

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



American Battlefield Protection Program: Programmatic Agreement Development for Grant Programs



WELCOME!
We will begin shortly.

Webinar
August 2015

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

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

Welcome

- Introduction
- ABPP Program Introduction
- Battlefield Definition & Preservation Methodology
- Battlefield Planning Grants Orientation
- Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants Orientation
- Next Steps



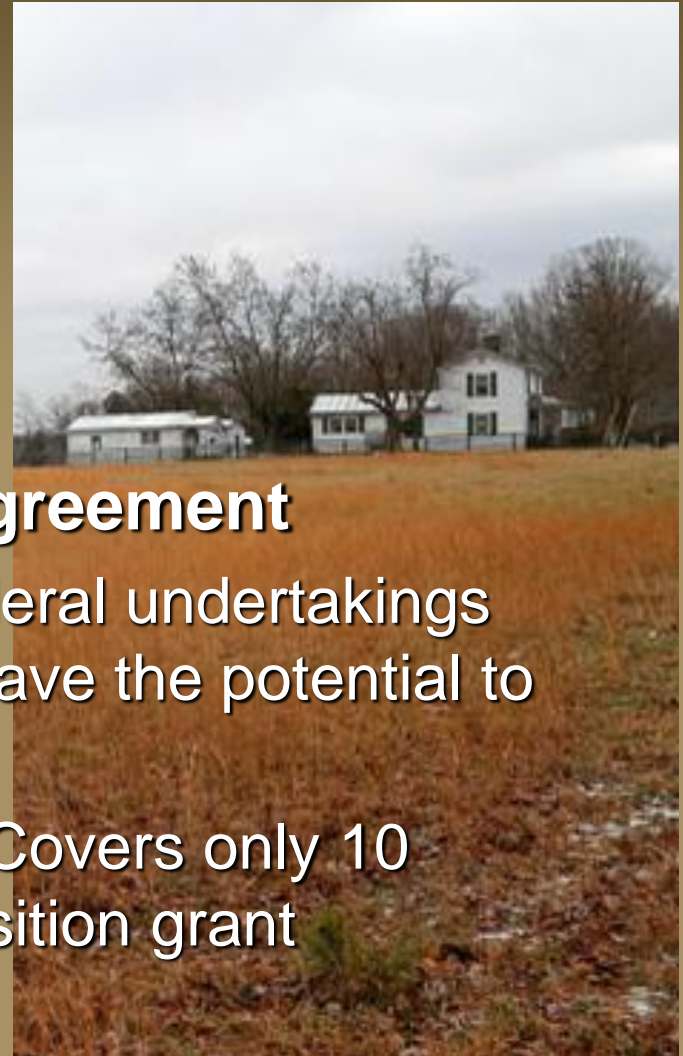
Battle of Buckland Mills, Fauquier County,
Virginia

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

Introduction

Need for the Programmatic Agreement

- Grants meet the definition of federal undertakings that may involve activities that have the potential to affect historic properties,
- Interim PA signed May 2015 – Covers only 10 states and only battlefield acquisition grant activities.
- Interim PA requires completion of a comprehensive Nationwide PA by the end of 2015.



Battle of Trevilian Station, Louisa County, Virginia

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

American Battlefield Protection Program

Introduction

- Consult with SHPOs, Tribes, and other consulting parties, ABPP aims to develop a successful Programmatic Agreement
- Orient everyone to the program goals, structure, and grants processes



American Battlefield Protection Program

Cultural Resources
National Park Service

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The American Battlefield Protection Program

“...to assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments...in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil during the armed conflicts ...,in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from the ground where Americans made their ultimate sacrifice..”

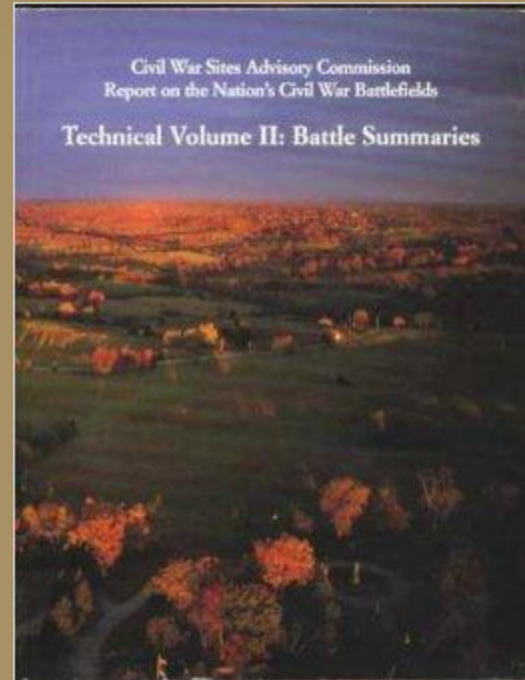
— 54 U.S.C. 308101



Goose Creek Bridge
Upperville Battlefield
Upperville, VA

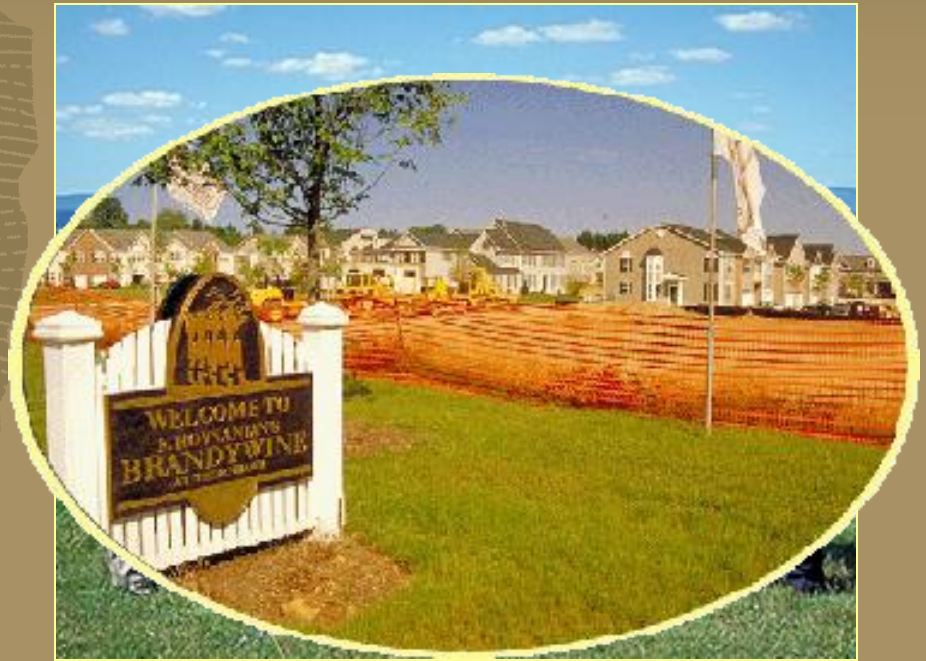
Program History

- 1990: ABPP established after Manassas controversy – 25 years old
- 1993: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission *Report* released and grant program began
- 1996: Congressional authorization for all wars



Recent Projects

- 1998: Grants to buy Civil War battlefield lands -- \$86M appropriated to date
- 2003: Section 106 Compliance Assistance
- 2007: Revolutionary War & War of 1812 Study
- 2010: CWSAC Update - State Reports
- 2014: Grants to buy Rev War and War of 1812 battlefield lands



ABPP Philosophy

- Battlefields are cultural landscapes
- Each has unique history, unique resources, and unique community
- Local advocacy and stewardship are essential for preservation
- Define battlefields
How many are there?



Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, PA

Battlefields are Multi-layered Historic Landscapes

Appearance of the Landscape Today

Cumulative vs. Destructive Change

Battle Layer~Traces of a Passing Event

Memory and its Reconstruction

Earthworks

Artifacts

Cultural Features for Period of Significance

Settlement Pattern

Transportation Network

Underlying Terrain Features

Relief and Drainage Pattern

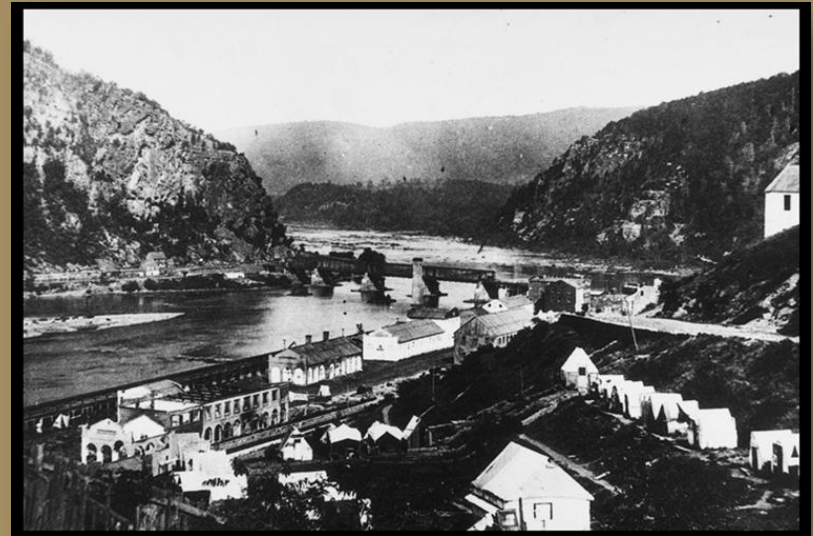
Vegetation



The Path to Preservation

Basic steps needed to preserve most battlefields:

- Historical research
- Survey and inventory
- Site registration
- Resource planning
- Interpretation
- Community outreach

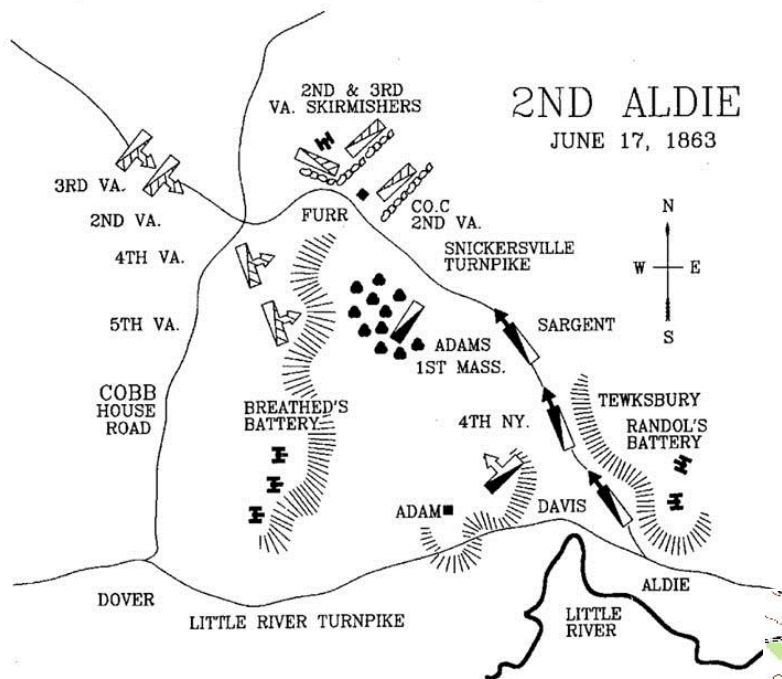


Harper's Ferry, WV

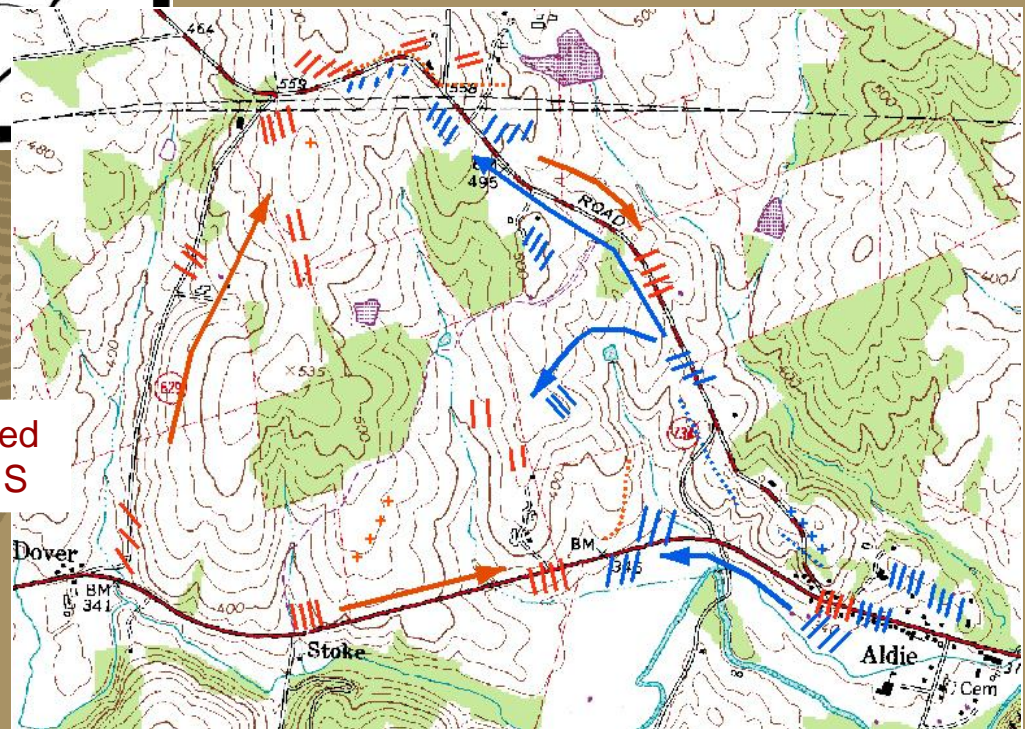
ABPP Grant Products Available

- Historic Overview
- Landscape/KOCSOA Analysis
- Research Design
- Completed Archeological Projects
- Submerged Battlefields
- Preservation Plans





Historic "box, line, and squiggle" sketch



Historic sketch superimposed on to modern map using GIS

Research at the Beginning: Battle, Landscape, Cultural Features

Where is the battle(field)?

What were the objectives of the combatants?

What were the key terrain features?

What were the key cultural features?

What were the avenues of approach/retreat?

Where did the fighting begin?

Where were the areas of heaviest combat?

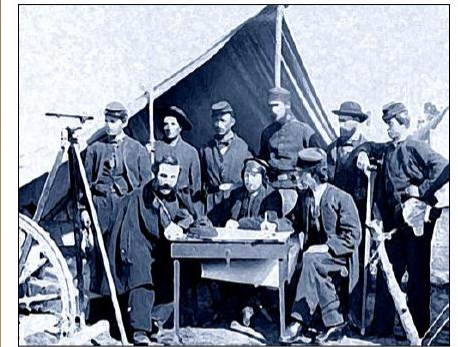
Where did the fighting end?

What remains to preserve?

What features remain?

What portion of the battle(field) retains integrity?

Is the surviving battle(field) threatened by destructive change?



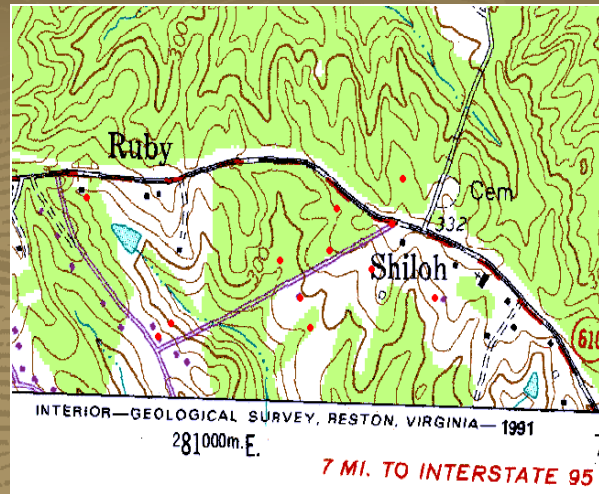
BATTLEFIELD SURVEY
American Battlefield Protection Program

January 2000
Compiled by David W. Lowe

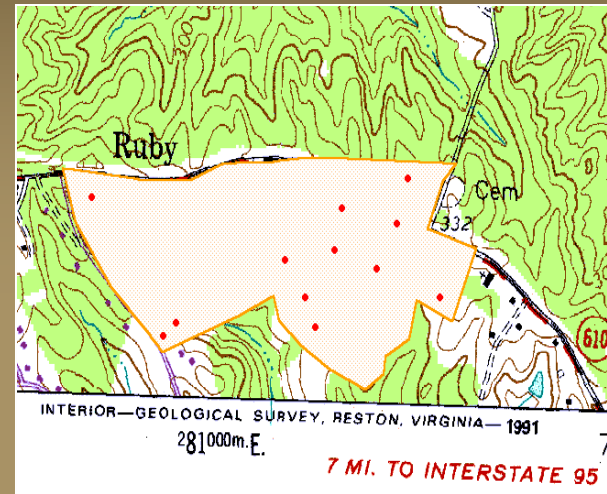


Battle, Landscape, Cultural Features

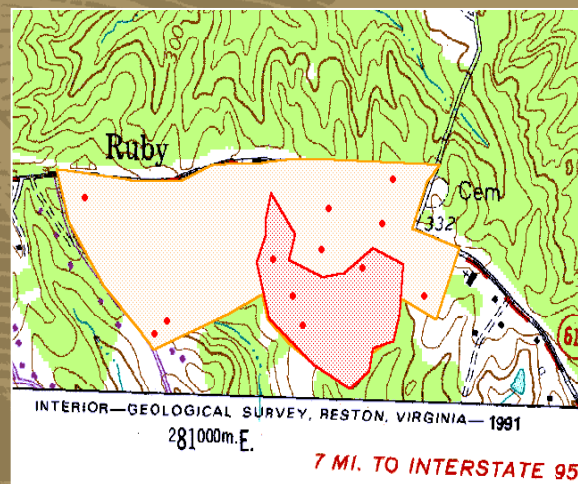
Defining Features



Study Area



Core Area



Defining Features – Research

Where is the Battle(field)?

- Modern Maps
- Aerial Photographs (pre-WWII)
- Early USGS Series c. 1890
- Early County Maps
- Battle Maps in Secondary Works
- Contemporary Battle Maps and Sketches
- Contemporary Correspondence and Reports

Colonel Gregg's brigade, with the 4th Pennsylvania and the 10th New York in the advance, moved out at 6 o'clock. As the brigade approached the town the 4th Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel William Doster, was ordered to **clear the town at a charge**. Having shared the advance yesterday, Doster found the resistance much stiffer today. Stuart's pickets met the Yankee advance on the pike and drove it back. The regiment reformed and, supported by the 16th Pennsylvania, charged back through the town "at a frightful speed." The charge was supported, on both side of the pike, by the 10th New York, which deployed its first battalion on the right and the second battalion on the **left of the road**. This caught Stuart's pickets on three sides and forced them to withdraw **to Mount Defiance**.

"Beyond the town the country is open for a distance, then there is a **wood**, and beyond it again rises **a hill of considerable elevation**, the white turnpike winding up its slope." This was the view of Stuart's line the Union troopers saw as the reformed outside the town. The area is a patchwork of wood lots, cleared fields and pasture land, all separated by the ever-present **stone walls**. As the turnpike climbs the ridge it runs through **two cuts about fifteen to twenty feet deep**. The position received its strength from a stone wall that ran in the **shape of an L along the north side of the turnpike**. About three hundred yards east of the crest the wall runs perpendicular to the pike, affording an excellent field of fire toward anyone advancing on it. The wall then turns and the leg of the L parallels the road along the edge of the cut, thus protecting Stuart's men as they unleashed a plunging fire down into the road.⁸

At the crest of the ridge, on the south side of the pike, was a **blacksmith's shop**. A small lane ran south just in front of the shop, skirting the woodland for about a mile before meeting the **Lower Goose Creek Church road**, which runs generally east and west. Stuart posted the batteries of Captain William McGregor and Captain Marcellus Moorman on the crest near the blacksmith's shop, a position that commanded the entire field. At least one of these pieces **was placed in the roadway** itself. The guns were supported by Robertson's Tarheels to the south along **the lane**, and in the fields to the front, and by Chambliss's Virginians behind the wall commanding the turnpike. Many of the dismounted cavalrymen were on the **lower or secondary crest**, with the guns firing over their heads.⁹

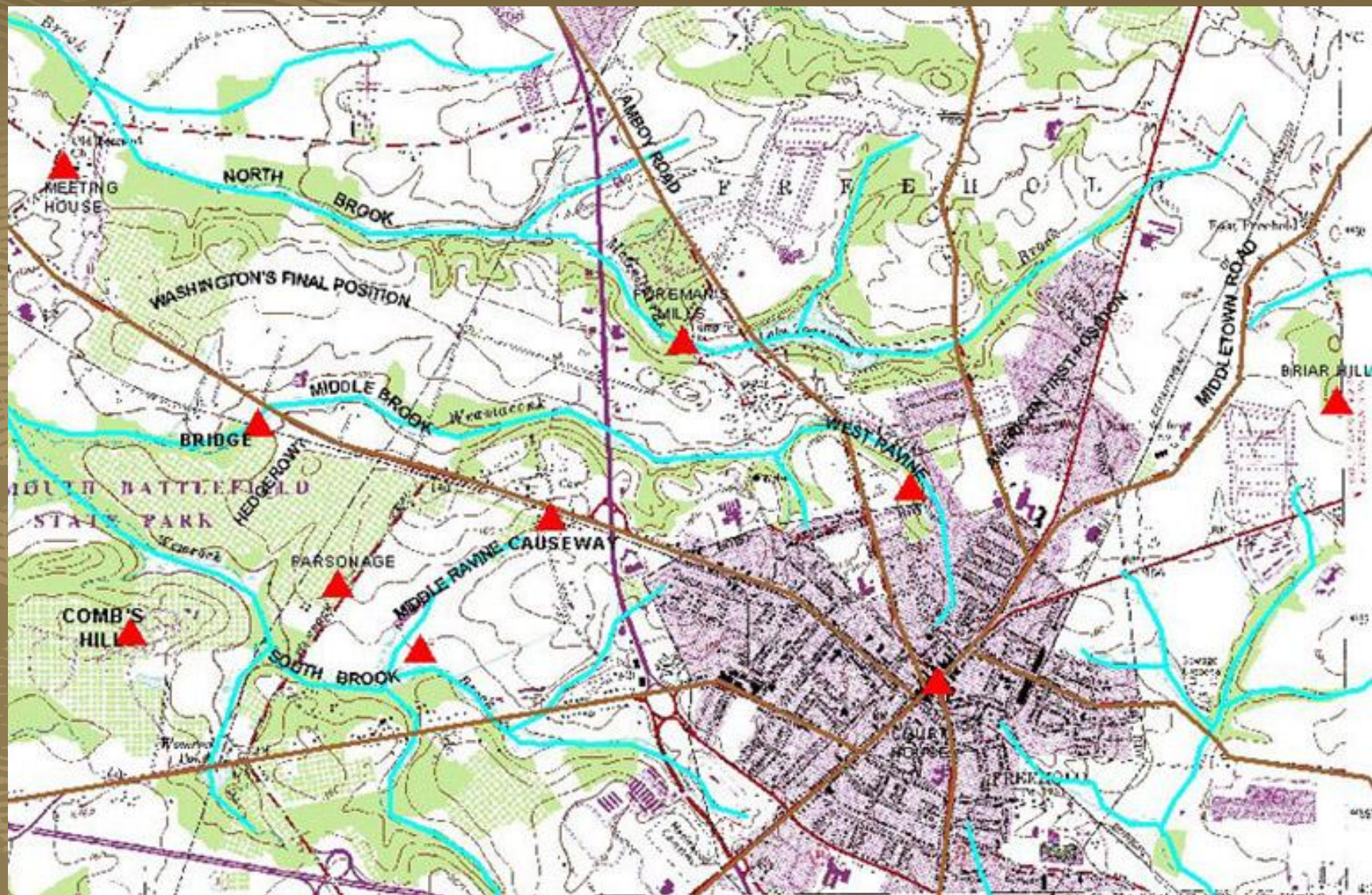
Stuart's gunners brought Colonel Gregg's men under fire as soon as they **cleared the town**, one of their rounds blowing up a caisson in Lieutenant William Fuller's Battery C, Third U.S. Artillery near the town. By 8 o'clock Colonel Gregg had been forced to deploy half of his brigade on a skirmish line that covered a front **almost a mile wide**. Much of the 4th and 16th Pennsylvania and

Defining
features
highlighted

To an understanding of the extraordinarily confused and confusing battle now imminent, a clear comprehension of its terrain is essential. The road from Englishtown to Monmouth Court House came first to Freehold Meeting House. Thence it continued in a southeasterly direction to the Court House, where it stopped at a right angle against a road which ran northeast to Middletown and Sandy Hook and was the route of the British retreat. Another road from the Court House ran north to Amboy. The principal points otherwise to be noted are three "ravines." The first of these, the west "ravine," a morass through which ran a branch of Wemrock Brook, was crossed by a bridge on the Freehold-Monmouth road about two and a half miles from the Meeting House. A mile to the southeast on that road was the middle ravine, another morass through which ran the main stream of Wemrock Brook. A causeway crossed it. These morasses, it must be noted, were on the road by which the American troops advanced to Monmouth. The third morass, the east "ravine," was parallel to the road from Monmouth to Middletown and Sandy Hook and some distance west of that road. No road crossed it, but it played a part early in the battle.

The camp of the British army stretched in a line along the road from Allentown, which continued past Monmouth through Middletown to Sandy

Beginning to Define Battlefield Features



KOCSA – Military Terrain Analysis

The battlefield surveyor must also learn to view the terrain through the soldiers' eyes. The military has developed a process for evaluating the military significance of the terrain denoted by the acronym KOCSA—Key Terrain, Obstacles, Cover and Concealment, Observation and Fields of Fire, Avenues of Approach and Retreat.

Key Terrain

Observation and Fields of Fire

Concealment and Cover

Obstacles

Avenues of Approach

KOCSA

Key Terrain

Key Terrain ~ any local feature that dominates the immediate surroundings by relief or by some other quality that enhances attack or defense.

- High ground with good observation and clear fields of fire
- Transportation choke-point such as a water crossing, defile, road junction

Key terrain typically offers control of a local objective or an important transportation route.

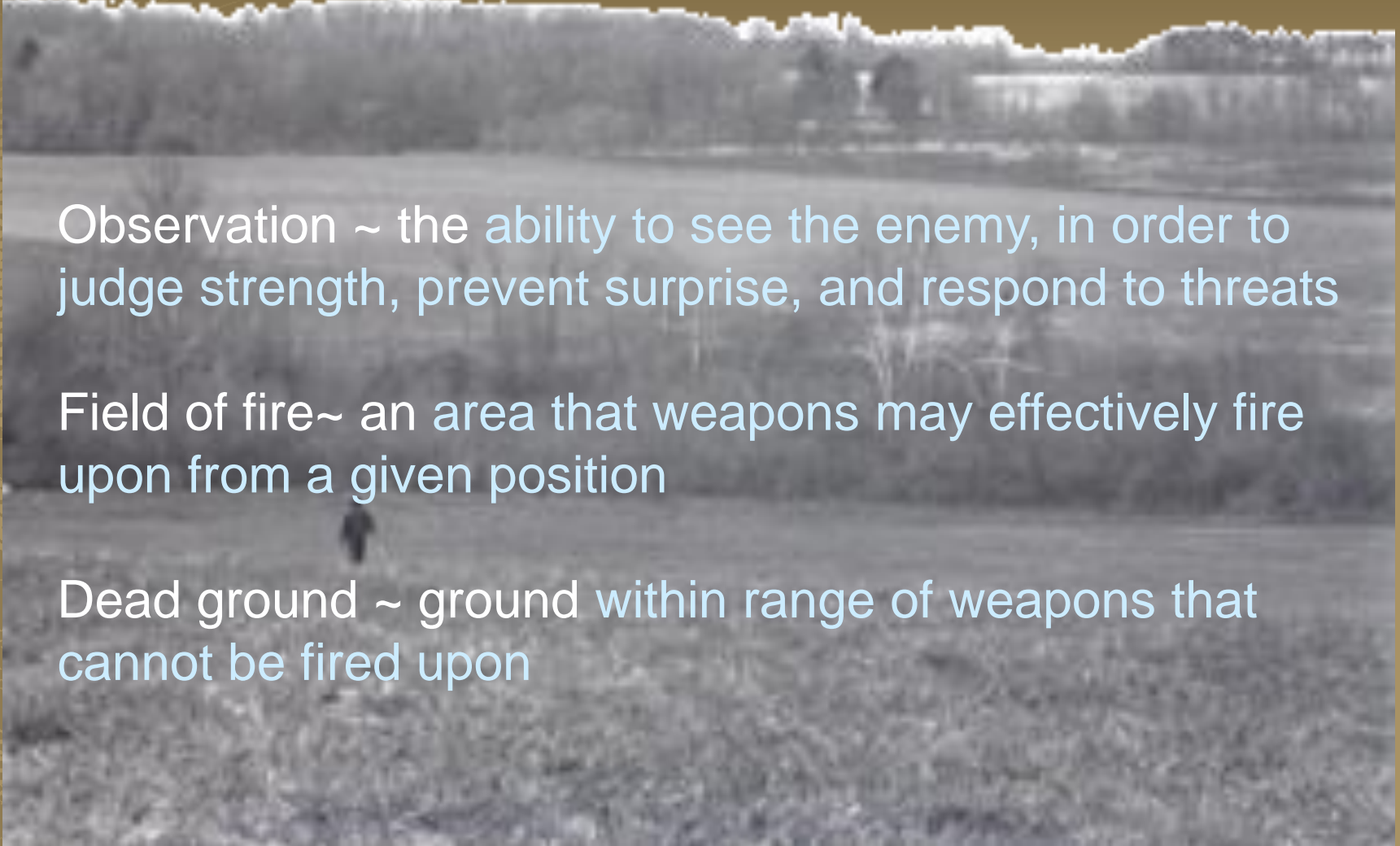
KOCSA

Observation and Fields of Fire

Observation ~ the ability to see the enemy, in order to judge strength, prevent surprise, and respond to threats

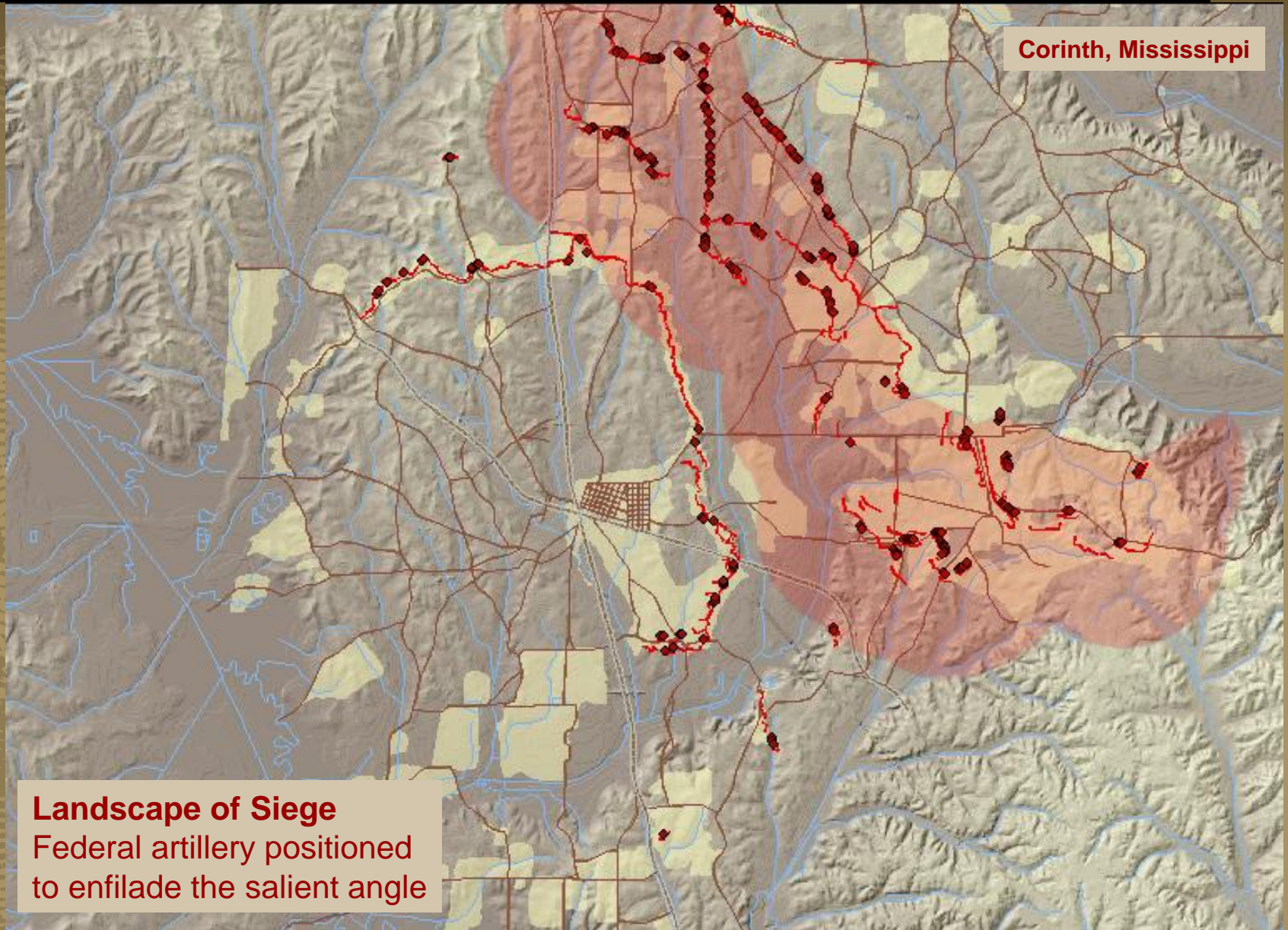
Field of fire~ an area that weapons may effectively fire upon from a given position

Dead ground ~ ground within range of weapons that cannot be fired upon



Corinth, Mississippi

Landscape of Siege
Federal artillery positioned
to enfilade the salient angle



KOCSA

Concealment and Cover

Concealment ~ protection from enemy observation

Forests, ravines, dense vegetation, reverse slopes

Cover ~ protection from enemy fire

Ditches, river banks, buildings, walls, entrenchments.

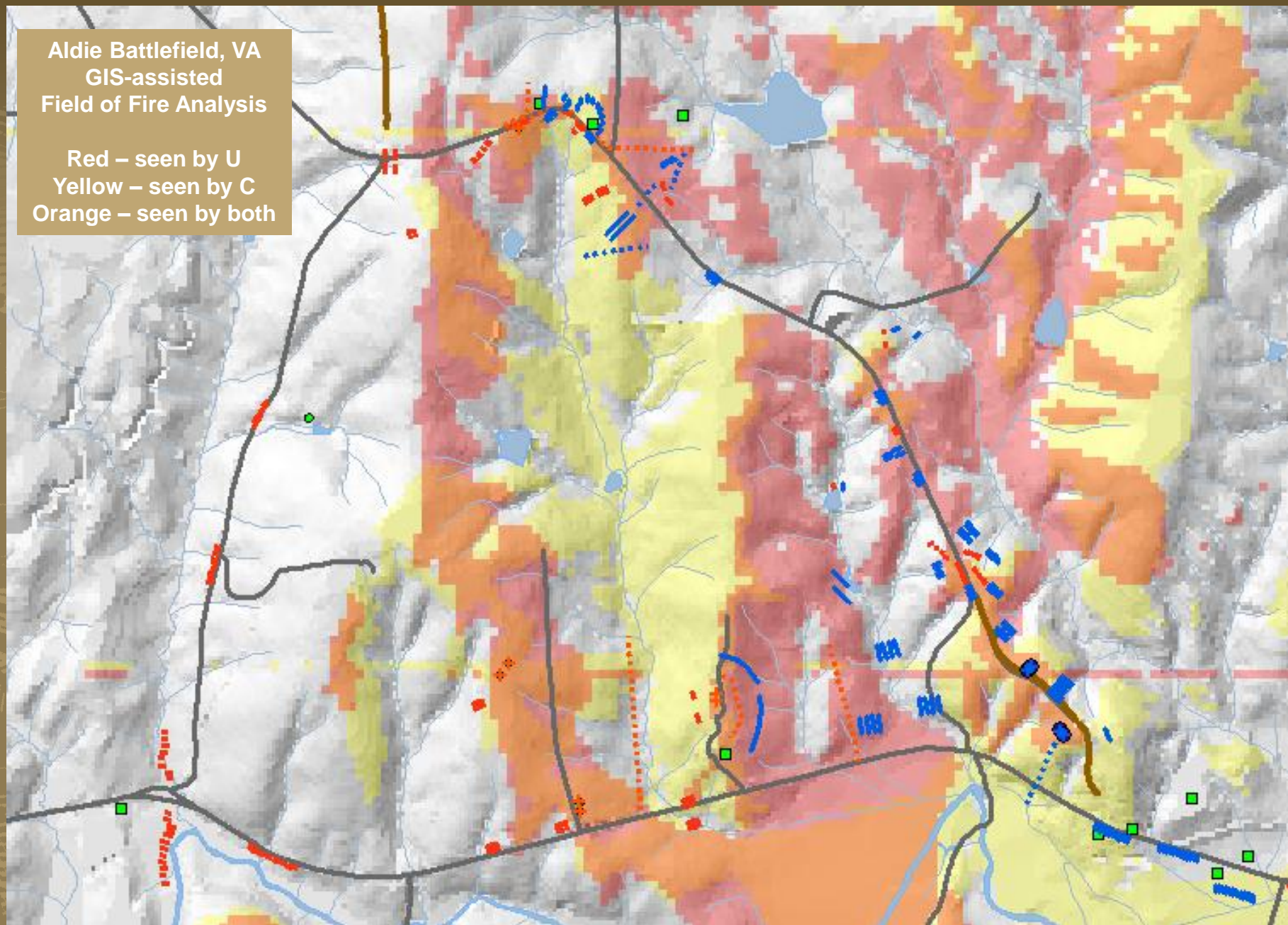
Concealment and cover restrict observation.

Cover limits a field of fire.



Aldie Battlefield, VA
GIS-assisted
Field of Fire Analysis

Red – seen by U
Yellow – seen by C
Orange – seen by both



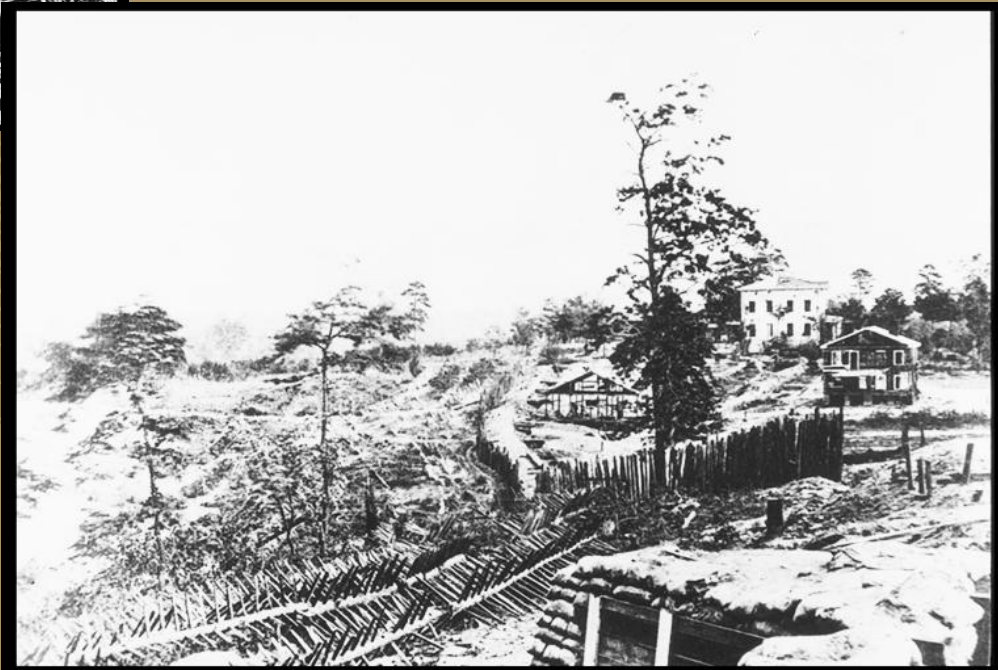
KOCSA

Obstacles

Obstacles ~ natural or manmade terrain features that prevent, impede, or divert military movement

Towns, steep slopes, rivers, lakes, forests, deserts, swamps

The presence and difficulty of obstacles determine whether terrain is *Unrestricted*, *Restricted*, or *Severely Restricted*.



KOCSA

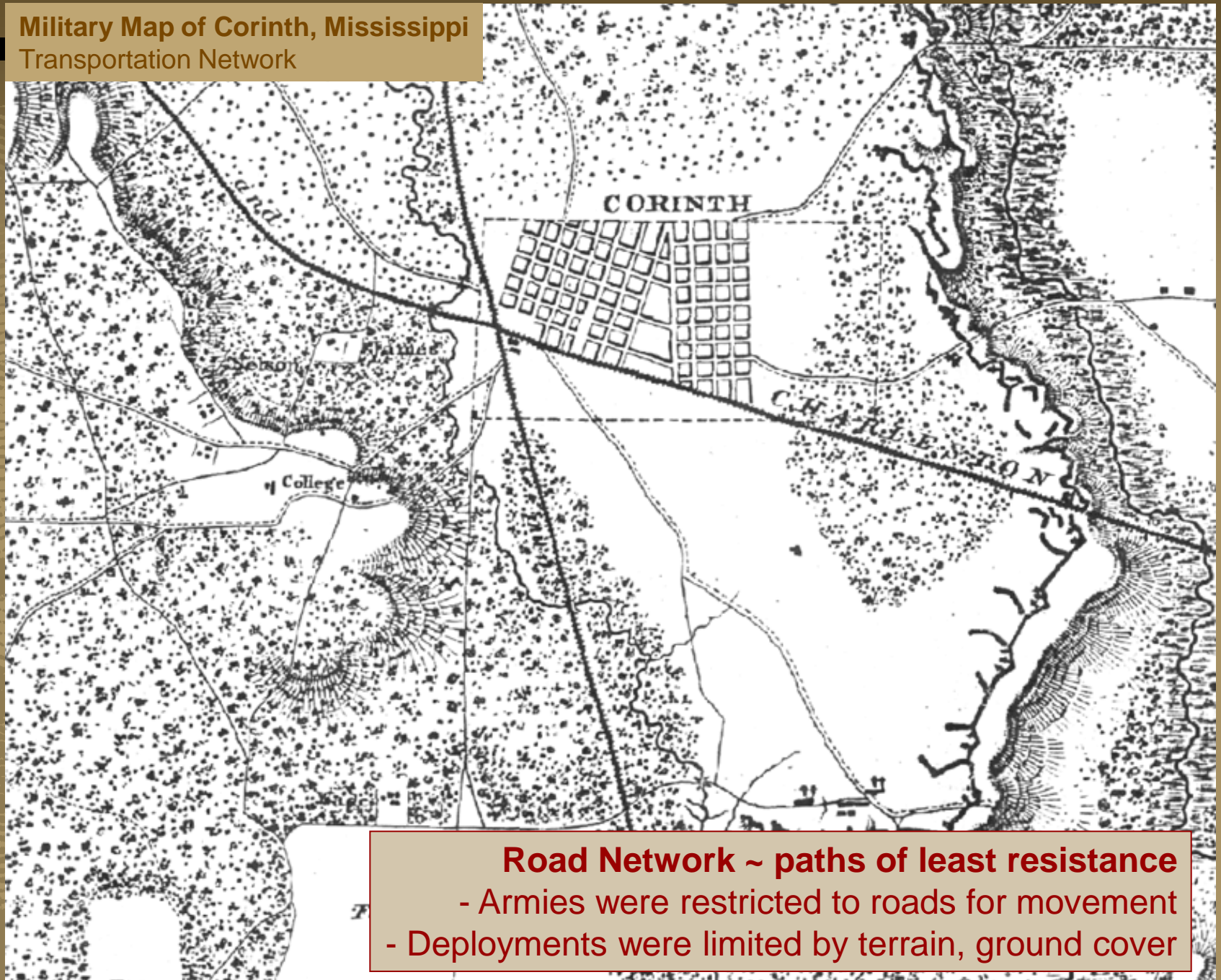
Avenues of Approach

Avenue of Approach~ relatively unobstructed ground route that leads to an objective or to key terrain

Mobility Corridor~ area where movement is channeled due to terrain constrictions, e.g., road over a causeway

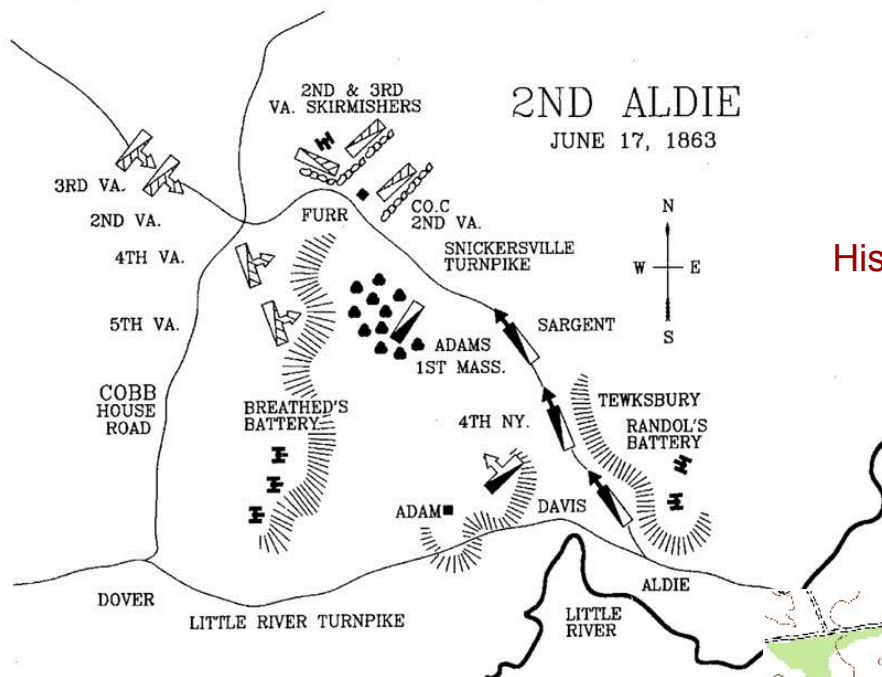
The size of an attacking unit is limited by the breadth and difficulty of its Avenue of Approach.

Military Map of Corinth, Mississippi Transportation Network

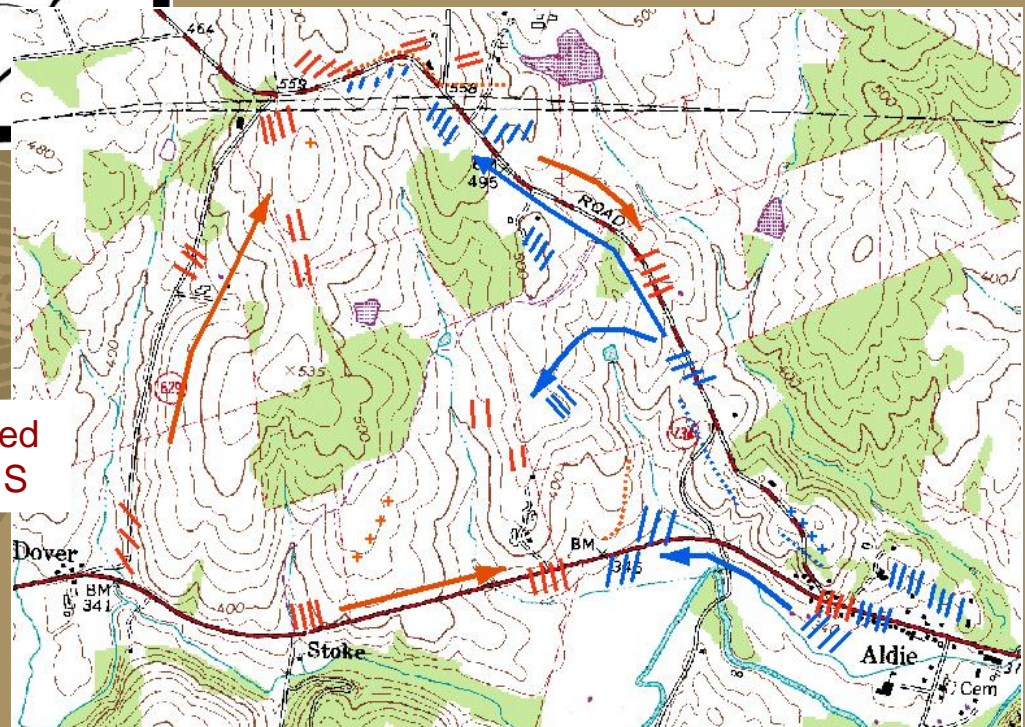


Road Network ~ paths of least resistance

- Armies were restricted to roads for movement
- Deployments were limited by terrain, ground cover



Historic "box, line, and squiggle" sketch

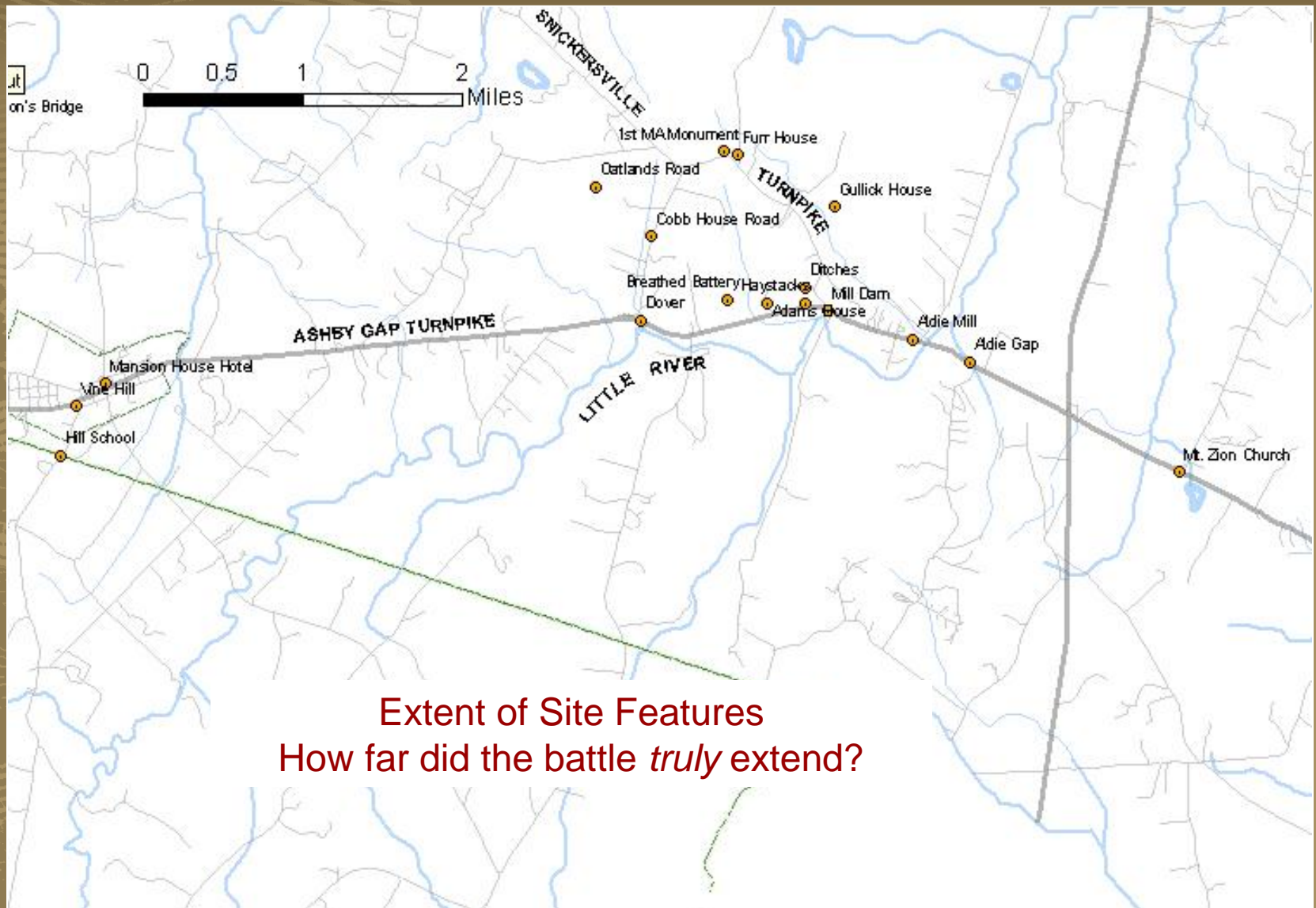


Historic sketch superimposed on to modern map using GIS

Now apply KOCO A

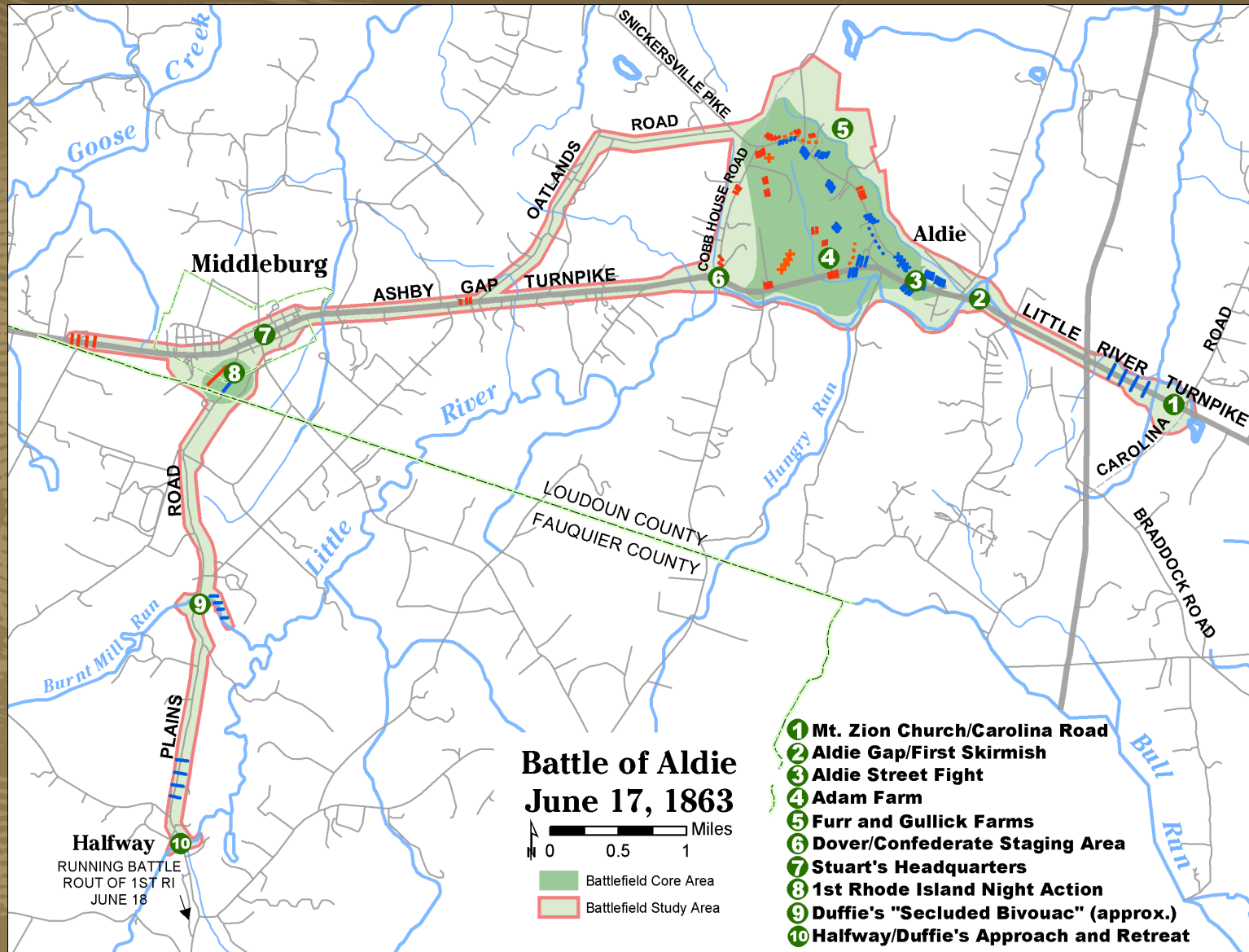
Defining Features - GPS Mapping

Where is the Battle(field)?

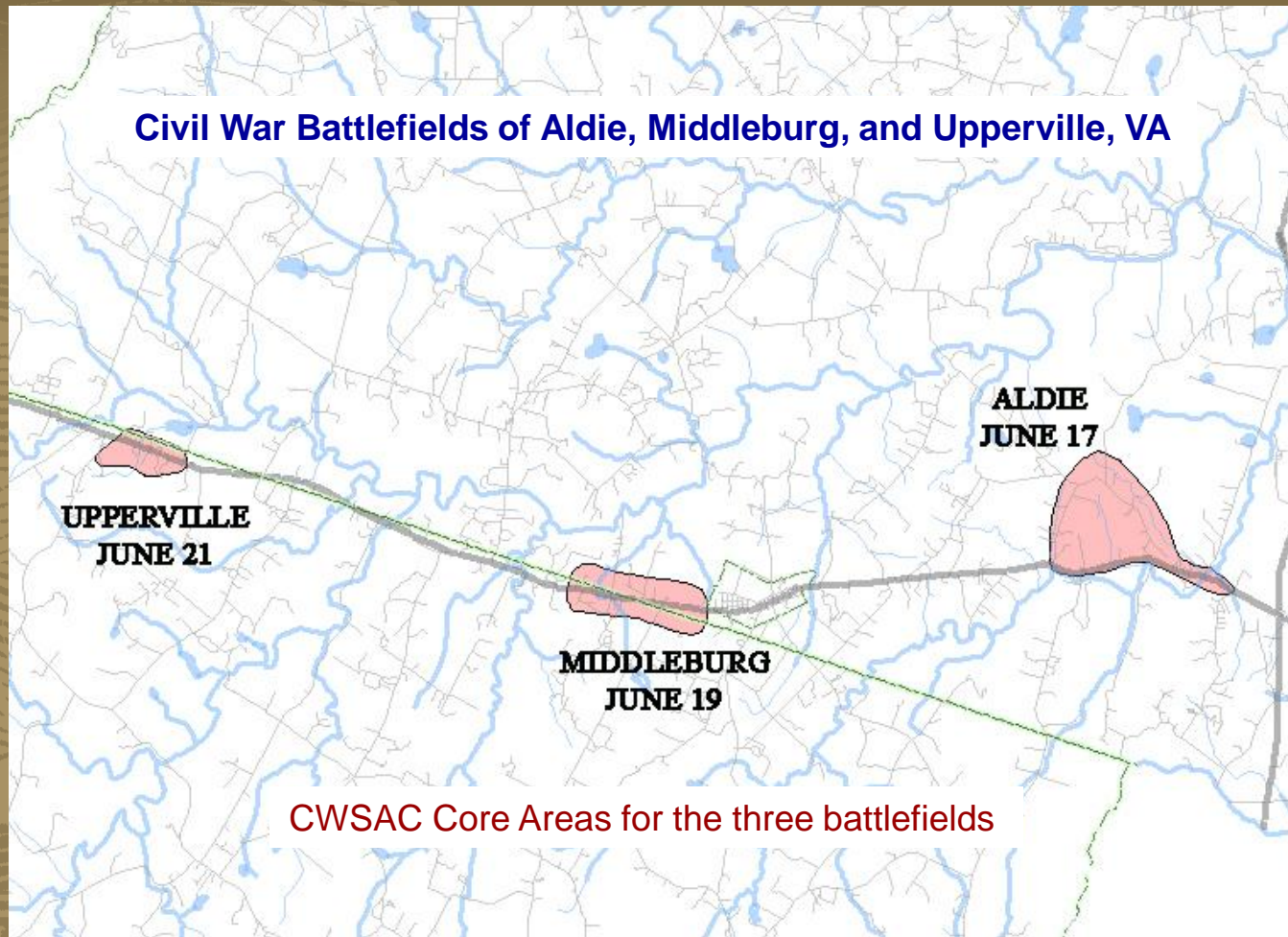


Study and Core Areas - GIS Maps

Where is the Battle(field)?



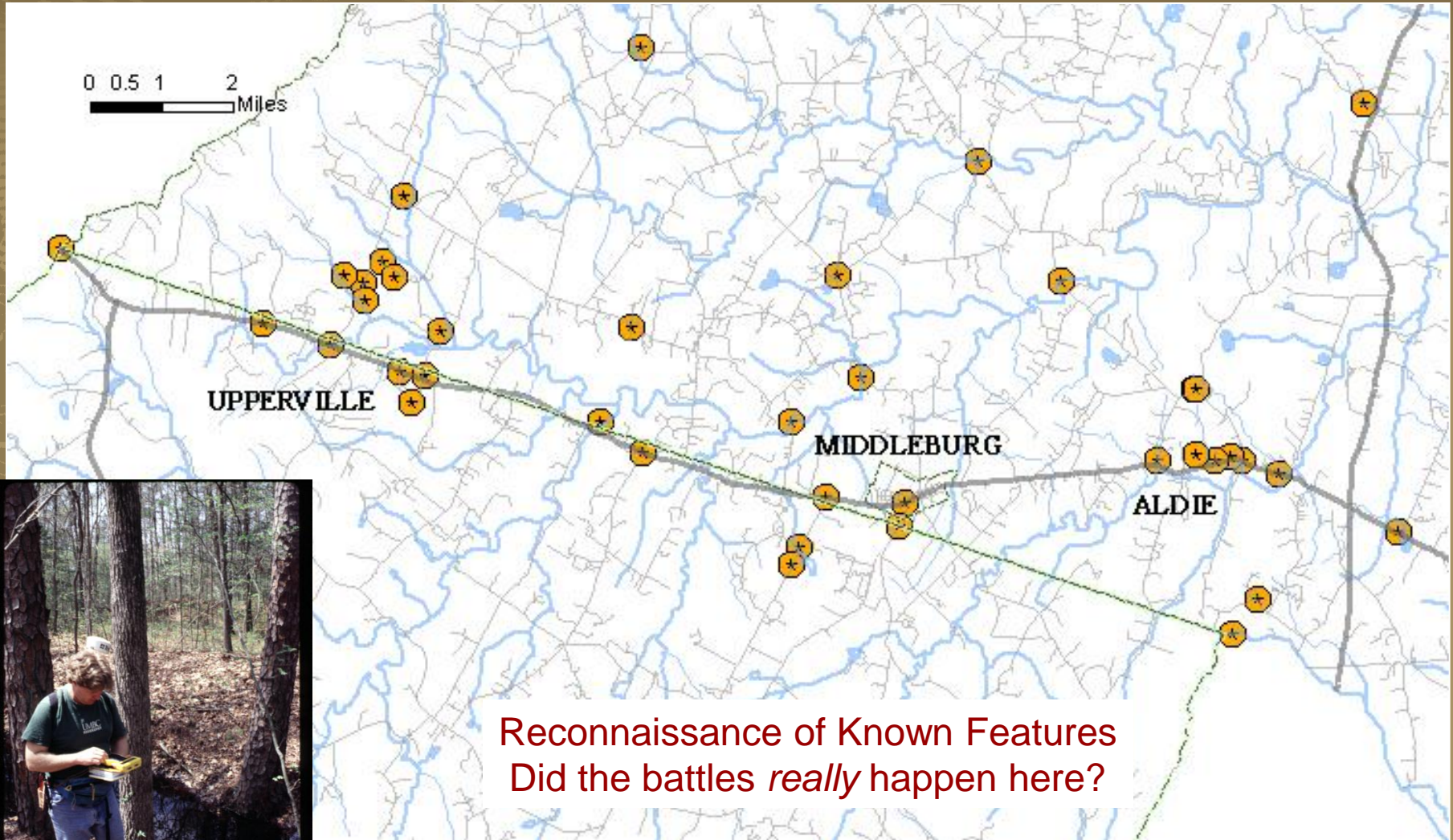
Survey & Inventory Philosophy – 1993



Survey & Inventory Philosophy - 2004....

Defining Features - GPS Mapping

Where is the Battle(field)?



Reconnaissance of Known Features
Did the battles *really* happen here?

Here's the Battlefield!

Battlefields of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, VA redefined



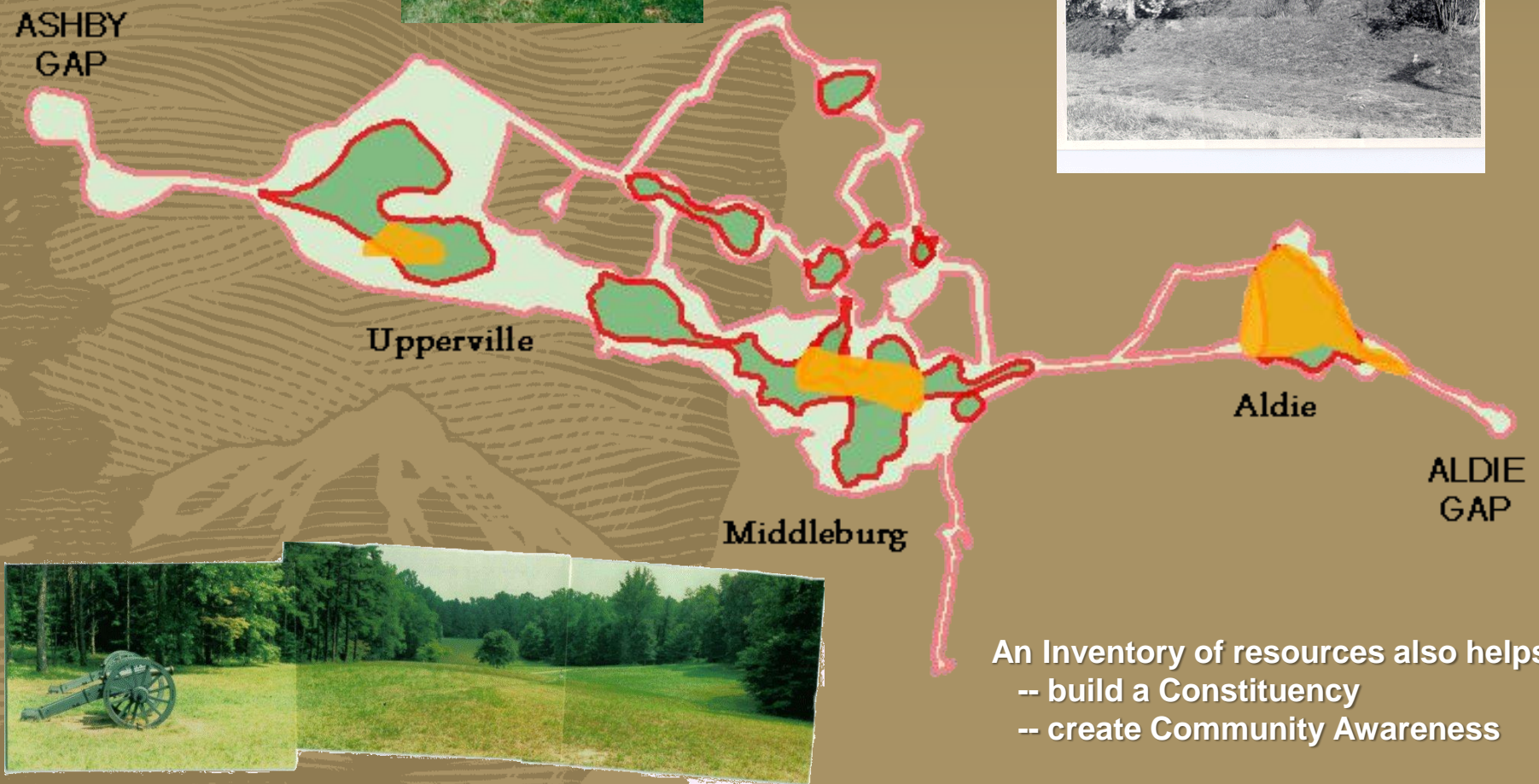
Orange – CWSAC Core Areas (1992)
Dark Green – Redefined Core Areas (2004)
Light Green – New Study Areas (2004)

What remains to Preserve?

Associated Resources –GPS/GIS Inventory



ASHBY
GAP



An Inventory of resources also helps

- build a Constituency
- create Community Awareness

Program Goals: Preservation

- Research and consensus -- build credibility
- Defining the battlefield -- “stake a claim”
- Resource inventory -- broaden the constituency
- Building a GIS -- something with which to plan
- Priorities -- protect the battlefield

Survey/Inventory enables the past and present to be shared, compared, & preserved



ABPP Contacts

Paul Hawke, Program Manager
202-354-2023, paul_hawke@nps.gov

Kristen McMasters, Archeologist and Grants Manager
202-354-2037, kristen_mcmasters@nps.gov

Elizabeth Vehmeyer, Archeologist and Grants Specialist
202-354-2215, elizabeth_vehmeyer@nps.gov

Patrick Jennings, Military Historian
202-354-2035, patrick_jennings@nps.gov

Greg Hindsley, Historian
202-354-2010, greg_hindsley@nps.gov



ABPP Grant Programs

- Preservation Planning Grants
 - FY 2015 - 25 grants - \$1.19 million
- Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants
 - FY 2015 - 24 grants - \$6.7 million



Aldie Battlefield, VA, 2012 Preservation Planning Grant. NPS Photo.

ABPP Preservation Planning Grants

- **Why?** Provide seed money for projects that lead directly to the preservation of battlefield land and/or their associated sites
- **What?** Survey, Documentation, Inventory, Interpretation, Planning, Public Education
- **Where?** American soil, outside of existing NPS units
- **Who?** Tribal, State, Local Governments
Non-Profit Organizations, Universities
- **When?** Awarded annually
- **How?** Grants.gov and Application online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>

Preservation Planning Grants

Eligible Sites



Cedar Mountain Battlefield, VA
NPS Photo



Prince Frederik's Battery, Hassel Island, VI
St. Thomas Historical Trust Photo

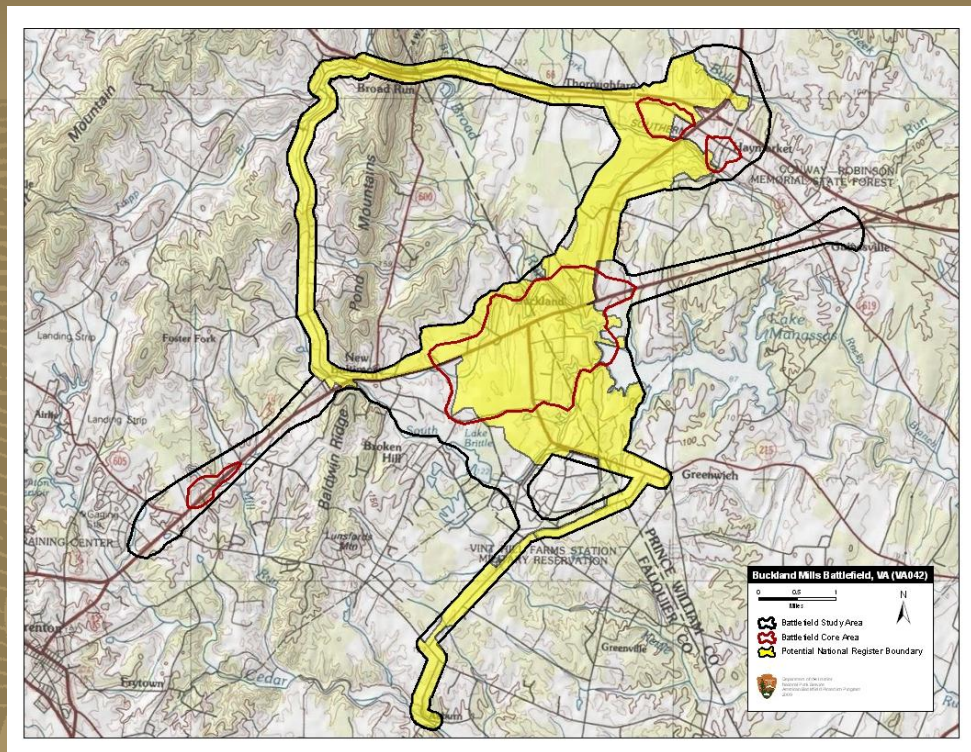
Preservation Planning Grants

The Annual Grant Cycle

- October – Applications are made available
 - Announced on Grants.gov
- January – Completed applications are due
- February – SHPO comment
- March – Review panel meets
- April – Scopes and Budgets are refined
- July – Grant awards are announced
- August – *Grantee Training Workshop*

Preservation Planning Grants

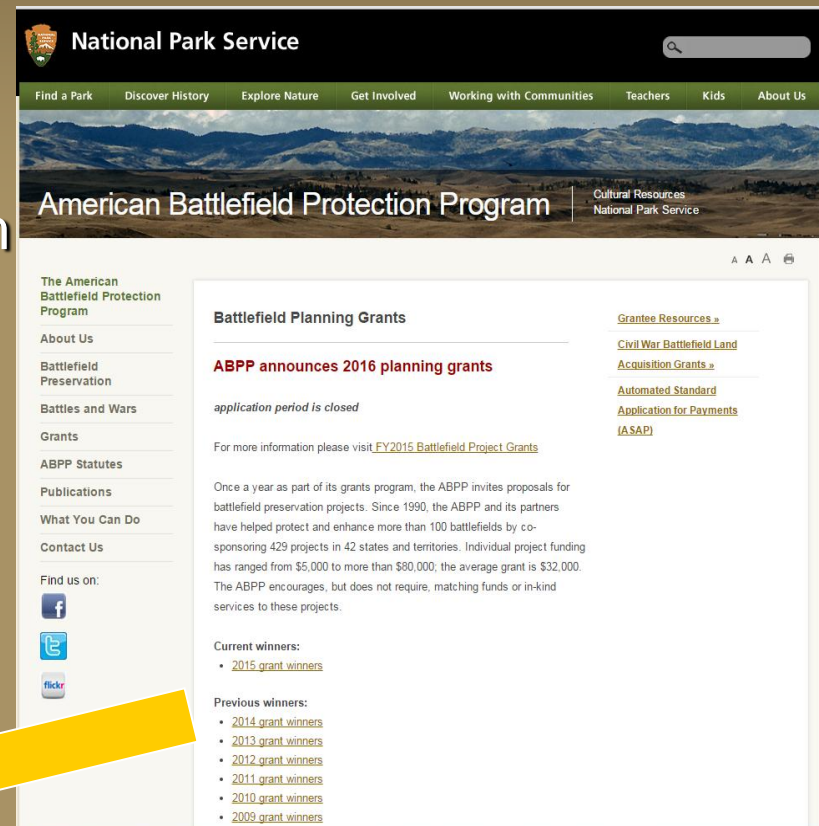
- The Application Packet
 - Project Summary
 - Threat to Site
 - Preservation Opportunity
 - Site Significance
 - Applicant Qualifications
 - Support and Participation
 - Estimated Budget
 - Map of Project Area
 - Photos of Project Area/Threats



Buckland Mills Battlefield, VA
Civil War Resurvey and Update, 2010

Preservation Planning Grants

- Additional Information
 - Subcontractors allowed
 - FY 2015 Grants ranged from \$13,000 to \$122,000
 - Get Started at our website!



Current winners:

- [2015 grant winners](#)

Previous winners:

- [2014 grant winners](#)
- [2013 grant winners](#)
- [2012 grant winners](#)
- [2011 grant winners](#)
- [2010 grant winners](#)
- [2009 grant winners](#)

Thinking Outside the Box

- Burned Turf – THPO – Wood Lake, MN
- Low Density/Roads still “significant” – Short Hills, NJ
- Reversing KOCO A – Pequots, CT
- KOCO A Underwater – Lake Champlain, NY/VT
- Overhead and at ground battlefield archeology – Kiska, AK



Questions?



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ABPP Grant Programs

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Aldie Battlefield, VA, 2012 Preservation Planning Grant. NPS Photo.

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

- **Why?** Permanent protection for historic battlefield lands
- **What?** 50/50 matching grants to buy land or easements from willing sellers. Closing costs are eligible costs.
- **Where?** Civil War, Revolutionary War, and War of 1812 battlefields
- **Who?** State or local governments
(and subgrant funds to nonprofits)
- **When?** “Last money in”/Reviewed as received
\$8.9 million appropriated in FY 2015
\$~\$6.7 million awarded in FY 15
- **How?** Grants.gov and Application online at
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

- **Where?** Civil War, Revolutionary War, and War of 1812 battlefields

- Civil War = 26 states
- Revolutionary War = 25 states
- War of 1812 = 15 states

38 States

AL	GA	LA	MS	OK	VT
AR	IA	MA	NC	PA	WI
CO	ID	MD	ND	RI	WV
CT	IL	ME	NJ	SC	
DC	IN	MI	NM	TN	
DE	KS	MN	NY	TX	
FL	KY	MO	OH	VA	

Please note:

Revisions were made to this slide since the webinar on Aug. 20. The number and list of states with eligible battlefield sites for this funding was corrected from 39 to 38. We mistakenly listed Oregon in the original presentation.

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

■ Grant Program Requirements

- Must be within the **384** battlefields identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission **or** within the **243** battlefields identified in the ABPP's 2007 *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States*.
- Acquired or eased land is subject to Section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.
[54 U.S.C. 200305(f)(3)]
- Must be **outside** the boundaries of National Park Service units.
- Threat to battlefield land.
- Non-federal match.



Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant
Ball's Bluff Civil War Battlefield, VA
EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

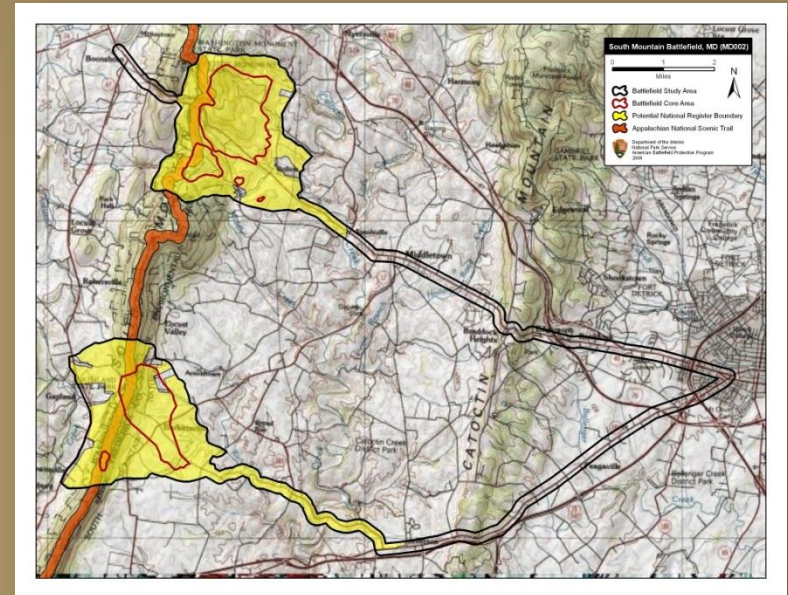
Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

- Application Process/Grant Cycle
 - Grants.gov announcement – Coming Soon!
 - Prepare the Application
 - Prepare Purchase Agreement with closing date
 - Find matching funds
 - Secure city, county, or state sponsor (if non-profit)
 - Secure easement holder
 - SHPO or SHPO approved Land Trust
 - Create map of Tract within battlefield
 - Write statement of threat
 - Prepare schedule for completion of acquisition

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

■ Application Process/Grant Cycle Continued

- Apply to NPS/ABPP
 - Priority 1 and 2 = 30 day review
 - Priority 3 and 4 = 120 day review
- Grant awarded
- Deliverables prepared and submitted to ABPP for approval



South Mountain Battlefield, MD
ABPP Map

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

■ Deliverables

- Final budget
- Non-federal match statement
- Draft easement
 - Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines
 - Archeology
 - Written approval by SHPO
 - Section 6(f)(3) of LWCF Act
- State Preservation Letter
 - If incorporating into existing state park
- Appraisal/Appraisal review
- Legal boundary description/survey
- Title insurance
- Photos

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

■ Deliverables

- Final budget
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Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

- Application Process/Grant Cycle Continued
 - Payment Approved and Available at Closing
 - Deed and/or Easement Recorded
 - Reference to Section 6(f)3
 - Grant Closed Out



Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant
Perryville Civil War Battlefield, KY

Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

■ Recent Grants

<u>State</u>	<u>Battlefield</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Non-Profit</u>	<u>Gov't Sponsor</u>	<u>Easement Holder</u>
KY	Mill Springs	102.6	Civil War Trust	Wayne County	KY Heritage Council
NM	Glorieta Pass	16.7	Civil War Trust	NM Historic Preservation Division	New Mexico Land Conservancy
NC	Bentonville	13.4	Civil War Trust	NC Dept. of Cultural Resources	n/a
TN	Chattanooga III	31.0	Civil War Trust/Trust for Public Land	City of Chattanooga	n/a
VA	Ware Bottom Church	14.7	n/a	Chesterfield County	VA Dept. of Historic Resources

Questions?



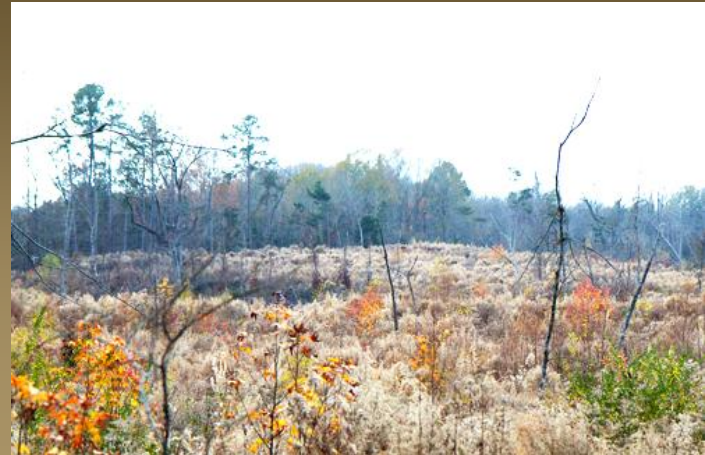
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American Battlefield Protection Program

Wrap Up

Next steps

- Consultation Meetings: Sept. & Oct. 2015
- Circulate Outline of PA: End of Sept. or Early Oct.
- Update participants through NCSHPO listserv & NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) site:
<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ABPPNationwidePA>
- Circulate full draft PA: Mid-to-Late Nov.
- Calendar subject to change based on availability of consulting parties



Champion Hill, Hinds
County, MS

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



Wrap Up

■ **Contacts & Where to Find Information**

■ *PEPC address:*

<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ABPPNationwidePA>

■ *ABPP website: www.nps.gov/abpp*

■ *Primary staff contacts:*

■ Paul Hawke 202-354-2023

paul_hawke@nps.gov

■ Kristen McMasters 202-354-2037

kristen_mcmasters@nps.gov

■ Elizabeth “Liz” Vehmeyer 202-354-2215

elizabeth_vehmeyer@nps.gov