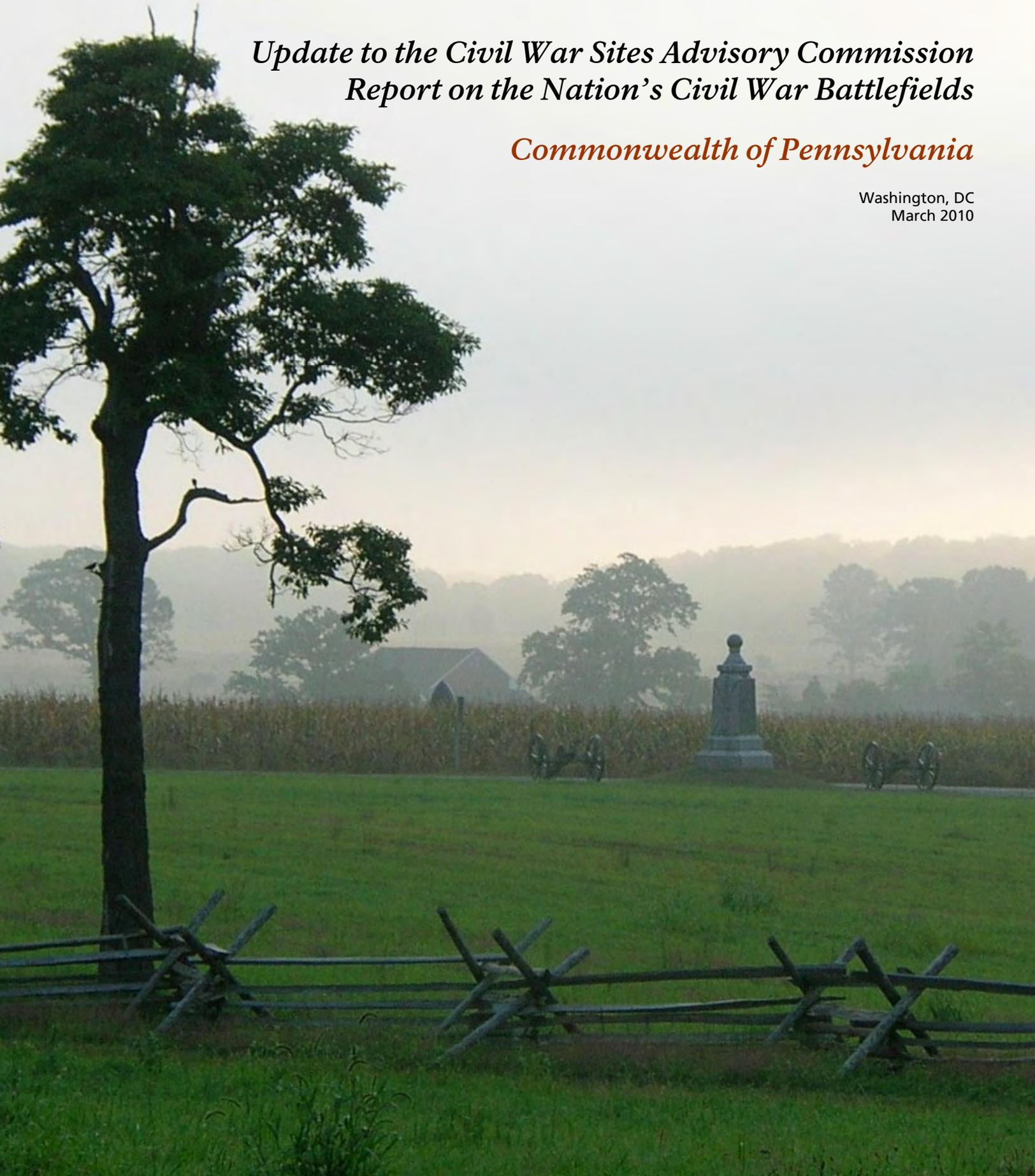




*Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Washington, DC
March 2010



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

Washington, DC
March 2010

Authority

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

Acknowledgments

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Cover: View of the Trostle Farm at Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Photograph by Katie Lawhon, 2009.

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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 Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania.



Synopsis

In 1993, the CWSAC recognized two battlefields in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – **Gettysburg** and **Hanover**. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 49,700 acres. Almost 34,000 acres of battlefield terrain survives at **Gettysburg**, retaining sufficient significance and integrity merit preservation. At **Hanover**, the battlefield landscape has been destroyed.

When the CWSAC published its findings nearly two decades ago, **Gettysburg** was ranked among the nation’s top priorities for battlefield preservation. Today, there are more than 8,200 acres of protected land at **Gettysburg**. While much of the protected land is owned by the National Park Service as part of the Gettysburg National Military Park, private non-profit organizations have saved more than 3,000 acres by acquiring land and purchasing development rights through protective easements.

The conditions at **Hanover** are much different from those at **Gettysburg**. The CWSAC did not provide a preservation priority ranking for **Hanover** in 1993, and the battlefield has not benefited from federal preservation efforts or the activities of private nonprofit preservation groups. There is no protected land at **Hanover**, and the isolated fragments of intact land that survive are too small to convey a sense of the historic battlefield’s setting and scope.

Given these conditions, long-range preservation planning and public-private efforts at **Gettysburg** should continue with consistent and increased vigor. The battlefield terrain that has already been lost at **Gettysburg** was destroyed by the sprawl of development from town, and this threat will not likely dissipate. There is no potential for landscape preservation at **Hanover**, but opportunities still exist for battle interpretation and commemoration.

As part of the field research undertaken for this update, conditions at the two battlefields have been assessed and the American Battlefield Protection Program has established boundaries for **Gettysburg** and **Hanover**.

Once all CWSAC battlefields nationwide have been reassessed and all state updates have been completed, the National Park Service will issue updated preservation priorities for **Gettysburg** and **Hanover**.

Method Statement

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

Research and Field Surveys

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

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each principal battlefield (see Figure 2). The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. However, since 1993, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey methodology, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.¹ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was revised in 1999.

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 these battlefields (see Table 2). At both battlefields in Pennsylvania, 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 (see Figure 2).

¹ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007).
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Potential National Register Boundaries

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 2).

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

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.² 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.**³ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

Figure 2: Boundary Definitions

The **Study Area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The Study Area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered 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.

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

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

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁴ 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 NRHP and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), it did not receive a PotNR boundary.

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity. (See Tables 3 and 4 for boundary comparisons.)⁵

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal NRHP nomination. Potential National Register boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features associated with the cultural

⁴ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

⁵ 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.

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 Act⁶ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.⁷ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

While lands within the Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District are already listed in the NRHP (see Table 3), the ABPP has identified a PotNR boundary within the **Gettysburg** Study Area that could guide efforts to expand existing NRHP boundaries. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, an additional 21,000 acres within the Study Area could be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. At **Hanover**, there is not enough intact battlefield terrain available to warrant recognition by the National Register of Historic Places.

Questionnaires

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

In Pennsylvania, representatives from four 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 Pennsylvania's two Civil War battlefields.

⁶ 16 USC 470f.

⁷ 42 USC 4331-4332.

Summary of Conditions of Pennsylvania’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

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

As noted above and as Table 1 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of **Gettysburg** and **Hanover** have been established in accordance with the ABPP research and field survey methodology. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles.⁸ The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which these ancillary areas facilitate greater understanding of the battle story. Please see the individual battlefield profiles at the end of this report for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.

Table 1. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Boundary Type	Established	Acres
Gettysburg (PA002)	Study Area	2009	43,522.59
	Core Area	2009	8,585.47
	PotNR	2009	33,993.87
Hanover (PA001)	Study Area	2009	6,179.85
	Core Area	2009	789.23
	PotNR	2009	0.00

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield’s *Study Area*, finding very different preservation conditions at the two Pennsylvania battlefields.

At **Gettysburg**, portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Areas of modern intrusion – commercial, residential, and industrial development –

⁸ National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which is available at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>, offers recommendations regarding “Selecting Defensible Boundaries.” While this document indicates that “generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters,” page 13 of the guidelines also states that “a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy.” In the case of Gettysburg, the ABPP has included the extensive system of roads used by the armies to carry out reconnaissance, engage in secondary operations, and reinforce positions. These transportation routes directly influenced the battle’s outcome and, as such, are included as contributing features within the ABPP’s Study Area. In accordance with the methodology of this study, lands retaining integrity within the Study Area, including routes, have also been included within the PotNR boundary.

are clustered along most of the major roads leading into the town of Gettysburg. The Route 30 east corridor has been most changed by new commercial and industrial development. This construction has altered the landscape beyond recognition, particularly around the Camp Letterman hospital site. From the crossing of Rock Creek east to the Route 15 bypass interchange, development has included large multi-story hotels, retail plazas, big box stores, and a convention center. A Pella Windows manufacturing plant is also located in the area of a known field hospital that is within close proximity to Camp Letterman.

Portions of the battlefield have also been destroyed by residential development. Unlike housing built in the area 20 years ago, these new developments are not constructed immediately adjacent to the existing roadways. Instead, they sprawl into the surrounding farmland, diminishing the integrity of even larger portions of the landscape. In areas along Route 34 North to the north and west of **Gettysburg**, residential development detracts from the once rural approach to the battlefield. While the modern road bed follows an alignment close to that of the historic road, development on either side of the road has become too dense to offer any sense of the historic setting.

Similar conditions also exist along Baltimore Pike/Route 97. Like many of the axial transportation routes leading into the town of Gettysburg, Baltimore Pike still closely follows its 1863 alignment, retaining its historic orientation with the town and battlefield. However, quarrying activities, along with residential and commercial land use, have obliterated much of the surrounding landscape.



Figure 2. Sprawling development, such as the retail shopping complex pictured, has already destroyed portions of **Gettysburg** battlefield. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

Despite this damage to the battlefield landscape, the ABPP determined almost 80 percent of the Study Area survives. Within the Gettysburg National Military Park, character defining battlefield features are well preserved. Areas of higher elevation, such as Little Round Top, provide especially good opportunities for observers to better understand how the Pennsylvania terrain dictated military decisions and thereby influenced the course and outcome of battle. Since 2000, landscape rehabilitation projects within the park have restored features such as vegetation and fencing, which provided cover and concealment or functioned as obstruction or setting during the time of battle. These efforts have been supported by the Gettysburg Foundation, and also included removal of non-historic features.

In addition to areas protected within the boundaries of the national park, portions of the battlefield included within the Gettysburg Historic District also have historic integrity. Much of this landscape, which was farmland during the time of battle, retains its rural character. In these agricultural areas, field hospitals with intact Civil War era farm buildings are still present. The rolling countryside also includes several of the two-lane country roads that served as routes of approach and egress to the town of Gettysburg before, during, and after the battle. These routes are key to understanding the mass movements of the armies converging on Gettysburg and why the town, the hub of so many important regional transportation routes, became the meeting place of those armies.

At **Hanover**, most of the terrain and aboveground battle features have been altered beyond recognition during the past 150 years.⁹ In the early 1890s, construction of a large high school (now used as a performing arts center and office building), destroyed the Union artillery position, which was located on a hill north of town. The hilly terrain at Mt. Olivet Cemetery – the location of the Confederate artillery position – has not been as greatly altered. However, burials made since the time of the battle may have damaged the battlefield’s archeological integrity at this location.¹⁰

Within the historic downtown, Hanover’s street grid still follows a pattern similar to its 1863 configuration and some pre-civil war buildings remain intact. Unfortunately, viewsheds that were clear during the time of the battle have been obscured by post-Civil War industrial buildings and housing, diminishing the sense of setting and making interpretation of troop movements difficult.

The borough of Hanover has expanded beyond its historic limits, eliminating most of the farmland that surrounded the town during the time of the battle. Areas that were agricultural during the battle of **Hanover** have been developed. Most notably, the Forney Farm, through which Union and Confederate cavalry fought as the Union infantry retreated into the town, has been lost. Without any historic battlefield terrain features to anchor interpretive efforts at this location, all that remains to commemorate the cavalry action is a walking tour marker next to a Turkey Hill gas station.

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

¹⁰ As previously stated, assessment of archeological integrity was beyond the scope of ABPP site surveys associated with the report.

Table 2. Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (0)	N/A
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (1)	Gettysburg (PA002)
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (0)	N/A
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (1)	Hanover (PA001)
Battlefields that were not assessed (0)	N/A

Registration

The nation’s official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the NRHP. 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 NRHP as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Federal and state laws, most notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, require agencies to account for the effects their projects (roads, wetland permits, quarrying, cell towers, etc.) may have on listed and eligible historic properties, such as battlefields. Listing allows project designers to quickly identify the battlefield and avoid or minimize impacts to the landscape.

Properties listed in the NRHP are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.¹¹

As Table 3 indicates, nearly 13,000 acres of the **Gettysburg** battlefield and town of Gettysburg is already listed in the NRHP. This land includes areas registered in 1966 as part of the Gettysburg National Military Park and areas registered in 1975 as the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. The ABPP’s surveys indicated that additional lands of more than 21,000 acres at **Gettysburg** may be eligible for NRHP listing. The **Hanover** battlefield is not currently listed in the NRHP, and the ABPP did not find sufficient integrity to recommend listing. Table 3 compares the number of acres already designated or listed with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but may not currently be part of an existing NRHP, NHL, or NPS boundary.

¹¹ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the NRHP.

Table 3: Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered

Battlefield	Designation	PotNR Acres	Acres Registered	Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered
Gettysburg (PA002)	NPS	33,993.87	12,867.32	21,126.55
Hanover (PA001)		0.00	0.00	0.00
All Battlefields		33,993.87	6,084.08	21,126.55

Stewardship

The majority of lands associated with the Study Areas of **Gettysburg** and **Hanover** are held in private, unprotected ownership. There is no protected land at **Hanover**, but nearly 19 percent of the **Gettysburg** Study Area is protected through fee simple ownership or easement. With the National Park Service owning almost 4,500 acres of land and holding easements on almost 600 additional acres, the federal government has been a consistent preservation presence since the creation of Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895. In recent decades, nonprofit groups have provided additional stewardship. The Gettysburg Foundation has acquired approximately 170 acres by fee simple purchase, and has protected more than 60 additional acres by acquiring protective easements. The Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association owns 145 acres of land within the Study Area. Finally, more than 2,800 acres of the **Gettysburg** battlefield have been preserved through efforts made by the Lands Conservancy of Adams County – an organization incorporated in 1996 to preserve the rural character of the community.

Table 4. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land

Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	PotNR Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Gettysburg (PA002)	8,275.26	33,993.87	25,718.61
Hanover (PA001)	0.00	0.00	0.00
All Battlefields	8,275.26	33,993.87	25,718.61

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 indicate that, while public interpretation efforts at **Hanover** have been limited to wayside signage, the National Park Service's management efforts at **Gettysburg** offer a wide variety of public interpretation and educational opportunities. With a new Visitors Center, which opened in 2008, the national military park offers a museum gallery with access to the conserved 1884 Gettysburg Cyclorama painting, a 20-minute educational film, lecture series, ranger-guided "battle walks," and a bookstore among other resources and amenities.



Figure 3. Although most of the battlefield terrain is lost, a monument and gun replicas at Mt. Olivet Cemetery serve to commemorate the battle of **Hanover**. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005

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.

Unfortunately, the **Hanover** battlefield does not have a nonprofit group to speak for preservation interests. At **Gettysburg**, however, the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association and the Gettysburg Foundation have provided invaluable leadership to Pennsylvania's battlefield preservation community for decades.

Since 1959, the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association has served as a conduit for transferring battlefield land from private ownership to management by the National Park Service. In addition to land preservation activities, the Association also hosts lectures,

organizes events and publishes educational materials to promote the significance of the **Gettysburg** battlefield. Similarly, in 1989, the Gettysburg Foundation launched its efforts to fund landscape preservation, battlefield terrain rehabilitation, monument conservation, artifact curation, and public education at the Gettysburg National Military Park.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in battlefield preservation, the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association and the Gettysburg Foundation are the only known local organizations in Pennsylvania dedicated *solely* to the goals of Civil War battlefield preservation, interpretation, and promotion.

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

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

Gettysburg (PA002)

Location	Adams County
Campaign	Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 1-3, 1863
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. George G. Meade [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Potomac [US]; Army of Northern Virginia [CS]
Results	Union Victory
Study Area	43,522.59 acres The Study Area was expanded to include two outlying cavalry engagements and corresponding Core Areas. Routes of approach and withdrawal were also added to the Study Area to provide greater understanding of the town's role as a transportation hub, and to illustrate how this role resulted in the convergence of the two armies and the outcome of the battle. Roads added to the Study Area include those used by the armies to carry out reconnaissance, engage in secondary operations, and reinforce positions.
Potential National Register Lands	33,993.87 acres
Protected Lands	8,275.26 acres National Park Service, 4,493.29 acres, fee simple Lands Conservancy of Adams County, 2,811.00 acres, easement National Park Service, 592.41 acres, easement Gettysburg Foundation, 172.63 acres, fee simple Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, 145.00 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Lands Conservancy of Adams County) Gettysburg Foundation, 60.93 acres, easement
Publicly Accessible Lands	4,775.94 acres National Park Service, Gettysburg National Military Park, 4,538.31 acres Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, Daniel Lady Farm, 145.00 acres Gettysburg Foundation, 92.63 acres
Management Area	Gettysburg National Military Park
Friends Group(s)	Gettysburg Foundation (1989) Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association (1959)
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**

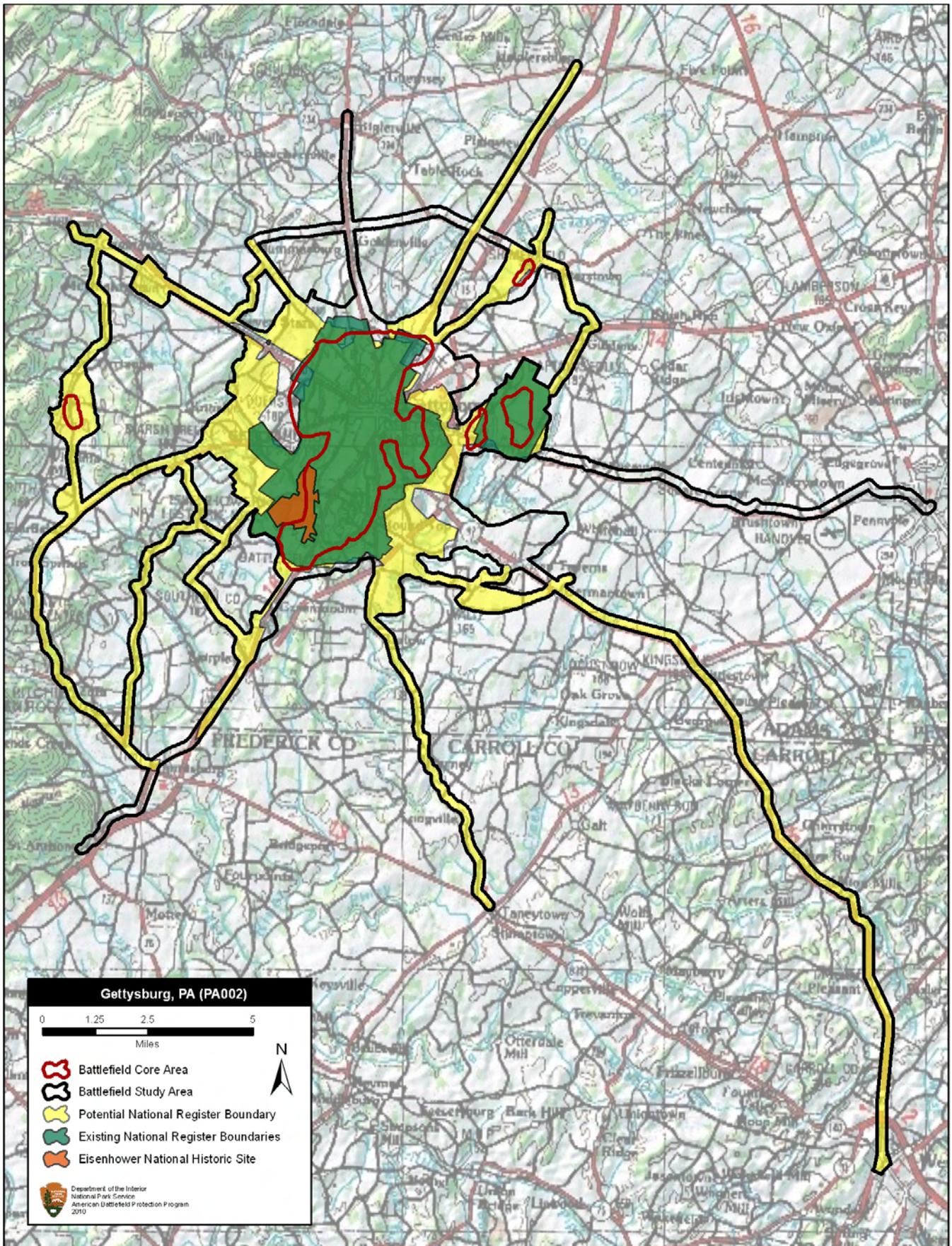
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- ✓ Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
<http://www.nps.gov/gett/index.htm>
- ✓ Other
Audio Tour Tapes, Various Educational Programs, and Events

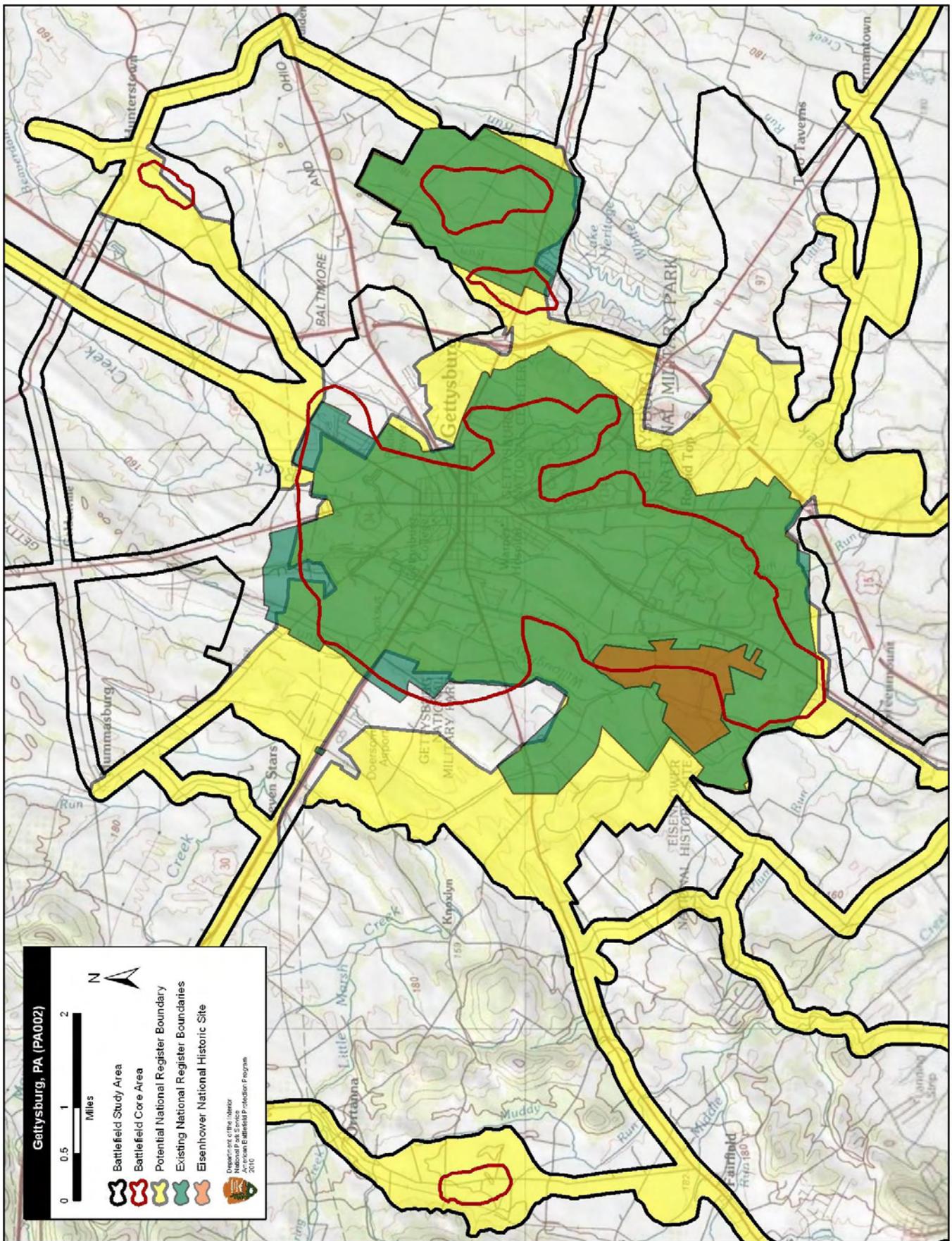
Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Areas of modern commercial, residential, and industrial development are clustered along most of the major roads leading into the town of Gettysburg. Despite this damage, significant portions of the battlefield have been protected within the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park. Outside the park boundaries, battlefield land that continues to be used for agricultural purposes retains the rural character that typified the region at the time of battle. This rural land is both most vulnerable to development threats, and most valuable to preservation interests.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Gettysburg National Military Park, 1966)
National Register of Historic Places (Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, 1975)





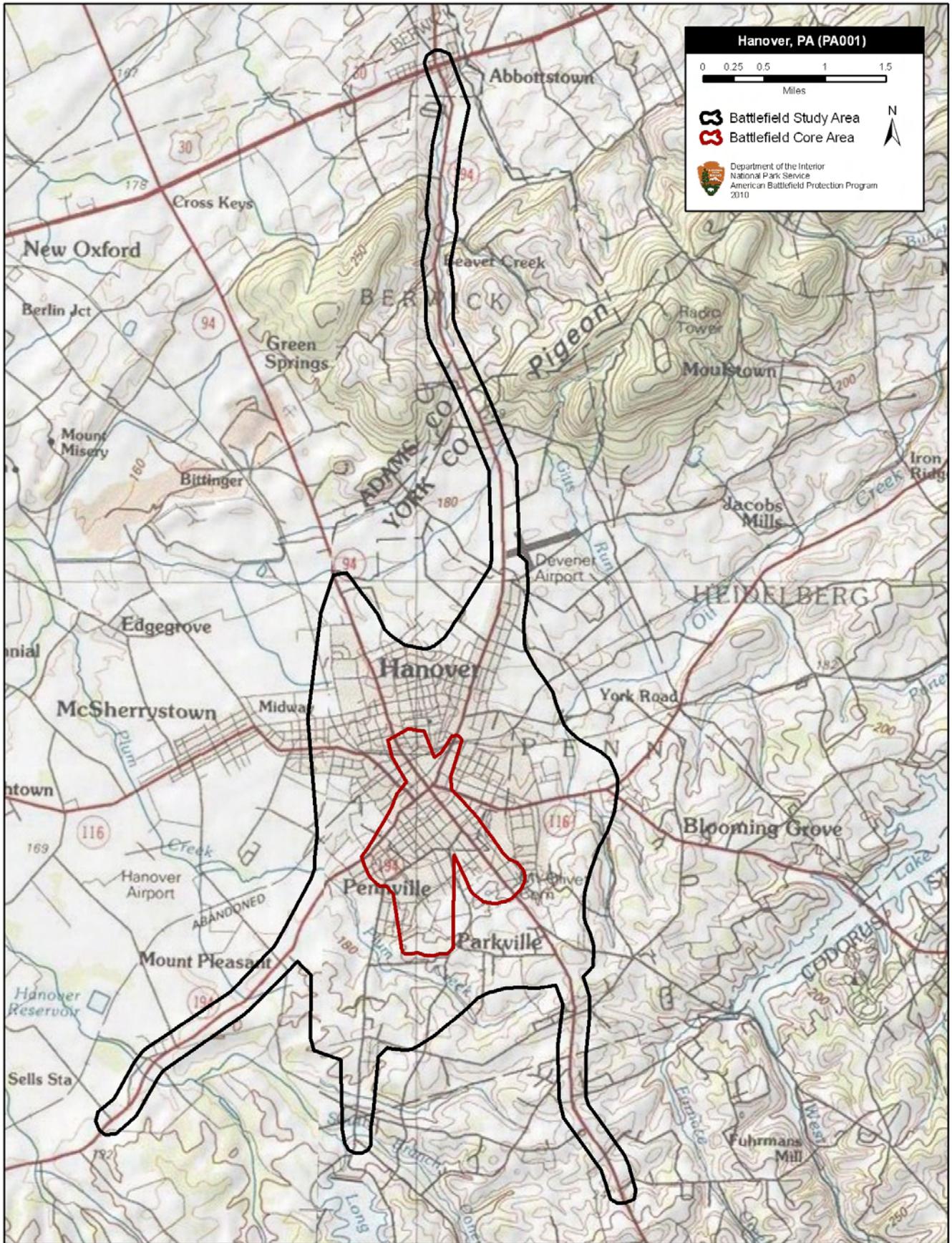
Hanover (PA001)

Location	York County
Campaign	Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Battle Date(s)	June 30, 1863
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth and Brig. Gen. George A. Custer [US]; Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart [CS]
Forces Engaged	3 rd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, including Farnsworth's 1 st Brigade and Custer's 2 nd Brigade [US]; Stuart's Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia [CS]
Results	Inconclusive
Study Area	6,179.85 acres The Study Area was revised to include routes of approach and withdrawal used by Union and Confederate cavalries.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 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 Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brochure(s)Driving TourLiving HistoryMaintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs✓ WebsiteOther
Condition Statement	The landscape and terrain features have been altered beyond recognition. Expansion of the town of Hanover has destroyed the battlefield terrain that once existed outside the historic town limits. Within the town of Hanover, industrial, institutional, and residential development has compromised most of the historic

urban battlefield landscape and associated viewsheds. While there is no potential for significant preservation at this battlefield, commemoration would be appropriate.

Historical Designation

None



Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

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

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

An Act

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

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

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

(A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;

(B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

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

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

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

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

(B) by striking "section" and inserting

``subsection";

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

``(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--

``(1) Definitions.--In this subsection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

``(6) Reports.--

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

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

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

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

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

``(7) Authorization of appropriations.--

``(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this

subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

“(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000.”; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “as of” and all that follows through the period and inserting “on September 30, 2008.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and provide battlefield acquisition grants” after “studies”.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Preservation Groups

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

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the URL?

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

What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

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

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

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

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

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

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

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

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

If yes, NHL and ID Number

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

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

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

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

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

V. Program Activities

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

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

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize a matching grant program to assist States and local communities in acquiring significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. Most recently, Congress showed its continued support for these grants through its reauthorization of this program within the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).

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

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,550 acres at 62 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. While there have been no CWBLAG grants awarded in Pennsylvania to date, more than 27,900 acres of **Gettysburg** may be eligible for land acquisition funding from this program.

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. ABPP has awarded \$117,410 to Pennsylvania’s Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, Inc.</i>	1997	Reevaluation and Revision of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Historic District	\$22,000.00
	1995	Reevaluation and Revision of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Historic District	\$23,200.00
	1993	Viewshed Analysis of Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District	\$20,000.00
<i>Main Street Gettysburg</i>	1996	Continuation of Wayside Exhibit Project and Economic Impact Study	\$19,390.00
	1994	Continuation of Wayside Exhibit Project	\$17,070.00
	1993	10 Wayside Exhibits Along the Historic Pathway Linking the Park and the Town	\$15,750.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants to Pennsylvania Battlefields as of FY2009			\$117,410.00