution to base load. None of this has been evaluated though.

Although the Board of Supervisors has OK’d a water study, you are looking at the proposal without the benefit of the results of this study. This is very worrisome because in a March 21 letter to the County, Fairfax Water said, “given the historic investment and achievements already made by the watershed community over the preceding five decades to improve and protect the Reservoir as a vital drinking water resource, and the magnitude of the Planning initiatives under consideration by Prince William County, a study through the Occoquan Basin Policy Board utilizing the Model is an essential input to the land use decision process.” You have a responsibility to the 800,000 residents in Prince William County and beyond who rely on the Occoquan watershed for drinking water to make a recommendation that protects

the public health safety and welfare. You need this information to make that recommendation in good conscience.

**Tourism and Recreational Resources:**

Manassas National Battlefield Park brings in ~500,000 annual visitors who generate over \$20 million in local sales, according to a 2015 study. Annual visitation to the park and visitor experience would be directly, and negatively, affected by industrial land uses around the park. Data centers are completely closed to the public and do nothing to support additional tourism or lengthen the stay of visitors to the area. Instead, the industrial aesthetic and additional traffic projected along Pageland Lane will diminish the tourism experience and likely discourage tourism to this site overall.

In addition, the park is a recreational and educational asset to both Prince William and Fairfax County residents. One of the largest parks in Prince William it provides a place to hike, walk, escape the hustle and experience nature. In addition, the park provides an open classroom where students can learn about the American Civil War and the two major battles that took place here, with tours and programs offered at the park that are aligned with the Virginia Standards of Learning and the National Standards for teaching U.S. History.

Thank you for considering our comments and feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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