



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

State of Maryland

Washington, DC
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U.S. Department of the Interior
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Authority

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

Acknowledgments

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Cover: View of the sunken road known as "Bloody Lane" at Antietam battlefield, Washington County, Maryland. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

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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:

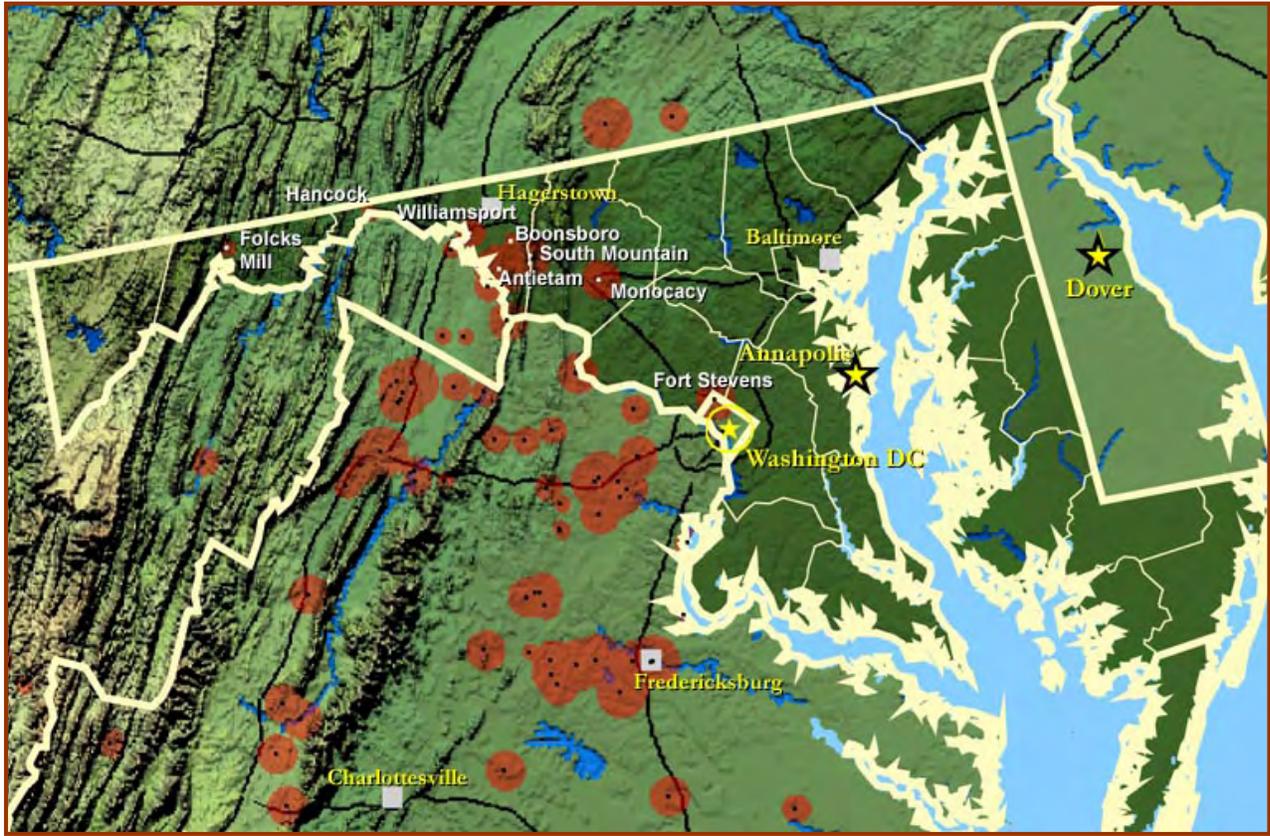
- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private 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 FY2005 and FY2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

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

In accordance with the legislation, this report presents information about Civil War battlefields in Maryland 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 Maryland



Synopsis

There are seven CWSAC battlefields in the State of Maryland. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 91,000 acres.¹ Today, more than 60,000 acres of these landscapes survive, retaining sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.² At present, more than 15,400 acres, or 25 percent, of this battlefield land is permanently protected by governments and private nonprofit organizations.

In 1993, the CWSAC ranked **Antietam**, **Monocacy**, and **South Mountain** battlefields as among the nation's top priorities for preservation. Today, there are more than 8,000 acres of protected land at **Antietam**, more than 1,500 acres protected at **Monocacy**, and more than 3,200 acres of protected land at **South Mountain**. At **Antietam** and **Monocacy**, the National Park Service owns significant portions of the protected lands and manages these properties as parts of the Antietam National Battlefield and Monocacy National Battlefield parks. Efforts made by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources to augment protected land at **Antietam** account for much of the difference between the total protected lands numbers of **Antietam** and **Monocacy**. Through state initiatives such as Program Open Space, and federal funding opportunities provided by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Maryland's battlefield preservation efforts during the 1990s were unparalleled. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources, with the help of private non-profit land conservation organizations, has also been aggressive in its effort to protect the landscape of **South Mountain**. State land acquisition and easement purchases associated with the growth of South Mountain Battlefield State Park, Gathland State Park, and Washington Monument State Park, account for most of the protected land at **South Mountain**.

Maryland's four other battlefields – **Boonsboro**, **Hancock**, **Folck's Mill** and **Williamsport** – have not received the same level of attention. While portions of the **Boonsboro** and **Hancock** landscapes have been destroyed by modern residential and commercial development, most essential battlefield features remain intact. Yet, despite this combination of threat and opportunity, little more than 50 acres (approximately one percent) of battlefield land have been protected at **Hancock**, and less than 200 acres (approximately twenty percent) have been permanently protected at **Boonsboro**. Of Maryland's seven Civil War battlefields, **Folck's Mill** and **Williamsport** have suffered the greatest degree of modern incursion. More than 1,000 acres of land have been protected at these two sites, but alteration and fragmentation, primarily caused by highway construction, have left little intact terrain available for future preservation efforts.

Given these conditions, the need for continued long-range preservation planning and public-private efforts to protect the Maryland battlefields cannot be overstated. In the past, Maryland's battlefields have not been well represented by organized non-profit friends groups. Future efforts to develop such organizations could help provide consistent, long-term support in the absence of, or in support of, federal and state action. While conservation organizations such as the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation and the Maryland Environmental Trust are welcomed partners, the cultivation

¹Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the seven battlefields in Maryland represent 91,424.77 acres. The Study Areas for the battles of **Antietam**, **Hancock**, and **Williamsport** include an additional 5,275.31 acres of land and water in the State of West Virginia. The Study Area for the battle of **Williamsport** also includes an additional 294.14 acres of land in the State of Pennsylvania. The Study Areas for the battles of **Harpers Ferry** and **Shepherdstown**, West Virginia, will be discussed in the update for that state.

² Using GIS, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the seven battlefields in Maryland represent 60,182.35 acres.

of non-profit groups with missions driven exclusively by battlefield preservation interest would be advantageous.

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

Table 1: CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
I Critical Need	Antietam (MD003)	Washington; Jefferson County, WV
	Monocacy (MD007)	Frederick
	South Mountain (MD002)	Frederick, Washington
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	Boonsboro (MD006)	Washington
III Additional Protection Needed	Hancock (MD001)	Washington; Morgan County, WV
	Williamsport (MD004)	Washington; Berkeley County, WV
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Folck’s Mill (MD008)	Allegany

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 Maryland 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 a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each of the principal battlefields it surveyed (see Figure 2 for definitions). The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. However, since 1993, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey methodology, which includes 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.³ 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 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 these battlefields (see Table 2 [p.12]). At each of Maryland’s battlefields, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases to the sizes of the Study Area and Core Area. 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.

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).

³ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007), <http://www.nps.gov/history/abpp/battlefieldsurveymanual.pdf>, October 2008.

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.⁴ 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.**⁵ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

The term integrity, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁶ 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

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, during, and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. The Study Area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found. Surveyors delineated Study Area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity.

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

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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992; Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division). Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

of the landscape's historic terrain have not been substantially disturbed. Other conditions contribute to the *degree* of integrity a battlefield retains:

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

Natural changes in vegetation—woods growing out of historic farm fields, for example—do not necessarily diminish the landscape's integrity. Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do affect integrity; the degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape and destroyed historic features is critical when assessing integrity. Still, some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield's integrity. Often these post-battle "non-contributing" elements are included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with National Register of Historic Places guidelines.

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

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 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 National Register of Historic Places. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity (see Table 4.)⁷

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

⁷ 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 ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act⁸ and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.⁹ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the National Register of Historic Places 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.

While a portion of the **Antietam** battlefield has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and a portion of the **Monocacy** battlefield is designated as a National Historic Landmark (see Table 4), the ABPP has identified PotNR boundaries within the Study Areas of these battlefields that could guide efforts to expand existing registration boundaries. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, more than 95 percent of the total Study Area at **Antietam** and almost 33 percent of the total Study Area at **Monocacy** retain enough integrity to be included within a PotNR boundary.

At **Boonsboro**, **Folck's Mill**, **Hancock**, **South Mountain**, and **Williamsport**, no known efforts have been undertaken to place these battlefields in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the ABPP estimates that approximately 71 percent of these battlefields' Study Areas retain enough integrity to be included within PotNR boundaries.¹⁰

In total, the ABPP estimates that approximately 69 percent of all battlefield Study Areas in the State of Maryland have enough integrity to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹¹

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 Maryland, representatives from six 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 Maryland's Civil War battlefields.

⁸ 16 USC 470f.

⁹ 42 USC 4331- 4332.

¹⁰ ABPP's estimate of approximately 71 percent is an average of the PotNR percentages for **Hancock** (99 percent), **South Mountain** (74 percent), **Boonsboro** (69 percent), **Folck's Mill** (61 percent), and **Williamsport** (56 percent).

¹¹ ABPP's estimate of approximately 69 percent is an average of the PotNR percentages for **Hancock** (99 percent), **Antietam** (95 percent), **South Mountain** (74 percent), **Boonsboro** (69 percent), **Folck's Mill** (61 percent), **Williamsport** (56 percent) and **Monocacy** (33 percent).



Figure 2. Residential and commercial construction along US Route 40 has significantly damaged the **Boonsboro** battlefield terrain in Washington County, Maryland. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

Summary of Conditions of Maryland’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

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

As noted above and as Table 2 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Maryland’s Civil War battlefields have been established in accordance with 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. 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 for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PoNR Boundary
Antietam (MD003)	19,396.21	4,160.89	18,543.99
Boonsboro (MD006)	4,560.61	1,098.44	3,159.74
Folck's Mill (MD008)	5,244.86	687.89	3,247.09
Hancock (MD001)	417.95	277.72	415.16
Monocacy (MD007)	10,654.46	3,092.29	3,505.61
South Mountain (MD002)	11,557.21	2,398.56	8,529.69
Williamsport (MD004)	43,858.34	4,039.57	24,679.58

Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Maryland. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of battlefield lands as they extend into West Virginia.

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, **Antietam** and **South Mountain** have suffered little alteration to the character defining features of their landscapes. While some damage from housing construction and associated infrastructure development has occurred at both battlefields, the Study Areas retain their historic rural character with the majority of historically significant terrain features, buildings, road networks, and viewsheds intact.

Boonsboro and **Hancock** have experienced moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features during the past 150 years.¹² Larger portions of these battlefields have been altered by modern residential and commercial construction than at **Antietam** or **South Mountain**. Development along Maryland Route 66 and US Route 40

¹² 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.

has significantly damaged the **Boonsboro** landscape, and US Route 522, a busy four-lane highway, divides the **Hancock** battlefield in half. Despite these modern incursions, most essential battlefield features have not been destroyed. The road network at **Boonsboro** retains its 1863 alignment, offering an opportunity to identify the axis of battle movements. The surrounding topography, which is also relatively unaltered, provides a context for interpreting the battlefield’s history. At **Hancock**, the town’s historic district includes two battle damaged churches, an uncompromised street configuration, and a viewshed from the historic canal to the Confederate artillery position on Orrick’s Hill.

Damage to the battlefield landscapes of **Folck’s Mill**, **Monocacy**, and **Williamsport** has been more extensive, with much of the terrain suffering alteration and fragmentation. At **Folck’s Mill**, construction of Interstate 68 as a replacement for the old National Pike and rerouting of US Route 40 have altered transportation corridors such that the modern-day approach routes to the battlefield’s Core Area are not the same as those taken by forces in 1864. During construction of the two roads, Union and Confederate artillery positions were destroyed. Today, Interstate 68 traverses the battlefield’s Core Area, replacing the landscape of most intense fighting with highway traffic.

At **Monocacy**, portions of the battlefield that have not been protected within the boundaries of the national park have been overrun by development sprawling from the City of Frederick. As with Interstate 68 at **Folck’s Mill**, the construction of Interstate 270, which bisects **Monocacy**, has not only destroyed a portion of battlefield landscape, it has also altered visitor perception of the battle. The modern-day route of approach is drastically different from the path taken by soldiers as they entered the Core Area of battle at **Monocacy**. The few battlefield features that remain intact outside the boundaries of the national park include bridge ruins and river crossing sites along the Monocacy River. Similarly, development expanding from Hagerstown has engulfed much of the **Williamsport** battlefield landscape. However, land still in agricultural use retains the rolling topography of 1863, Confederate crossing points on the Potomac River are still identifiable, and modern roads retain historic alignments.

Table 3: Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (2)	Antietam, South Mountain
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (2)	Boonsboro, Hancock
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (3)	Folck’s Mill, Monocacy, Williamsport
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (0)	None
Battlefields that were not assessed (0)	None

Registration

The nation’s official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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.¹³

As Table 4 indicates, areas within the **Antietam** battlefield Study Area corresponding with the boundaries of the Antietam National Battlefield are already listed in the NRHP. This piece of the battlefield was registered in 1966, prior to the CWSAC’s study in the early 1990s and includes only 17 percent of the total battlefield area. ABPP’s surveys indicate that additional lands of more than 15,200 acres may be eligible for NRHP listing. Likewise, the portions of **Monocacy** battlefield that are included within the boundaries of the Monocacy National Battlefield were registered as a National Historic Landmark(NHL) in 1973. ABPP’s surveys indicate additional lands of more than 1,800 acres may be eligible for addition to the existing NHL designation.

Table 4 compares the number of acres already designated or listed with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of the existing NRHP boundary. No land associated with the battlefields of **Boonsboro, Folck’s Mill, Hancock, South Mountain, and Williamsport** has been listed in the NRHP, but the ABPP has found, based on association with the these five Civil War battles, approximately 40,000 acres of land in Maryland eligible for listing.

Battlefield	Designation	PotNR Acres	*Registered Acres	Unlisted Acres
Antietam (MD003)	NRHP	18543.99	3,278.83	15,265.17
Boonsboro (MD006)		3,159.74	0.00	3,159.74
Folck’s Mill (MD008)		3,247.09	0.00	3,247.09
Hancock (MD001)		415.16	0.00	415.16
Monocacy (MD007)	NHL	3,505.61	1,622.15	1,883.46
South Mountain (MD002)		8,529.69	0.00	8,529.69
Williamsport (MD004)		24,679.58	0.00	24,679.58
Totals		62,080.86	4,900.98	66,981.85

** Note that some National Register lands may have lost integrity since they were listed*

¹³ 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. National park units and NHLs are also treated as listed in the National Register.

Stewardship

In recent decades, land conservation efforts in the State of Maryland have been aggressive, and efforts focusing on Civil War battlefield terrain preservation have benefited directly from this trend.

More than 8,000 acres of Maryland's Civil War battlefield landscapes have been protected through fee simple purchase. In addition to land associated with the **Antietam** National Battlefield and **Monocacy** National Battlefield parks, the National Park Service owns land associated with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, which overlaps portions of **Folck's Mill**, **Hancock** and **Williamsport**, and land associated the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, which overlaps with portions of **South Mountain**. Together, National Park Service holdings at these six battlefields account for 73 percent of the 8,000-acre total, while Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) holdings at **Antietam**, **Boonsboro**, **Folck's Mill**, **Hancock**, **South Mountain** and **Williamsport** account for another 24 percent. In addition to this federal and state owned land, the nonprofit Civil War Preservation Trust has purchased land at **Antietam** representing 2 percent of the total. The remaining acreage (1 percent) is divided among property owned by the County of Washington at **Antietam**, and monument areas owned by the states of New Jersey and Vermont at **Monocacy**.

Landscape preservation efforts in the State of Maryland have also achieved great success by depending heavily on the purchase of development rights in the form of easements. More than 7,400 acres of battlefield terrain are currently protected through easements. The DNR has provided strong leadership as easement-holder for approximately 42 percent of the 7,400 acres. The DNR-held easements include more than 2,000 acres at **Antietam**, more than 1,000 acres at **South Mountain**, and more than 47 acres at **Williamsport**. In addition to the DNR's efforts, the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF) holds easements on approximately 20 percent of easement-protected battlefield land in Maryland. Although the MALPF's mission is not specific to battlefield landscape preservation, it currently protects more than 830 acres at **Antietam**, almost 180 acres at **Boonsboro**, and nearly 470 acres at **Williamsport**. Easements held by the National Park Service on private properties within and surrounding the boundaries of the **Antietam** National Battlefield and **Monocacy** National Battlefield parks account for more than 1,000 of the 7,400 easement-protected acres in Maryland (about 15 percent). Stewardship of the remaining 23 percent of the 7,400 acres is divided among a variety of historic preservation and land conservation groups. These organizations include the Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle (6 percent), the Maryland Environmental Trust (5 percent), the Maryland Historical Trust (3 percent), the Land Preservation Trust (3 percent), the Mid-Maryland Land Trust Association (3 percent), the Save Historic Antietam Foundation (2 percent), and the Lower Shore Land Trust (1 percent).

Together, the combined and complementary methods of fee simple land acquisition and easement purchase have enabled federal, state, and local governments, along with nonprofit organizations, to protect more than 15,400 acres of battlefield land in the State of Maryland. With financial support from state initiatives such as Program Open Space,¹⁴ and federal funding provided by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21),¹⁵ Maryland's

¹⁴ Program Open Space (POS) was established under the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in 1969. This land acquisition grant program is funded by a real estate transfer tax, and provides money for the purchase of state parks, forests, and wildlife habitat, as well as natural, scenic, and cultural resources for public use.

¹⁵ The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and its successor program, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA- 21), require a portion of state surface transportation funding to be dedicated to transportation enhancements, which may include historic preservation projects and the purchase of scenic easements. In Maryland, this funding has been administered by the Department of Transportation.

battlefield preservation successes have been impressive. Yet, it is important to note that the majority of remaining intact battlefield terrain in the state – just over 46,600 acres – is still held in private, unprotected ownership.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Battlefield Land			
Battlefield	Permanently Protected Acres	ABPP PotNR Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Antietam (MD003)	8,002.25	18,543.99	10,541.74
Boonsboro (MD006)	181.13	3,159.74	2,978.61
Folck's Mill (MD008)	1,033.41	3,247.09	2,213.68
Hancock (MD001)	50.33	415.16	364.83
Monocacy (MD007)	1,577.43	3,505.61	1,928.18
South Mountain (MD002)	3,226.29	8,529.69	5,303.40
Williamsport (MD004)	1,399.06	24,679.58	23,280.52
Totals	15,469.90	62,080.86	46,610.96

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire, the ABPP asked battlefield stewards about the types of public access and interpretation available at the battlefield. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether a wayside exhibit was developed for purely educational reasons, to promote heritage tourism, or 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 all of Maryland's Civil War battlefields offer some degree of public interpretation.

Table 6: Interpretation Summary	
On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (2)	Antietam (MD003) Monocacy (MD007)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (5)	Boonsboro (MD006) Folck's Mill (MD008) Hancock (MD001) South Mountain (MD002) Williamsport (MD004)
Battlefields with no public interpretation (0)	None

More than 19 percent of the **Folck's Mill** battlefield is accessible as portions of the National Park Service's Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources areas including, Rocky Gap State Park, Green Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area, and Green Ridge State Forest. At **Antietam**, 16 percent of the battlefield landscape is publicly accessible within National Park Service-managed areas (Antietam National Battlefield, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park) and Maryland Department of Natural Resources sites (Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor, Gathland State Park, South Mountain State Park and the Mount Briar Wetland Preserve). **Williamsport** and **Boonsboro** each offer access to approximately 1 percent of their total battlefield Study Areas via portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (**Williamsport**) and Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor (**Williamsport** and **Boonsboro**). Approximately 12 percent of the Study Areas for each of the remaining Maryland battlefields – **Monocacy**, **Hancock** and **South Mountain** – are publically accessible. At **Monocacy**, this includes the Monocacy National Battlefield, which contains two small memorial sites owned by the states of New Jersey and Vermont. At **Hancock**, public access is available via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and Western Maryland Rail Trail. The **South Mountain** battlefield historic landscape can be accessed via South Mountain State Park, Gathland State Park, Washington Monument State Park, and portions of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.



Figure 3. At Gathland State Park in Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, interpretive signage provides visitors with information about the battle of **South Mountain**. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

Local Advocacy

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

Unfortunately, the **Boonsboro, Folck’s Mill, Hancock, Monocacy** and **Williamsport** battlefields do not have nonprofit groups to advocate for preservation interests. Only **Antietam** and **South Mountain** benefit from the efforts of private nonprofit groups.

Since 1986, the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc. (SHAF) has worked with citizens and elected officials to advocate for the preservation of **Antietam’s** battlefield landscape. The organization’s efforts have included fundraising for land and easement acquisition. Similarly, the Antietam Partners formed in 2002 with the goal of raising private funds to support land acquisition, historic structure restoration, and youth education activities at the Antietam National Battlefield.

The Friends of South Mountain State Battlefield formed in 2002 to facilitate the development of public-private partnerships in support of preservation and interpretation efforts at the **South Mountain** battlefield. The organization provides funding to support two Civil War museums, reenactments of the Battle of South Mountain, lighting of the War Correspondent’s Arch, and additional community education projects.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in preserving Maryland’s battlefields, Table 7 identifies the only known local organizations in Maryland dedicated *solely* to the goals of battlefield preservation, interpretation, and promotion.

Table 7: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group(s)	Year Founded
Antietam (MD003)	Antietam Partners Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc.	2002 1986
Boonsboro (MD006)	None	
Folck’s Mill (MD008)	None	
Hancock (MD001)	None	
Monocacy (MD007)	None	
South Mountain (MD002)	Friends of South Mountain State Battlefield	2002
Williamsport (MD004)	None	

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, 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, as determined by ABPP.
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).

Antietam (MD003)

Location	Washington County, Maryland, and Jefferson County, West Virginia
Campaign	Maryland Campaign (September 1862)
Battle Date(s)	September 16-18, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Potomac, 60,000 [US]; Army of Northern Virginia, 40,000 [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	20,906.82 acres (19,396.21 acres in Maryland; 1,510.61 acres in West Virginia) Boundary increases are based on Antietam's seven-mile battlefield, the Confederate approach route from Harpers Ferry, and three Federal approaches from South Mountain.
Potential National Register Lands	20,059.60 acres (18,544.00 acres in Maryland; 1,515.60 acres in West Virginia)
Protected Lands	8,002.25 acres National Park Service, 2,979.14 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), 2,060.66 acres, easement National Park Service, 845.20 acres, easement Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, 831.31 acres, easement (DNR is co-holder) Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle, 424.00 acres, easement Land Preservation Trust, 226.23 acres, easement (DNR is co-holder) Maryland Environmental Trust, 200.43 acres, easement Save Historic Antietam Foundation, 147.15 acres, easement (DNR is co-holder) Civil War Preservation Trust, 145.80 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 122.68 acres, fee simple Washington County Parks, Recreation and Facilities, 19.65 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3,121.47 acres National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield, 1,937.20 acres National Park Service, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, 932.49 acres National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 109.45 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Weverton-Roxbury Corridor Rail Trail, 47.13 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Gathland State Park, 38.54 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, South Mountain State Park, 37.01 acres Washington County Parks, Recreation and Facilities, Mount Briar Wetland Preserve, 19.65 acres
Management Area(s)	Antietam National Battlefield Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Gathland State Park Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Mount Briar Wetland Preserve
South Mountain State Park
Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor

Friends Group(s)

Antietam Partners (2002)
Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc. (1986)

**Preservation Activities
Since 1993**

- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories
- ✓ Fundraising
- ✓ Interpretation Projects
- ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased
- Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation
- ✓ Other
 - Part-time staff for Save Historic Antietam Foundation
 - Student/Teacher Video

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

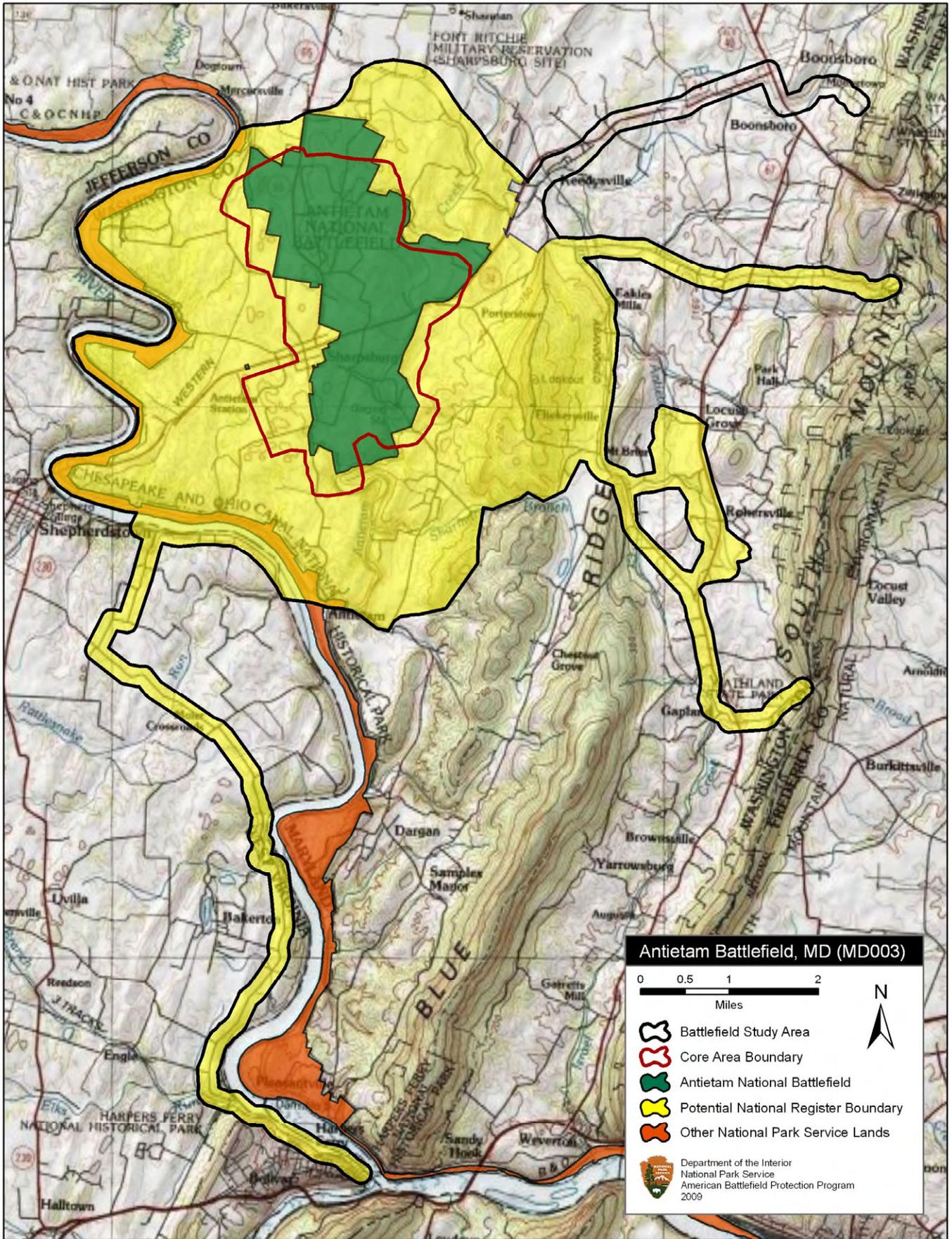
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- ✓ Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
 - <http://www.nps.gov/anti/>
- ✓ Other
 - Audio Tour
 - Museum
 - Museum Store
 - Theater
 - Events
 - Educational programs

Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Much of the battlefield Study Area retains a rural character similar to that of the 1862 agricultural landscape. The Potomac River, Antietam Creek, South Mountain and lower foothills of Red Hill and Hawk's Hill provide a relatively unchanged context for interpretation of the battlefield. Where housing development has occurred along the western face of Red Hill, structures have been tucked into flat areas between the rolling hills. These swales, along with tree cover, help to minimize the visual impact of construction. Low-density housing has also been constructed along the largest bend of the Potomac River in a wooded area off Powell Road. In the town of Sharpsburg, many historic structures and roads are intact, but some non-contributing housing has been constructed along Maryland Route 65 and in areas to the southwest of town. Antietam remains the state's best opportunity for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (1966)



Boonsboro (MD006)

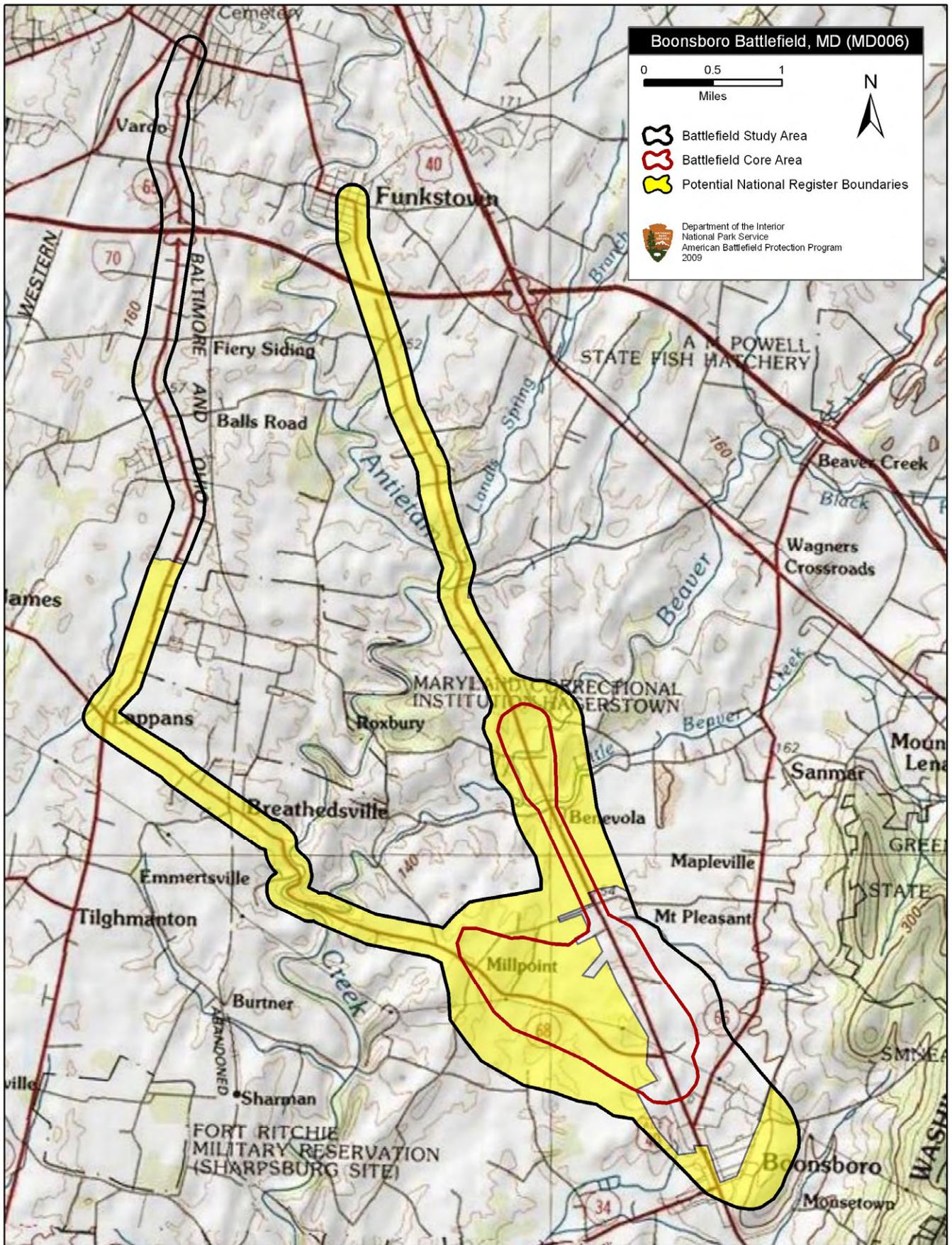
Location	Washington County
Campaign	Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 8, 1863
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton [US]; Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart [CS]
Forces Engaged	First and Third U.S. Cavalry Divisions [US]; Stuart's Cavalry Division [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	4,560.61 acres The boundary has been expanded to include the Federal approach from South Mountain and the Confederate approach and retreat between Williamsport and Funkstown and Boonsboro.
Potential National Register Lands	3,159.74 acres
Protected Lands	181.13 acres Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation, 178.00 acres, easement Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 3.13 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.13 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor, 3.13 acres
Management Area(s)	Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor
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 TourLiving HistoryMaintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor CenterWalking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Modern residential and retail construction have destroyed portions of the battlefield surrounding the City of Boonsboro and construction along Maryland Route 66 and US Route 40 has significantly damaged the battlefield terrain. Development of new homes and associated roadwork at the intersection of Interstate 68 and US Route 40 will result in further destruction if left unchecked. Despite these intrusions, the low undulating hills that characterized this region during the battle still provide context for understanding the battlefield's history, and the road network, which retains its 1863 alignment, helps to identify the axis of battle movement. With swift action, these remaining portions of the Boonsboro battlefield can be preserved.

Historical Designation

None



Folck's Mill (MD008)

Location	Allegany County
Campaign	Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Battle Date(s)	August 1, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly [US]; Brig. Gen. John McCausland [CS]
Forces Engaged	Cumberland Garrison [US]; McCausland's and Johnson's Cavalry Brigades [CS]
Results	Union Victory
Study Area	5,244.86 acres The revised boundaries include the route taken by Confederate cavalry brigades towards Cumberland, the area of skirmishing where Union soldiers and Cumberland citizens ambushed Confederate cavalymen, and the Confederate route of withdrawal.
Potential National Register Lands	3,247.09 acres
Protected Lands	1,033.41 acres National Park Service, 519.47 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 513.94 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,033.41 acres National Park Service, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, 519.47 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Rocky Gap State Park, 330.75 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Green Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area, 125.15 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Green Ridge State Forest, 58.04 acres
Management Area(s)	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Green Ridge State Forest Green Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area Rocky Gap State Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas

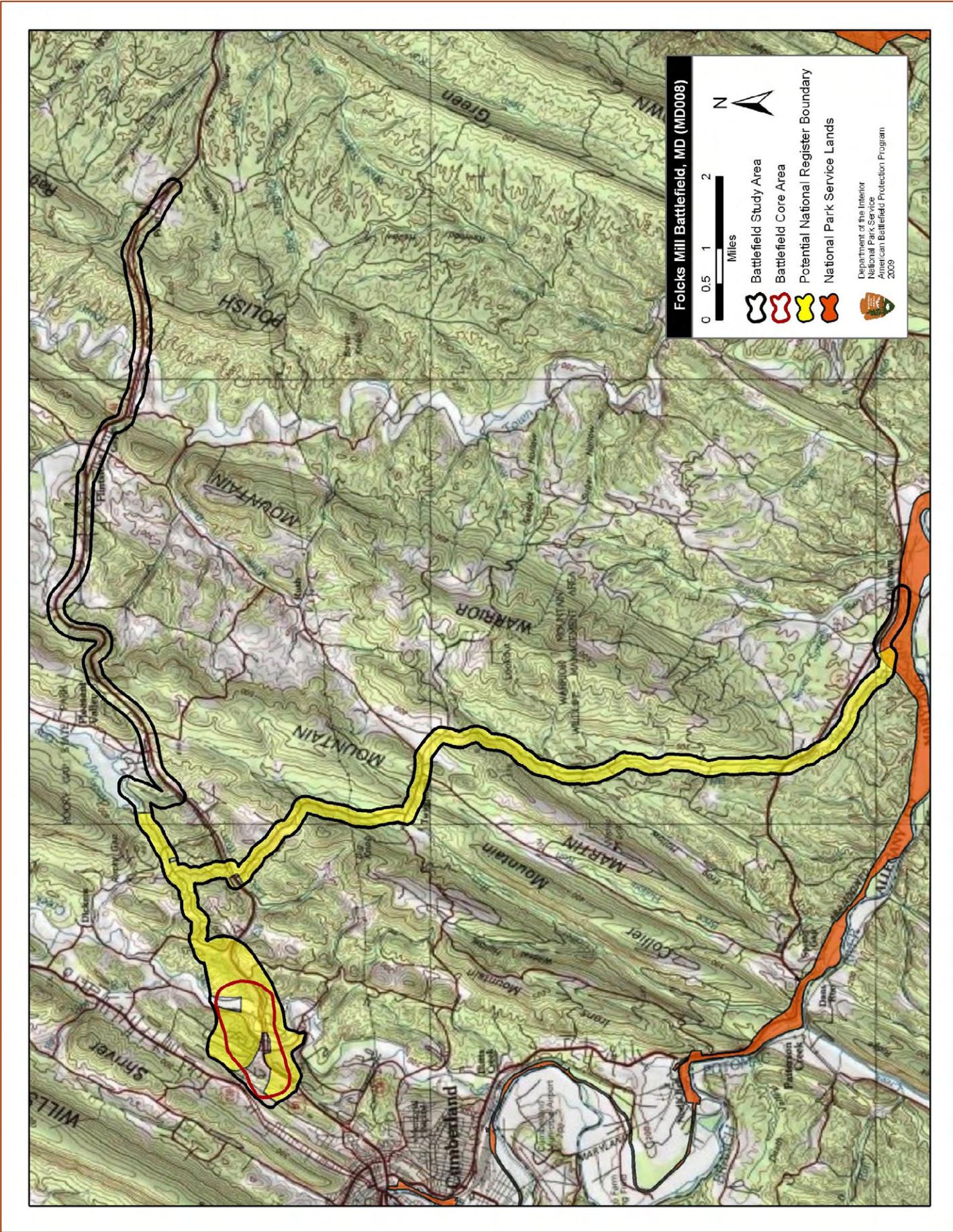
- Visitor Center
- Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- Other

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. With construction of Interstate 68 as a replacement for the old National Pike and the re-routing of US Route 40 (the old pike), modern-day approach routes to the battlefield Core Area bear no resemblance to those of 1864. Union artillery positions were destroyed when hills were graded to make room for Interstate 68. During the construction of an interchange for Interstate 68 and US Route 40 along DeHaven Road, the Confederate artillery position was also destroyed, and the interstate completely obscures the assault ground at Evitts Creek where the Confederates tried to cross. Still, areas that have not been destroyed by road construction offer opportunity for preservation at Folck's Mill.

Historical Designation

None



Hancock (MD001)

Location	Washington County, Maryland, and Morgan County, West Virginia
Campaign	Jackson's Operations against the B&O Railroad (January 1862)
Battle Date(s)	January 5-6, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brig. Gen. F.W. Lander [US]; Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Garrison of Hancock [US]; The Valley District [CS]
Results	Inconclusive
Study Area	2,684.44 acres (417.95 acres in Maryland; 2,266.49 acres in West Virginia) The revised boundary includes the Confederate route north toward the garrison at Hancock, the Confederate artillery position on Orrick's Hill, area of bombardment, and the Confederate route of withdrawal.
Potential National Register Lands	1,147.43 acres (415.16 acres in Maryland; 732.27 acres in West Virginia)
Protected Lands	50.33 acres National Park Service, 49.61 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 0.72 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	50.33 acres National Park Service, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, 49.61 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Western Maryland Rail Trail, 0.72 acres
Management Area(s)	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Western Maryland Rail Trail
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Modern US Route 522 is a busy four-lane highway that divides the battlefield in half, cutting off northern terrain from historic resources in the south. Modern residential and commercial buildings are located throughout the battlefield Study Area, but do not greatly interfere with interpretation of the battlefield. The historic district of Hancock retains many buildings present in 1862, including two churches damaged during the Confederate artillery barrage. The town's street configuration is unchanged and, from the canal, a view of the Confederate hilltop artillery position can be seen. Orrick's Hill, which is located immediately to the south of the Potomac River, remains undeveloped, offering an immediate opportunity for preservation.

Historical Designation

None

Monocacy (MD007)

Location	Frederick County
Campaign	Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Battle Date(s)	July 9, 1864
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early [CS]
Forces Engaged	Home Guards and Rickett's (3 rd) Division, VI Army Corps [US]; 2 nd Corps Army of Northern Virginia [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	10,654.46 acres The revised boundary has been expanded to include a 5.50-mile battlefield, the route of the Confederate advance, and the route of the Federal retreat.
Potential National Register Lands	3,505.61 acres
Protected Lands	1,577.43 acres National Park Service, 1,348.49 acres, fee simple National Park Service, 228.37 acres, easement State of New Jersey, 0.49 acres, fee simple State of Vermont, 0.08 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,349.06 acres National Park Service, Monocacy National Battlefield, 1,348.49 acres State of New Jersey, 14 th New Jersey Monument, 0.49 acres State of Vermont, 10 th Vermont Monument, 0.08 acres
Management Area(s)	Monocacy National Battlefield
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 ✓ Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher/Student Video
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

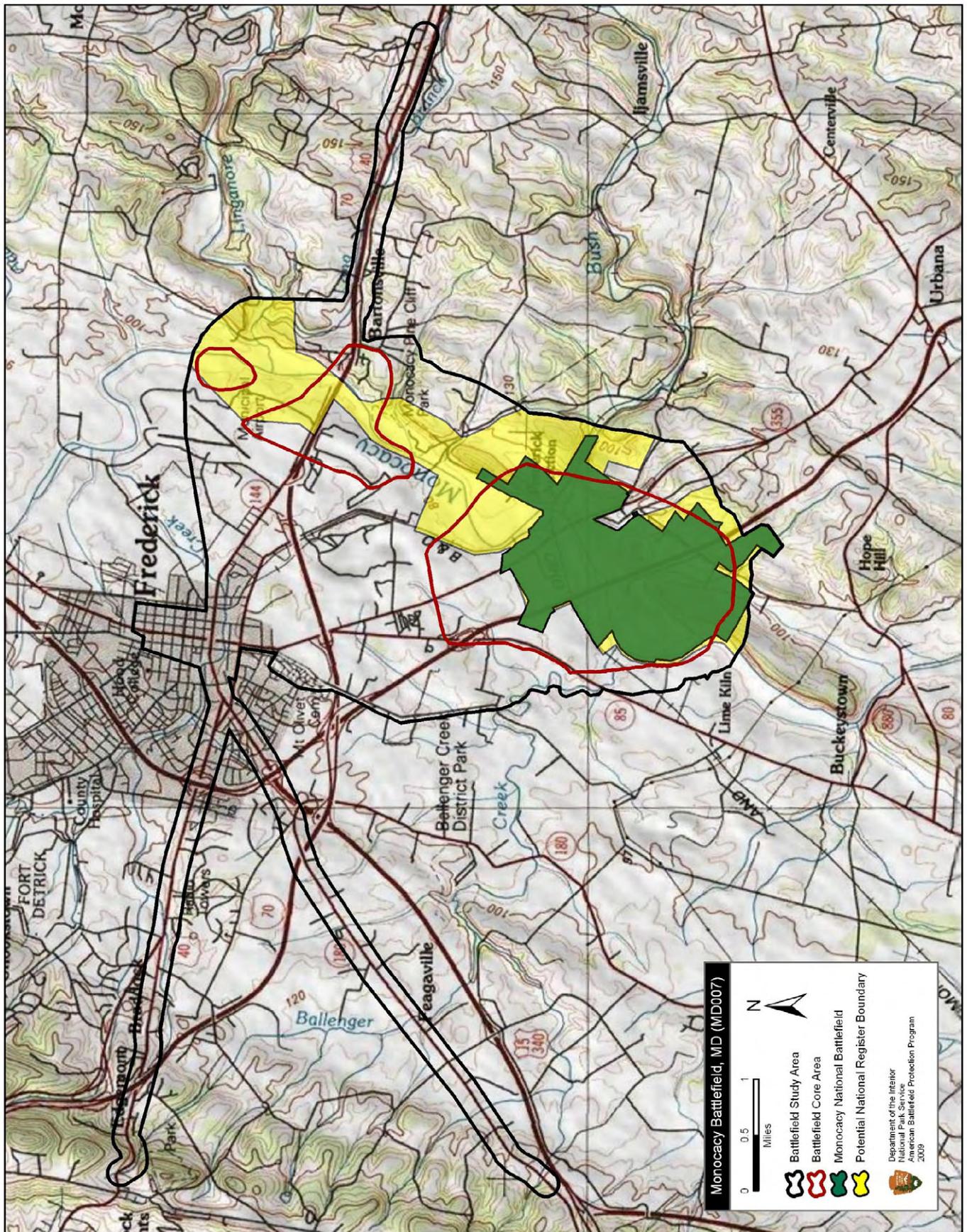
- ✓ Website
<http://www.nps.gov/mono/>
- ✓ Other
Audio Tour

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features intact. The City of Frederick has continued to grow since the Civil War and development extends over a large portion of the battlefield. Commercial, industrial, and residential land uses dominate areas historically used as farmland. The battlefield landscape features that remain are primarily located within the national park and to the north along the Monocacy River. With approximately 2,000 acres of intact battlefield remaining unprotected in this northern area, targeted preservation action is appropriate.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (1973)



South Mountain (MD002)

Location	Frederick and Washington Counties
Campaign	Maryland Campaign (September 1862)
Battle Date(s)	September 14, 1862
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]
Forces Engaged	1 st , 9 th , and 6 th Corps Army of the Potomac [US]; Daniel Harvey Hill's Division and Howell Cobb's Brigade [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	11,557.21 acres The revised boundary includes routes taken by Union forces pursuing Confederate soldiers from Frederick to South Mountain, the areas of battle for possession of the South Mountain passes, and the Confederate route of retreat.
Potential National Register Lands	8,529.69 acres
Protected Lands	3,226.29 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), 1,295.21 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 1,064.15 acres, easement Maryland Historical Trust, 257.31 acres, easement Mid-Maryland Land Trust Association, 225.38 acres, easement National Park Service, 174.88 acres, fee simple Maryland Environmental Trust, 136.00 acres, easement Lower Shore Land Trust, 73.36 acres, easement
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,470.09 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, South Mountain State Park, 1,172.11 acres National Park Service, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, 174.88 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Gathland State Park, 122.45 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Washington Monument State Park, 0.65 acres
Management Area(s)	Appalachian National Scenic Trail Gathland State Park South Mountain Battlefield State Park Washington Monument State Park
Friends Group(s)	Friends of South Mountain State Battlefield (2002)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

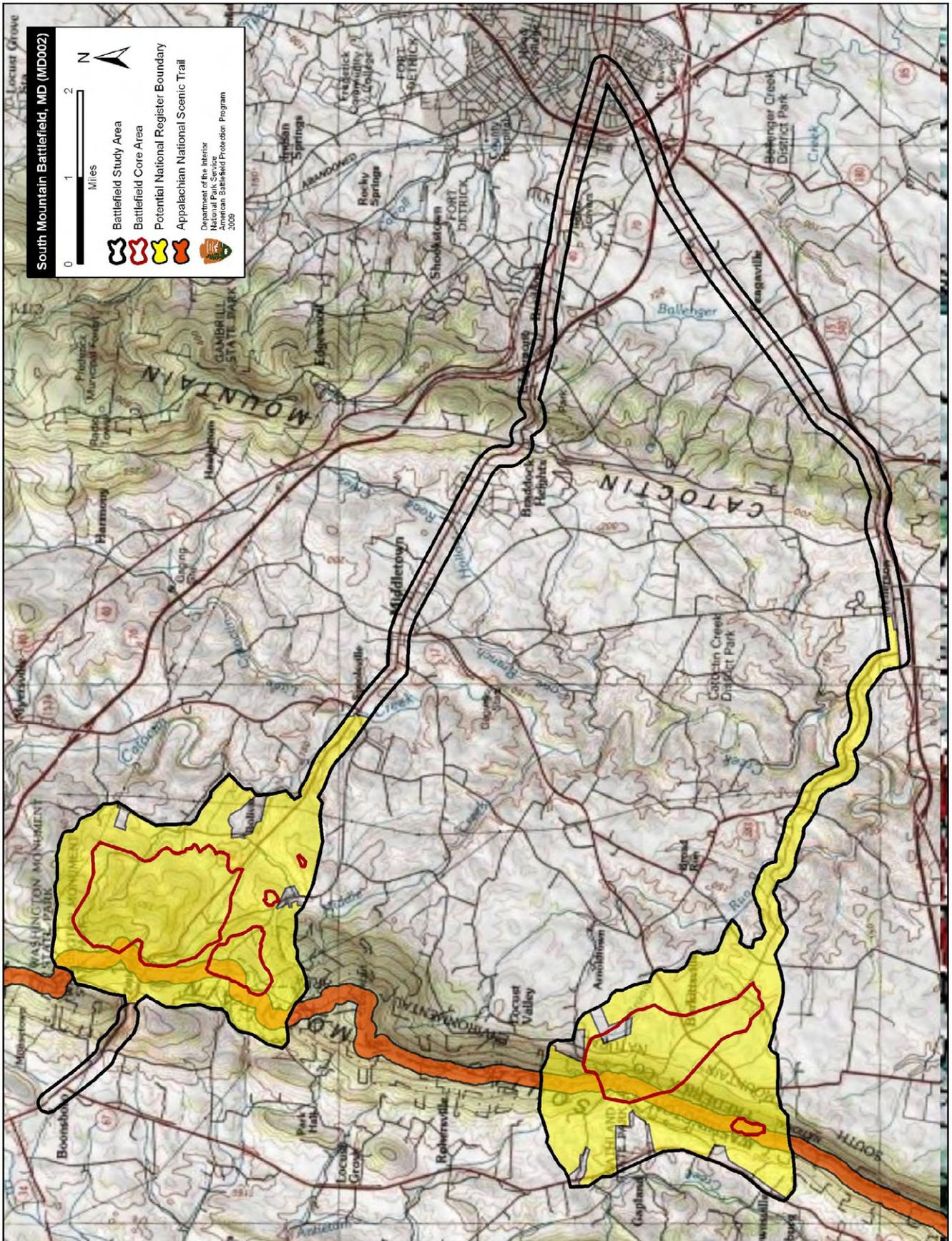
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
- <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/western/southmountain.html>
- Other

Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Some moderate residential housing has been constructed on the battlefield Core Area, and power lines have been erected in the southeastern portion of the Study Area. Despite this damage to the battlefield's integrity, many defining features, including stone walls, historic farms, road alignments, viewsheds, and rugged mountain terrain, remain. As such, the overall condition of South Mountain offers great potential for comprehensive preservation.

Historical Designation

None



Williamsport (MD004)

Location	Washington County, Maryland, Berkeley County, West Virginia, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania
Campaign	Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 6-16, 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	Confederate victory
Study Area	46,348.22 acres (43,858.34 acres in Maryland; 2,194.74 acres in West Virginia; 294.14 acres in Pennsylvania) The boundary expansion includes the addition of land associated with numerous skirmishes, along with an extensive area fortified by Lee's army.
Potential National Register Lands	24,966.47 acres (24,679.58 acres in Maryland; 286.89 acres in West Virginia)
Protected Lands	1,399.06 acres National Park Service, 818.79 acres, fee simple Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, 469.00 acres, easement Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 63.80 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 47.47 acres, easement
Publicly Accessible Lands	882.59 acres National Park Service, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, 818.79 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor, 63.80 acres
Management Area(s)	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Weverton-Roxbury Rail Corridor
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ AdvocacyCultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning Projects✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brochure(s)Driving TourLiving HistoryMaintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

- Website
- ✓ Other
- Annual Event

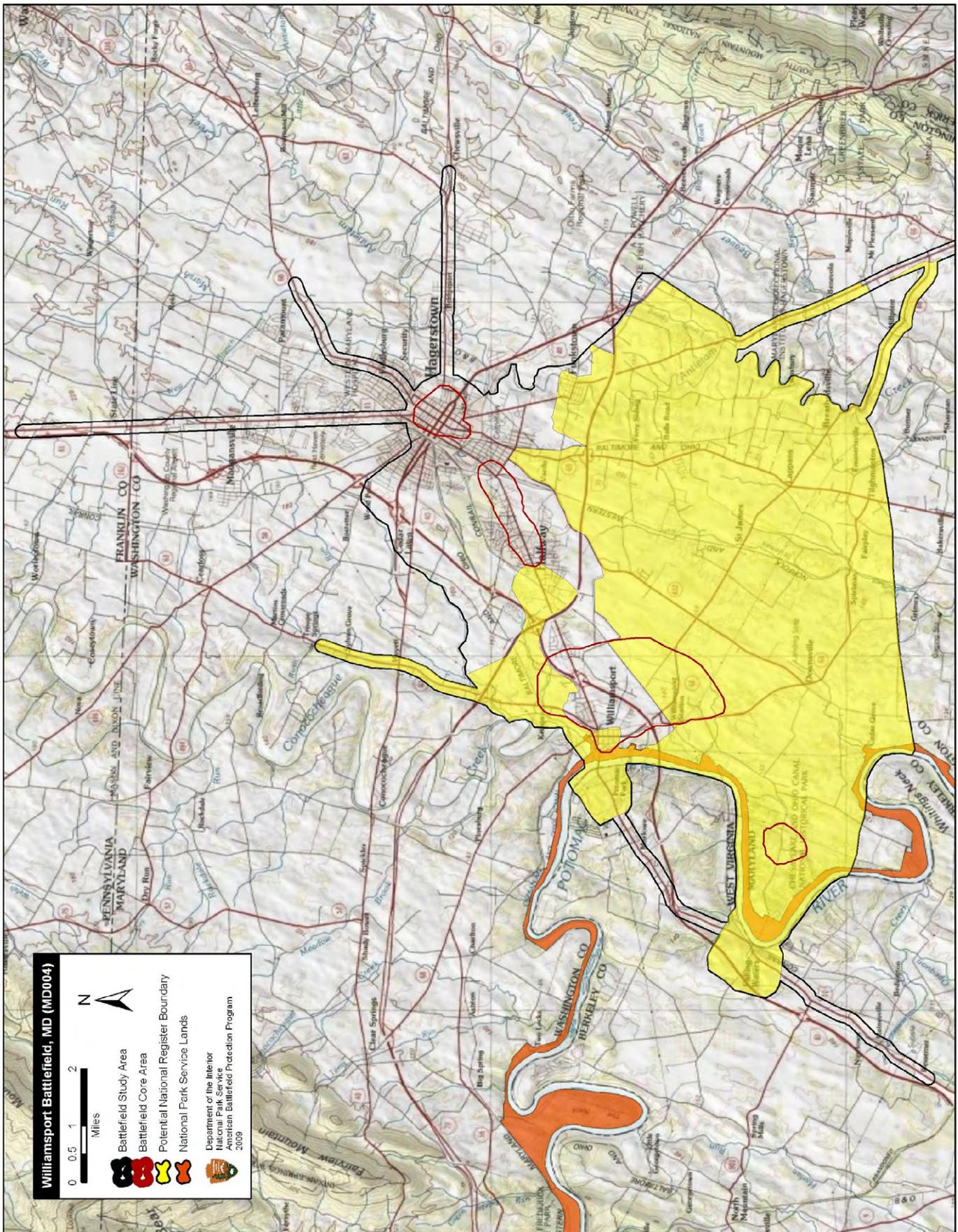
Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Rampant development from Hagerstown has expanded in all directions, rendering the landscape between Williamsport and Hagerstown unrecognizable from its 1863 appearance. The small Civil War crossroad of Half Way has been engulfed by industrial, commercial, and residential growth. Despite this damage, the rolling topography of areas that remain in agricultural use does provide good opportunities for interpretation of the battlefield. Modern roads retain historic alignments and, in many areas, the roads are lined with Civil War-era stone walls. Historic farmsteads and structures, the Potomac River, the Confederate crossing points at Falling Waters and Williamsport, and the Antietam River all contribute to the remaining integrity of this battlefield. Given the integrity of these remaining resources and the extent of threat, Williamsport deserves aggressive preservation action at the local, state and national levels.

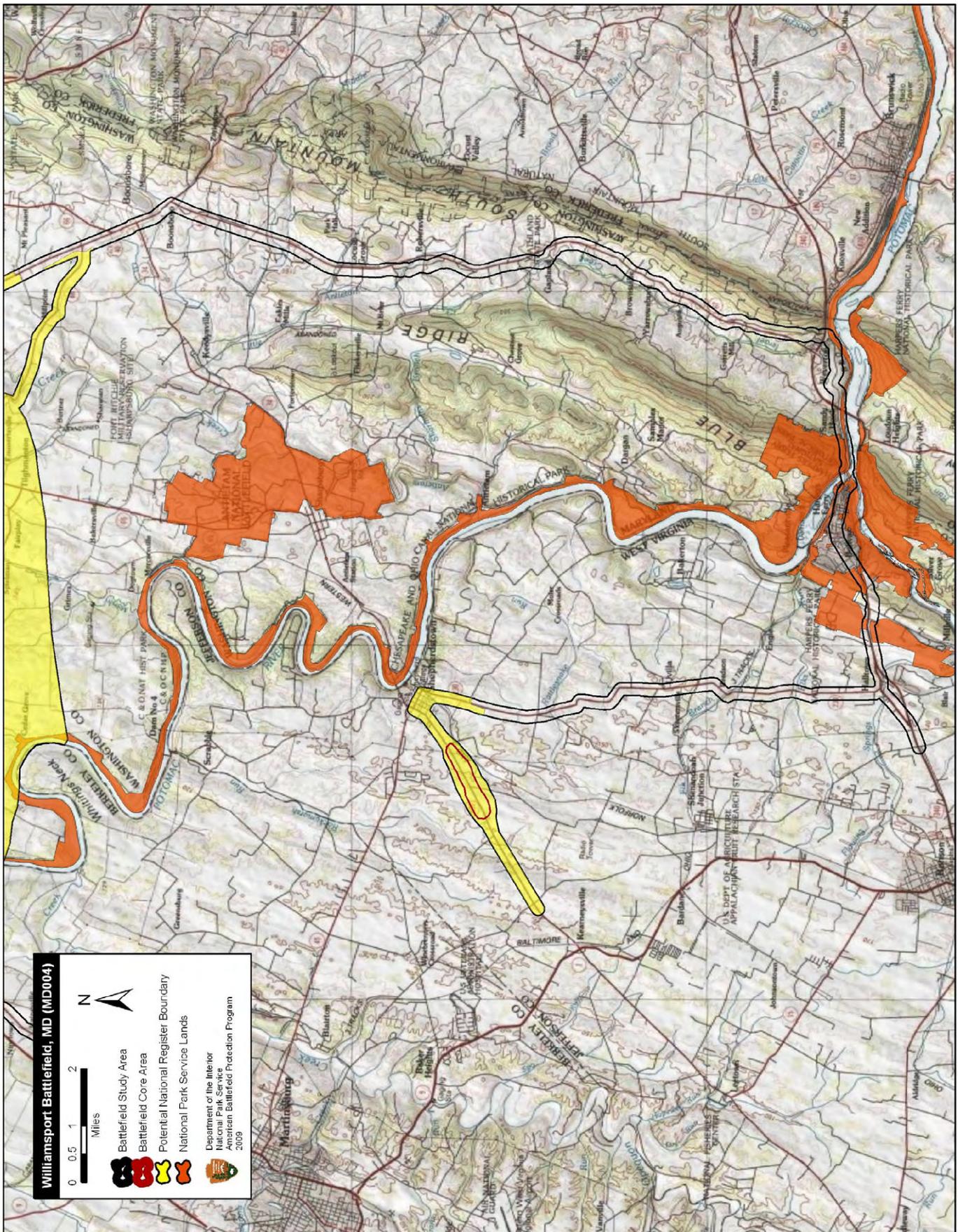
Historical Designation

None

Battle of Williamsport (top)



Battle of Williamsport (bottom)





Confederate bombardment of the garrison at **Hancock** resulted in significant damage to buildings extant in the town today. The street configuration in the Hancock historic district is unchanged and, from the C&O Canal (pictured above), the Confederate hilltop artillery position can be seen. Photograph by Lisa Ruppel, 2005.

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</i> <i>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</i> <i>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)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <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

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 15,742.00 acres at 61 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. While CWBLAG monies have helped protect only two battlefields in Maryland, all seven of the state's battlefields are eligible to apply for CWBLAG funding. Given the remarkable success of battlefield land and easement acquisition in Maryland, CWBLAG monies can provide yet another funding source from which the State and local governments can draw.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Antietam (MD003)	I	624.43	\$1,393,940.00	\$1,393,940.00	\$2,787,880.00
South Mountain (MD002)	I	136.00	\$132,000.00	\$264,000.00	\$396,000.00
Total		760.43	\$1,525,940.0	\$1,657,940.00	\$3,183,880.00

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 \$172,450.00 to Maryland's Civil War battlefields.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Central Maryland Heritage League</i>	1996	Information Repository and Tour Brochure for South Mountain Battlefield	\$10,550.00
<i>Maryland Historical Trust</i>	1993	Survey Properties Associated with Monocacy Outside Park Boundaries	\$15,000.00
	1993	South Mountain and Maryland Heights Historic Resources Survey	\$20,000.00
<i>Save Historic Antietam Foundation</i>	1999	1862 Maryland Campaign Brochure	\$16,500.00
	1994	1862 Maryland Campaign Interpretation and Preservation Initiative	\$10,400.00
	1994	Part-time Staff for Save Historic Antietam Foundation	\$15,000.00
<i>Shepherd College Foundation</i>	1996	Project Student/Teacher Video	\$10,000.00
<i>Washington County</i>	2001	Maryland Civil War Heritage Area Project	\$75,000.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants to Maryland Battlefields as of FY2009			\$172,450.00