



**CIVIL WAR TRUST**

*Saving America's Civil War Battlefields*

# Virginia

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Battlefield Preservation  
2015 Potential Funding Sources

[www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org)

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# THE CIVIL WAR TRUST

## *Preserving Our Battlefield Heritage*

Every year, hundreds of acres of our nation's most important battlefields associated with the Civil War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812 are threatened by uncontrolled development. Preservationists struggle to save these hallowed grounds so that future generations can experience and appreciate the places where the nation's freedoms were won, expanded, and preserved.

The Civil War Trust (the "Trust") is America's largest nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of our nation's endangered Civil War battlefields. The Trust also promotes educational programs and heritage tourism initiatives to inform the public of the war's history and the fundamental conflicts that sparked it.

To further support our state and local partners, the Trust, through a grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), have identified a multiplicity of national and state-level funding sources for the preservation of battlefields across the country recognized by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States. This information is being made available through both our website and within individual booklets for each of the 30 states with associated battlefields from these three wars. Each booklet offers an in-depth analysis of funding opportunities to save valuable battlefield properties. When available, stories of success are illustrated and past partnerships for funding explored.

This project is part of a collaborative effort in which ABPP relied on the Trust to use its extensive experience to identify a variety of state-centered preservation funding sources both for battlefields associated with the Civil War as well as the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), authorized by Congress and administered by the National Park Service, promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals of the program are 1) to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of our history, 2) to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management and interpretation of these sites, and 3) to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning and public education.

In 1991, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The Commission was charged with identifying significant Civil War sites, determining their condition, assessing threats to their integrity, and offering alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Classification of each battlefield is based on the level of military importance within its campaign and the war. Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation. Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes. Of those, 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states.

In 1996, Congress enacted legislation to examine the historical integrity of two of our nation's earliest wars – the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Over the next ten years, the National Park Service identified and documented 677 significant places associated with these conflicts. The study examined the condition of 243 battlefields and 434 associated historic properties in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The identification and assessment of these sites followed the same criteria as that used by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

In addition to these booklets, the Civil War Trust website - [www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org) – provides preservationists with additional up-to-date information on funding in a concise format that we hope will lend guidance to those seeking opportunities for land acquisition and protection. The Trust's online database, designed to equip preservationists with the essential information needed to pursue these resources, is an important part of our ongoing mission to save significant battlefield properties. On our website you will also find current information on battlefield preservation and other educational materials.

Today, the Civil War Trust is working with national, state and local individuals, organizations and agencies to preserve these nonrenewable historic resources; battlefields. We hope the material provided on our website and in each of these booklets will support your preservation efforts. With your help, we can all make a difference.

# Saving Virginia's Battlefields

## *The American Revolution and the War of 1812*

In Virginia there are nine Revolutionary War battlefield sites. The Battle of Yorktown is the only Priority I battlefield. Located within the 14 square-mile Colonial National Historical Park in Yorktown, Virginia, this battlefield is classified as a Class A site according to the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). The Great Bridge Battlefield is a Priority II battlefield located in Chesapeake, Virginia. Great Bridge is classified as a Class C site according to the ABPP and is maintained by the Great Bridge Battlefield and Waterways Foundation. The third Revolutionary War battlefield is Gwynn's Island located in Chesapeake, Virginia. This battlefield is unprotected land and is classified as a Priority II Class C site. The fourth Revolutionary War site is Green Spring Battlefield located in James City County, Virginia. Green Spring Battlefield is unprotected land classified as a Priority II Class C site according to the ABPP. There are two battlefield sites for the Battle of Chesapeake Capes, both located in Virginia Capes, Virginia, and both are in need of further study. Chesapeake Capes I is tentatively classified as a Priority I Class C site, and Chesapeake Capes II is classified as a Priority II Class A site. The next three Revolutionary War sites are sites that have been destroyed or fragmented to a point that only commemorative opportunities exist. Kemps Landing is located in present-day Virginia Beach, Virginia, and is classified as a Class C site. The Battle of Norfolk is located in Norfolk, Virginia, and is classified as a Class C site. The Petersburg Battlefield, known as the Battle of Blanford, is located in Petersburg, Virginia, and is also classified as a Class C site according to the ABPP. There are also fourteen historic sites in Virginia associated with the American Revolution.

There are five War of 1812 battlefields located in Virginia. Three of these are Priority II battlefield sites, including the Battle of Washington D.C., which is a Class A site. Craney Island is a Priority II battlefield classified as a Class B site according to the ABPP. Located in Portsmouth, Virginia, Craney Island Battlefield is owned by the Department of the Navy as part of the Craney Island Fuel Terminal; however, the Norfolk Historical Society, along with the Hoffer Creek Wildlife Preserve, work to preserve the battlefield history and commemorate the area as a battlefield. The battle of White House Battery is located in New Kent County, Virginia, and is classified as a Priority II Class B site. White House is owned by the Department of the Army and is located within Fort Belvoir. The other two War of 1812 battlefields are sites that have been destroyed or fragmented to a point that only commemorative opportunities exist. The Battle at Hampton is located near present-day Virginia Beach, Virginia, and is classified as a Class C site. The Battle of Alexandria, located in present-day Alexandria, is classified as a Class C site according to the American Battlefield Protection Program. Also in Virginia there is one archaeological site at Tangier Island associated with the War of 1812; the historic site of Fort Norfolk in Virginia is associated with both the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

## *The Civil War*

The 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) report identified 122 principal battlefield sites in the state of Virginia. The historic tracts of these battlefields total more than 1,000,000 acres. Today, 576,000 acres survive and retain sufficient integrity to warrant protection. Of these, 74,000 acres (13%) of land are protected by public or private entities. Using the priority ranking system of the CWSAC report, these 122 battlefields are:

Aldie (va036) Class C  
Amelia Springs (va091) Class C  
Appomattox Courthouse (va097) Class A  
Appomattox Station (va096) Class B  
Aquia Creek (va002) Class D  
Auburn (va039) Class D  
Auburn (va041) Class D

Ball's Bluff (va006) Class B  
Beaver Dam Creek (va016) Class B  
Berryville (va118) Class C  
Big Bethel (va003) Class C  
Blackburn's Ford (va004) Class C  
Boydton Plank Road (va079) Class B  
Brandy Station (va035) Class B  
Bristoe Station (va040) Class B  
Buckland Mills (va042) Class D  
Cedar Creek (va122) Class A  
Cedar Mountain (va022) Class B  
Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (va075) Class B  
Chancellorsville (va032) Class A  
Chantilly (va027) Class B  
Chester Station (va051) Class D  
Cloyd's Mountain (va049) Class C  
Cockpit Point (va100) Class C  
Cold Harbor (va062) Class A  
Cool Spring (va114) Class C  
Cove Mountain (va109) Class D  
Crater (va070) Class A  
Cross Keys (va105) Class B  
Cumberland Church (va094) Class C  
Darbytown and New Market (va077) Class C  
Darbytown Road (va078) Class D  
Deep Bottom I (va069) Class C  
Deep Bottom II (va071) Class B  
Dinwiddie Court House (va086) Class C  
Dranesville (va007) Class C  
Drewry's Bluff (va012) Class B  
Eltham's Landing (va011) Class D  
Fair Oaks and Darbytown Road (va080) Class C  
Fisher's Hill (va120) Class B  
Five Forks (va088) Class A  
Fort Stedman (va084) Class A  
Fredericksburg (va028) Class A  
Fredericksburg II (va034) Class B  
Front Royal (va103) Class C  
Gaines' Mill (va017) Class A  
Garnett's and Golding's Farm (va018) Class D  
Glendale/White Oak Swamp (va020) Class B  
Globe Tavern (va072) Class B  
Guard Hill (va117) Class C  
Hampton Roads (va008) Class B  
Hanover Courthouse (va013) Class C  
Hatcher's Run (va083) Class B  
Haw's Shop (va058) Class C  
High Bridge (va095) Class C  
Jerusalem Plank Road (va065) Class B  
Kelly's Ford (va029) Class C  
Kernstown I (va101) Class B  
Kernstown II (va116) Class B

Lewis's Farm (va085) Class C  
Lynchburg (va064) Class B  
Malvern Hill (va021) Class A  
Manassas I (va005) Class A  
Manassas II (va026) Class A  
Manassas Gap (va108) Class D  
Manassas Station Ops. (va024) Class B  
Marion (va081) Class D  
McDowell (va102) Class C  
Middleburg (va037) Class C  
Mine Run (va044) Class B  
Morton's Ford (va045) Class D  
Namozine Church (va124) Class D  
New Market (va110) Class B  
North Anna (va055) Class B  
Oak Grove (va015) Class D  
Old Church (va059) Class C  
Opequon (va119) Class A  
Peebles' Farm (va074) Class B  
Petersburg (va098) Class D  
Petersburg (va063) Class A  
Petersburg (va089) Class A  
Piedmont (va111) Class B  
Port Republic (va106) Class B  
Port Walthall Junction (va047) Class C  
Proctor's Creek (va053) Class B  
Rappahannock Station (va023) Class D  
Rappahannock Station (va043) Class B  
Ream's Station (va068) Class C  
Ream's Station (va073) Class B  
Rice's Station (va092) Class D  
Rutherford's Farm (va115) Class D  
Saint Mary's Church (va066) Class D  
Salem Church (va033) Class B  
Saltville (va082) Class C  
Saltville (va076) Class C  
Sappony Church (va067) Class D  
Savage's Station (va019) Class C  
Sailor's Creek (va093) Class B  
Seven Pines (va014) Class B  
Sewell's Point (va001) Class D  
Spotsylvania Court House (va048) Class A  
Staunton River Bridge (va113) Class C  
Suffolk/Hill's Point (va031) Class C  
Suffolk/Norfleet House (va030) Class C  
Sutherland's Station (va090) Class C  
Swift Creek (va050) Class C  
Thoroughfare Gap (va025) Class C  
Tom's Brook (va121) Class C  
Totopotomy Creek/Bethesda Church (va057) Class B  
Trevilian Station (va099) Class B  
Upperville (va038) Class C

Walkerton (va125) Class C  
Ware Bottom Church (va054) Class C  
Waynesboro (va123) Class B  
White Oak Road (va087) Class B  
Wilderness (va046) Class A  
Williamsburg (va010) Class B  
Wilson's Wharf (va056) Class D  
Winchester I (va104) Class A  
Winchester II (va107) Class B  
Yellow Tavern (va052) Class C  
Yorktown (va009) Class B

Of the top 50 Priority I battlefields in the nation, 21 are in Virginia and require immediate attention due to encroachment from suburbanization. Twenty-seven more Virginia Civil War battlefields are Priority II and good candidates for comprehensive preservation planning. Thirty-three battlefields in the state are ranked Priority III, facing limited threats but lacking protection. The remaining forty-one battlefields in Virginia are fragmented or lost, earning a Priority IV ranking.

There are thirty-one Virginia battlefields listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or are designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). At most of these sites, the ABPP recommends the potential National Register boundary be expanded according to its update report in 2009. The boundaries of these battlefields that are already listed or designated include more than 31,000 acres. However, the updated report indicates that an additional 576,000 acres are eligible for NRHP or NHL listing.

Due to the number of battlefields located in Virginia and the amount of acreage that has been protected, Virginia offers a model for battlefield stewardship. At the federal level, the National Park Service currently owns more than 54 percent of all protected battlefield land. In January of 2013, the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program announced the awarding of more than \$1.8 million in grants for the acquisition of battlefield land at five sites in Virginia and one in Louisiana. The grant money was made available under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, which provided almost \$9 million for battlefield land purchase, according to a press release. The latest grants will be used to purchase about 311 acres at the six locations. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation will receive the grants for Appomattox Court House Battlefield (49 acres), Cedar Mountain Battlefield (4 acres), Chancellorsville Battlefield (81 acres), Sailor's Creek Battlefield (126 acres) and Buckland Mills Battlefield (50 acres). Since 1992, the American Battlefield Protection Program has awarded more than \$2.48 million among several Virginia Civil War battlefields for preservation planning. There are also federal holdings with the Department of Veteran Affairs and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Congress had appropriated \$38.9 million to the Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program, protecting 16,000 acres in 67 battlefields in 14 states. Twenty-five Civil War battlefields in Virginia have received funding from this program. In total, 6,727 acres were purchased with more than \$16.68 million from the CWBLAG program matched with more than \$25.76 million in leveraged funds. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation has set up an office for Virginia municipalities, nonprofits and individuals to contact regarding application for the ABPP and the CWBLG. Grant seekers may contact:

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## STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING PROGRAMS

### *Virginia Department of Historic Resources*

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Its mission is to foster, encourage and support the stewardship of Virginia's significant historic architectural, archeological and cultural resources. The department has developed a Financial Incentives and Opportunities packet that details information on funding available at the national and state level, as well as local and state charitable foundations. This narrative provides detailed information on programs that provide funding opportunities for land acquisition, but the original packet can be found online at the DHR website: [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf\\_files/Financial%20Incentives%20and%20Opportunities.pdf](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Financial%20Incentives%20and%20Opportunities.pdf)

### *Archaeological Threatened Sites*

Archaeological sites are some of Virginia's most fragile resources. Since 1985, the DHR has administered a program for threatened archaeological sites in Virginia. Sites considered for funding must be at least of statewide significance and under threat of destruction. The Threatened Sites Program offers emergency funding for archaeological sites endangered by erosion, impending development or vandalism. The program has saved archaeological remnants at more than 75 sites across Virginia, providing important information about the past that would have been lost. Eligible sites also are ones for which no other sources of funding are available for their rescue. Anyone may bring these sites to the attention of the department. Potential eligible sites are evaluated both by department teams and a Threatened Sites Committee composed of members of the archaeological community.

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### *Civil War Battlefield State Matching Grant*

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is charged with administering funds for projects that provide permanent protection for Civil War battlefield lands in Virginia listed in the *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. Projects are evaluated based on significance of the battlefield, threat, integrity, financial and administrative capacity of the applicant and plans for future management for preservation and public benefit among other criteria. All grant awards require a 50 percent match using private or federal funds. All such grants shall be made solely for the fee-simple purchase of, or purchase of protective easements on, any Virginia Civil War historic site listed in the *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*, issued in 1993 or as amended or reissued pursuant to the Civil War Battlefield Protection Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-359) as amended or supplemented by new information by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. Grants made from bond funds transferred to the Department by the Virginia General Assembly may only be used for fee-simple purchase.

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### ***Historic Preservation Easement Program***

The Code of Virginia §10.1-2202.1 and 10.1-2202.2 enables the state, through the DHR, to accept donations of easements on properties that have architectural, archaeological or historic value. The property must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, either individually or as a contributing property in a historic district. For the owner to be eligible for the charitable donation tax deduction, the property also must be listed on the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing property in a historic district. The easement is granted in perpetuity to ensure the protection of the resource. Easements are negotiated on a case by case basis between the landowner and the DHR, but, generally, for buildings an easement requires the surrender of the right to modify the exterior of the building(s) or to develop the surrounding land in such a way that it would compromise the integrity of the property. For archaeological sites, the easement typically requires that no excavation take place without coordination with the DHR. The DHR staff periodically inspect easement properties, and landowners have access to the staff for technical advice. The DHR holds easements on more than 2,400 acres of Virginia's historic battlefields.

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### ***Virginia Land Conservation Foundation***

In 1999, the General Assembly and the governor established the Virginia Land Conservation Fund (VLCF). Funds from the foundation are used to establish permanent conservation easements and to purchase open spaces and parklands, lands of historic or cultural significance, farmlands and forests and natural areas. State agencies, local governments, public bodies and registered (tax-exempt) nonprofit groups are eligible to receive matching grants from the foundation. Its purpose is to provide state funding used to conserve certain categories of special land. Those categories are Open Spaces and Parks, Natural Areas, Historic Areas and Farmland and Forest Preservation. The money comes from the VLCF, which is special, non-reverting money in the state Treasury and managed by the foundation. A portion of the fund may be used for developing properties for public use. Grants used for acquisition are generally awarded only for current projects; only in exceptional cases in which considerable public benefit and compelling, unusual financial need and circumstances have been shown, might grants be made for already complete purchases.

One major function of the foundation is to make matching grants to holders and public bodies for: purchasing fee-simple title to or other rights; interests or privileges in property for the protection or preservation of ecological, cultural or historical resources; lands for recreational purposes; lands for threatened or endangered species, fish and wildlife habitat; natural areas; and agricultural and forest lands and open space.

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation provides staff and administrative support. An Interagency Task force reviews and recommends grant applications to the VLCF. Grant awards are based on applications for 50 percent or less of total project costs pursuant to specific criteria defined in each category. Organizations seeking grant funding from the fund shall be required to provide at least \$1 in matching funds for each \$1 received from the fund for the proposed project. As used herein, the term "matching funds" shall include both cash and the value of any contribution due to a bargain sale or the donation of land or interest therein made by the landowner as part of the proposed project. No state funds may be included in determining the amount of the match. In 2000, the VLCF contributed \$773,000 toward the purchase of 380.2 acres at three Civil War battlefields in Virginia.

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### ***Virginia Outdoors Foundation***

The Virginia Outdoors Foundation (VOF) is the largest holder of conservation easements in Virginia. Farmland, forest land and open-space land are important to the heritage of Virginia. These lands are under increasing pressure from urban development in parts of the Commonwealth. The 1997 Virginia General Assembly created a new fund, the Open Space Lands Preservation Trust Fund (Va. Code Sections 10.1801-2), to assist landowners with the costs of conveying open-space easements and the purchase of all or part of the value of the easements. Open space easements preserve farmland, forestland and natural and recreational areas by restricting intensive uses, such as development and mining, that would alter the conservation values of the land. An easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a landowner and a public body or conservation group in which the parties agree to protect the open-space and natural-resource values of the land. Each easement is tailored to reflect the conservation values of the property and is recorded in the local courthouse as a permanent part of the property records. Easements do not grant public access to a landowner's property. Costs that the fund may reimburse:

- Legal costs
- Appraisal and other costs
- All or part of the easement's value

The VOF's staff and Board of Trustees evaluate each potential easement for its scenic, scientific, natural, historic, recreational or open-space value using the VOF Guidelines. The VOF Guidelines recommend an overall density of principal residences of one house per 100 acres or less, and that parcels of fewer than 100 acres permit no subdivision. With easement holdings on more than 20 percent of all protected battlefield land in the Commonwealth, the Virginia Outdoors Foundation is a prominent state steward of battlefield landscapes in Virginia. The VOF holds preservation easements on 37 of Virginia's 122 Civil War battlefields, accounting for 14,647.31 total protected acres.

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### ***Land and Water Conservation Fund***

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 established a federal reimbursement program for the acquisition and/or development of public outdoor recreation areas. The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is administered in Virginia by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) for the National Park Service (NPS). The program represents a federal, state and local partnership. A key feature of the program is that all LWCF-assisted areas must be maintained and opened, in perpetuity, as public outdoor recreation areas. This requirement ensures their use for future generations. Since the LWCF began 45 years ago, Virginia has received

more than \$76 million in assistance. It has made more than 400 projects possible. The LWCF is a 50-50 percent matching reimbursement program. The grant recipient must be able to fund 100 percent of the project while seeking periodic reimbursements. Eligible recipients include:

- Counties, cities and towns
- Park and recreation authorities
- Tribal governments
- State agencies

LWCF is very competitive. Requests typically run more than five times the amount of funding available.

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### ***Virginia Recreational Trails Fund***

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a matching reimbursement grant program that provides for the creation and maintenance of trails and trail facilities. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds the program, which the Department of Conservation and Recreation administers in Virginia. RTP funds come from federal gasoline tax revenues, some of which are used for recreation activities and for non-gasoline-tax-supported roads. The FHWA prescribes many of the regulations governing this program. Grants may go to registered nonprofit organizations, city governments, county governments or other government entities but must be considered in accordance with guidance from the Virginia Recreational Trails Program Advisory Committee. The RTP requires that 30% of trail program funds be used for motorized (ATV, OHV, dirt-bikes, etc.) recreational trail uses, 30 percent for nonmotorized recreational trails uses and 40percent for proposals with the greatest number of compatible recreational purposes and/or those that provide for innovative-recreational trail corridor sharing (multiple-use trails). This is a matching reimbursement program. The sponsoring entity must be able to finance the project while requesting periodic reimbursements. All projects must have at least a 20 percent match. Proposals for planning, gap analysis or feasibility studies are ineligible, as are projects involving condemnation. RTP grants are for recreational trails, not trails with more utilitarian transportation value. Grants usually run from \$25,000 to \$200,000.

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### ***Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program***

The federal Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP) provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farms in agricultural use. Working through existing programs, the United States Department

of Agriculture (USDA) partners with state, tribal or local governments and nongovernmental organizations to acquire conservation easements or other interests in land from willing landowners. The USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair-market value of the conservation easement. To qualify, farmland must; be privately owned; have a pending offer from a state, tribe or local farmland protection program; and contain significant amounts of prime farmland, historic or archaeological resources or land that furthers a systematic state or local farmland protection program consistent with the FRPP.

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#### *Purchase of Development Rights Programs*

The Office of Farmland Preservation at the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) helps localities establish local Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) programs. PDR programs compensate landowners who voluntarily place an agricultural conservation easement on their property. A conservation easement is a deed restriction designed to protect a specific conservation purpose. The Code of Virginia authorizes localities to establish programs that transfer the development rights from a “sending” property (property that the locality is trying to protect) to one or more “receiving” properties (properties where the locality is trying to encourage development). While this allowance was established in 2006, no locality had established a Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) ordinance as of January 2008.

Therefore, the 2008 General Assembly established a joint legislative subcommittee that examined the TDR ordinance and ways to make these programs more appealing to localities. The joint committee recommendations were incorporated into House Bill 2055, which was passed by the General Assembly in the 2009 session. In late 2009, representatives of local governments, developers, realtors, conservation and agricultural organizations met to develop a model ordinance designed to spur localities’ adoption of TDR provisions in Virginia. The Virginia Farmland Preservation Task Force, established by the VDACS Commissioner, developed a model PDR program outline for the Commonwealth. This model program outlines the program elements that each local PDR program should address and has recommendations for maximizing the success of these local programs in Virginia. Twenty-two localities have established a local PDR program.

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#### *Land Preservation Tax Credit*

Virginia allows an income tax credit for 40 percent of the value of donated land or conservation easements. Taxpayers may use up to \$100,000 per year for the year of sale and the 10 subsequent tax years. Unused credits may be sold, allowing individuals with little or no Virginia income tax burden to take advantage of this benefit.

To be eligible for tax credits, the easement must qualify as a charitable deduction under the IRS Code and meet additional requirements under the Virginia Land Conservation Incentives Act. The Department of Conservation and Recreation is responsible for verifying the conservation value of Land Preservation Tax Credits for all donations

of land or conservation easements for which the donor claims a state tax credit of \$1 million or more. These applicants must meet the Conservation Value Review Criteria adopted by the VLCF. Donors claiming less than \$1 million in tax credits should apply directly to the Virginia Department of Taxation, not through the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

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## ***PRIVATE FUNDING PROGRAMS***

### **The Conservation Fund**

As discussed in the introduction and national programs narrative, the Conservation Fund, is a national land conservation nonprofit that has helped to preserve and protect a dozen Civil War battlefields across the state of Virginia. For more information about the Fund working in Virginia, contact the program administrator listed below: The 12 Civil War battlefields helped by the efforts of the Fund include:

- Beaver Dam Creek: 236 acres in the Chickahominy River watershed, including part of the Federal line during the second of the Seven Days Battles in June 1862.
- Cedar Creek: In August 1864, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan to command the U.S. forces in the Shenandoah Valley and to “put himself South of the enemy, and follow him to the death. Wherever the enemy goes, let our troops go also.” On October 19, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early’s Confederates opened the final major battle in the valley with an early morning attack that pushed the Federals north toward Middletown. Sheridan reestablished control and then rode the new lines to the cheers of his troops. His powerful counterattack that afternoon forced Early into a retreat that became a rout. The Fund assisted the Cedar Creek Foundation in its purchase of 12 acres, adjacent to its Visitor Center, that were in the area of the Confederate advance during the battle.
- Chancellorsville: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park - The Fund protected more than 80 acres along the Orange Plank Road, where Gen. Robert E. Lee’s troops engaged U.S. forces and pushed them back across the Rappahannock River. Additionally, two acres on the site of Stonewall Jackson’s flank attack against the Union army were protected. The lands were added to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The Fund also donated an adjacent flank attack site to the park. In addition, the Fund helped the Richard King Mellon Foundation protect battlefields in Chancellorsville. The Foundation protected the Jackson Trail by purchasing 422 acres and donating an easement over the land to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and the fee ownership to Spotsylvania County for watershed protection and as a recreation area. It also protected the Jackson Trail and a heron rookery by purchasing 160 acres and donating an easement over the land to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and the fee ownership to Spotsylvania County.
- City Point: The Fund purchased land at the Union’s logistic and command center for the Siege of Petersburg and Richmond. The land was added to the Petersburg National Battlefield.

- **Cross Keys:** The Fund assisted the Civil War Trust with a bridge loan from its Battlefield Revolving Fund, established by grants from the Gilder Foundation, that resulted in an easement on more than 50 acres on this Shenandoah Valley battlefield.
- **Embrey Farm:** The 30 acre Embrey Farm was the site of the Union artillery emplacements during the 1862 battle of Fredericksburg and is the only remaining undeveloped land adjacent to Ferry Farm, George Washington's boyhood home. The Fund negotiated the purchase of the farm on behalf of the George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation, forever protecting this nationally significant place.
- **Fisher's Hill:** An easement now protects 80 acres on the battlefield where a Union victory marked the beginning of the economic destruction of the Shenandoah Valley.
- **Five Forks:** The Fund facilitated the donation of an easement by a private landowner to protect nearly 420 acres of the battlefield at Five Forks, Virginia. In addition, the Fund assisted the Richard King Mellon Foundation in donating 1,115 acres to the Petersburg National Battlefield at Five Forks, known as the "Waterloo of the Confederacy."
- **Fredericksburg:** During the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11 - 15, 1862, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside ordered brigade after brigade to attack across open ground against Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederates, who were protected behind strong defenses on Marye's Heights. The Federals suffered more than 12,000 casualties in the battle and retreated back across the Rappahannock River. The Fund purchased a key property on Marye's Heights, made possible by the Battlefield Revolving Fund established by grants from the Gilder Foundation, and held it until the NPS had the funding to purchase it and add it to the park. The Fund used the Revolving Fund again to purchase twelve acres nearby on the battlefield, which include Confederate earthworks constructed by General Pickett's soldiers in the 1862 battle, and held them for NPS purchase and addition to the park.
- **New Market:** In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln put Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in command of all Union forces. Grant ordered simultaneous movements against the Confederate armies in northern Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana and the Shenandoah Valley. The Valley Campaign opened with the Battle of New Market on May 14. Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge was so outnumbered that he called cadets from the Virginia Military Institute into battle. He launched his attack down Shirley's Hill and into the fire of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel's cannons. Capt. Henry A. du Pont protected the retreating Federals with fire from well-positioned artillery. Years later, as a U. S. senator, he secured an appropriation that restored the VMI buildings destroyed during the war. The Fund and its partners made possible the addition of nearly 25 acres on Shirley's Hill to the New Market Battlefield State Historical Park. It is now in the VMI New Market Battlefield Park and Hall of Valor.
- **Reams Station:** Union Camp Corporation donated 210 acres to the Fund on the site of the 1864 battle for the vital Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg.
- **Trevilian Station:** Battlefield Revolving Fund enabled the Conservation to make a \$500,000 loan to the Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation, which purchased 950 acres on the Trevilian Station battlefield in Louisa County, Virginia. The Trevilian Station battle was a critical one for the Union army. While Gen. Ulysses S. Grant prepared to cross the James River to attack Petersburg, he sent Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry westward on the north side of the North Anna River to distract Lee. Sheridan succeeded on June 11 - 12, 1864, against the cavalry divisions of generals Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

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### ***Trust for Public Land***

As stated in the National Programs Narrative, the Trust for Public Land (TPL) was established in 1972 to conserve land for people to enjoy as parks, gardens and other natural places, ensuring livable communities for generations to come. For years, James City County wanted to protect 202 acres of highly developable land near the Jamestown settlement, a desire that intensified as the 400th anniversary year approached. With frontage on the James River and Powhatan Creek, the land includes a campground, marina and part of a Revolutionary War battle site. Working in partnership with the county, the TPL acquired the land in December 2006. The resulting county park offers public recreation while buffering the adjoining historic land from development.

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### ***Bull Run Civil War Round Table***

Established in 1991, the Bull Run Civil War Round Table (BRCWRT) was founded by a group of people seeking to expand and share their knowledge of the Civil War, through a number of ways, including lectures, research, field trips and active participation in preservation of Civil War sites. By regularly presenting knowledgeable, respected Civil War historians and scholars, writers and lecturers, it is the intent of the BRCWRT to honor the memory of those who gave the last full measure. The BRCWRT is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. It's an avid supporter of the preservation efforts of many groups throughout Virginia. Civil War battlefields that have benefited from the work of the BRCWRT include Bristoe Station, Chancellorsville and Manassas.

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### ***The Cabell Foundation***

Founded in 1957 by Mr. Robert G. Cabell, III, and Mrs. Maude Morgan Cabell, the Cabell Foundation was established as a private, non-operating foundation to support the permanent needs of charitable organizations throughout Virginia, with particular emphasis on agencies in the metro Richmond region. Since its inception, the Cabell Foundation has provided permanent gifts and challenge grants to a diverse mix of nonprofit institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Cabell believed the Foundation should be responsive to human need in its deliberations and take an

initiative that would inspire the community to action. Early awards supported higher education and the cultural arts, including the Valentine Museum, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Randolph Macon College and Hampden-Sydney College.

Mr. and Mrs. Cabell and the founding Board members recognized the value of focused, strategic support and chose not to blanket the community with token grants. Today, Cabell Foundation support provides important leverage for the charitable sector in challenging the generosity of the donor community. The long-term vision of the Foundation is to continue to meet the philanthropic needs of the community and to exist in perpetuity. Through 2012, more than 400 agencies statewide have benefited from more than \$72,000,000 in philanthropic investments by the Foundation. Funding areas of interest include:

- Cultural Arts: museum exhibitions and expansion, collection processing and storage, performing arts venue renovations, building acquisition and technology infrastructure
- Civic and Community: neighborhood development initiatives, civic engagement projects and recreational projects that promote increased access to public spaces regardless of economic or physical limitations
- Conservation and Environment: watershed protection and preservation, reclamation projects, wildlife protection and environmental outreach and education
- Education: libraries, laboratories and equipment, technology and general physical plant support to private colleges and universities. Limited support for capital needs related to workforce training and development projects at the community college level. The Foundation also supports special projects at Virginia Commonwealth University, the College of William & Mary and Virginia Military Institute
- Historic Preservation: site acquisition, infrastructure repair, exterior and interior renovations, and exhibit installation
- Social Services, Health & Welfare: building acquisition and/or renovation for health clinics, affordable housing, domestic violence shelters, vocational rehabilitation, and mental health services. Technology and equipment support for hunger relief programs, healthcare clinics and job training

Eligible applicants include organizations that are tax-exempt under IRS Section 501(c)(3) and are not private foundations as described under Section 509(a). Qualified nonprofit organizations throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia are eligible for support; however, preference will be given to agencies in the Richmond metropolitan region. Grants will not be made to individuals, scholarship funds or general endowments. Grants for special restricted-purpose endowments or for special equipment needs may be considered if the agency is otherwise eligible for support.

There are two types of grants offered by the Cabell Foundation:

**Semi-Annual Competitive Grants:** Generally, awards are made on a challenge or match basis in order to help stimulate broad community support. The challenge may be in any form. Typically, no more than 50 percent of the matching funds for a challenge grant may come from other private foundations. Depending on the specific circumstances of each project, other conditions may be required prior to payment. Competitive grants are generally paid in one payment, and proposals are reviewed twice a year during the spring and fall grant meetings.

**Foundation-Initiated Grants:** The Foundation may initiate a funding partnership with an agency in order to help impact a system or move the organization closer to its mission. The partnership will reflect the board's particular interest in an area it believes requires additional focus to better

serve the community. Grants may include planning, seed funding or organizational development support and be multiyear. Potential grantees must meet all Foundation guidelines and negotiate benchmarks and reporting requirements with the executive director. When possible, grant decisions will be incorporated into the regular funding-cycle meetings.

There is no given minimum or maximum amount that may be applied for, but the average grant amount awarded in the 2012 grant cycle totaled \$137,712. Spring application deadlines are 5:00 p.m. on March 1 with a response given the last week of May. Fall grant deadlines are 5:00 p.m. on September 1 with a response given the last week of November. The Foundation strongly encourages telephone inquiries and, when possible, meetings or site visits will be scheduled. By policy, individual officers and directors of the Foundation do not discuss potential applications with prospective grantees.

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### ***National Park Trust***

The National Park Trust (NPT) is dedicated to preserving parks today and creating park stewards for tomorrow and is the nation's only private, non-profit organization dedicated to the completion, and the full appreciation, of the American system of local, state and national parks through the identification of key land acquisition and preservation needs, especially as successive generations spend more time indoors and grow up with less of a connection to nature. NPT's vision is based on the belief that there is a necessity to engage young people with treasured natural areas.

Since 1983, the NPT has worked on more than 200 projects and will continue to be at the very heart of the nation's effort to preserve, protect and enhance the nation's system of parks at the local, state and national level. For the past three decades, the NPT has supported and assisted in acquiring inholdings and developing public and private partnerships to promote the acquisition and protection of parks, wildlife refuges, historic landmarks, public lands, and waterways. the NPT is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. All donations are tax deductible.

In 1994, the NPT loaned funds to protect 20 acres of land in the Colonial National Historical Park for the Yorktown Battlefield of the Revolutionary War. These 20 acres were under threat from a residential development subdivision.

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### *Land Trusts*

There are 22 land trusts operating within the state of Virginia. While many land trusts work strictly in nature conservation, some have resources and partner with other nonprofit organizations, municipalities and small groups to conserve land containing historically significant cultural resources. A full list of Virginia land trusts can be found here: [http://findalandtrust.org/states/virginia51/land\\_trusts#statewide](http://findalandtrust.org/states/virginia51/land_trusts#statewide)

### *Capital Region Land Conservancy*

Chartered in 2005, the Capital Region Land Conservancy (CRLC) is a private, nonprofit land trust dedicated to serving the city of Richmond and the counties of Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, Goochland, Powhatan, New Kent and Charles City. The CRLC's mission is to conserve and protect the natural and historic land and water resources of Virginia's Capital region for the benefit of current and future generations. The Conservancy achieves its goals by partnering with individuals, businesses, other nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies that use a cooperative approach that promotes voluntary conservation through the donation of conservation easements. In its first eight years, the CRLC facilitated the conservation of more than 6,000 acres of land, including more than 34 miles of stream and river frontage. The CRLC is one of the holders of the conservation easement on Richmond's James River Park System and played a key role in the creation of this important easement. The vision of the Conservancy include:

- Protecting significant areas of land that preserve healthy watersheds, historic landscapes, forests and farms
- Promoting a healthy community that enjoys connected natural areas, a regional trail network and a vibrant economy
- Nurturing a well-developed land conservation ethic
- Earning recognition as a preeminent and respected authority in land conservation

The CRLC educates landowners and communities about the public benefits of land conservation and conservation easements, facilitates the creation of easements and serves as a holder of conservation easements. Through outreach, education and community partnerships, the CRLC supports options for landowners who wish to voluntarily and permanently limit development on their land with conservation easements in exchange for a legacy of stewardship. Qualifying easements are charitable donations that also provide their donors with state and federal tax benefits.

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### *Land Trust of Virginia*

Now 20 years old, the Land Trust of Virginia (LTV) is a thriving, accredited, nonprofit land trust dedicated to protecting Virginia's open spaces, natural resources and historic sites. The Land Trust of Virginia's sole purpose is to help private landowners in Virginia who want to voluntarily protect their land by accepting donations of conservation easements. Conservation easements protect open space, farms, forests, streams, rivers, battlefields and historic sites, while still keeping the land in private ownership and available for farming, forestry and other compatible uses. The LTV holds 123 conservation easements, guaranteeing preservation of 12,542 acres of open land for the enjoyment of future generations; more than 1,300 of those acres are for Civil War battlefields on 26 properties.

Working together, a private landowner and the LTV identify continued uses of a property, which normally include farming, forestry and other compatible uses, and restrictions that limit future development of the property. A landowner may continue to live on the property and, depending on the size of the property, retain rights for limited expansion and development. The easement also limits or prohibits certain activities, including industrial, commercial and residential development. The easement is signed by the landowner (the easement donor) and the LTV (the party receiving the easement) and recorded with the County Registrar of Deeds. The LTV's conservation easements are flexible and specifically tailored to meet a landowner's needs. For example, an easement may cover portions of a property or an entire parcel, or allow an additional residence or agricultural building.

To receive the financial benefits of donating a conservation easement, the landowner must have the property evaluated to determine whether it falls within IRS regulations which require that easement property have "significant" conservation values. This includes forests, wetlands, endangered species habitat, beaches, scenic areas and more. At the invitation of the landowner, the LTV will evaluate the property to determine whether it meets LTV criteria.

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### ***Piedmont Environmental Council***

The Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) was founded in 1972 with the purpose of preserving important attributes of the Northern Piedmont region of Virginia. Those key attributes are the open spaces, natural viewsheds, historic features, agricultural activity and clean air and water that make living, working and visiting the region so special. Protecting these attributes, while recognizing the importance of economic vitality, has always been and remains the Council's core organizational goal.

Over the last 38 years, the organization's efforts have included protecting more than 336,000 acres of land through conservation easements, creation of the 71 Historic Districts, keeping one million acres of land in agricultural use, influencing the development of farmers markets, wineries and historic destinations, creating service districts in each county, and keeping the night skies dark. Throughout this same time the region also saw higher population and economic growth than that of the Commonwealth overall.

In 2012, landowners in PEC's nine-county region voluntarily conserved over 9,500 acres of land by donating conservation easements. This brings the region's total to more than 357,000 acres of privately protected land, or 16.8 percent of the land in the region. That's without accounting for the parks and other public lands, which add another 185,000 acres to the region's tally of conserved land. At its core, land conservation is about preserving scenic landscapes, economically productive working lands and the crucial natural and cultural resources that make this region a wonderful, healthy place to live. Landowners who conserve their land are protecting numerous streams, rivers, wetlands, forests, prime agricultural lands, historic districts and battlefields.

These resources not only make the Piedmont a great place to call home, they are fundamental to the local and state economies. Three of Virginia's largest industries are based upon its land resources: agriculture, forestry and tourism. A 2011 study by the PEC found that a number of environmental benefits—such as recreation, farm products and water quality—contribute about \$21.8 billion to Virginia's economy every year.



*Ball's Bluff*

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### *Northern Neck Land Conservancy*

The Northern Neck Land Conservancy (NNLC) is a member-supported nonprofit land trust, incorporated in 2004 under Section 501(c)(3) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code. As a private, nongovernmental organization, the Conservancy assists landowners who voluntarily wish to protect their land by placing a permanent restriction on development through a conservation easement. The conservation easement, which is a legal document, allows the landowner to decide how he or she wishes the land to be used, now and in the future. The NNLC provides interested landowners with information and guidance as they work with various personnel through the easement donation process. Since 2004, the NNLC has assisted in preserving 14,545 acres of the Northern Neck into conservation easements including more than 12 miles of waterfront. The NNLC has four working goals:

- Conserving open space on the Northern Neck, thereby protecting the Chesapeake Bay and its watersheds
- Preserving the Northern Neck's unique historical sites and its rural heritage
- Encouraging responsible stewardship of the Northern Neck's rich biological bounty and natural beauty by residents and visitors
- Maintaining an effective organization to ensure mission success

The mission of the NNLC is to preserve the rural heritage of the Northern Neck by conserving its lands, water, economies and culture of future generations. This mission and the four goals recognize that the preservation of local heritage and quality of life is fundamentally dependent on the health and vitality of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, forests, wetlands and open ground. Critical to accomplishing this mission is the need to ensure that landowners have the tools and resources to assist in sound land-use planning and management of properties.

Landowners can work to conserve their land and Virginia's landscape by donating conservation easements to the Northern Neck Land Conservancy, but any individual may purchase a Northern Neck license plate to help support these efforts. The NNLC receives \$15 for every plate sold and for each year the plate is renewed.

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### *Valley Conservation Council*

Founded in 1990, the Valley Conservation Council (VCC) is a land trust supported by hundreds of member households throughout the region and beyond. The VCC is one of several dozen private organizations and state and federal agencies working together to conserve rural heritage, protect waters and save resources for the future in Virginia. The Council is dedicated to protecting the agricultural, natural and cultural resources of the greater Shenandoah Valley region in Virginia through private action and public planning. It believes that to protect the Valley's natural resources solutions must be provided that foster the continued health of the region's economy and quality of life, while solving problems presented by the area's rapid population growth and sprawling suburban development patterns.

The Valley Conservation Council is a private, tax-exempt, nonprofit organization. A board of directors governs the VCC, representing a broad range of technical expertise, local knowledge and nonprofit experience. The staff is currently made up of three full-time member and a number of part-timers working in various counties on various projects. These paid positions are supplemented by a growing volunteer network of landowners, legal and real estate professionals, business people and concerned citizens who help to promote land protection where they live and work. About half of the financial support for the VCC comes from individual members.

The Valley Conservation Council promotes land use that sustains the farms, forests, open spaces and cultural heritage of the greater Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia. Its goals include:

- To assist landowners in understanding and implementing voluntary options for

protecting farmland, open space, natural areas and historic sites on their property (e.g. conservation easements, agricultural/forest districts)

- To improve public and local government awareness of the need for land-use policies that are sensible in terms of economics, the environment and quality of life
- To work cooperatively with the public, governmental bodies, industry and public interest groups to achieve the mission of the VCC
- To support and conduct studies addressing land use projects and issues
- Preservation of historic resources is vital to maintaining the extensive cultural heritage of the Shenandoah Valley Region. The most obvious historic structures and sites are in the many towns and cities. However, many of the cultural resources of the region are in rural settings, such as the farms that define the Valley landscape, the archaeological sites that hide beneath fields and forests and the battlefields that have meaning for the nation as a whole

The Valley has 296 historic sites on the National Register of Historic Places and 11 National Historic Landmarks. The region's 45 National Register Historic Districts focus on concentrations of historic buildings or themes. Twenty-four properties are protected by historic easements. A number of localities, particularly in the northern part of the region, have excellent architectural surveys.

The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District recognizes the importance of the Valley's Civil War heritage and is working cooperatively with private landowners and local governments to find compatible ways to protect these resources. Valley communities have recognized the unique opportunities and community benefits cultural heritage offers. Yet, while many are trading on heritage tourism, few localities have strong protection for most of their cultural resources.

There are many variations on these tools, but in general there are two types used in most of Virginia:

- Agricultural/Forest Districts provide temporary but renewable protection in the form of an agreement for four to ten years between landowners and the county. This tool is widely used in eight of the eleven counties the VCC serves and many others around Virginia. Districts may contain properties also protected by conservation easements.
- Conservation easements are a form of permanent protection for land, that allow the owner to still own, farm, hunt, cut timber and pass land on to the heirs or sell it to new owners; however, the owner and all future owners give up some rights to develop the land in order to protect significant conservation values.

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## ***VIRGINIA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS***

### ***Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District***

The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District tells the military and civilian stories of the Civil War. From 1861 to 1864, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was caught in the crossfire between the North and South because of its strategic location as the backdoor to the two capitals and the use of the valley as a natural transportation corridor. In 1996, Congress designated eight counties in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia as a National Heritage Area. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District preserves and interprets the region's significant Civil War battlefields and related historic sites, led by the efforts of the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, which works with partners to preserve the Valley's Civil War battlefields and to share the Civil War story of the region.

Today, 15 battlefields and more than 320 sites, towns, villages and farms in the National Historic District attest to the struggle, courage and perseverance of the soldiers and civilians alike. Using military significance criteria, the National Park Service included 20 Shenandoah Valley battlefield sites in its 1993 report on the nation's Civil War battlefields and its 2009 update to the report. These sites were among the 384 conflicts identified nationwide that were "of special strategic, tactical, or thematic importance to local operations, campaigns, theaters or the war as a whole."

Purchasing land from preservation-minded landowners may be the most visible tactic for protecting battlefields, but it is just one of many in a wide array of preservation techniques available to landowners and organization working to conserve the Valley's historic landscape. The primary tool for the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation is direct land conservation: purchasing land or easements from willing sellers, or receiving donations of land or easements. The Foundation works directly with property owners interested in protecting their battlefield land. The Battlefields Foundation also works with local communities interested in developing land-use plans to preserve their battlefield landscapes. Finally, the Foundation works to ensure that land-use decision-making by federal, state and local agencies considers impacts to the Valley's battlefields. Transportation planning in particular has a direct impact on battlefield areas, whether it involves a road that traverses a battlefield landscape or one that will contribute to incompatible development pressure on the battlefields. The Foundation has saved more than 6,000 acres of battlefield lands.

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### ***Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area***

The Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area stretches 175 miles along the Route 15 Corridor. Covering four states, the Journey includes Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Frederick County, Maryland; Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. Its path is a treasure trove of history, Native and African American sites, restored architectural gems, presidential homes and the greatest concentration of Civil War battlefields in the country. The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership manages the National Heritage Area and is a nonprofit partnership dedicated to raising awareness of the unparalleled American heritage in the region. With more history than any other region in the nation, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground was recognized by Congress as a National Heritage Area and offers authentic heritage tourism programs and award-winning educational programs for students of all ages. Civil War battlefields located in the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area include:

- Aldie (va036)
- Ball's Bluff (va006)
- Brandy Station (va035)
- Cedar Mountain (va022)
- Chancellorsville (va032)
- Manassas I (va005)
- Manassas II (va026)
- Manassas Gap (va108)
- Manassas Station Ops. (va024)
- Thoroughfare Gap (va025)
- Upperville (va038)
- Wilderness (va046)

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As Director of Policy and Communications at the Civil War Trust, Jim Campi is responsible for the organization's government and media relations. He serves as the Civil War Trust's spokesperson with the press as well as its point man with Congress, state legislators, and local elected officials. Jim joined the Trust in September 2000 after 14 years in political communications and administration. He is the author and contributing writer for several books and publications, including *Civil War Battlefields Then and Now*, *The Political Lincoln*, and *The Civil War 150*. Jim is also a member of the board of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground and Franklin's Charge.

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As State and Local Relations Manager at the Civil War Trust, Mark Coombs serves as the organization's advocate in historic communities across the United States, cultivating public and political enthusiasm for battlefield preservation and organizing grassroots activists in support of the Trust's mission. A veteran of political and public affairs campaigns at all levels, Mark is a 2008 graduate of Cornell University, where he was Co-President of the Alpha Beta Eta Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society.

PHIL THOMASON, Principal  
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Phil Thomason is Principal of the historic preservation planning firm of Thomason and Associates. Founded in 1982, this company provides services such as historic preservation plans, cultural resource surveys, Section 106 review and design guidelines for historic districts. During the past decade the company has completed eight battlefield preservation plans and numerous other studies for the American Battlefield Protection Program in Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri and Georgia.

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David Currey is principal at Encore, a company that specializes in interpretive planning, exhibit design, and media development for historic sites, museums, government agencies and preservation organizations. Encore also produces independent documentaries, including works on Civil War Nashville, the Battle of Parker's Crossroads, the Civil War in Tennessee and, more recently, an hour-long biography on Ed Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus for the National Park Service.



*This project was funded in part through a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the National Park Service.*

*Front cover: Cold Harbor*