



CIVIL WAR TRUST

Saving America's Civil War Battlefields

West Virginia

Battlefield Preservation
2015 Potential Funding Sources

Table of Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Saving West Virginia's Battlefields | 5 |
| State Government Funding Programs | 7 |
| Private Funding Programs | 12 |
| West Virginia National Heritage Areas | 15 |
| Civil War Trust Contacts | 16 |

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 – 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 West Virginia's Battlefields

The American Revolution and the War of 1812

In West Virginia, there are two Revolutionary War battlefield sites. The first Revolutionary War battlefield site is Fort Randolph, located one mile from Krodel Park in Point Pleasant, West Virginia, where a replica of the fort was rebuilt in the 1970s. Fort Randolph is considered a Priority III battlefield and is classified as a Class C site according to the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). The second Revolutionary War battlefield site is Fort Henry, located in present-day Virginia; however, the original fort site is located in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was originally named Fort Fincastle. Fort Henry is considered to have been significantly fragmented or destroyed to the point that no land should be acquired for a battlefield but it is considered a commemorative opportunity and classified as a Class C site according to the ABPP. Also, in West Virginia there is one additional historic site, Fort Henry and Wheeling Settlement, associated with the American Revolution. There are no War of 1812 battlefield sites in West Virginia. There is one additional historic property, however, the Harpers Ferry Arsenal and Armory, associated with that war.

The Civil War

The 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) report identified 15 principal battlefield sites in the state of West Virginia. The historic tracts of these battlefields total 101,800 acres. Today, nearly 48 percent or 49,000 acres retain sufficient integrity to warrant protection. Using the priority ranking system of the CWSAC report, these 15 battlefields are:

Camp Allegheny (WV008) Class C
Carnifex Ferry (WV006) Class B
Cheat Mountain (WV005) Class B
Droop Mountain (WV012) Class C
Greenbrier River (WV007) Class D
Harper's Ferry (WV010) Class B
Hoke's Run (WV002) Class D
Kessler's Cross Lanes (WV004) Class D
Moorefield (WV013) Class C
Phillipi (WV001) Class D
Princeton Courthouse (WV009) Class C
Rich Mountain (WV003) Class B
Summit Point (WV014) Class D
Smithfield Crossing (WV015) Class D
Shepherdstown (WV016) Class C

The 2010 CWSAC update for West Virginia's Civil War sites found that only 14,400 acres or 29 percent are permanently protected by government or private nonprofits. The CWSAC believes the other 34,600 acres at risk are highly intact, creating a high level of preservation possibilities in the near future. According to the CWSAC 2010 Priority tier system update, there are two Priority I battlefields; Harpers Ferry and Carnifex Ferry. Most of Harpers Ferry acreage is protected by the National Park Service (NPS), but most of the lands within Maryland and Virginia are not protected and face development threats. Carnifex Ferry has a high percentage of integrity due to its rural location, but it faces threats from the area's lack of zoning regulation. There are nine Priority II battlefields in West Virginia. Immediate protection is needed for Smithfield Crossing and Summit Point due the residential development threat of Charles Town. Droop Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier River and Kessler's Cross

Lanes have more-subdued threats from residential development due to their rural locations but are threatened as Priority II sites, as the rural areas have very little zoning regulations. It is also a concern that out of all the Priority II battlefield sites, Shepherdstown is the only site benefitting from the dedicated work of local nonprofits and friends groups. Moorefield is also considered a Priority II battlefield, as is Rich Mountain, which has very little protection and is in danger of future residential and county road development. Phillippi and Camp Allegheny are classified as Priority III battlefield sites and have limited preservation opportunities. The last two Civil War sites, Hoke's Run and Princeton Courthouse, are classified as having been significantly fragmented or destroyed to the point that no land should be acquired for a battlefield but are considered commemorative opportunities and classified as Priority IV sites.

Seven of the 15 Civil War battlefields in West Virginia have acreage listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All other battlefields listed in the 2010 updated report by the CWSAC do not have any acreage listed on the NRHP. The assessments completed by the ABPP in 2010 indicate the potential National Register boundaries for each battlefield and what is currently protected; of the 49,000 potential preservation acres in West Virginia only 3,300 acres are listed on the NRHP or 7 percent and another 45,700 acres are eligible for listing or 93 percent of the battlefields total lands. The Camp Allegheny Battlefield has 2,946 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 105 acres are currently listed and 1,578 acres permanently protected, leaving 1,368 acres unprotected. Carnifex Ferry Battlefield has 1,958 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 156 acres are currently listed and 1,786 acres permanently protected, leaving 199 acres unprotected. Cheat Mountain Battlefield has 9,164 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 34 acres are currently listed on the register and 5,156 acres are permanently protected, leaving 4,008 acres unprotected. Droop Mountain Battlefield has 5,967 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 288 acres are currently listed on the register and 318 acres are permanently protected, leaving 5,649 acres unprotected. Greenbrier River Battlefield has 700 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 182 acres are and 583 acres permanently protected, leaving 116 acres unprotected. Harper's Ferry Battlefield has 4,562 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 2,385 acres are currently listed on the register and 3,381 acres permanently protected, leaving 1,180 acres unprotected. Lastly, Rich Mountain Battlefield has 1,824 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 215 acres are currently listed on the register and 425 acres are permanently protected, leaving 1,446 acres unprotected.

Hoke's Run Battlefield has 953 acres eligible for NRHP listing, none which is protected. Kessler's Cross Lanes Battlefield has 2,103 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 353 acres are permanently protected, leaving 1,749 acres unprotected. Moorefield Battlefield has 1,824 acres eligible for NRHP listing, none of which is protected. Phillippi Battlefield has 4,546 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 278 acres are permanently protected, leaving 4,268 acres unprotected. Princeton Courthouse does not have any acres eligible for NHRP listing, but currently has 127 acres permanently protected. Shepherdstown Battlefield has 2,502 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 265 acres are presently protected, leaving 2,236 acres unprotected. Smithfield Crossing Battlefield has 3,647 acres eligible for NRHP listing, none of which is permanently protected. Lastly, Summit Point has 6,966 acres eligible for NRHP listing; 189 acres are presently protected, leaving 6,777 acres unprotected.

Since the Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program was first funded by Congress in FY 1999, it has been used to preserve more than 23,000 acres of battlefield land in 17 states. Among the eligible battlefields in West Virginia, Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown and Summit Point have been preserved with CWBLAG.

STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING PROGRAMS

Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund

In April 2008, the Voluntary Rural and Outdoor Heritage Conservation Act was signed into law, which establishes the West Virginia Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund (OHCV). A dedicated \$9 fee paid on deed recordings is to be divided between the OHCV and the (existing) County Farmland Preservation Fund. The OHCV will spend half its revenue on priority land acquisitions and the other half toward a competitive grant program. The West Virginia Legislature created the OHCV to invest in the conservation of unique and important wildlife habitat, natural areas, forestlands, farmland and lands for hunting, fishing and recreation. The Fund is used to acquire interest in real property for conservation in keeping with the Wildlife Conservation Action Plan or other conservation plans and to award competitive grants for conservation purposes to eligible recipients.

The OHCF protects lands that host West Virginia's wild and wonderful natural resources. The OHCF's work is guided by an 11-member Board of Trustees, drawn from land trusts; the Division of Forestry; the Division of Natural Resources; outdoor recreation and sportsmen's groups; and the professions of biology, ecology, forestry and public health. This mix of interests represents the state's diverse citizens and regions. The OHCF's land-protection projects can include important wildlife habitats, working forests and farmlands, as well as hunting, fishing and outdoor recreational areas. The OHCF is working to protect the best of natural resources for all West Virginians. The OHCF offers large and small grant amounts. Small grant amounts range from \$5,000 to \$25,000 and large grant amounts include any amount of more than \$25,000 with 25 percent matching for large grants. Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations with the primary goal to acquire interest in real property for conservation purposes, the West Virginia Division of Forestry and the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources. All applications are due April 1.

Walter Brown
West Virginia Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund
West Virginia Division of Forestry
7 Players Club Drive, Suite 1
Charleston, WV 25311
email: Walter.S.Brown@wv.gov

<http://www.wvcommerce.org/resources/conservation/ohcf/default.aspx>

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Grants

The mission of the Division of Culture and History's State Historic Preservation Office is to encourage, inform, support and participate in the efforts of the people of West Virginia to identify, recognize, preserve and protect the state's prehistoric and historic structures, objects and sites. The office administers both the state and federal historic preservation programs. It also aids federal and state agencies, local governments and the general public in identifying and preserving the physical historic and prehistoric resources of West Virginia. There are two grant programs administered by the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office that allow of land acquisition of historic sites.

State Development Grant Program: Through an application process that utilizes criteria and priorities established in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Annual Work Program by the Archives and History Commission, local governments may use Survey and Planning Grant funding for a variety of preservation activities, including architectural and archaeological surveys, National Register nominations, educational brochures, walking tours, guidelines for design review, feasibility studies of historic structures and other projects approved by the SHPO. Since funding for Survey and Planning Grants derives from federal sources, Certified Local Governments (CLG) and other applicants must adhere to federal matching and spending guidelines. The grant will not accept applications

seeking funding for any amount less than \$1,000. This grant is a 50 percent matching grant, for which the sponsor must provide at least 25 percent in cash matching and the remaining 25 percent can be in-kind contributions. All development grant applications are due March 31 of each year and are reviewed by the office staff.

Pam Brooks
Grants Coordinator
West Virginia Division of Culture and History
Historic Preservation Office
The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.
Charleston, WV 25305-0300
Phone: (304) 558-0240 ext. 720
email: Pam.a.brooks@wv.gov
www.wvculture.org/shpo/shpoindex.aspx

Cultural Facilities and Capital Resources Grant: The Cultural Facilities Capital Resources Grant program offers grant funding opportunities for West Virginia arts organizations and history organizations to expand and improve services by expanding the range of arts and history programming activities available. The program offers funding to make capital purchases to assist in providing better programming and to make physical facility improvements to provide more accessible services. This program supports both physical and programmatic accessibility. Specific guidelines have been set by the West Virginia Commission on the Arts and the Division of Culture and History to ensure that each project, if funded, will result in more and better arts experiences for citizens. Funding for this project comes from the Legislature and the West Virginia Lottery. This is a competitive grant program, and the grant funds available will fluctuate from year to year. A panel of experts in architecture, construction, contracting, planning and programming fields, as well as various arts disciplines, will review the applications. Eligible projects include:

- Acquisition of real property, renovation or construction
- Equipment or systems installation that will expand accessibility and availability of programming
- Projects that increase or assure public access to the arts, involve collaborations and partnerships that leverage additional public and private investment
- Those that contribute to economic development
- Projects that include requests from organizations that further cultural development in rural, under-served or minority communities
- Those that address known health and safety issues and improve
- Projects that expand or rehabilitate existing buildings to provide for physical accessibility

Applicants may apply for funding at five levels:

\$2,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$299,999
\$300,000 to \$500,000

Organizations may apply for funding for multiphase projects using funding over three consecutive years, not to exceed \$750,000; however, organizations receiving funding for \$300,000 or higher on the funding scale are not eligible to apply for this three-year grant. This grant is a matching grant and applicants must demonstrate the ability to match the grant \$1 for \$1 or 50 percent and all matching must be in cash. In-kind donations will not be counted.

Eligible applicants include any agency of municipal or county government; including school boards; not-for-profit, tax exempt West Virginia corporation as defined in 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; and previous grantees from the West Virginia Commission on the Arts that for three years prior to application have met the administrative requirements of previous grants received from the WV Commission on the Arts. A Letter of Intent for each application is due April 1, and all complete applications are due July 1.

Tabitha Walter
Cultural Facilities Grant Coordinator
WV Division of Culture and History
The Culture Center
Capitol Complex
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston WV 25305-0300
Phone: (304) 558-0240
email: Tabitha.D.Walter@wv.gov

Governor's Community Participation Grant Program

The Governors Community Partnership program encourages and supports meaningful public improvements in communities throughout West Virginia. Funds are provided to units of local government, generally counties and municipalities, for projects approved by the governor. From city parks to industrial parks, from tennis courts to county courthouses, the program provides resources for a variety of projects that improve communities throughout the state. Eligible activities include:

- City hall and courthouse facilities
- Community centers
- Construction and renovation of public facilities
- Demolition
- Economic development
- Emergency services and law enforcement
- Flood and storm drainage
- Business and industrial parks
- Land and property acquisition
- Libraries
- Parks and recreation
- Parking facilities
- Preservation and beautification
- Street and sidewalk repair
- Technology
- Water and wastewater facilities and services

All county, municipal, incorporated towns, public service districts and independent boards and authorities within counties are eligible to apply. Awards range from \$1,000 to \$50,000. Contact the program administrator for application deadline and details.

Kelly Workman
Manager of Project Development
West Virginia Department of Commerce
Capitol Complex, Building 6, Room 525
Charleston, WV 25305-0311
Phone: (304) 558-2234
email: Kelly.a.workman@wv.gov

West Virginia Transportation Alternatives Program

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) has been a popular funding source for local community development since its establishment in 1991. This is an 80 percent federal, 20 percent local reimbursement grant program for nontraditional transportation related projects. Examples include railway depot restoration, pedestrian and bicycle facilities and rail trails. This and other grant programs have also become part of West Virginia's federal aid transportation program since passage of the original Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) in 1991. This program is administered in West Virginia by the West Virginia Department of Transportation. A project must have a relationship to surface transportation and/or must be one of the qualifying activities set by law through the Federal Highway Administration. Those eligible to apply for a TAP grant include:

- Local governments
- Regional Transportation Authorities
- Transit agencies
- Natural resource or public land agencies
- School districts, local education agencies or schools
- Tribal governments
- Any other local or regional governmental entity with responsibility for or oversight of transportation or recreational trails

In 2002, TAP awarded a \$300,000 grant that provided the final funding needed to save a significant parcel of land of the Harpers Ferry Battlefield.

Rebecca Davison
Program Coordinator
Transportation Alternatives Program
West Virginia Department of Transportation
Building 5
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: (304) 558-9600; Fax: (304) 558-3783
email: rebecca.a.davison@wv.gov

West Virginia Farmland Protection

On March 10, 2000, the West Virginia Legislature unanimously passed into law the Voluntary Farmland Protection Act. The Act went into effect on June 8, 2000 and amended a 1982 statute of similar code location that once allowed the creation of Farmland Preservation Committees. Through this new Act, the legislature declared that agriculture is a unique "life support" industry and that a need exists to assist those agricultural areas of the state that are experiencing the irreversible loss of agricultural land. The Act further authorized the creation of county Farmland Protection Board(s) and Farmland Protection Program(s) and creation of the West Virginia Agricultural Land Protection Authority; detailed the contents and requirements of the Farmland Protection Program(s); outlined the powers and duties of the Farmland Protection Boards and the Authority; detailed the methods of farmland protection; detailed the value of a conservation easements; outlined the criteria for acquisition of easements; outlined the use of land after a conservation easement is acquired; outlined potential funding for the Farmland Protection Program(s); and authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate rules. An Amendment passed in 2002 allowed each county with a Farmland Protection Program to provide funding for each program through a real estate transfer tax. A landowner may donate or offer for sale a conservation easement on all or a portion of property to the Farmland Protection Program. Landowners may offer by written application to the state Authority or a county Board to sell or donate a conservation easement on all or a portion of their property. This application must include an asking

price, if any, and a complete description of the land, including any secured debt or liens on the property. The land must meet the criteria established under the Act in order to be accepted into the program. In addition, any offer to sell rather than donate must compete with other land offers made to the state or county program and is subject to the availability of funds. All easements are held or co-held with a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation. Easements are ranked on the following criteria:

- The imminence of residential, commercial or industrial development
- The total acreage offered for conservation easement
- The presence of prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance and other locally significant farmlands and the productive capacity of acreage
- Whether the property offered is adjoining or related to working farms
- The ratio of the asking price, if any, of the easement to the fair market value of the easement
- The historical, architectural, archeological, cultural, recreational, natural, scenic, source-water protection or unique value of the easement
- The existence and amount of secured debt upon the property and whether the total exceeds the agricultural value of the land as determined by the appraisal



Carnifex Ferry

Property subject to a conservation easement under the program may continue to be used for any farm use; businesses directly related to the retail sale of farm products; any activity performed for religious, charitable or educational purposes or to foster tourism; and any home-based business that does not require a Division of Environmental Protection permit to operate. The Act also provides a more general understanding that any use of land under a conservation easement must be consistent with the purpose of the Farmland Protection Program. The landowner may exclude two acres for each residential dwelling that exists at the time of the easement. The landowner must agree not to subdivide these two acres in the future. If the landowner wishes to retain the right to construct additional residences in the future on a portion of the property, that portion of the property will need to be excluded from the easement offer. The landowner may not develop the land for any commercial, industrial, residential or other non-farm purpose. Nonresidential, noncommercial, nonindustrial farm-support buildings or structures are permitted.

Kevin Wickey
State Conservationist
West Virginia Natural Resources Conservation Service Office
1500 Earl Core Road, Suite 200
Morgantown, WV 26505
Phone: (304) 284-7540
email: kevin.wickey@wv.usda.gov

PRIVATE FUNDING PROGRAMS

Civil War Commemorative Coins

In 1992, Congress authorized the U.S. Treasury Department to mint and sell Civil War Commemorative Coins. Sales of these coins generated \$5.9 million for land acquisition. Coin funds were used to purchase more than 5,200 acres of endangered land at significant Civil War battlefields. In 2002, it was noted that a leftover donation of funds from the Civil War Commemorative Coin program helped secure final funding for protection of significant parcels of land for the Harpers Ferry Battlefield at the historic Schoolhouse Ridge.

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, nonprofit 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. NPT's vision is based on the belief that there is a necessity to engage young people with our treasured natural areas, especially as successive generations spend more time indoors and grow up with less of a connection to nature.

Since 1983, 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, 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. NPT is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. All donations are tax deductible.

In 1992, the NPT helped preserve 56 acres of the School House Ridge Battlefield site at Harpers Ferry Battlefield. In 2004, the NPT assisted local organizations in protecting a major Calvary battle site in Harpers Ferry from potential housing developments. The site was also associated with a Civil Rights march in 1906.

Dick Ring
Park Projects Director
National Park Trust
401 E. Jefferson Street, Suite 203
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (240) 476.0640
email: www.parktrust.org

Land Trusts

There are eight land trusts operating within the state of West 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 West Virginia land trusts can be found here: http://findalandtrust.org/states/westvirginia54/land_trusts#statewide

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. The area around Harpers Ferry, West Virginia is rich in American history and scenic beauty. In recent years, conservation and historic preservation groups have worked to protect Civil War battlefields around Harpers Ferry by adding them to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. One of the most historic of these is School House Ridge, where, on September 15, 1862, Confederate general Stonewall Jackson accepted the surrender of 12,500 Union troops, the largest capture of Federal forces during the entire war. In 2002, TPL added the 99-acre Murphy Farm, located on the banks of the Shenandoah River, to the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, preventing a 188-home subdivision to be developed in its place. Since 2003, the TPL has helped add nearly 170 acres of the School House Ridge Battlefield to the national park. In 2005, the TPL and the NPS acquired 70 acres of property located on School House Ridge, which is now protected as part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

Washington Office
660 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 401
Washington, DC 20003
Phone: (202) 543-7552
email: washdc@tpl.org

West Virginia Land Trust

Founded in 1995, the West Virginia Land Trust (Land Trust) is the only statewide nonprofit 501 (c)(3) land trust dedicated to protecting West Virginia's natural lands and scenic areas forever. Through voluntary conservation easements, the Land Trust has protected thousands of acres throughout West Virginia. Conservation easements preserve rapidly vanishing countryside, wetlands, farms and forests. Unlike some organizations that specialize in specific conservation values, the Land Trust's mission is to conserve special places that give the state its distinctive character, including scenic, wildlife, botanical, recreational or historic conservation values. The Land Trust works with property owners to determine the best conservation approach for each. While the preferred approach is through the donation of conservation easements, there are other options, including the purchase of easements or the outright purchase of property.

Dr. Brent Bailey
Executive Director
West Virginia Land Trust
P.O. Box 11823
Charleston WV 25339-1823
Phone: (304) 346-7788
email: info@wvlandtrust.org

Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle

The Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle (LTEP) was formed in 1994 to provide landowners and concerned citizens with a powerful tool to safeguard farmland, open space, scenic views, parkland and historic landscapes for future generations. A private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization, the Land Trust was founded and is governed by a volunteer board of local residents from Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties. It uses a formula that has been successful throughout the country, providing landowners flexible and creative legal methods to protect land. The primary method, a perpetual conservation easement, has potential income and estate tax benefits. The Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle's mission is to encourage people to preserve open space and rural landscapes in West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle, using private voluntary initiatives through education to:

- Preserve the scenic beauty and historic character that have long made this region attractive to people
- Promote a healthy, balanced local economy by preserving productive farmland and encouraging appropriate development
- Encourage wise stewardship of the region's natural resources

The Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle completed, either by itself or with one of the Farmland Protection Boards, 45 easements in 2012, protecting a total of 4,627 acres. Of these easements, many have been completed or benefited through funding for battlefield preservation by the ABPP and the NPS.

As of the end of 2012, the Land Trust held 33 easements in Jefferson County, totaling 3,448 acres, most jointly held with the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board (FPB). Eight of these benefited from funding from the ABPP and the NPS, arranged by the Land Trust. Five of them protect 301 acres of farmland along the route used by Confederate forces on their way to the 1862 Battle of Antietam in nearby Maryland. Two of those are also in the core area of the Battle of Shepherdstown. The sixth ABPP-funded easement protects 219 acres surrounding Harewood Mansion, originally owned by George Washington's younger brother Samuel, and the site of some key fighting in 1864 Battle of Summit Point in the southern part of the county. The seventh ABPP-funded easement preserves 73 acres of farmland featured in the 1864 Battle of Smithfield Crossing. The eighth ABPP-funded easement preserves 264 acres surrounding Claymont Mansion, built by George Washington's grand-nephew Bushrod Corbin Washington and also the site of fighting at the beginning of General Sherman's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Of the 25 other Jefferson County easements, which total 2,591 acres of farmland, 24 benefited from funding from the FPB; the 25th was a straight donation.

In 2003, the Civil War Trust arranged for \$1,040,000 in funding for acquisition of Civil War related conservation easements in Jefferson County, with the Land Trust to act as implementer. The money, which comes from the NPS under the ABPP, must be matched by FPB funds or by the donation of the landowner. By the end of 2007, the Land Trust and the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board had concluded six easements under this program, protecting 520 acres. The LTEP obtained commitments from the ABPP for just over another \$1 million in 2011 to protect an additional 593 acres. In 2012, 256 acres of the 593 acres were protected.

Grant Smith
Board Member
Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle
P.O. Box 2240
Martinsburg, WV 25401
Phone: (304) 876-2583
email: info@landtrustepwv.org

WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Wheeling National Heritage Area

The Wheeling National Heritage Area was authorized in 2000. Throughout the 19th century, Wheeling served as the “Crossroads of America,” playing an important role in the settlement and expansion of the nation. It continued to be the site of many industries. The 1849 suspension bridge of Wheeling extended the National Road west, bringing people and goods to the city. At the northernmost navigable port on the Ohio River, overland routes, river traffic and railroads converged, attracting entrepreneurs who manufactured iron, steel, nails, textiles, glass, tobacco and other goods. The Wheeling National Heritage Area preserves and celebrates the city’s dramatic setting, resources and history, including its role as the birthplace of the state of West Virginia during the Civil War.

The Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation established a grant program to support local partnerships for interpretive projects, activities and opportunities in the city. Funded projects include those that advance the mission of the Wheeling National Heritage Area. The Partnership Grant Program utilizes funds made available to the Wheeling National Heritage Area through the NPS. This grant program does include mini-grants, or those less than \$1,000, which will be considered each month. All other applications have a rolling deadline. The Partnership Grant Program will fund 75 percent of direct project costs. The 25 percent matching can be either in-cash or in-kind donations. All neighborhood groups, community organizations, local institutions, public entities and private enterprises are encourage to apply. Eligible activities include interpretation, conservation, education and economic development of activities related to subcategories of the Wheeling National Heritage Area: the River and the Land, Transportation, the Union, Commerce and Industry, the Landscape of Culture and Cultural Resources.

Chris Villamanga
Grants Coordinator
Partnership Grant Program
Wheeling National Heritage Area
1400 Main St.
Wheeling, WV 26003
Phone: (304) 232-3087
email: cvillamagna@wheelingheritage.org

CONTACT

JIM CAMPI, Director of Policy and Communications
Civil War Trust
jcampi@civilwar.org

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*.

MARK COOMBS, State and Local Relations Manager
Civil War Trust
mcoombs@civilwar.org

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
Thomason and Associates
Thomason@bellsouth.net

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.

DAVID CURREY, Principal
Encore Interpretive Design
david@encoreinterpretive.net

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: Rich Mountain