



Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Boundary Adjustment Study / Environmental Assessment



December 2017

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia

Boundary Adjustment Study and Environmental Assessment

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this study to determine if a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would be suitable and feasible. Through scholarly research, recommendations from the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and consensus among NPS Staff and Civil War historians, lands and resources associated with the final days of the Appomattox Campaign have been identified and define the boundary adjustment study area.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Park Service prepared this environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives for protecting historic resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House; describe the environment that would be affected by the alternatives; and assess the environmental consequences of implementing the alternatives. This environmental assessment examines two alternatives: a no-action alternative (alternative 1) and a proposed action alternative (alternative 2).

Alternative 2: Proposed Action presents a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, prioritizes properties within the study area, and identifies appropriate land protection strategies for these properties ranging from fee simple ownership to conservation easements. The National Park Service would work in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources on land protection strategies. Taking into consideration public scoping, National Park Service operational requirements, and the opinions of NPS staff, historians, and other subject matter experts, alternative 2 was identified as the NPS preferred alternative. Alternative 2 would provide Appomattox Court House National Historical Park with a range of strategies to protect lands and resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign, while enhancing opportunities for public enjoyment related to the park purpose and legislative history.

Comments are welcome and will be accepted for a minimum of 30 days after this study is published and distributed. While comments may be submitted by any one of the following methods, commenters are encouraged to use the online project website, if possible.

Mail:

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Online:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/apco>

Hand Delivery:

Written and/or verbal comments may be made at public meetings. The dates, times, and locations of public meetings will be announced in the media and on the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment site (web address above) following release of this document.

Please submit only one set of comments.

Before including your address, telephone number, e-mail address, or other personal information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made public available at any time. Although you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE AND NEED	1
PURPOSE OF THE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY	1
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	1
NEED FOR THE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY	3
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY PROCESS	6
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY LIMITATION	7
ISSUES AND IMPACT TOPICS.....	7
Issues Analyzed in this Environmental Assessment.....	7
Issues Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis	8
CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	11
INTRODUCTION	11
SITE HISTORY.....	11
Prehistory to 1607	11
Early Contact and Settlement at Clover Hill (1607–1845)	11
Establishment of Appomattox County (1845–1861)	12
The Civil War (1861–1865)	12
Reconstruction and the Aftermath of Civil War (1865–1889)	14
Post-Reconstruction Commemoration and Park Establishment (1889–1933)	14
Creation of a National Monument	15
Pre-World War II Park Development and the Role of Civilian Conservation Corps (1933–1942)	15
Restoration Efforts and National Historical Park Designation (1942–1954)	16
Mission 66 Developments and Additional Reconstruction Efforts (1954–1966).....	17
Planning and Legislation (1970–1992)	17
Public-Private Preservation Efforts (1993–2016).....	19
DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA.....	21
Battle of Appomattox Station Properties.....	21
Battle of Appomattox Court House Properties	24
SUMMARY	33
CHAPTER 3: ALTERNATIVES AND APPLICATION OF NPS CRITERIA FOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS	35
INTRODUCTION	35
DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALTERNATIVES	36
Alternative 1: No Action	36
Alternative 2: Proposed Action and NPS Preferred Alternative	39
Alternative/Elements Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis	43
Application of the Criteria for Boundary Adjustments	44
Applying Criterion 1: Protect Significant Resources and Values or Enhance Opportunities for Public Enjoyment Related to Park Purposes.....	45

Application of Additional Criteria	47
SUMMARY	55
CHAPTER 4: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	57
METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS.....	57
Geographic Area Evaluated for Impacts (Area of Analysis)	57
Cumulative Impacts Analysis Methods	57
BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPES.....	58
Affected Environment.....	58
Environmental Consequences	59
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	61
Affected Environment.....	61
Environmental Consequences	62
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCES.....	64
Affected Environment.....	64
Environmental Consequences	65
SOCIOECONOMICS	67
Affected Environment.....	67
Environmental Consequences	68
CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION	71
INTRODUCTION	71
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	71
AGENCY AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION	72
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	72
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act	72
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.....	73
Tribal Organizations	73
APPENDIXES	75
APPENDIX A: REFERENCES	77
APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS	79
APPENDIX C: LEGISLATED SUMMARY	81
APPENDIX D: STUDY AREA PROPERTY EVALUATION MATRIX	85
APPENDIX E: 2015 APPOMATTOX COUNTY ASSESSOR’S OFFICE APPRAISAL DATA	89
APPENDIX F: POTENTIAL STUDY AREA IMPROVEMENTS TO ENHANCE VISITOR EXPERIENCES.....	91
APPENDIX G: STUDY AREA PROPERTY MAP PARCEL IDENTIFICATION	97
APPENDIX H: PLANNING TEAM AND ADVISORS	101
APPENDIX I: CONSULTATION LETTERS	103

FIGURES

Figure 1.1	State and Regional Context.....	2
Figure 1.2	Boundary Adjustment Study Area	5
Figure 2.1	Evolution of Park Boundary	18
Figure 2.2	Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report – Battle of Appomattox Station Map	20
Figure 2.3	Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report – Battle of Appomattox Court House Map	20
Figure 2.4	Battle of Appomattox Station, April 1865	23
Figure 2.5	Battle of Appomattox Station Property and Finch Property	23
Figure 2.6	Battle of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.....	25
Figure 2.7	Courtland and Godsey Properties.....	26
Figure 2.8	Howard and Webb Properties	28
Figure 2.9	Inge, Bumgartner, Eagle-Bisgyer, Vaughan, Doss, Goodwin, Morgan, and Mitchell Properties ..	30
Figure 2.10	Abbitt Property	31
Figure 2.11	Ritchie and Hunter/Deem Properties.....	32
Figure 3.1	Alternative 1: No Action.....	37
Figure 3.2	Alternative 2: Boundary Adjustment – Identified Land and Resource Protection Strategies	41

TABLES

Table 3.1	Current Level of Protection.....	38
Table 3.2	Land and Resource Protection Strategies	42

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CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE AND NEED

PURPOSE OF THE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY

The National Park Service (NPS) has prepared this boundary adjustment study to evaluate if potential lands and resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign should be considered for protection within the boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. In this study, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is referred to as Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (or the park). The boundary of a national park unit may be modified only as authorized by law. Where unit-specific authority is not available, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), as amended, provides for boundary adjustments that essentially fall into three distinct categories: (a) technical revisions; (b) minor revisions based upon statutorily defined criteria; and (c) revisions to include adjacent real property acquired by donation, purchase with donated funds, transfers from any other federal agencies, or exchange. Adjacent real property is land located contiguous to, but outside the boundary of, a national park unit. Boundary adjustments of existing national park units are typically authorized through an act of Congress. However, before Congress decides to adjust an existing park boundary, a determination needs to be made whether the lands and resources within the proposed boundary adjustment meet established NPS criteria (NPS *Management Policies 2006*, sec. 3.5). Lands and resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House that are currently outside the existing park boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and have been identified for analysis in this study. The goal of this study is to determine if these lands and resources meet NPS criteria for a boundary adjustment by supporting the park's purpose and are feasible to manage.

The proposed boundary adjustment outlined in this study cannot be accomplished without specific authorizing legislation by Congress. In addition to legislative action on the boundary adjustment, the implementation of any actions related to a boundary adjustment at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would depend on future funding and NPS priorities. The approval of a boundary adjustment does not guarantee that funding and staffing needed to implement the proposed action would be forthcoming. Any land considered for possible inclusion through a boundary adjustment would only be acquired from willing sellers or donors by the acquisition of fee simple or less than fee simple interest (conservation easements). Conservation easements would be individually negotiated with landowners to best meet resource protection goals. Easements may include provisions limiting development to ensure properties are not subdivided, providing protection for archeological resources, and preserving viewsheds that are fundamental to the park experience. The type of easement pursued for properties within the study area would take into account the level of current development and overall resource protection goals as outlined in chapter 3. Full implementation of a proposed boundary adjustment could be many years into the future.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is a unit of the National Park Service **commemorating the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia** to three United States armies under the command of Union Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, and the beginning of national reunification. The park also protects and interprets significant sites associated with the Appomattox Campaign and military actions that precipitated the surrender and the end of the Civil War.

The park sits near the center of Appomattox County in rural south central Virginia (figure 1.1). The Town of Appomattox, the county seat, is located about 3 miles south of the park visitor center

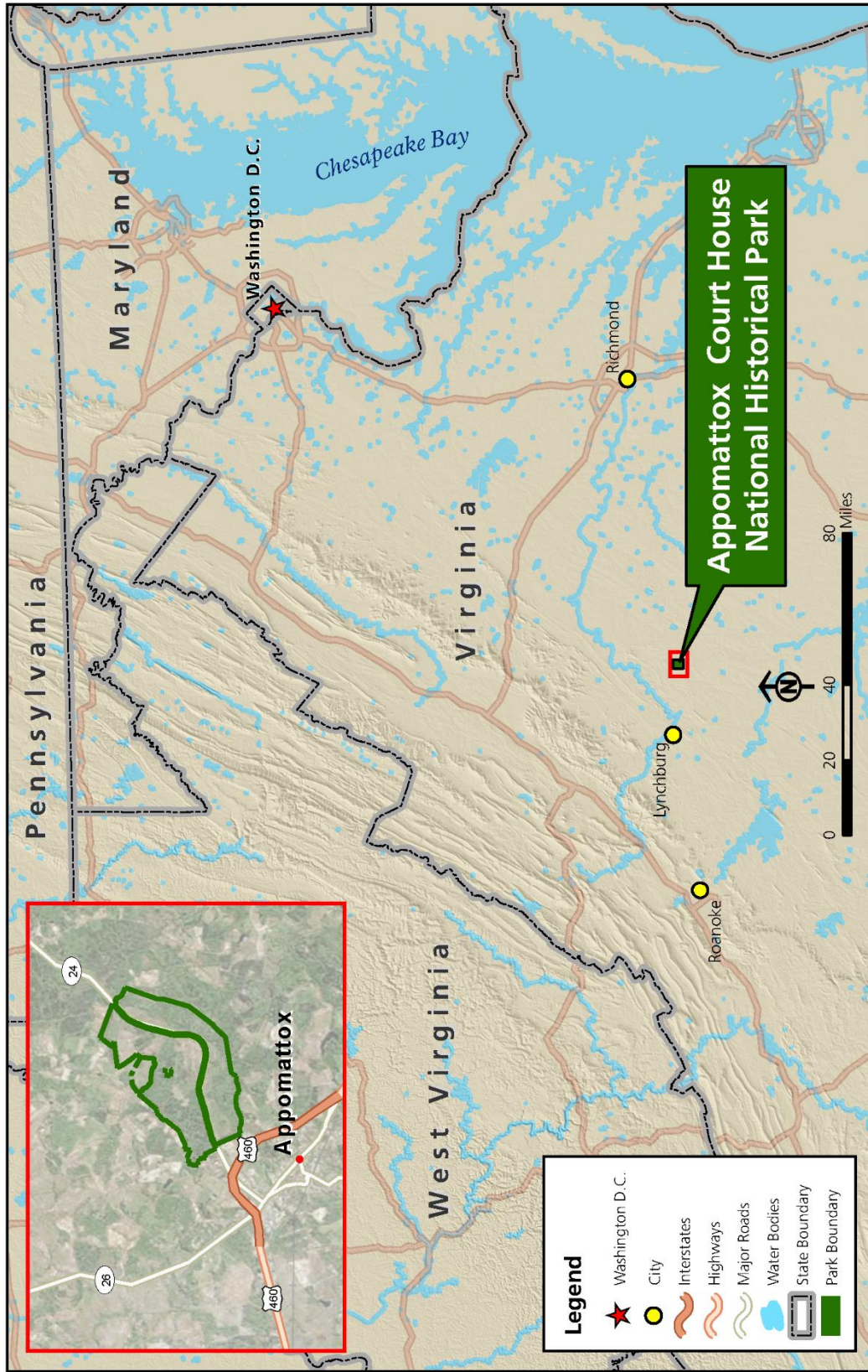


FIGURE 1.1 STATE AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

entrance, and the western section of the park adjoins the town boundary. The park is approximately 20 miles east of Lynchburg, 70 miles east of Roanoke, 92 miles west of Richmond, Virginia, and 195 miles southwest of Washington, DC. It is within Virginia's Fifth Congressional District.

The park is located in the rolling Piedmont foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The land rises from the river drainage at 645 feet above sea level to ridges of 830 feet. The historic village of Appomattox Court House is on the crest of a ridge with an elevation of 770 feet formed by the North Branch and the Plain Run Branch of the Appomattox River. The park includes about 60% of the headwaters of the Appomattox River, which flow into the Chesapeake Bay.

NEED FOR THE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY

First established as Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument in 1940, early preservation efforts by the National Park Service focused on the village as the surrender site. Many of the important military actions during the Appomattox Campaign that directly resulted in the surrender—related sites associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House—were deemed to be protected by the remote, rural nature of south central Virginia and were not considered for inclusion in the original acreage of the park. For many years, the landscape surrounding the newly created park retained its rural character, and the surrounding Civil War sites remained undisturbed. The threat of development was considered low or nonexistent at that time.

Since the park's establishment, the isolated rural character of the park has changed significantly with new housing developments adjacent to the park, the expansion of US highway 460 (four-lane section) south of the park, and new commercial development serving the larger Appomattox County community. Commercial and residential development on the fringes of the park has become a growing threat to significant Civil War-era land and resources associated with the actions of the Appomattox Campaign. Relying on the rural location of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is no longer an adequate strategy to ensure the protection of important historic battlefield resources. It has also become clear to park managers that understanding the desperate fighting that took place during the Appomattox Campaign is needed to fully connect visitors to the final surrender, reunification, and symbolic role of Appomattox Court House as the place where the Civil War came to an end.

In the past, the National Park Service has taken steps to address growing threats to lands associated with the Appomattox Campaign. The protection of the park's rural setting and of Appomattox Campaign battlefield resources are an integral aspect of the park's development. In 1992, Congress, spurred by increasing national interest in battlefield preservation, took legislative action expanding the authorized boundary of the park to protect lands where fighting first occurred during the initial phase of the Battle of Appomattox Court House. However, the park's present boundary excludes adjacent sites that are considered important to the final outcome of that battle, as well as lands associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station that occurred the day before.

In recent years, the loss of two significant properties associated with the Appomattox Campaign serves to illustrate the need for a boundary adjustment study for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The Robertson House, an 1842 two-story building that witnessed major cavalry action near the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road during the Appomattox Campaign, was dismantled and removed in 1992 to accommodate a bypass on Highway 460. The Robertson property was then purchased by Walmart in 2008 and developed into Appomattox Walmart Supercenter, which opened in 2010. While construction of the bypass and shopping center greatly impacted the integrity of the natural and historic landscape associated with the Battle of Appomattox

Court House, an agreement was made with Walmart that the former site of the Robertson House would be preserved and interpreted. However, the site was destroyed when design changes were made to the access road connecting the Walmart plaza to the highway bypass.

Another major loss was Pleasant Retreat, historically significant for its role during the Appomattox Campaign as well as its local historic connections to a prominent 19th-century Appomattox family. **Located a mile away from Lee's headquarters, the grand two-story house played a prominent role in the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House serving as Confederate General James Longstreet's headquarters. By the 2000s, the house suffered from neglect but still offered** important historic context for the battles and retained its historic integrity. Attempts by preservation-minded individuals to purchase and restore the house went unanswered. In 2008, the house was dismantled for architectural salvage, and pieces were sold through eBay, an online auction site.

It has become evident that without protection, the remaining battlefield lands and resources will likely be lost to future generations. In the past, key properties within the boundary adjustment study area have been proposed for development. The Courtland property, abutting the park and the historic Prince Edward Court House Road, witnessed some of the last dramatic scenes of fighting during the Battle of Appomattox Court House and was marketed for development as a possible campground/trailer park. Recognizing the significance of this property, the Civil War Trust acquired this property in 2017 with assistance from the **NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's battlefield land acquisition grant program and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund.** The Webb Property, also abutting the park and the historic Prince Edward Court House Road, saw some of the final battle actions of the Army of Northern Virginia and was previously subdivided for residential development before being purchased by the Civil War Trust with assistance from the **NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's battlefield land acquisition grant program and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund.** Fighting and military actions also took place in a wider area to the south and west of the current park boundary at Appomattox Station in what is now the Town of Appomattox. The Jamerson Trucking Company, the previous owner of the Appomattox Station parcel, proposed constructing an outlet mall at the site before the lands were purchased by the Civil War Trust, with assistance from the **NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's battlefield land acquisition grant program and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund,** in 2010.

Based on threats facing lands associated with the Appomattox Campaign and battlefield resources, park staff concluded that a boundary adjustment study was needed to determine if the existing park **boundary adequately protects resources and values associated with the park's legislated purpose.** This boundary adjustment study will evaluate the proposed boundary adjustment study area (figure 1.2) using criteria established in *NPS Management Policies 2006* (section 3.5) and will make recommendations on land protection strategies and priorities for protection in an action alternative.

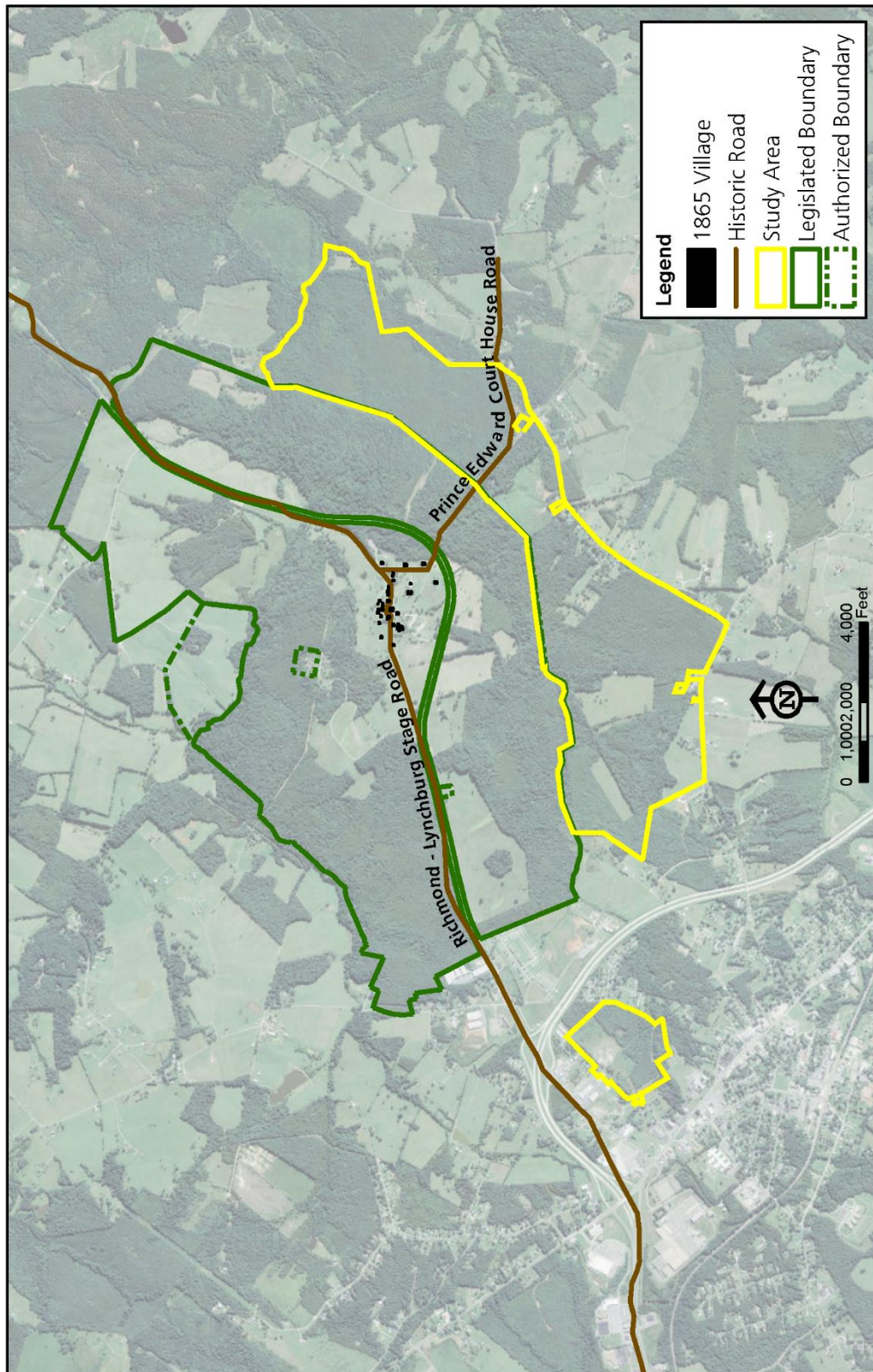


FIGURE 1.2 BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY AREA

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY PROCESS

In evaluating the potential lands within the boundary adjustment study area for inclusion within the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park boundary, the study process involved the following nine steps:

1. **Scoping:** Scoping included consultation with researchers, historians, and NPS subject matter experts regarding sources of historical information and documentation about the boundary adjustment study area and troop movements during the Appomattox Campaign, **analysis of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park's legislative history, and consideration of the park's purpose.** A three-day scoping workshop was held with park staff and NPS Northeast region planning staff at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park in June 2014.
2. **Public Involvement:** The boundary adjustment study process included a public scoping meeting held on June 19, 2014, in the Town of Appomattox. A public commenting period was also hosted on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website where public comments were accepted June 13, 2014 – August 4, 2014.
3. **Evaluation of boundary adjustment criteria:** *NPS Management Policies 2006* (NPS 2006a) provides guidance on conducting studies and analysis for potential boundary adjustments of national park units. The boundary adjustment study criteria and evaluation are presented in chapter 3 of this study.
4. **Evaluation of the feasibility and need for NPS management:** The boundary adjustment study criteria evaluation continues with an analysis to determine the feasibility and need for NPS management. A discussion of the feasibility, including costs and need for direct NPS management, is also presented in chapter 3.
5. **Analysis of the potential environmental consequences:** The analysis of impacts of the proposed alternatives is based on impact topics identified in chapter 1 of this boundary adjustment study. First, the affected environment of each impact topic is described, then the analysis of the potential environmental consequences of each alternative is evaluated. Direct and indirect impacts are discussed, as well as consideration of the effects of cumulative impacts. This analysis is presented in chapter 4.
6. **Consultation and compliance:** Preparation of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park boundary adjustment study complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An environmental assessment has been prepared as well as an analysis of a range of alternatives. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Town of Appomattox, have been consulted, as have been other federal, state, and local agencies whose interest, authority, or jurisdiction are important to the selection of alternatives for implementation.
7. **Publication and distribution of study findings for public review and comment:** As part of the overall effort to encourage public involvement in the decision-making process, solicitation of public comment on the boundary adjustment study and environmental assessment will follow the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are considered a critical aid in helping the National Park Service refine and reshape, if necessary, its recommendations so they best represent existing and potential future conditions at the site.

8. **Finding of No Significant Impact:** After public review, comments on the final study will be collected, analyzed, summarized, and provided to the Regional Director along with the study findings. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) documenting the National Park Service selection of an alternative for implementation, including any necessary errata sheet(s) for factual changes required in the document will be prepared. The finding of no significant impact will also include responses to any substantive comments by agencies, organizations, and the general public. Once the finding of no significant impact is signed by the NPS regional director, it would be made available to the public.
9. **Transmission of study report to Congress:** The boundary adjustment study and summary of public comments will be transmitted by the National Park Service to the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior could then transmit the study and a recommendation to Congress.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY LIMITATION

Boundary adjustment studies serve as reference sources for members of Congress, the National Park Service, and other persons interested in the potential adjustment of an existing park boundary to protect important cultural and natural resources. The reader should be aware that the analysis and findings contained in this study do not guarantee future funding, support, or any subsequent action by Congress, the Department of the Interior, or the National Park Service.

ISSUES AND IMPACT TOPICS

Issues Analyzed in this Environmental Assessment

An NPS interdisciplinary planning team, the public, and other federal, state, and local government agencies identified issues during the study scoping process. Issues are problems, concerns, and opportunities regarding the proposed boundary adjustment of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The issues describe the relationship between proposed alternatives and the specific resources that would be affected by those actions. To better understand the environmental impacts of the alternatives being considered, the National Park Service organizes the discussions of affected **environment and environmental consequences** by “**impact topics**,” which represent the affected resources associated with the issues that are analyzed in detail in chapter 4 of this environmental assessment. The issues and corresponding impact topics retained for analysis in this environmental assessment are presented below.

- What remains of significant battlefield landscapes associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House are located within the boundary adjustment study area. Key properties where some of the heaviest fighting occurred during these two battles have been proposed for subdivision or further development. Protecting what remains of these intact battlefield landscapes from potential development is a key issue. This issue is addressed under the impact topic of “Battlefield Landscapes.”
- Initial investigations and studies like the *Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource and Management Plan* have revealed likely archeological resources associated with the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House. Key properties within the study area have seen little to no development since the historic events that occurred there in 1865, and the archeological record likely retains a high level of integrity. The information these archeological resources hold could be lost forever if these resources are not documented and studied. These issues are addressed under the impact topic of “Archeological Resources.”

- Currently, visitation to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park primarily focuses on an immersive experience within the historic village of Appomattox where the surrender took place. An important part of this visitor experience is the unobstructed views and vistas with little to no modern visual intrusion or development. A long ridgeline within the boundary adjustment study area runs along the southern edge of the park, providing protection of views inside the park. Potential development on properties sitting on this ridgeline may impact visitor use and experiences within the existing park boundary and is a key issue. This issue is addressed under the impact topic of “Visitor Use and Experience.”
- Connecting visitors to places and resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign is another issue considered in this study. As identified in the park’s foundation document and long-range interpretive plan, the context of the Appomattox Campaign is an essential element to visitor understanding of the final surrender that effectively ended the Civil War. Providing access and understanding of sites and resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House is a key issue. These issues are addressed under the impact topic of “Visitor Use and Experience.”
- During the public scoping process, concerns related to the socioeconomic impacts of a potential boundary adjustment and federal ownership of lands within Appomattox County were raised by community members. A proposed boundary adjustment may affect the local county tax base as well as future land use and development within the boundary adjustment study area. These issues are addressed under the impact topic of “Socioeconomic Impacts.”

Issues Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis

The following topics were evaluated during the scoping process to determine if any environmental issues existed that would require full analysis; however, none were identified and these topics were then dismissed from further analysis in this environmental assessment. A brief rationale for dismissal is provided for each topic.

- Species of Concern: Through consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, two species of concern were identified as potentially being found within the boundary adjustment study area. These included the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), listing status: proposed endangered; and the smooth coneflower (*Echniacea laevigata*), listing status: endangered. The proposed alternatives for a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park do not contain any site-specific actions that would adversely impact habitat for federally listed threatened and endangered species. Consultation under Section 7 will be conducted if and when site-specific actions are proposed in the future. Should future actions such as improving visitor access into the proposed boundary adjustment study area occur, appropriate species surveys and consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service would follow. Therefore, species of concern were dismissed from further analysis.

The National Park Service also consulted with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation to ascertain the presence of any state-listed or candidate rare, threatened, or endangered species that could be affected by this boundary adjustment study. The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services confirmed that there are currently no state-listed threatened or endangered plant or insect species within the boundary adjustment study area. Because the Appomattox River provides habitat for the Atlantic pigtoe mollusk (*Fusconaia masoni*), the Virginia Department of Game

and Inland Fisheries identified it as a species of concern that could potentially be found within the study area. The proposed alternatives explored in this study would not affect the Appomattox River or any water resources in which Atlantic pigtoe are found. Therefore, state-listed species of concern were dismissed from further analysis.

- **Indian Trust and Indian Sacred Site Resources:** Secretarial Order 3175 requires the Department of the Interior and its bureaus to explicitly consider effects of its actions on Indian Trust resources in environmental documents (NPS 2015). The federal Indian Trust responsibility is a legally enforceable obligation on the part of the United States to protect tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and it represents a duty to carry out the mandates of federal laws with respect to American Indian tribes. No known Indian Trust or Indian sacred site resources are located within the boundary adjustment study area, and these lands are not held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indians. Therefore, the issues of Indian trust and Indian sacred site resources were dismissed from further analysis.
- **Environmental Justice:** Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” directs federal agencies to address environmental and human health conditions in minority and low-income communities to avoid the disproportionate placement of any adverse effects from federal policies and actions on these populations. The Department of the Interior requires its bureaus to specifically discuss and evaluate the impacts of their actions on minority and low-income populations and communities, as well as the equity of the distribution of the benefits and risks of the decision (Department of the Interior 1995). While local residents may include low-income populations, both internal and public scoping determined that these populations would not be particularly or disproportionately affected because activities associated with the proposed boundary adjustment alternatives would not be meaningful, since they represent such small changes both in property tax revenues and developable land available throughout the region. Therefore, the issue of environmental justice was dismissed from further analysis.

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CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

INTRODUCTION

The following information provides a brief history of the boundary adjustment study area as well as the legislative and administrative history of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to provide the context for understanding the significance of boundary adjustment study area in relation to the events of the Appomattox Campaign and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

SITE HISTORY

Prehistory to 1607

The Piedmont Region of Virginia was inhabited by American Indians whose survival depended on hunting game, fishing, and collecting naturally occurring plant foods. Late in prehistory and during the period of contact between American Indians and European colonists, horticulture was common. Small groups of American Indians would have at least sporadically visited in the vicinity of the park and resided there seasonally during some periods. A total of six prehistoric sites located within 5 miles of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park are listed with the Commonwealth of Virginia's state site files, and 14 prehistoric sites have been identified within Appomattox County. None, however, have been found within park boundaries, although topographic settings and soil types are favorable to their appearance.

The ethnic or linguistic affiliation of the American Indians most likely to have visited or inhabited the area late in the prehistoric period were probably either Siouan, affiliated with the Monacans whose villages were located in the Piedmont along the James River to the north, or Iroquoian, who were affiliated with groups to the south and southeast. In many aspects of their culture, these groups were similar to the Algonquian-speaking Appamatuck, whose territory straddled the coastal-plain section of the Appomattox River. At the time of European contact, lands at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would have been within the territory of the Monicans, a Siouian-speaking population that included the Saponai and Tutelo, which joined the Iroquois Confederation in the early 18th century.

Early Contact and Settlement at Clover Hill (1607–1845)

European settlement of the Piedmont Region effectively began after the 1772 treaty with the Iroquois Indians, which dictated that their territory not extend east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Appomattox was still the frontier in 1750. Land in Tidewater, Virginia, was largely settled and intensively cultivated. Tobacco cultivation rapidly depleted soil nutrients, and tobacco farmers began to occupy the Piedmont. The soils in Appomattox proved to be well suited to cultivation of a dark-leaf tobacco that was preferred at the time, and a dispersed community of tobacco farmers slowly began to occupy the region. In 1809, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was built, contributing to the growth of the region and leading to the establishment of road houses, taverns, and stage headquarters. Lynchburg was, during this era, a thriving tobacco packing and shipping center and reportedly the country's second wealthiest city (per capita). The location of Appomattox on a relatively level plateau along the road between Richmond and Lynchburg made it an important way-station, and a settlement grew up around it. The local tavern, constructed in 1819 by Alexander Patteson, was a center of activity. The settlement became known as "Clover Hill."

Establishment of Appomattox County (1845–1861)

In 1825, local residents began petitioning the Virginia Legislature to establish a new county. By 1845, the legislature had agreed to form Appomattox County from parts of surrounding Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, and Prince Edward Counties. Appomattox County was named for the Appomattox River, which had taken its name from the large American Indian village of Appamatuck, located at its confluence with the James River.

Clover Hill, with a population of fewer than 100 residents, was selected as the county seat, and a courthouse and jail were constructed from locally-fired red clay bricks. County seats in Virginia during this period typically appended “Court House” to the county name, signifying the place where the county’s business was conducted. Thus, Clover Hill’s name was changed to Appomattox Court House. A village began to form in association with the county seat. John Raine constructed a second tavern, later purchased by Wilmer McLean for his family home and used for the historic meeting between General Lee and General Grant in 1865. Farming was the primary occupation of many residents. There were tanneries and grist and saw mills along the Appomattox River and Plain Run Branch. The village and the area around it also included enslaved persons and free black communities.

In 1854, the South Side Rail Road from Petersburg was extended from Farmville to Appomattox Station. The location of the station, three miles west of the county seat, initiated the economic decline of Appomattox Court House. Although the county’s population had begun to decline in the 1850s and 1860s, the local economy thrived because of the railroad and the James River and Kanawha canals. The output of tobacco almost doubled, and the cash value of farms increased. The railroad was extended to Lynchburg, and businesses in the village began to relocate to the depot area to be close to the railroad.

The Civil War (1861–1865)

The village was largely sheltered from the direct effects of the war until April 1865, although on July 3, 1863, a locally raised unit—Company H of the 18th Virginia Infantry—suffered one of the highest casualty rates of any unit in the Army of Northern Virginia at the Battle of Gettysburg during “Pickett’s Charge.” Confederate General George Pickett’s defeat west of Petersburg, at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, forced General Robert E. Lee to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. Rapid movements to the south of Lee’s army, directed by General Grant, forced the Confederates west as they sought to connect with General Joseph E. Johnston’s Army of Tennessee operating in North Carolina. A lack of supplies contributed to the precarious position of the Army of Northern Virginia when it reached Appomattox on April 8. In the Battle of Appomattox Station, which occurred on April 8, Union cavalry under Brevet Major General George A. Custer captured Confederate supply trains at Appomattox Station. Moving northeast, Custer engaged Confederate Army reserve artillery under General Reuben Lindsay Walker that had formed a temporary camp about a mile northeast of Appomattox Station. Walker had approximately 100 guns and more than 200 baggage and hospital wagons to defend. He placed some of his guns in a semi-circle with the wagons in the rear. During the battle, Custer’s men made four separate charges against the guns before breaking through. With the 3rd Division flag in his hand, Custer personally led one of the charges against Walker’s guns. Custer’s horsemen captured 25 cannons, up to 200 wagons, and more than 1,000 prisoners. The battle effectively eliminated Walker’s command from the Army of Northern Virginia and gave the Union Army possession of the key Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road west of the village, which was Lee’s route of escape.

Following the battle, federal cavalry troopers secured the high ground a quarter-mile west of the village of Appomattox Court House along the stage road at its junction with the Oakville Road and **began constructing light breastworks. The bulk of Lee's army lay encamped a mile north of** Appomattox Court House between the Appomattox River and New Hope Church. Lee met with his generals that evening and decided to advance **General John Gordon's** infantry along with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry against the federal cavalry force to the west. Lee believed that he had out-marched **most of Grant's infantry and that** the combined force under John Gordon and Fitzhugh Lee would easily clear the stage road for the rest of the army. Early on the morning of April 9, General Gordon and General Lee positioned infantry and cavalry troops just west of Appomattox Court House in a line of battle extending along Back Lane and Tibbs Lane. **Gordon's infantry was stationed on either** side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, and Lee's cavalry was positioned to the north of the Confederate **infantry's** right flank.

After daybreak, the Confederate formations were fired upon by a federal battery positioned astride the stage road a quarter-mile west, near the crest of the hill. Advancing Confederate forces overran and **captured the battery. Gordon's infantry lines wheeled to clear the road west**, but the advance was short-lived. Twelve thousand Union infantry troops under Major **Gen. Edward Ord's Army of** the James arrived on the right flank, blocking the stage road and causing Gordon to reface part of his line to the west. The heaviest fighting took place around the Coleman house, as pressure on the Confederate advance forced a withdrawal east toward the village. Two divisions of **Lee's cavalry** skirted the federal left flank to escape. General William Cox's **North Carolina troops staved off initial** Union advances. At the same time, the Federal 2nd and 6th Corps under Major Generals Andrews Humphreys and Horatio Wright **menaced Longstreet's Corps from the east at New Hope Church.** South of the village, Union infantry under Major General Charles Griffin and cavalry forces under Brigadier General Thomas Devin and General Custer took positions along a commanding ridge and began preparing for an assault. These forces used Legrande Road (Oakleigh Avenue – modern) to advance on the Confederates south of the village. The last action of the Battle of Appomattox Court House took place in this area as Confederate cavalry under General Martin Gary and Union cavalry clashed south of the village. Later in the morning, this location would also become the site where the first flag of truce would appear, as well as the site of one of the last casualties—Sgt. Ben Weary of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry. Grant had effectively surrounded Lee on three sides with the James River to the north. Lee knew that there was no hope of escape to the north because the bridge at Duiguidsville had been burned by locals in March 1865 to stop a raid by federal cavalry. Lee ordered flags of truce sent out and wrote a note to Grant requesting a meeting to discuss the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Hostilities ceased shortly thereafter, and, on the afternoon of April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to Lt. General Grant at the house of Wilmer McLean.

Three days later on April 12th, Confederate infantry led by General Gordon surrendered to approximately 5,000 troops from the 1st Division of the Federal 5th Corps along a section of the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road running through the village of Appomattox Court House. In a ceremony supervised from a knoll south of the village near the Peers House by Union General Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Confederate infantry stacked their weapons and turned over their flags.

From an initial estimate of more than 60,000 **men retreating from Petersburg, Lee's troops numbered** fewer than 30,000 by the time they were paroled at Appomattox Court House, diminished through **hard marching, captures, lack of rations, combat casualties, and desertions. Lee's decision to end the** war and to discourage guerilla warfare among the troops was a key to acceptance of the result in the South and ultimate reunification of the nation. The surrender ended the war in Virginia and the took the largest and most successful Confederate army from the field, allowing the federal government to further concentrate forces against General Joseph Johnston and General Richard Taylor. Across the

South, Confederate commanders quickly realized the futility of further resistance, saw the generosity of terms, and as did Lee, concluded to surrender their troops. Four years of civil war were over. Appomattox Court House became forever associated with the return to peace and beginning of healing at the conclusion of the nation's bloodiest conflict.

Reconstruction and the Aftermath of Civil War (1865–1889)

The economic boom of the late antebellum era had stalled by 1860, and tobacco output dropped. Local agriculture after the war was dominated by grain cultivation, fruit production, and livestock. In the Appomattox area, the large population of free blacks and the tenancy practices in place before the war resulted in fewer changes to the economy than experienced through most of the South, where the new practices of sharecropping and tenancy became standard. Population shifts in the village of Appomattox Court House continued because of the location of railroad service in the Town of Appomattox, three miles away. By 1870, African Americans comprised more than half the population of the village. In 1892, the courthouse burned down, presumably because of a chimney fire, and the county decided to transfer the seat of government to the railroad depot, Appomattox Station. By 1894, the name of the station, now the county seat, was changed to Appomattox. The village of Appomattox Court House retained its name.

Post-Reconstruction Commemoration and Park Establishment (1889–1933)

Soon after the war, the village began to attract tourists curious about the site of the surrender. In 1890, a group of Union veterans organized as the Appomattox Improvement Company purchased 1,400 acres of land in and around the village. The purpose was to make the area the site of a national campground for veteran reunions and the other military uses. The group attempted to convince Congress to build a monument and roads to special points of interest, and proposed plans to build a hotel and park and to sell off land in lots to Union veterans. The plan was never realized because the McLean House was not secured. In 1891, a separate group under Myron Dunlap of Niagara Falls, New York, formed the Appomattox Land and Improvement Company with the idea to purchase and dismantle the McLean House. One idea to exhibit it at the **1893 World's Columbian Exposition** in Chicago was abandoned. A new venture was hatched to move the house to Washington, DC. Plans were drawn by a local firm, and the building was dismantled. When a financial panic occurred in the stock market in 1893, Dunlap and Company went bankrupt prior to shipping the materials for the house, which were stored onsite. Over the next 50 years, the materials succumbed to rot, weather, vegetation, and souvenir collectors.

The effort to create congressional recognition of Appomattox continued. In 1893, ten cast iron tablets describing the events of April 9, 1865, and their connection to local features, were placed. This was followed in 1905 by the placement of the North Carolina Monument to mark the spot where the last volley was fired before the surrender of **Brig. Gen. William R. Cox's** North Carolina Brigade. The monument and two outlying markers were the first and only state markers erected on the Appomattox battlefield. Between 1905 and 1926, the village declined. Homes stood abandoned, the McLean house and courthouse sites became overgrown, and nearby farmland fell fallow. In 1926, the Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields was passed by Congress, charging the Army War College with the task of identifying all battle sites on American soil throughout the **nation's history. The study identified the sites, ranked them in order of importance,** and made recommendations for a plan for national commemoration. Appomattox Court House was to be recognized as a national monument, rather than a national military park, because of the size of the engagement and number of resulting casualties.

Creation of a National Monument

An act on June 18, 1930, (46 Stat. 777) **implemented the study's recommendation authorizing the War Department to acquire one acre of land at the site of the old courthouse, fence in the area, and erect a monument. The cost was not to exceed \$100,000. The act contained the following language:** "... to acquire at the scene of the said surrender approximately one acre of land ... for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War Between the States ... and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict." **This is considered the park's enabling legislation.** In 1931, Congress authorized \$2,500 for the design, plan, and cost estimates for the monument (46 Stat. 1277). The War Department appointed a five-man Commission of Fine Arts to administer a national **competition for the monument's design.** Some factions of the national office of the United Daughters of the Confederacy considered any memorial at Appomattox an attempt "to celebrate on our soil the victory of General Grant and his Army." In 1932, wishing to avoid further **inflaming emotions, the commission stated its preference for "the idea of recreating the historic scene of the surrender"** rather than a memorial sculpture. This idea of "recreating the historic scene" would be a major shift in interpreting historic sites, the premise put forward by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. in *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926–1949*, Volume I. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, for the Preservation Press, pp. 620–625.

Pre-World War II Park Development and the Role of Civilian Conservation Corps (1933–1942)

Oversight of the memorial became the province of the Department of the Interior in 1933. B. Floyd Flickinger, superintendent of Colonial National Monument at Yorktown, was given responsibility for the project. In his first project report, Flickinger cited agreement with the Fine Arts Commission and recommended that the authorized funds be devoted to the restoration of the most important buildings—those that stood at the time of the surrender. The recommendation reflected a growing consensus among NPS historians that the most appropriate memorialization for battlefields was **preservation of the landscape. The recent restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and Henry Ford's Greenfield Village is thought to have influenced these views.** Locally, there was opposition to the idea of erecting a monument, and **one organization (the Lynchburg Group) advocated "the entire restoration of the McLean House and the courthouse group of buildings which stood there in April 1865" and expressed its interest in "securing the entire battlefield area on which the last stand of the two armies was made."** The 1930 legislation was amended on **August 13, 1935, (49 Stat. 613)** to authorize the acquisition of land, structures, and property within one and one-half miles of the courthouse site for the purpose of creating a public monument.

To prepare for the construction of the monument, the Virginia State Highway Department regraded and resurfaced State Route 24, which roughly followed the course of the old Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and built a bridge over the Appomattox River on the approach to the site from the east. Called the Memorial Bridge, it was comparable to other bridges being built by the federal government to mark the entrances or gateways into Civil War battlefield sites. Under the New Deal legislation's **Resettlement Act, designed to take submarginal farmland out of production, the National Park Service was able to acquire the land.** The acquisition was accomplished through the **Department of Agriculture's land use and land conservation project known as the Surrender Grounds Forest Project.** The approximately 970 acres were transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior in a 1939 executive order (#8057, 3 CFR 460).

A 1940 Secretary of the Interior Order (5 CFR 1520) designated the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, creating the park. A development plan centered on the idea of a restored village and set the priorities for site work: demolishing unwanted buildings, clearing underbrush, constructing roads and trails, and providing utilities as well as a utility area. The

reconstruction of the McLean House was at the top of the priority list. The plan recommended realigning State Route 24, rerouting it from around the courthouse to north of the village. Unfortunately, pressure to focus entirely on the village and the McLean house resulted in a final plan for rerouting State Route 24 exchanging of state-owned property for US-owned property south of the village. The plan resulted in the State Route 24 bypass being built directly upon the battlefield of April 9, 1865. Efforts to forestall the construction of private souvenir shops and concession stands on property north of the highway were carried out through the purchase of easements, and a plan to purchase the property at an appropriate time was developed. It was thought that the presence of commercial uses would have compromised the historic landscape being preserved nearby. The introduction of the Civilian Conservation Corps as a labor force laid the groundwork for development of the park. Some parts of the road realignment project, clearing of the monument grounds, archeological excavations, and stabilization of historic structures were undertaken in 1940 and 1941. The work was done by Company 1351, comprising approximately 190 African Americans from Yorktown, Virginia. As World War II came to involve the United States, the Civilian Conservation Corps camp disbanded, stopping much of the reconstruction and work for the duration of the war.

Restoration Efforts and National Historical Park Designation (1942–1954)

NPS officials debated the role of restoration and reconstruction. There were concerns about the historical accuracy of planned reconstruction of the village. Some thought that, with the exception of the McLean House, Appomattox Court House was not historically important enough to warrant restoration. It was argued that the house should be the sole focus of commemorative efforts. Perhaps by evoking nostalgic memories of 19th-century rural life, re-creation of the village would detract from the importance of the McLean House. Opposition eventually faded, however, and work to reconstruct the McLean House and other features occurred from 1949 to 1968. The National Park Service restored 14 buildings in total.

One early decision in developing an approach to work at Appomattox Court House was to be as true to the original landscape as possible. This included using archeology and other reliable documentation to reconstruct the buildings, as well as using authentic materials as far as was financially feasible and recreating views and vistas and circulation and vegetation patterns that were known to have existed at the time of the Civil War. Historians, archeologists, and architects worked together to determine accurate information for building reconstruction. Restoration of the Peers House and the Clover Hill Tavern and its guest house and kitchen were finished and the slave quarters reconstructed in 1954. The restored and reconstructed buildings provided practical as well as historical benefit. The renovation placed the park office and museum in the tavern and a comfort station in the former slave quarters behind it, while the Peers House was used as an employee residence. A garage, a workshop, parking, and a utility center (the maintenance complex) were built near the Peers House. With structures considered essential for park operations built, post-Civil War structures that had been used for various park construction purposes could then be removed. The bypass road opened in 1954, and automobile traffic began to be prohibited in the village in 1956.

Legislation in 1953 (67 Stat. 181) authorized a land exchange through which the National Park Service transferred 98.6 acres of federal lands in exchange for 76 acres along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road of greater historic value and closer to the village. The designation of the site was changed to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park through legislation enacted in 1954 (68 Stat.54).

Mission 66 Developments and Additional Reconstruction Efforts (1954–1966)

Major physical improvements were funded by Mission 66, the 10-year fully funded NPS program (1956–66) that was intended to upgrade park facilities throughout the country. The reconstruction of the courthouse was among the most important projects at Appomattox. The 1940s development plan **had recommended its reconstruction as the park’s visitor center and headquarters, which was also** favored by local residents. However, the typical visitor center constructed during the period was a modern building favoring streamlined architectural design and materials. Park service officials met with local citizens in 1961 and gave them the choice between a modern visitor center and a reconstructed courthouse. The local choice was reconstruction.

Under the Mission 66 program, the parking area between State Route 24 and the village and roadside pull-offs and parking at historic sites were developed, and improvements were **made to the village’s** roads. The program funded interpretive devices such as signs, markers, maps, and exhibits, and the Mission 66 prospectus outlined not only the restoration and operational program at the park, but its interpretation as well. The focus was on the McLean House, as had been the case since the 1890s. Elsewhere, the emphasis was mainly on exterior restoration. Other village buildings were used to house administrative and operational functions and none were used entirely for display to the public, **as was the McLean House. The restored and reconstructed buildings would “provide only the** outline and setting for the drama of Appomattox,” in the words of the park’s first superintendent, Hubert Gurney.

The landscape in 1965 reflected the NPS understanding of the site during the Civil War. Land acquired by the National Park Service included both properties significant to important events of the Civil War and scenic easements that permitted historic views and viewsheds to be maintained. The establishment and maintenance of views through vegetation management was also of primary concern during this period; this concern continues to this day.

Planning and Legislation (1970–1992)

The National Park Service continued to acquire land associated with the battle and surrender. New boundaries were authorized in 1976 (90 Stat. 2732) (figure 2.1), and the land acquisition ceiling increased. The 1977 general management plan addressed the expanded boundary and the need to **manage the park’s potential surrounding development. It classified parkland into scenic easement,** natural environment, and development sub zones. Land acquisition was proposed to increase visitor capacity while providing site protection for the historic village, preventing visual intrusions to the historic scene, and protecting important resources within the proposed boundary. The area of acquisition was within sight of the historic village and contained portions of the final battle site of the two armies. It was also under threat of subdivision. Scenic easements prohibited commercial development but did not restrict residential development.

In 1992, new boundaries incorporating the area of proposed land acquisition were adopted and acquisition authorized by donation (106 Stat. 3565). The military significance of the park was considerably strengthened through this boundary expansion, which included the Burruss Timber and Conservation Fund tracts (acquired in 1992 and 1993, respectively). Congressional intent is expressed within the testimony received during deliberations of the bill. The testimony speaks to the importance of retaining the lands because of the military actions of the Appomattox Campaign, specifically those engagements that took place prior to the surrender. The boundary expansion also included a noncontiguous parcel 3 miles north of the park boundary containing the remains of the New Hope Church breastworks. These earthworks or trenches were thrown up by Confederate troops to oppose the advancing Union forces.

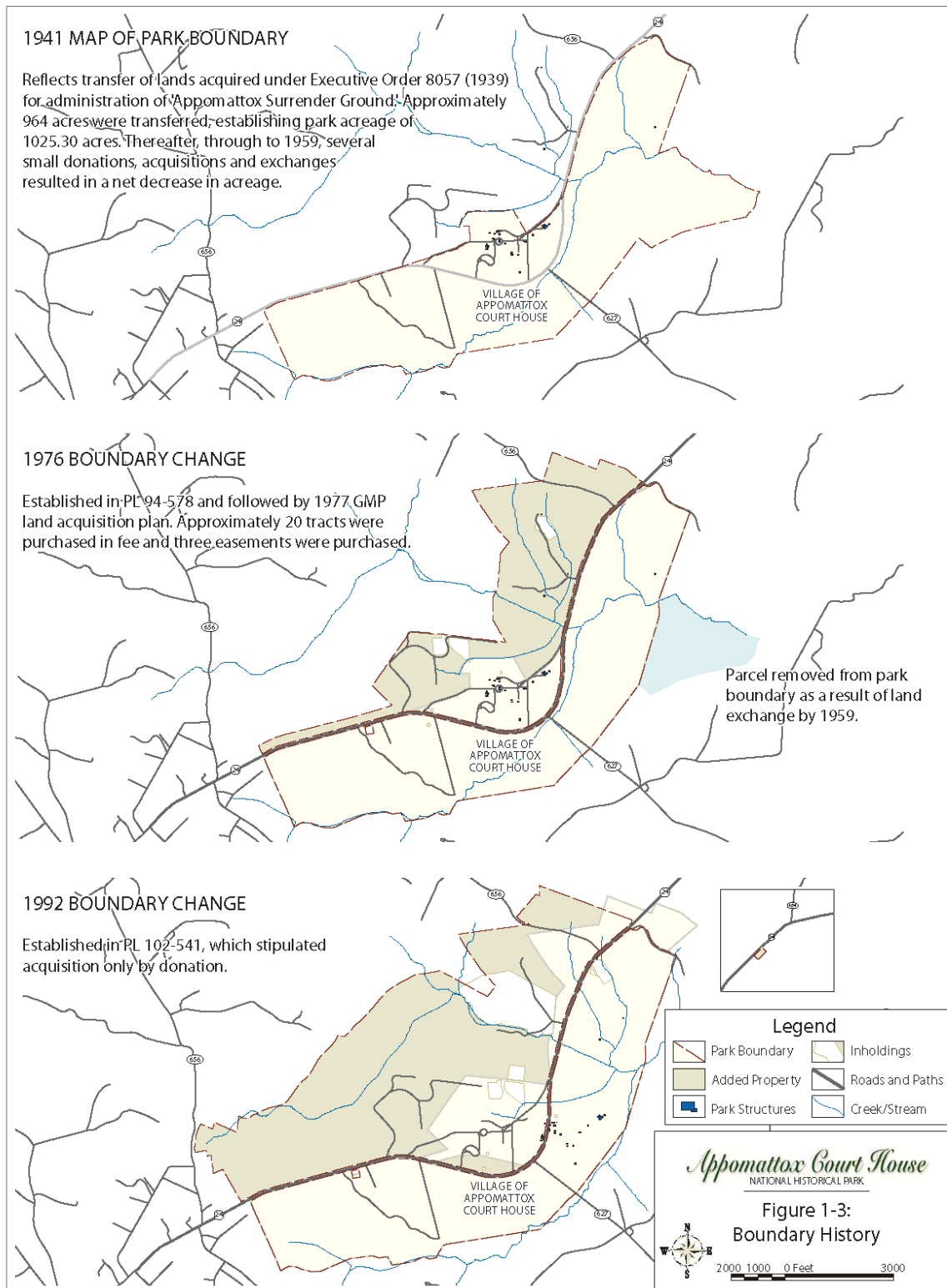


FIGURE 2.1 EVOLUTION OF PARK BOUNDARY

Public-Private Preservation Efforts (1993–2016)

During the early 1990s, as once remote Civil War battlefields were being lost to development and encroachment, national concern over the fate of this hallowed ground and other battlefield sites resulted in the creation of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program.

Authorized by Congress in 1991, the Civil War Sites Study Act established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. This commission was tasked with evaluating the condition of and prioritizing for protection all Civil War battlefield sites throughout the country. Released in 1993, the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* was the culmination of this two-year effort and outlined overall preservation priorities for Civil War battlefield sites. Both the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House were evaluated and prioritized in this report. The Battle of Appomattox Court House was identified as a Priority III – Battlefield needing additional protection, Class A – good or fair integrity; while the Battle of Appomattox Station was identified as a Priority IV – Fragmented Battlefield. The report findings for Virginia battlefields were later revised as part of the *Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (2009) to capture ongoing preservation efforts over the past 20 years.

The NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), first created in 1991 and officially authorized by Congress in 1996, is a NPS program established to promote the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The program aims to grow public-private partnerships to enable communities near historic battlefields to develop local solutions for balanced preservation approaches for their historic sites. Besides technical assistance, the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program offers preservation partners the opportunity to apply for battlefield planning grants and battlefield land acquisition grants (BLAG).

The Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund was established in 2006 by the Virginia General Assembly as the Civil War Site Preservation Fund. Codified in 2010 (Chapter 22, Title 10.1, Section 2202.4 of the Code of Virginia), the fund was expanded by legislation approved in 2015 to include sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. With 123 Civil War battlefields in Virginia encompassing thousands of acres, nonprofit battlefield preservation organizations and local governments compete each grant cycle for grants from the fund. Administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, this program provides another important tool for the preservation and protection of lands associated with the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House. Any proposed project site must be listed in the following reports: the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (Civil War Sites Advisory Commission/National Park Service, 1993, as amended) or the *ABPP's Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States* (US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 2007, as amended or superseded). Individual projects are evaluated based on the following general criteria: significance of the battlefield, threat, integrity, financial and administrative capacity of the applicant, and plans for future management for preservation and public benefit. All grant awards require a 50-percent match using private or federal funds. A requirement of grant funding through the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund is the execution of a perpetual conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources to protect the land that is the subject of the grant project.

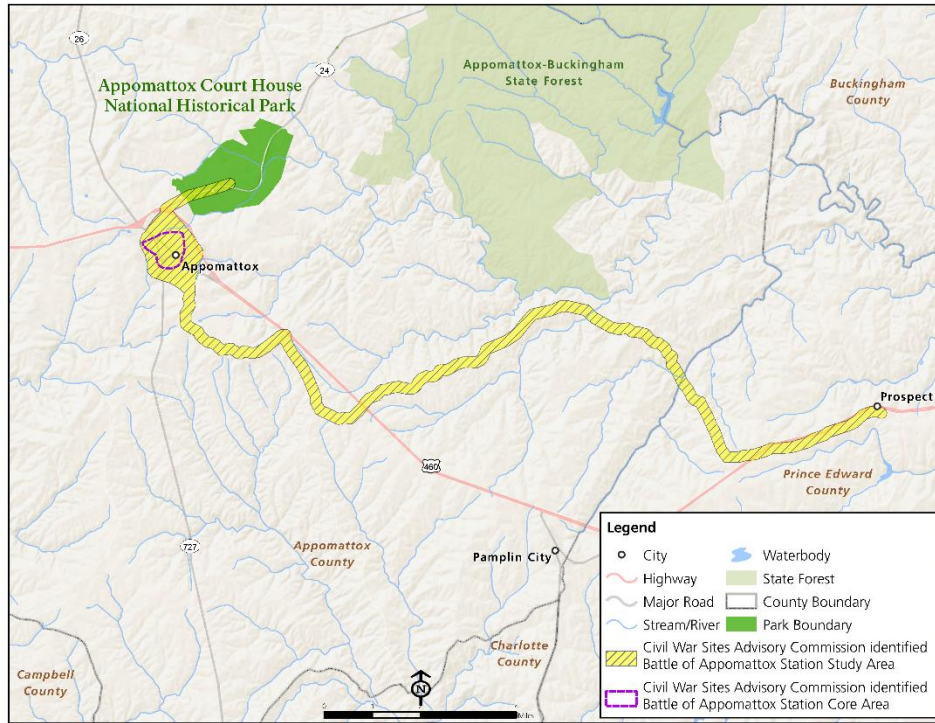


FIGURE 2.2 CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT –
BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX STATION MAP

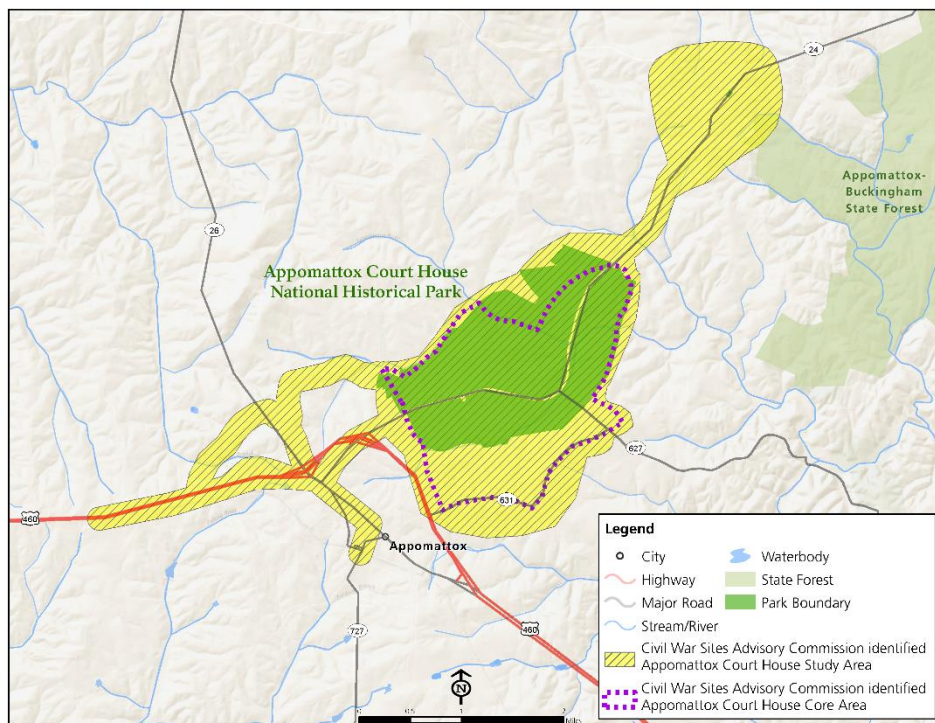


FIGURE 2.3 CIVIL WAR SITES ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT –
BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE MAP

In 2007, the Town of Appomattox secured a battlefield preservation planning grant from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program to develop the *Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource and Management Plan* outlining significant battlefield resources and providing recommendations for their stewardship. Working in collaboration, the Civil War Trust, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Town of Appomattox have secured numerous NPS ABPP Land and Water Conservation Fund battlefield land acquisition grants and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants to purchase threatened properties located within the core areas of the Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House battlefields as identified in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report (figures 2.2 and 2.3). Lands purchased or placed in easement through these programs are encumbered by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Section 6(f)(3) non-conversion clause requiring their use as conservation or public outdoor recreation space and are protected by perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements generally held by Virginian agencies. These grassroots efforts to preserve sites associated with the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House illustrate their historic significance.

Today, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park encompasses approximately 1,700 acres of rolling hills in rural, central Virginia. There are 27 original and reconstructed 19th-century structures in the park. The village of Appomattox Court House as a whole offers an immersive experience of a rural courthouse town of its time, with country lanes and grass fields leading the visitor among homes, monuments, fenced yards, and outbuildings, including the tavern, jail and store, small family burial plots, and orchards. At the time of this writing, sweeping views of the surrounding pastoral landscape and forested hills are present throughout the park, allowing visitors to step back in time and experience a historic landscape little changed since the historic events that took place there over 150 years ago.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Collectively, the lands and resources within the boundary adjustment study area (figure 1.2) are important to understanding Grant's strategy of cutting off Lee from supplies of food and military equipment at towns along the railroad, preventing Lee's troops from joining with Confederate forces to the south, and forcing Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The boundary adjustment study area, which primarily focuses on properties identified as core battlefield areas in the 2009 *Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields—Commonwealth of Virginia*, includes 17 privately-owned properties, totaling 667 acres. As identified in the CWSAC Report, core areas are defined as "... only those places where the combat engagement and key associated actions and features were located; the core area includes, among other things, what often is described as hallowed ground." The description of the boundary adjustment study area is organized into two sections based on the different battles that occurred at these locations: 1) Battle of Appomattox Station properties, and 2) Battle of Appomattox Court House properties. These properties are described below, including historical context as well as their current condition as it is understood today. Appomattox County parcel identification numbers are included in appendix D of this study.

Battle of Appomattox Station Properties

Developed through a battlefield preservation planning grant from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program awarded to the Town of Appomattox, the *Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource and Management Plan* (2007) outlines significant battlefield resources and provides recommendations for their stewardship. Based on this local planning effort, two key properties were identified for consideration in Appomattox Court House National Historical Park boundary

adjustment study. These two properties have been identified as core areas of the Appomattox Station battlefield and the location where the heaviest fighting occurred on April 8, 1865. Less than one mile from the westernmost edge of the park, the properties are **discontiguous with the park's current legislated boundary**.

Battle of Appomattox Station Property (45 acres).

Historic significance—After capturing Confederate supplies waiting for Lee's army at Appomattox Station, 25-year-old General Custer's cavalry command, the Third Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, made several mounted charges through wooded terrain and into a clearing ringed with 25–30 cannons deployed by Confederate General Reuben L. Walker. The first three charges were repulsed largely by firing canisters (cans filled with small iron balls), but a final concerted charge after dark at about 8 p.m. netted 25 cannons, 200 wagons, and 1,000 prisoners (figure 2.4). By **capturing the Confederate supplies, dispersing Walker's artillery, and securing the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road**, the federals gained the advantage of position on April 8. The Battle of Appomattox Station directly resulted in federal armies holding the high ground west of Appomattox Court House, blocking the road Lee intended to use in his retreat west, and forcing his surrender the next day. Key historic resources include core battlefield landscape and archeological resources related to the battle.

Present condition (figure 2.4)—Located off of Highway 460, the Battle of Appomattox Station property was previously owned by the Jamerson Trucking Company and zoned M-1 for manufacturing and industrial development (the least restrictive local zoning code). The property, which lies in the town of Appomattox, was modestly developed with a one-story storage building and large gravel parking area. An aboveground utility line right-of-way runs through the property. An underground fuel storage tank was removed from the site in 2011.

Recognizing the property's historic significance for its association with the April 8, 1865, engagements and concerns of future development, the Civil War Trust purchased the 45-acre property in 2009 using grant funding from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. At the time of this study, a perpetual historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. All easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources are administered by staff at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. In consultation with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and Department of Historic Resources, the Civil War Trust and the Appomattox 1865 Foundation removed the late 20th-century storage building to begin **rehabilitating the area's cultural landscape and minimize maintenance costs**. Preliminary archeological investigation by park staff has identified this property as the location where the Confederate artillery opened fire during the battle in a desperate attempt to halt federal cavalry advances and maintain control of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road.

In 2014, as part of the preparation for the Civil War sesquicentennial, the Civil War Trust worked **with the Appomattox 1865 Foundation, the park's friends group, to improve access and interpretation** at this location. Working collaboratively with the National Park Service, the Appomattox 1865 Foundation made the Battle of Appomattox Station property and the Finch property (described below) accessible to the public during the 150th commemorative events in the spring of 2015. Special interpretive programming at this location generated a high level of public interest and a desire for long-term public access to this site. The Foundation, the Civil War Trust, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources are working together to rehabilitate the cultural landscape and create additional visitor opportunities at the Battle of Appomattox Station site. These groups are also working to construct a 0.5 mile interpretive loop trail, install three proposed waysides, and begin invasive species removal.

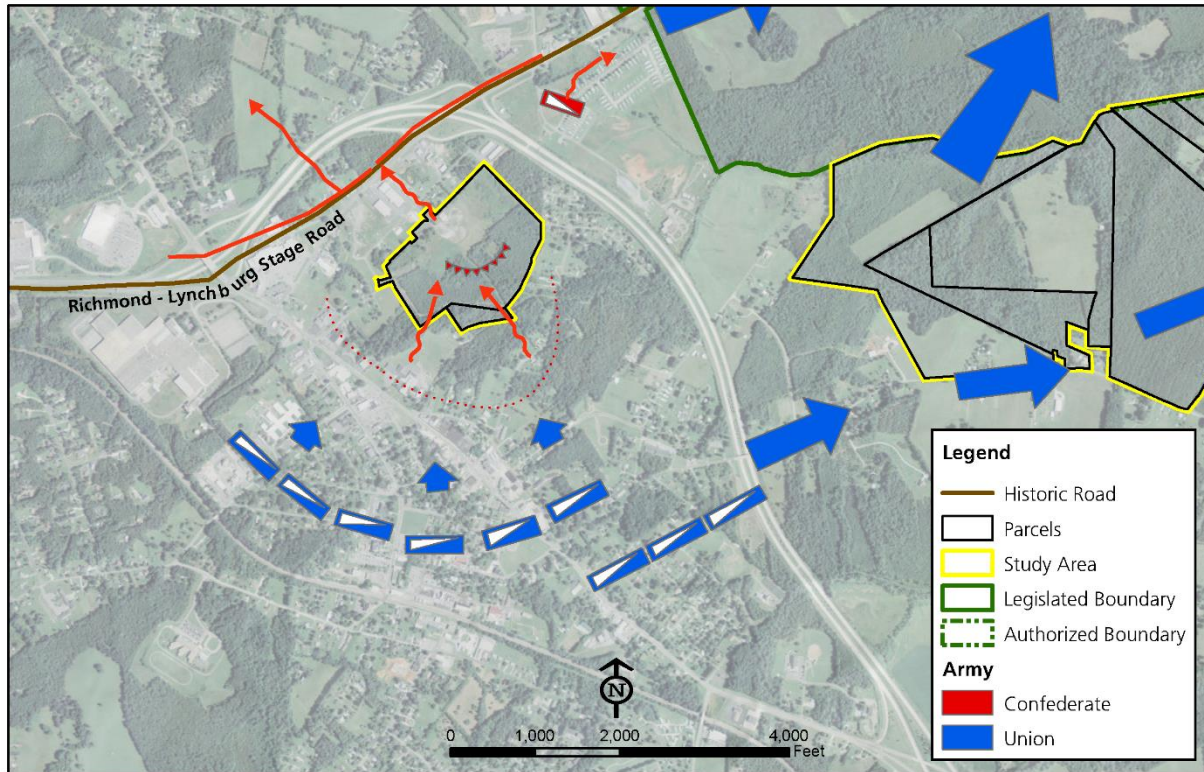


FIGURE 2.4 BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX STATION, APRIL 1865



FIGURE 2.5 BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX STATION PROPERTY AND FINCH PROPERTY

Finch Property (2.5 acres).

Historic significance—The 2.5-acre Finch tract contains a surviving battlefield feature, the ruins of the Pryor Martin House. A two-story, circa 1850, log dwelling corresponds with the location of the Pryor Martin House shown on period maps of the Appomattox Station battlefield. Additional research by NPS historian Chris Calkins and other census data indicates this was the home of Pryor D. Martin, a widowed mail carrier. While no mention of the dwelling appears in descriptions of the Battle of Appomattox Station and its use during and after the battle is unknown, it is one of the few remaining resources associated with the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House that predates the Civil War.

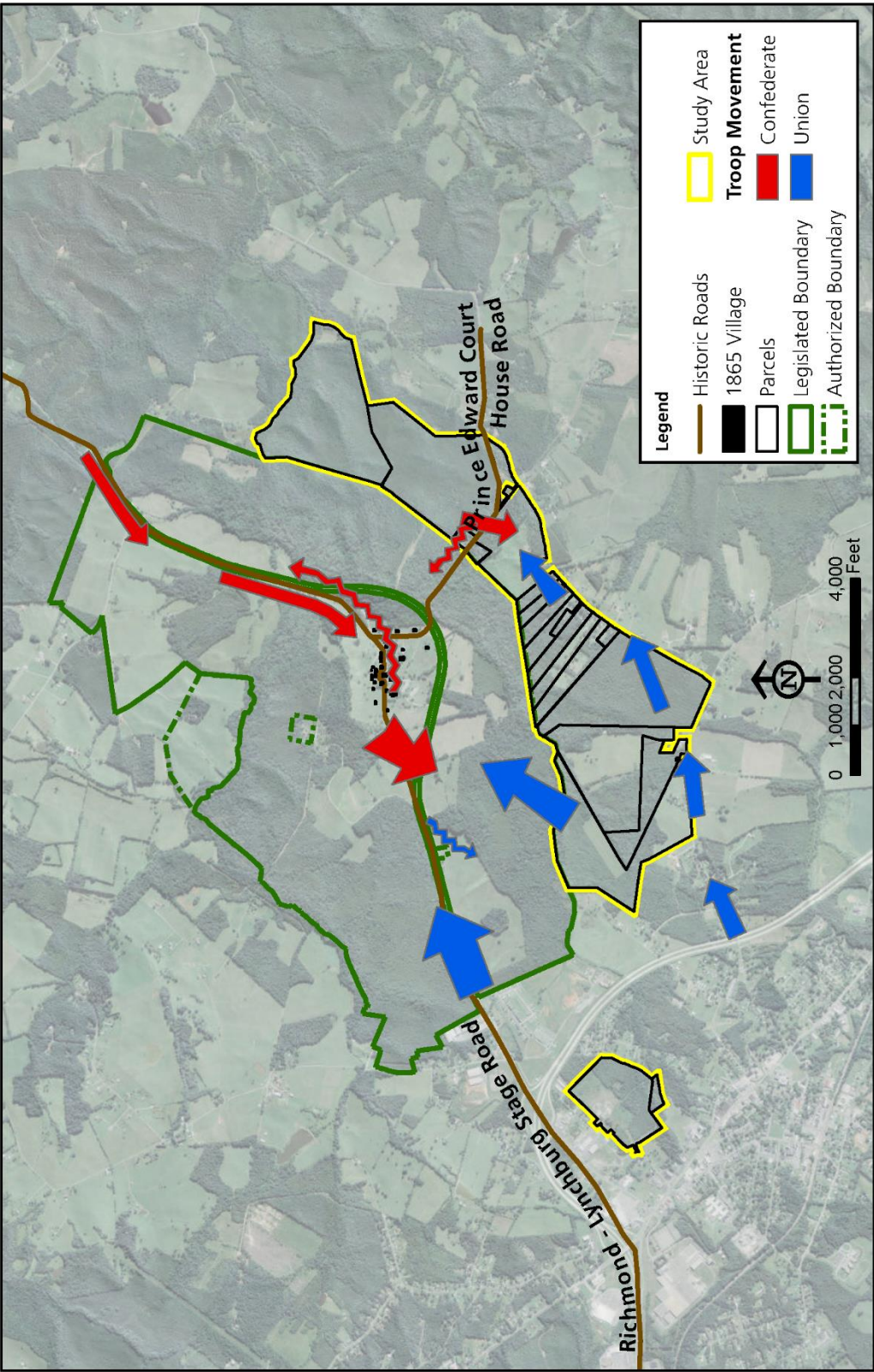
Present condition (figure 2.5)—This property was identified in the *Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource and Management Plan* as containing an important battlefield resource, the 1850s Pryor Martin House that stood at the time of the battle. This historic log dwelling with a stone and brick chimney has been reduced to ruins, and it is unknown what remains of the original structure. However, the ruins of the Pryor Martin House do provide a tangible landscape feature that existed at the time of the battle. The property is privately owned, and there is no modern development on the site. It is currently zoned Medium Density Residential District R-2, allowing for additional residential development. The Civil War Trust has expressed interest in acquiring the property and stabilizing the Pryor Martin House ruins.

Battle of Appomattox Court House Properties

The fifteen Battle of Appomattox Court House properties identified within the boundary adjustment study area **are generally laid out along the ridgeline between the park's southern boundary and a local road, State Road 631.** This ridgeline location gave the Union troops advancing from the south a natural advantage over Confederate troops located on lower ground within and near the village of **Appomattox Court House.** **This location defines part of a “pincer” movement that barred Lee’s escape to Lynchburg, trapping his army in the village and making his surrender all but inevitable.** These properties are the location where the last battle actions of the Appomattox Campaign took place as Confederate and Union cavalry, artillery, and infantry clashed while protecting their respective flanks. The troop movement chronology (figure 2.6) delineates the general locations of Union and Confederate forces within the park, as well as the boundary adjustment study area on this final day of fighting, April 9, 1865.

Courtland Property (202 acres).

Historic significance—The Courtland property, historically the home of James D. and Mariah L. Morton, was the scene of a confrontation on the morning of April 9, even as flags of truce were circulating across other portions of the lines. Colonel Alexander Pennington, commanding the **First Brigade of General Custer’s division, had advanced to the Morton House with his staff.** They dismounted in the yard and Pennington began surveying the Confederate formations with his looking glass when Confederate General Gary ordered the 7th South Carolina to charge **Pennington’s party.** **A brief clash occurred between the cavalry units, and Pennington escaped** although one of his staff and his bugler were captured. The fighting moved back and forth, to the west and then back again to the Morton House. A Confederate battery was also posted near the house along the Prince Edward Court House Road (now State Route 627). Their troops and guns **held the Confederate left flank as General Gordon’s men withdrew through the village from their advanced positions.** The federal brigades of Pennington, Colonel William Wells, and Colonel Henry Capehart were advancing against these Confederate positions when the fighting finally ceased, or nearly so. Word of the cession of hostilities reached the Confederate lines but could not save the life of Sargent Benjamin Weary of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry. He single-handedly demanded the surrender of the flag of the 1st Confederate Engineers Regiment. He attempted to ride away to the sound of jeers



FIGURE

BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, APRIL 9, 1865

2.6

and laughs as bullets riddled his body. Weary was originally buried just west of the Morton House and was later reinterred at Poplar Grove Cemetery near Petersburg. Key resources found on this parcel are the Morton House ruins, historic road alignment of Price Edward Court House Road, likely archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components, all of which are located near the western edge of the property.

Present condition (figure 2.7)—The Courtland property consists of two large parcels stretching between State Route 627 and the Appomattox River. The 101-acre southern, lower parcel of the Courtland property borders the current park boundary and State Route 627, which creates the **parcel's southern boundary**. State Route 627 is a modern road that runs along the historic road alignment of the Prince Edward Court House Road, an important battlefield landscape feature that figured prominently into the movement and positioning of troops during the Battle of Appomattox Court House. Another important battlefield landscape feature on this parcel is the ruins of the Morton House. The Morton House was a two-story residence with a slate roof secured with square nails. The brick foundation and chimney of the original house are still visible, providing a tangible link to the battlefield landscape and the historic events that occurred on this property. This house is also mentioned in the historic accounts of soldiers who described the fighting that happened around this structure. The parcel was cleared by a timber operation in the early 1980s, but its tree cover has naturally regenerated since that time. The land has no modern development and retains its rural character and much of its historic integrity.

The 101-acre northern, upper parcel of the Courtland property does not have direct right-of-way access. While it is not part of the core battlefield associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House, it borders the Appomattox River, a natural feature of the larger Appomattox Court House

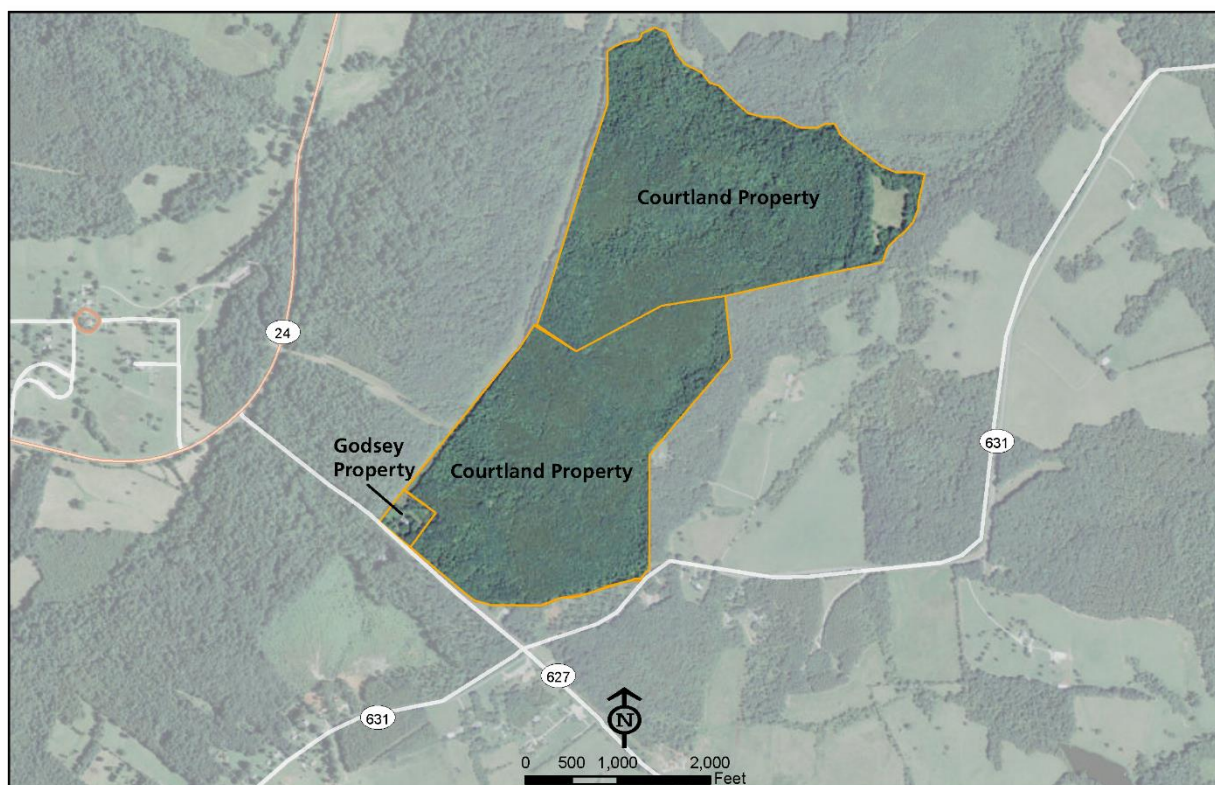


FIGURE 2.7 COURTLAND AND GODSEY PROPERTIES

National Historical Park landscape. The river, which creates the upper parcel's northern boundary, is important to understanding the battlefield topography and acted as a natural barrier during the Battle of Appomattox Court House. The upper parcel was also timbered in the early 1980s but has naturally regenerated and has no modern development.

In April 2017, the Civil War Trust acquired both parcels that comprise the Courtland property through a NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition grant that had been matched by the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. The Trust has already raised funds for the future stabilization of the Morton House ruins. Because the Courtland property was purchased by the Civil War Trust using Virginia battlefield preservation grant funding, a perpetual historic preservation and conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources similar to those placed on other Civil War Trust-owned properties in the study area is currently being negotiated between the two parties.

Godsey Property (3.5 acres).

Historic significance—During the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Confederate artillery batteries took positions on the Godsey property to protect the left flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and support the final actions that occurred on the Webb property. The property was the scene of some of the final moments of the battle. Key resources found on this parcel are historic road alignment of Prince Edward Court House Road, likely archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components.

Present condition (figure 2.7)—The Godsey property is bordered by the Courtland property, the park's current boundary, and State Route 627, which follows the historic Prince Edward Court House Road's alignment. There is a 20th-century, single-family home located on the property. The Civil War Trust used a NPS American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grant matched by a Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant to purchase this property and currently rents out the home. As a stipulation of the grant funding, a historic preservation and conservation easement to be held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is currently being negotiated. The Civil War Trust purchased the parcel with the long-term plan of rehabilitation of the property's battlefield landscape.

Howard Property (3 acres).

Historic significance—During the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Confederate artillery batteries took positions on the Howard property to protect the left flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and support the final actions that occurred on the Webb property. The property was the scene of some of the final moments of the battle. Key resources found on this parcel are historic road alignment of Prince Edward Court House Road, likely archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components.

Present condition (figure 2.8)—The Howard property is bordered by the Webb property, the park's current boundary, and State Route 627, which follows the historic Prince Edward Court House Road's alignment. There is a 20th-century, single-family home located on the property. The Civil War Trust used an NPS American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grant matched by a Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant to purchase this property and it is held under a life estate agreement by the current resident. As a stipulation of the grant funding, a historic preservation and conservation easement is in development for this property, which would be held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. The Civil War Trust purchased the parcel with the long-term plan of rehabilitation of the property's battlefield landscape.



FIGURE 2.8 HOWARD AND WEBB PROPERTIES

Webb Property (52 acres).

Historic significance—Located north of State Road 631 with portions of the property bisected by Prince Edward Court House Road and holding strategic importance for the ridge that runs along its south boundary, this property is important as the scene of the last fighting during the Battle of Appomattox Court House. As described above, Confederate General Martin Gary ordered the 7th **South Carolina to charge Colonel Alexander Pennington's party**. This final offensive Confederate charge by the Army of Northern Virginia took place on this ground. The first flag of truce ending hostilities during the Appomattox campaign was also flown along sections of Prince Edward Court House Road. These notable events were captured by Civil War illustrator Alfred Waud, adding **importance to the property's role during the last hours** of the battle. Key resources found on this parcel are the historic road alignments of Price Edward Court House Road and LeGrande Road (now Oakleigh Avenue/State Road 631), likely archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components.

Present condition (figure 2.8)—The Webb property is bordered by State Road 631, the Inge property, **the park's current boundary, and State Route 627**, which follows the historic Prince Edward Court House Road's alignment. A portion of property extends across State Route 627. A recorded subdivision was associated with this property, with 16 individual parcels laid out along State Route 627 and State Road 631. In response to this imminent threat, the Civil War Trust purchased all the parcels of this historically significant battlefield landscape through grants from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund to keep the property intact. The former owner completed a commercial timber harvest prior to sale of the property to the Civil War Trust, which opened up historic sight lines similar to their 1865 appearance. As a stipulation of the grant funding, the parcel is now protected by a perpetual historic preservation and

conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. In general, the easement prohibits subdivision of the property, limits or restricts new construction, and contains provisions for protection of archaeological resources and other historically significant features of the property. A cabin was identified on the property, and the Civil War Trust is conducting additional research to determine its age. The property has no other known modern development and retains its rural character and much of its historic integrity.

Inge Property (5 acres); Bumgardner Property (6 acres); and Eagle-Bisgyer Property (0.5 acres).

Historic significance—South of the village, Union infantry under General Griffin and cavalry forces under General Devin and General Custer took positions along a commanding ridgeline and began preparing for an assault on Confederate forces. Custer's federal cavalry division advanced along the ridgeline running along the southeast edge of the lands south of Appomattox Village on the morning of April 9. During the Battle of Appomattox Court House, the Union cavalry skirmish line ran across the Inge, Bumgardner, and Eagle-Bisgyer properties, and it was here that the 8th and 15th New York Cavalries repulsed the 7th South Carolina Cavalry. Grant had effectively surrounded Lee on three sides with the James River to the north, making Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House inevitable. Key resources found on the parcel are viewsheds, battlefield landscape, and possible archeological resources.

Present condition (figure 2.9)—These three properties are located between the park's current boundary to the north and State Road 631 to the south. Because of their importance as key staging areas for the federal advance during the Battle of Appomattox Court House, the Bumgardner, Inge, and Eagle-Bisgyer properties were purchased by the Civil War Trust through NPS ABPP land acquisition and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants. As a stipulation of this grant funding, the Inge and Bumgardner parcels are now protected by perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources while a similar easement is being negotiated for the Eagle-Bisgyer property. Consistent with the provisions of the easement, the Trust demolished a non-historic 20th-century, single-family residence located on the Inge property to rehabilitate the landscape to a more natural state and, in consultation with the Department of Historic Resources, intends to remove the non-historic 20th-century residence on the Bumgardner property as well.

Vaughan Property (7.5 acres); Doss Property (13 acres); Goodwin Property (12 acres); Morgan Property (12 acres); and Mitchell Property (20 acres).

Historic significance—Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this area to take position along the ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. Key resources found on these parcels are possible archeological resources, battlefield landscape, and viewsheds.

Present condition (figure 2.9)—Located west of the Webb, Bumgardner, Inge, and Eagle-Bisgyer properties, these long, narrow properties stretch from State Road 631 to the park's current boundary. The configuration of the individual properties is the result of the subdivision of a larger property for residential development. Each of these properties includes a 20th-century, single-family residence fronting State Road 631, but there has been minimal development away from the road frontage. Portions of these properties abutting the park boundary currently remain undeveloped. Because these privately-owned properties sit on top of the ridgeline and are contiguous to the park, future development could impact views to and from Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Visual resources have been identified as fundamental to the park purpose, and these properties have the highest potential for impacting the park's existing viewshed.

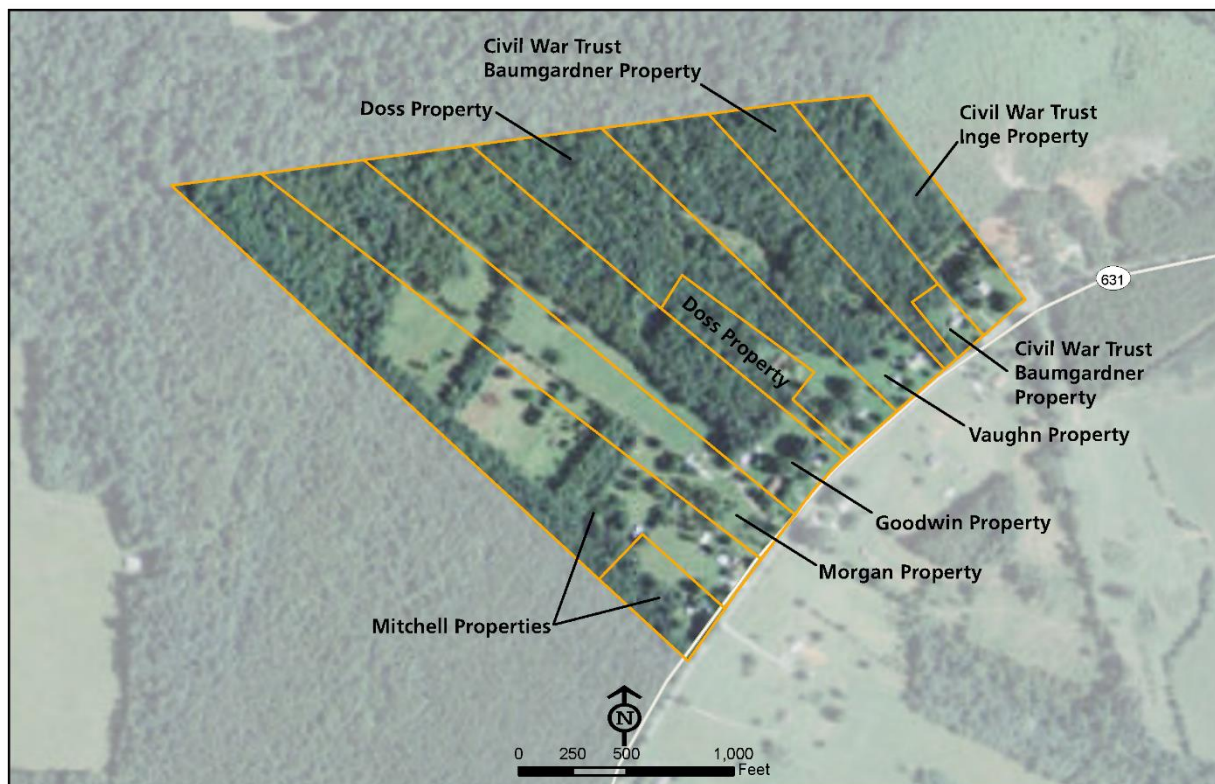


FIGURE 2.9 INGE, BUMGARDNER, EAGLE-BISGYER, VAUGHAN, DOSS, GOODWIN, MORGAN, AND MITCHELL PROPERTIES

Abbitt Property (96 acres).

Historic significance—Because of its commanding view of the fields in and around Appomattox Court House, federal artillery pieces were in position along the ridgeline on the lands now known as Abbitt property on the morning of April 9, 1865. The property was also used as federal cavalry camps for the divisions of Custer and Devin after the surrender. Key resources associated with this property are viewsheds, battlefield landscape, and possible archeological resources.

Present condition (figure 2.10)—Located between the park's current boundary to the north and State Road 631 to the south, the Abbitt Property is undeveloped and no known structures exist on the parcel. The property is currently covered in pine forest that was planted in the 1970s and maintains a rural, undeveloped character. The Civil War Trust purchased this 96-acre property to prevent the imminent threat of subdivision and development to this portion of the battlefield landscape. Because this property is located on the ridgeline and is contiguous to the park's current boundary, it protects the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park viewshed, as well as the vistas to and from the park. Visual resources have been identified as fundamental to the park's purpose, and this property has a high potential for impacting the park's existing viewshed.



FIGURE 2.10 ABBITT PROPERTY

Ritchie Property (71 acres)

Historic significance—During the Civil War, this parcel of land was owned by John Sears, a Confederate supporter. The Sears House located on the Ritchie property at the time of the battle was **used as Custer’s headquarters on the night of April 9, 1865.** On this night, the Federal 5th Corps under General Griffin engaged Confederate skirmishers and advanced toward Confederate positions in Appomattox Court House across this ground from LeGrande Road (present-day State Road 631), driving back Confederate forces. **An increasingly solid wall of infantry barred Lee’s** escape from Appomattox Court House. Sears Lane, which extends from the house site to the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, was traveled by General Grant and his staff to reach the McLean House, the site of the surrender the morning of April 9. In 1866, Sears donated a portion of his land **that is located in the park’s existing boundary** for use as the Confederate Cemetery. Key resources found on this parcel are the historic road alignment of Sears Lane, likely archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components.

Present condition (figure 2.11)—Located west of the Abbitt property, the 71-acre Ritchie property is privately owned and has limited modern development consisting of an agricultural building and gravel access road. The historic Sears House was destroyed by lightning, and all that remains are building foundations and scattered bricks. The historic Sears Lane that connected this homestead to the village of Appomattox Court House is intact and runs from the house site to the current park boundary and passes through the park on the east side of the Raine Monument to reach the old Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. The Civil War Trust holds a conservation easement on a portion of this property that includes the Sears House site.

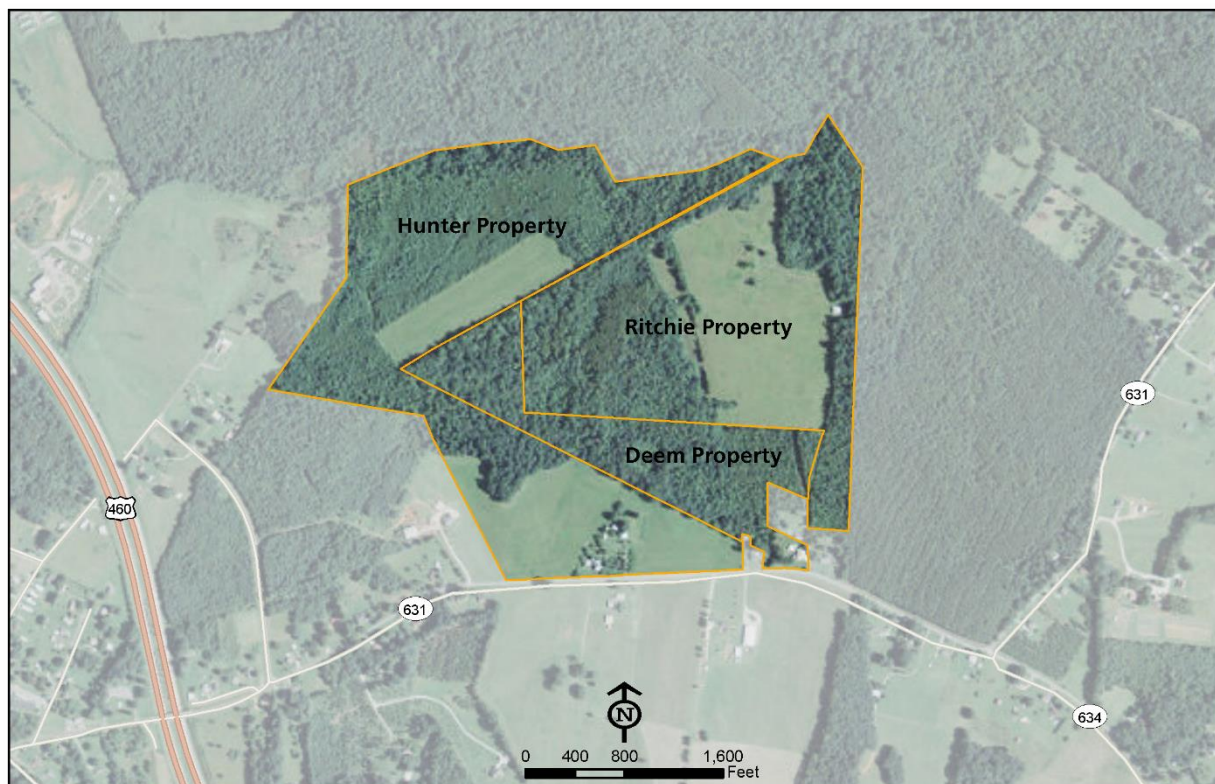


FIGURE 2.11 RITCHIE AND HUNTER/DEEM PROPERTIES

Hunter/Deem Property (116 acres).

Historic significance—On the morning of April 9, the Federal Fifth Corps under General Griffin engaged Confederate skirmishers and advanced across this ground from LeGrand Road (State Road 631) toward Confederate positions in Appomattox Court House. Federal artillery took up several positions on the Hunter property, primarily near the Trent House. The Fifth Corps, along with the Army of the James, ensured that Lee had no avenue of escape. Major General Philip Sheridan made his headquarters at the Trent House on the night of April 9. After the surrender, this area was used as a campground for the Fifth Corps. The parcel is also associated with John Trent, who served in Company B of the 46th Virginia Infantry (Liberty Guards). The Trent family cemetery is located on this property. Trent family members served in the Confederate Army and are interred in this family cemetery, providing a local connection to Civil War history. Key resources found on this parcel are the Trent House ruins, archeological resources, and battlefield landscape components.

Present condition (figure 2.11)—**Located along the park’s current boundary and west of the Ritchie property**, the Hunter/Deem property forms the western edge of the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of the study area. This property consists of two privately-owned properties covering a total of 116 acres. A 20th-century, single-family residence was constructed near the southern boundary of the property, while the majority of the property is in a natural condition. This property also contains the ruins of the Trent House, a structure that existed at the time of the battle, as well as the Trent family cemetery. All that remains of the Trent House is **the structure’s foundation**. The Civil War Trust is in the process of acquiring the 60 acres Hunter Tract, located in the northern portion of the property that adjoins the park, which contains the Trent House ruins and cemetery.

SUMMARY

Understanding the historic context and legislated history of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is an essential step in the boundary adjustment study process. Likewise, the historic significance and present condition of lands and resources within the boundary adjustment study area must also be understood before the NPS criteria for a boundary adjustment can be evaluated. The information presented in this chapter will support the analysis in the following chapters.

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CHAPTER 3: ALTERNATIVES AND APPLICATION OF NPS CRITERIA FOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625, USC 1a.7) directs the National Park Service to consider, as part of a planning process, what boundary modifications might be **necessary to carry out a national park unit's purpose. Subsequent to this act, Congress also passed** Public Law 101-628, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act. Section 1216 of this act directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop criteria to evaluate any proposed changes to the existing boundaries of individual park units. Section 1217 of the act calls for the National Park Service to consult with affected agencies and others regarding a proposed boundary change. When evaluating a resource for inclusion into an existing unit of the national park system (i.e., a boundary adjustment), the National Park Service uses boundary study criteria to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of the addition. If a boundary adjustment is not merely a technical boundary revision, then a change to a park boundary would require an act of Congress.

These legislative provisions are implemented through NPS *Management Policies 2006* (NPS 2006a) that state the National Park Service will conduct studies of potential boundary adjustments and may make boundary revisions if authorized by Congress. This boundary study evaluates the proposed boundary adjustment described in alternative 2 according to the following criteria published in NPS *Management Policies 2006*, section 3.5, at least one of which must be met for protection in an adjusted park boundary:

1. Protect significant resources and values or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes;
2. Address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations (topographic or other natural features or roads); or
3. Otherwise protect park resources that are critical to fulfilling park purposes.

This chapter provides an analysis of the potential of the boundary adjustment (as described in alternative 2) to protect significant resources and values, enhance the opportunities for public enjoyment, or otherwise protect resources related to the purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Section 3.5 of NPS *Management Policies 2006* also states that two additional criteria must be met if a boundary adjustment is to be considered by Congress:

1. The added lands will be feasible to administer considering their size, configuration, and ownership; costs; the views of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions; and other factors, such as the presence of hazardous substances or exotic species.
2. Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.

These two additional criteria will be used to evaluate the feasibility and need for NPS management in relation to the proposed boundary adjustment outlined in alternative 2.

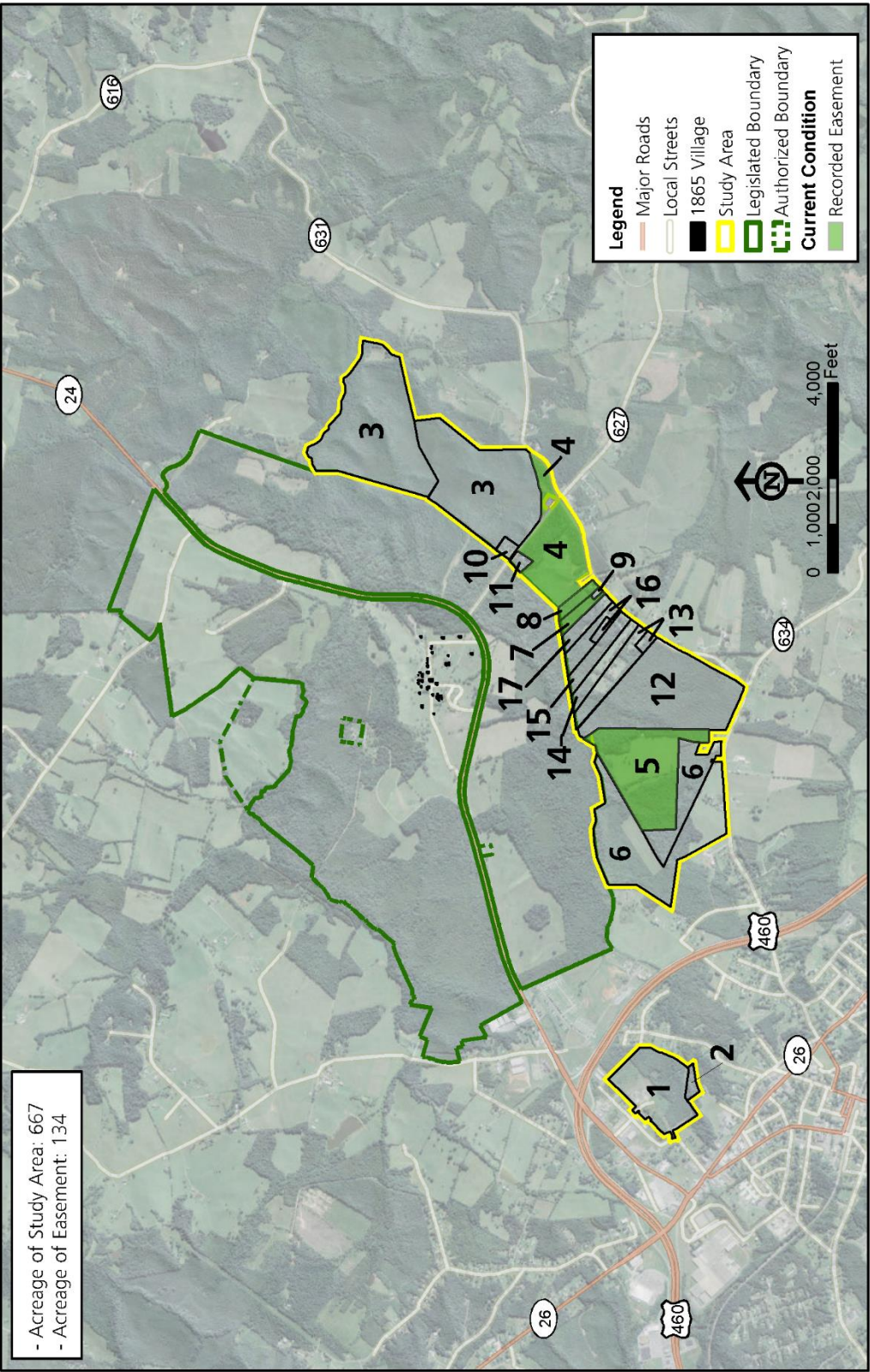
DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALTERNATIVES

The study team developed two alternatives: *Alternative 1-No Action* and *Alternative 2-Proposed Action* based on information gathered from stakeholder input, internal NPS discussions, historical research, scoping with Appomattox Court House National Historical Park staff, consultation with subject matter experts, guidance from the NPS Northeast Regional Office, and other management models used in national park units around the nation.

Alternative 1: No Action

The no-action alternative is used as a baseline to which the impacts of the action alternative can be compared and evaluated. Under this alternative, a legislated boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would not be recommended to Congress. The boundary of the park would remain in its current configuration and would not be adjusted to include additional lands and resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station or the Battle of Appomattox Court House.

Boundary adjustment study area lands would continue to be privately owned property and subject to local Appomattox County zoning regulations. The primary property associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station is currently zoned as Industrial District M-1, which allows a variety of permitted and conditional uses, including intense industrial development. The smaller Finch property identified with the Battle of Appomattox Station is currently zoned Medium Density Residential District R-2, allowing for higher density residential development. The properties within the Battle of Appomattox Court House portion of the boundary adjustment study area are currently zoned Residential District R-1, allowing for single-family residential development. Also, the existing historic district overlay zone (Historic District H-1) associated with these properties would not change. Properties purchased by the Civil War Trust using grant funding from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund would not be included in the existing park boundary. Properties with recorded historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources would continue to be protected by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the stewardship of resources on these individual properties would be based on the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** and associated guidance, as well as land conservation best-management practices (figure 3.1 and table 3.1). Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would continue to work with partners, nonprofit groups, state agencies, local municipalities, and individual landowners to encourage protection of these lands on an ad hoc basis when opportunities arise or as lands are threatened.



FIGURE

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION

TABLE 3.1 CURRENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Map #	Property	Acreage	Level of Protection
1	Battle of Appomattox Station Property	45	Private Ownership – Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement in negotiation.
2	Finch Property	2.5	Private Ownership
3	Courtland Property	101 (Lower)	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement in negotiation.
		101 (Upper)	
4	Webb Property	52	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Recorded Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources
5	Richie Property	71	Private Ownership Conservation Easement held by Civil War Trust
6	Hunter/Deem Property	116	Private Ownership
7	Bumgardner Property	6	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Recorded Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources
8	Inge Property	5	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Recorded Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources
9	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	0.5	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement in negotiation.
10	Godsey Property	3.5	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement in negotiation.

Map #	Property	Acreage	Level of Protection
11	Howard Property	3	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant & Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant – Historic Preservation and Conservation Easement in negotiation.
12	Abbitt Property	96	Private Ownership-Civil War Trust
13	Mitchell Property	20	Private Ownership
14	Morgan Property	12	Private Ownership
15	Goodwin Property	12	Private Ownership
16	Doss Property	13	Private Ownership
17	Vaughan Property	7.5	Private Ownership

Alternative 2: Proposed Action and NPS Preferred Alternative

Under this alternative, a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would be recommended to Congress, and the legislated boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would be adjusted to include the lands identified in the study area. If Congress were to authorize a legislative boundary adjustment encompassing portions of the Appomattox Station battlefield and Appomattox Court House battlefield identified in this study, there would be no immediate change to existing landownership, and the National Park Service would not carry out any immediate actions that would affect these properties. Ownership and uses of these lands would continue as they were before the legislative boundary adjustment. Any changes to landownership, management, or use would be in the future, and any land considered for inclusion through a boundary adjustment would only be acquired from willing sellers or donors.

An acceptable boundary adjustment to a unit of the national park system should provide for the protection of resources, sufficient surrounding area to provide a proper setting for the resources, and sufficient land for appropriate use and enjoyment by the public. The boundary adjustment and land and resource protection strategies outlined in this alternative were developed through careful consideration of these requirements. Properties identified in the study area were evaluated and prioritized for protection based on the following four factors:

1. Historic significance of the property in the context of the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House.
2. Identified battle-related resources and values on the property.
3. Potential future visitor experiences and management objectives at the property.
4. Level of existing development on the properties and impacts to total cost of facilities ownership (TCFO).

Based on these evaluation factors, the most cost-effective and efficient land and resource protection strategies were identified for each property in the study area. These protection strategies include: fee simple ownership and the acquisition of conservation easements. Alternative 2: Boundary Adjustment would rely on a range of strategies for the stewardship of individual properties in the study area as illustrated in figure 3.2 and outlined in table 3.2. The full evaluation of all properties within the study area is presented in Appendix D: Study Area Property Evaluation Matrix.

Direct NPS ownership (fee simple ownership) would be pursued for properties where significant battle actions took place and important battlefield resources have been identified. These properties have limited to no modern development, retain their rural character, and would be maintained in their natural state. These properties also have the greatest potential to enhance visitor understanding of the Appomattox Campaign by allowing visitors to access and experience places directly associated with the battles. Because visitor access to these historically significant properties would be pursued in the future, direct NPS management through fee simple ownership is the preferred protection strategy of these lands. Properties identified for fee simple ownership include: Appomattox Station property, Finch property, Courtland property, Webb property, Bumgardner property, Inge property, Eagle-Bisgyer property, and Abbitt property. The majority of these properties have been purchased by the Civil War Trust using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition grants with matching Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants, illustrating their historic significance as critical areas of important battlefield landscapes.

Special consideration would have to be given when acquiring properties previously purchased by a private entity using grant funding from the NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition program or Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. These properties are encumbered by existing perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and/or limited by other programmatic preservation requirements. If the National Park Service subsequently acquires the fee interest in these properties, the grant recipients should be aware that consideration will reflect the equivalent percentage of market value paid by the grant recipient at the time of original purchase. Further, any conservation easements encumbering these properties will be evaluated to avoid potential management conflicts prior to purchase for compliance with Department of Justice regulations.

Conservation easements would be pursued for properties where smaller engagements and troop movements occurred and important resources have been identified. Because some of these properties have not been subdivided or still retain a greater sense of their rural character and provide important visual context for visitors, conservation easements would be pursued to safeguard these qualities by limiting future development and limiting ground disturbance as well as protecting viewsheds. Major battle actions did not occur in these locations, so providing direct visitor access is not a priority for the park. Rather, the park would focus on working with local landowners and local governments to explore conservation easement **opportunities to protect these lands. The park's** goals in pursuing conservation easements on these properties would include: limiting or restricting new construction, ensuring properties are not subdivided, providing an additional level of protection for archeological resources, and preserving viewsheds that are fundamental to the park experience. Properties where conservation easements would be sought include: Richie property, Hunter/Deem property, Godsey property, and Howard property.

On properties where future development could impact the park's viewsheds and where troop movements occurred, conservation easements would also be explored at a minimum to protect vistas

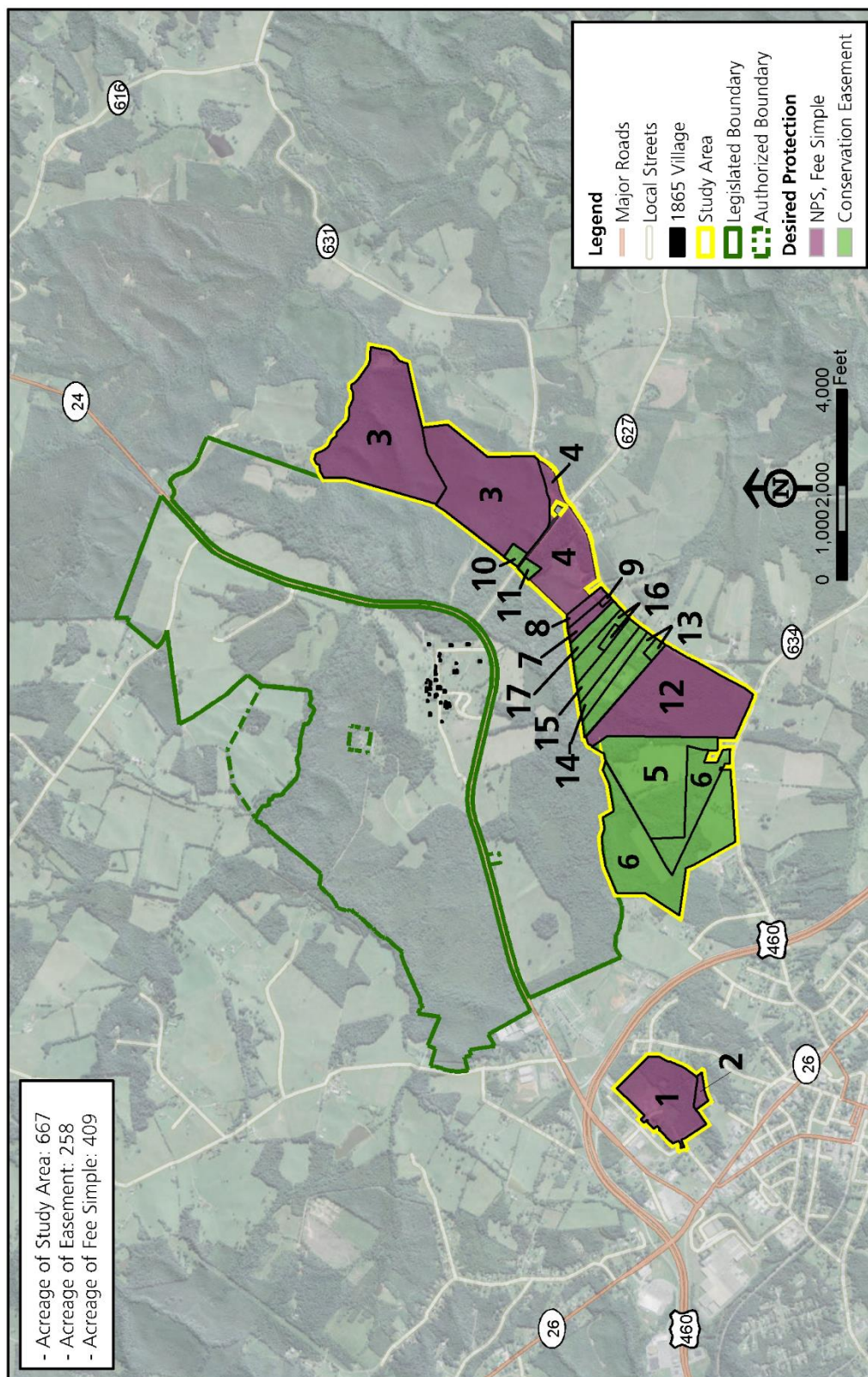


FIGURE 3.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT – IDENTIFIED LAND AND RESOURCE PROTECTION STRATEGIES

TABLE 3.2 LAND AND RESOURCE PROTECTION STRATEGIES

Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Type of Protection
1	Highest	Battle of Appomattox Station Property	45	Fee Simple
2	Highest	Finch Property	2.5	Fee Simple
3	High	Courtland Property	101 (Lower)	Fee Simple
			101 (Upper)	
4	High	Webb Property	52	Fee Simple
5	High	Richie Property	71	Conservation Easement
6	High	Hunter/Deem Property	116	Conservation Easement
7	Medium	Bumgardner Property	6	Fee Simple
8	Medium	Inge Property	5	Fee Simple
9	Medium	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	0.5	Fee Simple
10	Medium	Godsey Property	3.5	Conservation Easement
11	Medium	Howard Property	3	Conservation Easement
12	Medium	Abbitt Property	96	Fee Simple
13	Low	Mitchell Property	20	Conservation Easement
14	Low	Morgan Property	12	Conservation Easement
15	Low	Goodwin Property	12	Conservation Easement
16	Low	Doss Property	13	Conservation Easement
17	Low	Vaughan Property	7.5	Conservation Easement

looking out from and into the park. These properties are currently improved, primarily with single-family residential homes. **These long linear properties are contiguous to the park's current** southern boundary and play an important role in protecting the viewsheds and visual resources within the park. Because these properties have existing residential development, fee simple ownership is cost prohibitive. However, they still contribute to the protection of views and visual resources as well as the overall immersive visitor experience in the park. Direct NPS ownership of these properties would not be pursued; rather, the park would work with local landowners, local governments, and nonprofit organizations like the Civil War Trust to explore conservation easement options on these properties. **The park's goals in pursuing** conservation easements on these properties would include: limiting development and preserving viewsheds that are fundamental to the park experience. These properties include: Mitchell property, Morgan property, Goodwin property, Doss property, and Vaughn property.

If study area properties come under NPS management in the form of fee simple ownership, future NPS actions would include maintenance, protection, enforcement, monitoring, and additional interpretation of battlefield resources through Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Detailed costs for management of lands and resources for which the National Park Service might assume responsibility would be identified through future management planning activities. However, potential costs for managing an area similar in size and resource type to the boundary adjustment study area were considered in general terms in the feasibility analysis of this alternative presented in the “Application of Additional Criteria” section included in this chapter.

This alternative would rely on the range of strategies outlined above to effectively and efficiently manage new lands and resources that would be added to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park if Congress were to expand the park's boundary. **Under this alternative, the park's land protection plan would be updated based on this boundary adjustment study's recommendation** and in consultation with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources to ensure that future property acquisitions are in line with regional and agency-wide priorities.

Alternative/Elements Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis

An additional alternative focusing on complete fee simple ownership of all properties within the boundary adjustment study area was initially identified and considered during the study process as this management strategy would offer the highest level of permanent land and resource protection. However, numerous properties within the study area contained non-historic structures, many of which are 20th-century, single-family residences. If these properties were acquired by the NPS for fee simple ownership, the park would either have to demolish these structures to restore the historic landscape or maintain this existing infrastructure, adding a significant burden to park maintenance operations. If all of these properties and their associated infrastructure were added to the park through a boundary adjustment, **Director's Order 80: Real Property Asset Management** would require a significant investment in both staff time and operational/maintenance costs of these structures. **Given the park's existing deferred maintenance back-log** and other total cost of facilities ownership constraints, complete fee simple ownership as an alternative was considered cost prohibitive and not feasible. Many of the properties identified for inclusion in the study area provide significant opportunities for historic viewshed protection. The study team recognized that viewsheds and visual resources could be protected through the use of conservation easements without the need for NPS fee simple acquisition as outlined in Alternative 2: Boundary Adjustment. In considering section 3.5 of NPS *Management Policies 2006* criteria for boundary adjustments related to the feasibility and costs, as well as public comments concerning possible impacts on the local tax base, complete NPS ownership of all properties, totaling 667 acres, was deemed not feasible and was not carried forward for detailed analysis.

Also, an additional property, the Westvaco property, was evaluated during the early stages of the boundary adjustment study process but was later removed from further analysis. Called the “Last Bivouac of the Army of Northern Virginia property,” 100 acres of the larger Westvaco property was identified during an internal scoping workshop with park staff. Outside of the core engagement areas of the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House, this property likely saw Confederate encampment before, during, and after the surrender. Upon further analysis, it was determined that this property did not play a significant role in the final outcomes of these battles, which was a key criterion for this study; thus, the Westvaco property was removed from the overall boundary adjustment study area.

Application of the Criteria for Boundary Adjustments

This boundary study evaluates the proposed legislative boundary adjustment described in alternative 2 according to the following criteria published in *NPS Management Policies 2006*, section 3.5, at least one of which must be met for inclusion within an adjusted park boundary:

1. Protect significant resources and values or to enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes;
2. Address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations such as topographic or other natural features or roads; and
3. Otherwise protect park resources that are critical to fulfilling park purposes.

Understanding the purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is essential in addressing these criteria for evaluating the appropriateness of a future boundary adjustment to the park. **A park’s purpose is the reason for which the park was set aside and preserved by Congress as a unit of the national park system.** It provides the fundamental criterion against which the appropriateness of all planning recommendations is evaluated. The park purpose is grounded in the **park’s authorizing legislation and its legislative history.** **NPS planning program standards and the National Environmental Policy Act encourage looking beyond the bounds of legislation to address changes in scholarship and social values that may inform understanding of a park’s purpose.**

The enabling legislation for the park is contained in the 1930s “An Act to provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War Between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia” (46 Stat.777). Congress authorized a monument **at the site of the surrender for “the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War Between the States which was brought about by the surrender of the army under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General U.S. Grant . . . and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict.”** This was a starting point for the deliberations of the NPS planning team that sought to understand that expression and subsequent legislative history in the context of expanded perspectives and new scholarship. Input included the August 2000 site visit report from three scholars brought in through **the Organization of American Historians and presentations and discussion at the Scholars’ Roundtable** in March 2001. Additionally, the 1992 Appomattox Court House National Historical Park boundary expansion legislative testimony in Congress established the importance of retaining new lands because of the military actions of the Appomattox Campaign, specifically those engagements including the Battle of Appomattox Court House that took place prior to the surrender. These contributions have helped to reinforce the broader perspectives on park resources and meanings associated with the events at Appomattox Court House. A complete legislative summary can be referenced in Appendix C: Legislated Summary.

Based on a thorough analysis of the park's authorizing legislation and its legislated history, the park purpose as articulated in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Foundation Document states:

The purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is to:

- *commemorate the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the effective termination of the Civil War brought about by the Appomattox Campaign and Surrender from March 29–April 12, 1865, and to honor those engaged in this great conflict;*
- *preserve and protect those park resources, including landscape features, historic structures, archeological sites, cemeteries and monuments, archives and collections that are related to the Appomattox Campaign, the surrender, and its legacy; and*
- *provide opportunities for the public to learn about the Civil War; the people affected, the Appomattox Campaign, and its culmination in the surrender at Appomattox Court House; and the beginning of peace and national reunification.*

Applying Criterion 1: Protect Significant Resources and Values or Enhance Opportunities for Public Enjoyment Related to Park Purposes

Outlined in the park purpose, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park preserves and protects resources related to the Appomattox Campaign and provides opportunities for the public to learn about this campaign within the larger context of the Civil War. Starting with the Confederate retreat from Petersburg and Richmond on April 2, 1865, and ending with the surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, the Appomattox Campaign witnessed Confederate and Union forces engaged in a desperate struggle and some of the last battles of the Civil War. It was the combination of factors—topography, location of rail lines, the strategic movement of Union forces, and the condition of the Confederate soldiers—that finally led to the dramatic conclusion of this campaign and the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Significant resources and values associated with the two final battles of this campaign are located just outside the existing park boundary but within the identified boundary adjustment study area.

The proposed boundary adjustment described in alternative 2 would protect and preserve significant portions of battlefield landscapes associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and Battle of Appomattox Court House. Primary accounts from soldiers and historic illustrations of the battles include landscape features and historic structures associated with properties within the study area. The historic structures on key properties are no longer extant and are in ruins. Still, these ruins are important resources on the landscape of the battlefields, providing visitors with touchstones to the events that unfolded on these lands. Also, historic lanes currently within the park boundary—Sears and Trent—led to the sites of historic farmsteads within the study area. Topographical characteristics such as the southern ridgeline and other natural features like the Appomattox River are important landscape features that define the Appomattox Court House battlefield, influencing troop movements and defensive positions. These landscape features are important resources that allow visitors to immerse themselves in the battlefield landscape and understand why the surrender took place in the village of Appomattox Court House. When integrated with the existing lands within the current park boundary, these battlefield landscape resources would enhance public understanding of the purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Civil War battlefield sites where soldiers fought and died are often recognized as hallowed ground, and both the Battle of Appomattox Station and Battle of Appomattox Court House embody this

significant value. As stated by Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address, "... we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract."¹ The proposed boundary adjustment identified in alternative 2 recommends fee simple ownership of historically significant battlefield areas where the heaviest fighting occurred. All of the properties included in the study area are privately owned. Some of these properties are protected through historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources that protect historic resources and limit new development, while other properties are still without resource protection of any kind. Providing access to core battlefield areas that are currently privately owned could enhance visitor understanding of Grant's strategy to cut off Lee from supplies of food and military equipment at towns along the railroad and prevent Lee's troops from regrouping with Confederate forces to the south. Also, existing interpretive trails within the park's current boundary could be expanded to connect visitors to important battlefield resources and allow visitors to follow in the footsteps of the soldiers. Adjusting the park boundary to focus on core battlefield areas would protect this hallowed ground, while providing a place for visitors to reflect on the sacrifices and lives lost, in some cases, just hours before the final surrender at the village of Appomattox Court House, which has come to symbolize the end of the Civil War.

Because of the importance of the immersive visitor experience at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, the visual context and viewshed values are a significant resource that would be better protected and enhanced through the proposed boundary adjustment. Visual resources and viewshed values are primarily associated with many of the Battle of Appomattox Court House properties that are contiguous to the current boundary, running along the ridgeline to the south of the park. These long narrow properties are primarily forested, with single-family residential development located along the State Routes 631 and 627 road frontage. If the currently unimproved portions of these properties are developed, views from key observation points throughout the park could be affected as modern visual intrusions may impact visitor experiences. Therefore, protection of these visual resources would not only help preserve the context of the ridgeline that played a key role in the outcome of the battle but would also protect existing park viewshed values. If the boundary adjustment outlined in alternative 2 were authorized, acquisition of conservation easements would be used to better protect significant viewshed values and enhance visitor experiences related to the visual context and setting of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Another significant resource related to the park's purpose, archeological resources would also be protected through the proposed boundary adjustment. Preliminary investigations and research have revealed that archeological resources likely exist within the study area. Given the locations of numerous historic homesteads and farms as well as historic roads and lanes, a rich archeological record of human settlement in the region is likely. Soldiers not only moved through and fought on the lands within the study area, but there were also encampments of federal soldiers leading up to and following the surrender. Key properties within the study area have seen limited development since the historic events that occurred there, and the archeological record likely retains a high level of integrity. These archeological resources would contain a wealth of information and data about life in Appomattox County before, during, and after the historic events that took place in April 1865. A boundary adjustment would provide a level of federal protection for significant archeological resources throughout the study area.

Criterion 1: Conclusion. Based on this analysis, the study concludes that the proposed boundary adjustment described in alternative 2 would "protect significant resources and values, and enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes," and that this criterion is fully met. If a

¹ Gettysburg Address: Abraham Lincoln. 1863.

boundary adjustment were authorized by Congress, the protection of significant resources and values associated with the park's purpose would be achieved through a range of land protection strategies, including fee simple ownership of core battlefield lands, as well as conservation easements as outlined in alternative 2. This combination of land protection strategies would provide the most cost-effective and efficient tools to address resource protection while enhancing opportunities for public enjoyment of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Application of Additional Criteria

Having satisfied one of the initial criteria for a boundary adjustment, two additional criteria must also be applied to the study area and must both be met if the boundary adjustment study is to move forward with a positive recommendation to Congress. Section 3.5 of *NPS Management Policies 2006* (NPS 2006a) states these criteria as:

1. The added lands will be feasible to administer considering their size, configuration, and ownership; costs; the views of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions; and other factors, such as the presence of hazardous substances or exotic species.
2. Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.

Criterion 1: Feasible to Administer. An evaluation of the feasibility to administer the proposed boundary adjustment study area, as outlined in alternative 2, is made taking into account the following factors:

Size and configuration—The proposed boundary adjustment study area consists of 17 properties totaling 667 acres. Because the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House took place in two different geographic locations, the size and configuration of properties associated with these individual battles are assessed based on these two locations.

Battle of Appomattox Station: Discontiguous from the current park boundary, the two properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station are located approximately one mile from the westernmost edge of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Consisting of 45 acres, the Appomattox Station Jamerson property has been identified as the epicenter of this battle. Contiguous to this site, the 2.5-acre Finch property contains the ruins of the Pryor-Martin house, a battlefield feature identified on historic maps. Together, these two properties make up the 47.5-acre Battle of Appomattox Station section of the study area and have been identified as a high priority for land acquisition because of their historic significance and opportunities for visitor access to this battlefield location.

These properties are easily accessible off of Old Courthouse Road (State Route 24), and a small gravel parking lot provides off-street parking. This location is a short drive from the current park visitor center and existing maintenance facilities. The park currently manages another discontinuous location, the New Hope Church earthworks site, so managing a discontinuous location is not outside the scope of current park operations and management. Also, the *Appomattox Heritage and Regional Trail Plan*, developed by the Town of Appomattox, incorporates the concept of a walking trail linking the Appomattox Station battlefield with Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, which could provide additional pedestrian connections between these two locations.

Battle of Appomattox Court House: Located on the southern boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, 15 properties totaling 619.5 acres make up the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of the boundary adjustment study area. These properties are largely positioned along

the prominent southeastern ridgeline, which has historic significance because of the outcome of the Battle of Appomattox Court House. State Road 631 runs along the top of this ridgeline and forms the southeastern edge of the study area boundary. The Appomattox River forms the northernmost edge of the study area boundary, abutting the Courtland property. These natural, topographic, and man-made features define the boundaries of the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of the study area, as well as the configuration of many of the properties being evaluated.

In total, these properties are contiguous to the existing southeastern boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and accessible from the park, State Road 631, or State Route 627. Located near existing park trails, key properties identified for fee simple ownership could provide additional visitor access and new recreational opportunities by extending the current park trail network into core battlefield areas. Because of their contiguous location and defined physical boundaries, the properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House are well suited for a boundary adjustment to the park and provide many opportunities to improve visitor access and resource protection.

Both the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House sections of the proposed boundary adjustment study area are considered feasible to manage given their overall size and geographic configuration of these properties. All properties are accessible using existing roads and are either contiguous to the current park boundary or within a 2-mile radius of existing park facilities and operations.

Ownership—If a boundary adjustment were authorized by Congress, the National Park Service would initially update the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Land Protection Plan. Implementation of land acquisition activities could be many years into the future and would be dependent upon receipt of congressionally appropriated funding. Any land or interest in land identified for acquisition would only be acquired from willing sellers or donors. Any land protection strategies for individual properties identified in this study would have to take into account the type of transaction a willing seller would agree to.

As outlined in alternative 2, the National Park Service would pursue two types of land protection strategies (fee simple ownership or conservation easements) to ensure effective and efficient strategy for resource stewardship. Key factors used to determine the most appropriate land protections strategy for properties within the study area include: 1) Historic significance of the property in the context of the Battle of Appomattox Station or the Battle of Appomattox Court House, 2) Identified battle-related resources and values on the property, 3) Potential future visitor experiences and management objectives at the property, and 4) Level of existing development on the properties, impacts to total cost of facilities ownership, and current ownership. The full evaluation of all 17 properties within the study area is presented in Appendix D: Study Area Property Evaluation Matrix.

Based on this evaluation, eight properties totaling 409 acres were identified as appropriate for fee simple ownership by the National Park Service. Two properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station were identified because of their historic significance as core battlefield areas. During the 150th anniversary commemorative events, visitors expressed a strong desire for permanent access to this location. Six properties associated with the final actions of the Battle of Appomattox Court House were also identified for fee simple ownership because of their historic significance and desired level of visitor access to these sites. If a boundary adjustment were authorized, fee simple ownership would focus on these properties and provide the highest level of protection for these lands.

Conservation easements acquired from willing sellers or donors would provide a high level of resource protection depending on the requirements of the individual easement. Conservation easements would allow for resource protection while not requiring direct NPS ownership of these properties. However, the easement strategies may not provide full access for visitors. Such easement acquisition strategies would be pursued based on regional and agency priorities and as funding becomes available and would depend on the easement conditions a property owner would agree to.

Based on the range of land protection strategies outlined in alternative 2, the study determines that fee simple ownership of properties identified as core battlefield areas is feasible. A supplementary land protection strategy, the acquisition of conservation easements would be an effective tool that would not require direct NPS ownership but would still provide a high level of resource protection. Individual easements would be crafted in a manner to ensure the **owners' continued use and enjoyment of the property while preserving and protecting the property's existing resources and character.**

Cost—To address the feasibility of adding lands to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, costs associated with potential acquisition, general development, and overall park operations were considered and informed the development of alternative 2. Although alternative 2 outlines land protection strategies and general levels of desired visitor access, it does not make specific recommendations regarding future development or investments into managing these lands. If Congress were to authorize a boundary adjustment, the park would first update its land protection plan, and actual acquisition costs would be determined by formal real estate appraisals at the time of acquisition. Special consideration would have to be given when acquiring properties previously purchased using NPS ABPP land acquisition grant funding or the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund program, which are encumbered by historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. If the National Park Service subsequently acquires the fee interest in these properties, the consideration paid to the grant recipient will reflect the equivalent percentage of current market value paid by the grant recipient at the time of the original purchase. Further, any historic preservation and conservation easements encumbering these properties will need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis prior to purchase for compliance with Department of Justice regulations. Before any future land acquisitions, each property would undergo a rigorous evaluation process to determine larger agency-wide and regional priorities for purchasing new park lands. A boundary adjustment authorized by Congress does not guarantee funding or the purchase of lands within the study area, and any improvements would require further cost analysis and planning.

Potential acquisition costs for this study were evaluated using publicly accessible property appraisal data from the Appomattox County Assessor's Office and can be referenced in Appendix E: 2015 **Appomattox County Assessor's Office Appraisal Data**. During the development of alternatives, fee simple ownership of all the properties within the study area was considered first. However, given potential costs associated with acquiring all properties within the study area and the level of development on some of these properties, this alternative was dismissed as not feasible based on fiscal constraints. A range of land protection strategies that included a mix of fee simple ownership of high priority properties and exploring the use of conservation easements for the protection of other properties in the study area was determined as a feasible and cost-effective alternative.

In addition to potential acquisition costs, the National Park Service would also incur expenses from conducting full title searches and obtaining title/insurance, completing hazardous material surveys, and real estate appraisals. If the park boundary adjustment is authorized, the National Park Service would only work with willing sellers and donors to acquire high-priority properties in fee simple

ownership or conservation easements to protect resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign.

General development costs of lands within the study area were also evaluated based on their existing conditions and the types of conditions desired in the future. New lands added to a national park unit require investments of time and money to inventory and document additional resources, develop management or treatment plans for those resources, create educational and interpretive materials, and plan for the appropriate level of visitor access and services. Lands considered for inclusion within Appomattox Court House National Historical Park's **boundary would be managed** in their undeveloped, rural state and left in a natural condition. Likewise, the rural character of properties that are under consideration for conservation easements would be protected by means of mutually agreed upon easement conditions.

Alternative 2 identifies high priority properties for fee simple ownership based on their potential for enhancing visitor access and experiences of resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign. Providing opportunities for visitors to immerse themselves in the Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House battlefield settings would require some level of future development and improved access. Currently, the Appomattox 1865 Foundation is working with the Civil War Trust on improvements at the Appomattox Station Battlefield, installing wayside signs, constructing an interpretive loop trail, and beginning to manage for invasive species. Any future development on lands within the study area would be kept to a minimum and would rely primarily on existing park infrastructure. Appendix F: Potential Study Area Improvements outlines potential future developments and associated costs that would improve visitor access, including extending trails to key historic locations and additional wayside signage. By managing the study area in an undeveloped natural condition and using existing park infrastructure, general development costs would be kept to a minimum.

National park unit operating costs in relation to a boundary adjustment can vary widely, depending on the physical location of additional lands in relation to existing park facilities, the amount and type of resources within a study area, the desired level of visitor services offered, safety and security issues, and many other factors. The majority of the study area is contiguous with the current park boundary or within a 2-mile radius of existing park facilities, so integrating new park lands into current park operations would be feasible. However, staff time would be needed to inventory and monitor additional resources on acquired land and provide additional interpretive services at the Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House Battlefields. Any proposed conservation easements may require additional monitoring and support from park staff and may involve potential enforcement costs in the future. Increases in resource management, facilities management, and interpretation staff time and costs should be anticipated with a boundary adjustment.

A key factor in assessing operational costs associated with alternative 2 was the number of existing single-family residential houses that would need to be either maintained or removed as well as the cyclical maintenance costs associated with this non-historic infrastructure within the study area. These factors were taken into consideration when identifying properties for fee simple ownership during the development of alternative 2. Governmentwide mandates like OMB *Memorandum M-12-12 Section 3: Reduce the Footprint, Action 5. Freeze the Footprint* and *Director's Order 80: Real Property Asset Management*, which outlines National Park Service-wide responsibilities for managing the built environment provided guidance in identifying operational costs and the feasibility of maintaining buildings within the study area. Issues of total costs of facilities ownership and the existing deferred maintenance backlog at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park were also used to determine the appropriate and financially feasible land protection strategy outlined in alternative 2.

Properties proposed for fee simple ownership in alternative 2 are unimproved. Not only is this important for the historic integrity and context of properties associated with the battles, but fee simple ownership of these properties would not increase the park's existing backlog of deferred maintenance or add to the park's existing inventory of structures to maintain. Ensuring the park does not take on additional financial responsibility for non-historic structures that require cyclical maintenance and additional operational costs was a primary factor in the development of alternative 2 and supports the feasibility of administering the proposed boundary adjustment.

This study anticipated that the protection and management of additional lands and resources through a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would generally increase overall operating costs related to staff time and monitoring. However, given their proximity and contiguous location of properties within the study area as well as the use of different land management strategies (fee simple ownership and conservation easements) under alternative 2, managing costs associated with the proposed boundary adjustment would be feasible.

Views of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions—Over the years, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park has engaged the larger Civil War community in a number of scholar's round table events to determine the historic significance of the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House in the context of the Appomattox Campaign. Scholarly research and consensus among historians about the importance of these battles and the lands upon which they took place were important factors in the initiation of this boundary study. This research informed the analysis and development of alternative 2 in this study.

During previous park planning efforts like the draft general management planning process, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park contacted local land owners regarding the presence of historically significant resources on their properties and the possibility of a boundary adjustment to include additional battlefield lands in the future. The potential for a future boundary adjustment to the park has also been an ongoing discussion with local officials and staff members at both the town of Appomattox and Appomattox County.

In the spring of 2014, the general public was informed about the initiation of the boundary adjustment study planning process through a series of press releases sent to local and regional newspapers, as well as through the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park's social media sites. A public open house was held on June 19, 2014, in Appomattox County and local community members were invited to learn about the boundary adjustment study planning process, provide feedback on what lands and resources should be considered during this study, and share their views or concerns about a potential boundary adjustment to the park. This event was covered by a local TV news affiliate out of Lynchburg, Virginia. An NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) project website was also created to share study information with the public and provide a venue for individuals to share their views and ideas regarding a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

A potential impact identified during the public scoping process of this study was loss of county property tax revenue if properties identified in the study area were purchased by the federal government. Based on these concerns, this issue was further discussed as a socioeconomic impact topic in the environmental assessment of this study and moved forward for further analysis in *Chapter 5: Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences*. Based on these concerns, alternative 2 outlines the use of fee simple ownership the minority component of a combined land protection strategy that could be used if a boundary adjustment were authorized by Congress. Acquisition of conservation easements is an important element of the strategy that would likely provide the requisite level of resource stewardship while allowing lands to stay in private ownership.

Public engagement ensured that the views of and impacts on the local communities and surrounding jurisdictions were taken into consideration and informed the boundary adjustment study process. The views shared by local community members and information collected through this process informed recommendations made in this study, as well as the development of alternative 2.

Other Factors—Based on the Phase 1 and Phase II environmental site assessments conducted by the Civil War Trust, there are no known hazardous substances or nonnative species issues identified within the boundary adjustment study area that would impact the feasibility of NPS administration of these lands. If Congress were to authorize a boundary adjustment, the appropriate hazardous material surveys and other federally mandated compliance activities would need to be conducted prior to the full implementation of any management strategies or any land acquisition initiatives.

Additional Criterion 1 Conclusion. Based on the analysis presented above, a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is feasible for the National Park Service to administer, and *this criterion* is fully met. As described in alternative 2, adjusting the existing park boundary is the most feasible means for the long-term protection of lands and resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House.

Criterion 2. Other alternatives for management and resource protection have been considered but are not adequate.

As outlined in Alternative 1: No Action, an alternative to NPS management is the continuation of private ownership. Private ownership of parcels that do not have recorded historic preservation and conservation easements does not ensure the protection or stewardship of significant resources associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station or the Battle of Appomattox Court House identified in the study area. Because of the presence of undeveloped lands within the study area, additional development or new construction could occur in the future. The subdivision for development of relatively undisturbed properties not currently protected by easements is possible. Private ownership may not allow public access to the significant resources identified on lands that are central to the purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park but are not protected under easements. Continued private ownership without easements cannot be considered an adequate long-term management strategy for the protection of battlefield related lands, cultural and natural resources, or viewsheds associated with the boundary study area.

Other alternatives for management and protection of resources associated with the historic events of the Appomattox Campaign include administration by another federal, state, or local agency, or a nonprofit land management organization. Protection of battlefield related lands, cultural and natural resources, and viewsheds by another federal agency may be a viable option; however, no other federal land management agency has expressed interest in this role or currently plays an active role in the Appomattox community. The National Park Service is the only federal land management entity in a position to work collaboratively with state and local governments to encourage cooperative planning and long-term protection of resources in the study area.

The Virginia state park system, managed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, has shown a **commitment to preserving Civil War battlefields and historic sites**. Sailor's Creek Battlefield State Park (324 acres) and Staunton River Battlefield State Park (345 acres) are open to the public for recreation and enjoyment. The sites offer a variety of interpretive and living history programs, as well as interpretive trails and signage while still protecting the battlefields and their historic resources. In addition to the state-owned battlefields, Sky Meadows State Park, Leesylvania State Park, and High Bridge Trail State Park annually recognize Civil War history and events that unfolded at these locations through commemorative events and educational programming. While

Sailor's Creek was made a state park in 1934 and Staunton River Battlefield was included in the system in 1955, the Virginia state park system continues to establish new units, with High Bridge Trail being added to the system in 2006. In 2016, Natural Bridge Park was converted from private ownership to a Virginia state park and NPS affiliated site after land was donated to the Virginian Department of Conservation and Recreation by the previous owner and the Virginia Conservation Legacy Fund.

At the time of this study, the Virginia state park system has no similar plans for lands within the boundary adjustment study area and has not expressed interest in the role of managing or protecting either the Battle of Appomattox Station site or the Battle of Appomattox Court House site. Because of the location and configuration of the lands within the study area, it is highly unlikely that the Virginia state park system would consider either site as a stand-alone park unit.

Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources (“**Board**”) holds three recorded perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements and is currently working to record six additional perpetual easements on other properties within the boundary adjustment study area. Properties purchased with the help of NPS American Battlefield Protection Program battlefield land acquisition and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants are encumbered with perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements that provide comprehensive protection and stewardship of historic resources on these properties. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources currently administers and manages these easements on behalf of the Board and conducts regular monitoring of these properties to ensure resource protection. Still, this level of protection is only afforded to properties where historic preservation and conservation easements are recorded. The rest of the properties within the study area are without any such easement protections, leaving resources within the boundary adjustment study area vulnerable to possible development in the future. The National Park Service would work collaboratively with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources to expand resource protection through the use of easements within the boundary adjustment study area.

Both Appomattox County, as well as the town of Appomattox, recognized the importance of lands associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House as is evident in past and ongoing planning efforts. Appomattox County plays a significant role in land management at the local level through land use zoning regulations and community planning.

Appomattox County has designated a historic overlay zone on properties adjacent to the park that are associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House. The county is also actively engaged in a comprehensive planning process to create the Appomattox Community Development Plan. Past planning efforts including the Appomattox Heritage and Recreational Trail Plan make recommendations to improve connectivity between Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the surrounding community. The Town of Appomattox worked with the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program, administered by National Park Service, to develop the *Appomattox Station Battlefield Resource and Management Plan* (2007). Funded through the NPS ABPP battlefield preservation planning grant program, this plan inventoried and documented significant battlefield resources and provided the town with recommendations for their interpretation and stewardship. Although both the county and town play an active role in local land use planning and have taken steps in local resource protection, neither the Town of Appomattox nor Appomattox County have expressed an interest in serving as a long-term management entity for lands identified within the boundary adjustment study area.

Outside of federal, state, or local land management entities as potential alternatives for resource protection, the boundary adjustment study also considered the feasibility of non-profit organizations acting as long-term land management entities for resource protection.

The Civil War Trust, a national nonprofit organization, has been instrumental in preserving historic battlefields and resources across the country. This organization has successfully saved more than 40,000 acres of battlefields, 21,000 of which are in Virginia, through a combination of permanent conservation easements and fee simple transactions. Working with willing sellers, the Trust leverages funds from federal and state grants, including the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund, as well as contributions from private donors to purchase land associated with historically significant Civil War battlefield sites. Their work often focuses on purchasing historically significant lands immediately threatened by development or subdivision, with the intent of donating or selling these properties to a land management entity such as the National Park Service, a state park system, or another land management oriented nonprofit group to guarantee long-term stewardship, protection, and public access. Lands purchased by the Civil War Trust using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants are required to be encumbered by perpetual historic preservation and conservation easements, designed to provide comprehensive protection for the historic resources on the property. Held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, these conservation easements place restrictions on subdivision and new construction, and protect archaeological, historic, and battlefield landscape resources, among other identified conservation values. To prevent the loss of significant Civil War era sites, the Civil War Trust often acts as a short-term owner for purchased lands until a more suitable owner equipped to handle long-term stewardship is identified. Considering its focus on acquisition over management, the Trust cannot be considered a long-term land management alternative.

The Civil War Trust has previously worked with Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to protect lands related to the Appomattox Campaign. After the 1992 boundary expansion authorization, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites purchased and later donated the New Hope Church earthworks site to the National Park Service. Lands included in this present boundary adjustment study faced immediate threats from subdivision and development falling **within the Civil War Trust's scope of principle battlefields worthy of preservation**. Thus, the Trust has been actively purchasing properties identified within the study area. The Civil War Trust currently owns nine properties (Battle of Appomattox Station Jamerson property, Webb property, Bumgardner property, Inge property, Eagle-Bisgyer Property, Godsey property, Howard property, Courtland property, and Abbitt property) within the proposed boundary adjustment totaling 413 acres and also holds a conservation easement on a portion of the Ritchie Property. The Civil War Trust purchased these properties with assistance from the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's battlefield land acquisition grant program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund.

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park's friends group, Appomattox 1865 Foundation, is a 501(c)3 nonprofit that coordinates fundraising efforts, provides volunteer support for large-scale events, spearheads landscaping projects, and purchases interpretive items for the park. Recently the Appomattox 1865 Foundation worked collaboratively with the Civil War Trust to make portions of the Battle of Appomattox Station site accessible for the 150th commemoration of the surrender at Appomattox. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park also played a role in this collaborative effort, providing interpretive programming at this site during these commemorative events. These efforts generated public support and interest in making the Battle of Appomattox Station site fully accessible to the public. However, the Appomattox 1865 Foundation is not structured to operate as a land management entity at this time and does not have plans or the technical expertise to assume long-term resource protection responsibilities for this site.

Additional Criterion 2 Conclusion. Other alternatives for land management and resource protection were identified and evaluated during this boundary adjustment study process. Through the existing historic preservation and conservation easement, the Virginia Board of Historic

Resources has illustrated a significant contribution to the protection of historic resources within the boundary adjustment study area. If Congress were to authorize a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park in the future, the National Park Service would work collaboratively with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources in the stewardship and interpretation of these lands and resources.

Although nonprofit organizations like the Civil War Trust have recognized the historic importance of the study lands and have played an active role in purchasing lands through numerous federal and state grant programs in order to protect important battlefields facing immediate threats, these organizations are not adequately equipped to implement long-term land management strategies, or support public access and experiences. This study determines that a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would support ongoing resource protections efforts by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and other non-profit preservation groups, and the National Park Service would be considered an appropriate alternative for long-term land management.

SUMMARY

Based on the evaluation of the NPS criteria for a boundary adjustment defined in *NPS Management Policies 2006*, section 3.5, the study finds that the lands and resources within the boundary adjustment study area meet these criteria. Adjusting the boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park as outlined in alternative 2 would protect significant resources and values associated with the Appomattox Campaign, expand opportunities for public enjoyment related to the park purpose, and be feasible to administer. Ongoing state and local resource protection efforts would be enhanced and supported by a boundary adjustment. The National Park Service would not need to immediately acquire the lands or purchase conservation easements identified in this study, but would work collaboratively with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and private land owners to address resource protection issues as they arise. If the need arises, however, the legislated authority to protect the significant resources identified in the boundary adjustment study area is an **important tool in fulfilling the park's purpose and protecting the legacy of the Appomattox Campaign** for future generations.

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CHAPTER 4: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This chapter of the environmental assessment describes existing conditions of the resources potentially affected by the alternatives presented in chapter 3 and the environmental impacts associated with each alternative.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are described (40 CFR 1502.16), and the impacts are assessed in terms of context and intensity (40 CFR 1508.27). Where appropriate, mitigating measures for adverse impacts are also described and incorporated into the evaluation of impacts.

Geographic Area Evaluated for Impacts (Area of Analysis)

The geographic project area for this assessment is the boundary adjustment study area. The specific study area (area of analysis) for each impact topic is defined at the beginning of each “**Environmental Consequences**” section, following specific methodology and assumptions for each impact topic.

Cumulative Impacts Analysis Methods

Cumulative impacts are defined as “the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes **such other actions**” (40 CFR 1508.7). The temporal scale for the cumulative impacts analysis includes past actions since the initiation of this planning process through reasonably foreseeable future actions. Because land use planning and management is primarily conducted at the county level, the geographic scale considered for cumulative impacts is Appomattox County, Virginia.

Cumulative impacts are determined for each impact topic by combining the impacts of the alternative being analyzed and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions that also would result in beneficial or adverse impacts. Because some of these actions are in the early planning stages, the evaluation of cumulative impacts is based on a general description of the projects. Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in Appomattox County, Virginia, to be included in the cumulative impacts analysis were identified through the internal and external project scoping processes and are summarized below.

- **Appomattox Heritage and Recreational Trail Plan:** The 2007 plan is a cooperative effort between the town and county of Appomattox and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park intended to serve as the guiding document and conceptual plan for developing a trail master plan within the Appomattox region. The plan builds on the recommendations in the Region 2000 Greenways & Blueways Plan and local efforts that have highlighted opportunities for developing a trail connection in Appomattox County that can eventually be a component of a larger regional network. A possible trail connection between the Town of Appomattox and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, featuring shared thematic resources, is identified in the plan. The privately owned portion of the Appomattox Station battlefield within the study area lies a short distance off State Route 24, about **a mile from the park’s western boundary**. The site adjoins the publicly owned land of the former Appomattox Elementary School on Business Route 460. The Carver Price High School, a site on the Civil Rights in

Education Heritage Trail, is within the elementary school complex of buildings. These sites could be linked and access enhanced by a multipurpose trail along State Route 24. As of November 2016, the Town of Appomattox, Appomattox County, the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the National Park Service are applying for a Federal Land Access Program grant to construct a 1.5 mile trail connector from the Museum of the Confederacy in town to Appomattox Court House to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

- **Virginia Outdoors Plan:** Published in 2013 by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, the document acts as the state's official conservation, outdoor recreation and open-space plan and outlines regional recommendations for the 21 defined outdoor recreation planning areas. Appomattox County and the Town of Appomattox are included in Region 11, also known as Recreational Planning Region 2000. The plan offers recommendations for the management of land conservation, outdoor recreation, historic and landscape resources, scenic resources, federal programs, state facilities and programs, and the private sector. Recommendations directly related to the Town of Appomattox and the boundary adjustment study area include completing the 11-mile connection of the Appomattox Heritage and Recreational Trail, development of the Central Virginia Greenway from the Appalachian Trail to the Appomattox Heritage and Recreation Trail, development of a Cumberland to Appomattox Trail section connecting the Cumberland State Forest to the national park, additional assessment of Appomattox County archeological resources to build on the NPS **American Battlefield Protection Program's 2007 work, and determining if rural road corridors identified in the Region 2000's Rural Scenic Corridors Study (June 2012)—** State Routes 614, 608, and 627 qualify for designation as potential Virginia byways.
- **Appomattox County Comprehensive Plan:** The Appomattox County Comprehensive Plan, adopted in June 2016, provides the vision for county growth and future development for the Town of Appomattox, Virginia, over the next 20 years. The core of the plan is the Future Land Use Map, which guides residential and commercial development to reach the overarching goals depicted on the map and described throughout the document. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park **and additional land north of the park's** current boundary are listed as a Historic Overlay District (H-1) with national significance that should be protected against encroachment. Lands within the study area are zoned as a rural transition area, described as “dominated by single-family housing at a density of 1 unit per 2 acres.”² The Battle of Appomattox Station site is included within the Town of Appomattox.

BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPES

Affected Environment

Battlefield landscape features associated with the end of the Appomattox Campaign including sites, roads and lanes, topographic features, ruins of historic structures, and viewsheds are fundamental resources identified in the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Foundation **Document that directly support the park's legislative purpose. The southern ridgeline that runs** through the Appomattox Court House battlefield section of the study area is individually called out as a related resource that gave federal forces advancing from the southeast a natural advantage over

² Town of Appomattox, “Future Land Use Map Definitions,” <http://www.appomattoxcountyva.gov/your-government/departments/community-development/planning-zoning/forms-test/-folder-30/-npage-2>

Confederate troops on lower ground within and near the village of Appomattox Court House. **“Contemplative atmosphere” is also identified as a fundamental value, with the surrounding, undeveloped landscape’s “lack of modern visual instruction contributes to this contemplative atmosphere, creating a unique sense of place ideal for provoking thought on causes and consequences of the Civil War.”**³ A cultural landscape inventory for the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park landscape completed in 1999 includes 1,743 acres of the greater park landscape. The land is more wooded than it would have been during 1865 as a result of forest overtaking unused agricultural land and additional plantings recommended in the park’s 1977 general management plan, but the additional forest provides vegetative screening of development near State Road 631 and protects the sense of **“extraordinary sort of remoteness, an existence outside time. . . a sense of being in an elevated, remote, and even hidden place.”**⁴ The broader landscapes of the park and adjacent land included in the study area generally retain integrity of natural systems, topography, land use, and circulation associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House and still invoke the setting and feeling of the park’s 1865 period of significance.

The Appomattox Station battlefield properties are located in the center of the present day Town of Appomattox, approximately one mile from the park. Here federal troops gained advantage of the high ground west of Appomattox Court House, securing the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and capturing Confederate supplies. The area in front of the Confederate gun line remains undeveloped. **Topographic features that contributed to the battle’s importance and outcome remain, as well as traces of the wagon road system leading to the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. This site is crucial to understanding Grant’s strategy of cutting off Lee from supplies along the railroad and regrouping with Confederate forces to the south.**

Environmental Consequences

Methodology and Assumptions. This analysis assesses the impacts of the alternatives on the battlefield landscapes in the current park boundary as well as the study area. To determine impacts, direct and indirect actions of activities proposed as part of the action alternative with potential to alter the topography, historic transportation corridors, structural ruins, sites, and overall setting of area were considered. Potential impacts from a boundary adjustment that would expand battlefield landscape protection were also analyzed. Potential impacts under current county land use and private development were evaluated under cumulative impacts. The analysis considers both adverse and beneficial impacts related to the resource.

Study Area. For the purposes of the battlefield landscape impact analysis, the study area is considered to be Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the proposed boundary adjustment study area.

Impacts of Alternative 1: No Action.

Analysis—Under Alternative 1, landscape features associated with the battlefields outside the current park boundary would remain privately owned. Private landowners could subdivide their properties and develop them as they desire according to current county zoning or within the limitations established in recorded historic preservation and conservation easements. Existing, modern development on properties associated with the Battle Appomattox Court House sits close to the major roads, with little deforestation or development along the boundaries shared with the park. The park would continue to work with individual landowners and potential developers to instill a sense of stewardship of battlefield landscape features and the undeveloped, rural character of the lands

³ National Park Service, Appomattox Court House National Historic Park Foundation Document, 8.

⁴ National Park Service, Appomattox Court House Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2.

surrounding the park, but there would be no guarantee private landowners would want to limit development on the properties within the boundary adjustment study area, unless required by existing historic preservation and conservation easements.

Cumulative impacts—Impacts on battlefield landscapes from development in or near the boundary adjustment study area would depend on individual landowner’s actions within the context of local town and county land use and zoning regulations, or existing historic preservation and conservation easements. Until an easement protecting this land is recorded, the Appomattox Station parcel is currently zoned for heavy industrial use, which could result in heavy development and use of the site that may impact the few remaining physical reminders of the Battle of Appomattox Station. Lands in the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of study area are part of the *Appomattox Community Comprehensive Plan 2035*’s rural transition zone. The plan considers one single-family residence per every two acres appropriate for this zone. This level of residential development would allow owners of properties within the study area to subdivide larger properties into two-acre residential lots, plat additional single-family residential subdivisions, or construct numerous single-family residences on land within the study area. Future development on properties may be adjacent to the park’s current boundary, intruding on views from the core of the historic village and negatively impacting the rural setting and feeling of the park. Viewsheds and the contemplative setting would be negatively impacted by outside insensitive development and additional traffic into the area around and including the boundary adjustment study area. In combination with past, present, and reasonable foreseeable actions, alternative 1 would result in cumulative negative impacts to battlefield landscapes because future development may occur on properties not subject to recorded conservation easements. The severity and duration of effects would be dependent upon landowner’s actions on individual properties.

Conclusion—Existing conditions and private landownership would continue under alternative 1. No changes in NPS management of park lands would occur and no additional battlefield landscapes would be protected by the park. Battlefield landscape components that extend outside the current park boundary would be managed and maintained at private landowner discretion and would not be protected from future development, subdividing, or clear cutting, unless otherwise protected by existing historic preservation conservation easements associated with properties purchased with NPS American Battlefield Protection Program battlefield land acquisition and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant funds. Impacts of the no-action alternative would vary from slight to severe based on individual landowners’ decisions, and any adverse impacts related to increased development would likely be localized and permanent.

Impacts of Alternative 2: Proposed Action.

Analysis—Alternative 2 proposes a legislated boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Lands within the expanded park boundary would either be owned by the park or protected through NPS and private owner cooperation outlined in conservation easements. Identified high-priority parcels added to the park through fee simple ownership would be managed according to NPS cultural landscape management policies, with a renewed focus on cultural landscape preservation. Lands along the ridge would be protected through conservation easements that would limit visual intrusions. The park would collaborate with easement holders to manage any development or tree clearing, ensuring modern development along State Road 631 is blocked from key park observation points and preserving the undeveloped, rural character and contemplative setting that are fundamental to the park’s purpose. The combination of park fee simple ownership and easements would allow private owners to become active stewards of lands that directly contribute to that park’s viewsheds and landscapes. Impacts from the action alternative would be permanent and beneficial.

Cumulative impacts—The *Virginia Outdoors Plan* recognizes that the identification and protection of historic and cultural landscapes is important to Central Virginia and the Appomattox area. Adding historically significant land associated with the Battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House to the park would directly support the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation recommendations included in the plan. If the legislated park boundary was expanded to include the boundary adjustment study area, battlefield landscape resources found on the additional park lands would be preserved regardless of local zoning or future land use. Infrastructural and residential development could continue within the *Appomattox County Comprehensive Plan* identified rural transition zone without harming sites and resources identified in the Appomattox Court House Cultural Landscape Inventory or this boundary adjustment study. **Increased development adjacent to the park's updated boundary may result in additional vehicular traffic and resident activities. Impacts could affect the park's rural setting and contemplative atmosphere.** Alternative 2 would result in a cumulative long-term beneficial impact to these battlefield landscapes because it would support the preservation of the battlefield landscapes as outlined in other park and regional planning documents and would provide federal protection for historic resources associated with these landscapes from future development.

Conclusion—Alternative 2 offers additional protection of battlefield landscapes that stretch beyond the park's current boundary and are fundamental to the park's purpose, including viewsheds and soundscapes. Adding high-priority properties to the park through fee simple ownership would allow the National Park Service to preserve acreage for long-term protection under NPS cultural resource and cultural landscape management policies. Conservation easements with landowners would limit development and maintain the vegetative screening on the remaining properties within the study area. Battlefield and cultural landscapes throughout the park would benefit from additional protected lands. Beneficial impacts would be permanent because fee simple lands would be held by the National Park Service in perpetuity, and easements would be connected to the property title.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment

The park's general management plan recognizes the importance of archeological resources located outside the park boundaries and their role in chronicling the events leading to the April 9, 1865, Confederate surrender at the village of Appomattox Court House. There is a concentration of archeological resources along the park's southern boundary following the south ridge and extending into the boundary adjustment study area. Features include routes Union troops used for advancing, sites of skirmishes, locations where the flag of truce was raised, and encampments during and after the battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House. Archeological sites in the study area would likely support research and survey findings from within the park and provide more evidence of what life was like for the small yeoman farmers, merchants, and local businessmen in Appomattox before and after the Civil War. While most archeological investigations within the park to date have focused on the Civil War era, related archeological sites contain the potential to address important issues in the historical archeology of the Civil War, including an examination of the war within its broader social context of the Appomattox community and the effect of the war and its aftermath on different segments of society, including African American farm laborers and domestic service workers.⁵

Reconnaissance surveys at the Appomattox Station parcels recorded nine sites associated with the battle including the likely locations of the Confederate artillery lines, wagon road remnants, and the

⁵ National Park Service, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, 3-4.

Pryor Martin House. Some of these sites are adjacent to areas previously used by the trucking company as parking lots but appear to be largely intact. Past investigations at this site documented used and unused friction primers, uniform button, bullets, canister and shell fragments found throughout the Appomattox Station battlefield sites.

Environmental Consequences

Methodology and Assumptions. This analysis assesses the impacts of the alternatives on in situ archeological resources in the current park boundary and the boundary adjustment study area. To determine impacts, county land use and development that may result in ground disturbances or unauthorized artifact collecting were considered. Potential impacts from a boundary adjustment that would expand archeological resource protection were also analyzed. Potential impacts under current county land use and private development were evaluated under cumulative impacts. The analysis considers both adverse and beneficial impacts related to the resource.

Study Area. For the purposes of the archeological resources impact analysis, the study area is considered to be Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the proposed boundary adjustment study area.

Impacts of Alternative 1: No Action.

Analysis—Under alternative 1, archeological resources and structural ruins outside the current park boundary would remain privately owned. Private landowners would be able to develop their property and manage archeological sites and ruins as they desire. Excavations by private collectors, demolition of structural ruins, or other ground-disturbing activities associated with increased modern development may occur. Properties purchased by the Civil War Trust using NPS ABPP land acquisition or the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grants require a historic preservation and conservation easement that provides protection and requires treatment for archeological resources on these specific properties **in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation** and associated guidance. The park would continue to work with individual landowners and potential developers to instill a sense of stewardship of archeological resources, but, in the absence of a historic preservation and conservation easement, there would be no guarantee private landowners would limit development on the properties within the boundary adjustment study area.

Cumulative impacts—The *Appomattox Community Comprehensive Plan 2035* includes the boundary adjustment study area in a rural transition zone with a development density of one, single-family residence per two acres of land. Currently, properties in the study area are primarily wooded and undeveloped, so additional infrastructure development and construction would be necessary to approach the population density identified in the plan. Any construction activity would result in ground disturbance that has the potential to destroy intact archeological sites or demolish ruins. Residential development in the boundary adjustment study area would bring more people and vehicles into the study area, raising the risk of disturbing archeological sites and individuals collecting artifacts related to the battle and post-Civil War life in Appomattox County. Additional archeological investigations and assessments may be completed as per the *Virginia Outdoors Plan* historic and landscape resources recommendations, but these would be dependent on state or grant **funding and private landowner cooperation. Impacts of landowners’ actions on archeological resources** would vary in severity depending on individual projects undertaken, but would be localized and permanent. In combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, alternative 1 would result in cumulative negative impacts to archeological resources because future development may occur. The severity and duration of effects would depend on projects undertaken by private land owners, but would be limited to individual properties.

Conclusion—Existing conditions and private landownership would continue under alternative 1. No changes in NPS management of park lands would occur, and no additional archeological resources would be added to the park. Battlefield resources, archeological sites, and building ruins located outside the current park boundary would be managed and maintained at the private landowners' discretion and would not be protected from future ground disturbance or development unless protected by recorded historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and administered by the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Impacts of the no-action alternative would vary from slight to severe based on individual landowner's decisions, and any adverse impacts related to archeological resources would be localized and permanent. Cumulative impacts related to additional single-residence construction as identified in the *Appomattox Community Comprehensive Plan 2035* would increase potential disturbances to archeological sites and surviving ruins, resulting in permanent adverse effects.

Impacts of Alternative 2: Proposed Action.

Analysis—Lands within the expanded park boundary would either be owned by the park, managed through the National Park Service and private owner cooperation outlined in conservation easements, or stewarded according to the terms and restrictions of the historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Board of Historic Resources. Properties with high archeological potential are identified for fee simple ownership under alternative 2, meaning these lands would be held by the National Park Service in perpetuity for preservation and protection. NPS ownership ensures federal protection and stewardship of archeological resources under the Archeological Resource Protection Act. Identified high-priority properties added to the park through fee simple ownership would be managed according to NPS cultural resource management policies, with a focus on protecting in situ archeological resources. Under fee simple ownership, properties with the highest archeological integrity and importance would be protected from future disturbances and continue to hold potential for future research about events leading to the surrender at Appomattox Court House and life in Appomattox County before and after the war. Additional conservation easements would provide a tool for protection from construction and deforestation-related ground disturbances that could destroy archeological sites. Permanent beneficial impacts to archeological resources would be anticipated under alternative 2.

Cumulative impacts—Protection of the boundary adjustment study area and continued archeological research as part of NPS management would support the *Virginia Outdoors Plan* recommendations for additional archeological assessments of Appomattox sites. If the legislated boundary was updated to include the boundary adjustment study area, archeological resources found on the additional park lands will be preserved regardless of local zoning outside park boundaries or future community land use. Infrastructural and residential development would continue within the rural transition zone identified in the *Appomattox Community Comprehensive Plan 2035* without harming areas with high archeological potential. Cumulative impacts to archeological resources within the boundary adjustment study area would be beneficial. The combination of alternative 2 and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions identified in this study would result in a cumulative long-term beneficial impacts for archeological resources because it would support resource protection goals outlined in other park and regional planning documents.

Conclusion—The action alternative provides additional protection to archeological resources currently outside the park boundary through a combination of fee simple ownership and conservation easements. Adding high-priority parcels to the park through fee simple ownership would allow Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to preserve archeological resources for long-term protection under NPS cultural resource management policies. Conservation easements with landowners could limit development and construction-related ground disturbances

on the remaining properties within the boundary adjustment study area; beneficial impacts would be permanent.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCES

Affected Environment

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park offers an immersive experience allowing visitors to see the place where the Civil War came to a dramatic conclusion and understand the causes and consequences of this pivotal moment in American history. Visitation data collected at the Park Entrance Station, McClean House, and Visitor Center fluctuated between 76,376 (2013) and 61,228 (2014) visitors with a moderate surge (94,875 visitors) coinciding with the 150th anniversary of Civil War events in 2015. The most recent visitation data suggests the park returned to an average visitation in 2016, recording 70,726 visitors. A vast majority of park visitation occurs between April and October, with peaks in May through July. The historic village of Appomattox Court House is the focal point for many park visitors, and the McClean House is the most visited location within the park. The sweeping views of the surrounding rural landscape and forests serve as the backdrop for a park visit giving context to the historic village and associated sites.

Access to the buildings and sites where the historic events of the Appomattox Campaign and final surrender occurred is an essential part of the visitor experience at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The locations where soldiers fought and died is often referred to as hallowed ground and considered sacred by many visitors. Walking in the footsteps of the soldiers and experiencing a landscape that has changed little since Lee surrendered to Grant is a fundamental part of the **park's** visitor experience. By providing access to sites directly associated with the Appomattox Campaign, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park allows visitors to better understand and reflect on the desperate struggle that lead to the final surrender and why it occurred at the village of Appomattox Court House. Currently, portions of the Appomattox Court House battlefield are within the park boundary and are accessible to visitors, while key locations associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the final actions of the Battle of Appomattox Court House that are located outside of the park boundary are not fully accessible to the public.

Visitor experiences at the park extend well beyond the historic village and onto the surrounding landscape. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park maintains hiking trails and numerous interpretive wayside signs that connect visitors to the historic events that occurred in and around the historic village of Appomattox Court House. Over 7.5 miles of hiking trails offer recreational opportunities, while providing access to the larger landscape of the park as well as places like the North Carolina Monument. Along State Route 24, key parking pull-off areas with interpretive **wayside signage connect visitors to important sites like the location of Grant's headquarters, the Confederate Cemetery, and the site of Lee's Headquarters.**

Views and viewsheds are another important part of the visitor experience, providing both an immersive environment within the park and scenic enjoyment. Scenic views of the surrounding rural countryside are available from many locations within the historic village of Appomattox Court House and at designated parking pull-off areas along State Route 24. Although State Route 24 is a **visible intrusion on the landscape in some locations, the park's long, panoramic vistas are generally uninterrupted.** Viewsheds have been documented and key observation points in the park identified. These observation points are within key interpretive areas where views are important to understanding troop movements and the use of topography during Appomattox Campaign.

To a large degree, these viewsheds are experienced within the park boundary. However, lands within the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of the boundary adjustment study area are considered part of these viewsheds and the visitor experiences they provide. Located on the ridgeline that runs along the southeastern edge of the park boundary, these properties contribute to the immersive visitor experience within the park. Currently, the wooded vegetation on these properties conceals modern development along the top of the ridgeline.

Environmental Consequences

Methodology and Assumptions. This analysis assesses the impacts of the alternatives on visitor use and experiences in the current park boundary, as well as the boundary adjustment study area. To determine impacts, the current visitor experiences and access to historic sites at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park were considered along with the views and viewsheds associated with the immersive visitor experience at the park. Potential impacts that would provide opportunities to connect visitors to the battlefields associated with the Appomattox Campaign were also analyzed.

Study Area. For the purposes of the visitor use and experience impact analysis, the study area is considered to be Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the proposed boundary adjustment study area.

Impacts of Alternative 1: No Action.

Analysis—Under the no-action alternative, no change in visitor use and experiences is expected at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and existing conditions within boundary adjustment study area would remain the same. The current level of visitor access and service would also remain the same at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The historic village at Appomattox Court House would remain the focal point of the visitor experience and visitors would have access to portions of the Appomattox Court House battlefield that are currently within the park boundary. Visitors would be able to see the ridgeline associated with the important military actions of the Battle of Appomattox Court House from the park, but they would not be able to access or experience views looking down from that ridgeline into the historic village of Appomattox Court House and beyond.

Cumulative impacts—Because there would be no impacts under alternative 1, this alternative would not contribute to any cumulative impacts from the combination of alternative 1 and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions summarized in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis Methods.

Conclusion—Under alternative 1, visitor uses and experiences would be a continuation of existing conditions. Because the boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would not be expanded, visitor experiences related to the Appomattox Campaign would remain within the current park boundary. With the exception of properties already under recorded easements, viewsheds located within the study area that are associated with the visitor experience would remain unprotected and potentially vulnerable to encroachment from incompatible private development. Because of these factors, alternative 1 would result in no impacts on visitor use and experiences.

Impacts of Alternative 2: Proposed Action.

Analysis—A boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would provide opportunities to expand and enhance visitor use and experiences at the park. Alternative 2 outlines a range of land protection strategies including fee simple ownership and conservation easements to provide visitor access onto certain properties within the expanded boundary, while protecting viewshed and visual resources associated with visitor experiences within the park.

In alternative 2, properties containing core battlefield areas were identified as high priorities for fee simple ownership because of their historic significance, as well as the opportunities they could provide for visitor access and visitor understanding of the Appomattox Campaign. The two properties associated with Appomattox Station battlefield would be made fully accessible to visitors. Key properties associated with final actions of the Battle of Appomattox Court House would also be acquired in fee simple ownership and made accessible to visitors. Providing access to properties where soldiers fought and died, just hours before the final surrender, would give visitors an opportunity to understand the desperate struggle of the Appomattox Campaign and experience firsthand the places where some of the last shots of the Civil War were fired. New visitor access and use on lands added to the park may impact sensitive cultural and natural resources, requiring monitoring, resource management, and mitigation, if needed. Although new visitor access to lands within the study area may impact cultural and natural resources, this alternative would result in beneficial impacts to visitor use and experiences.

A boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would provide additional opportunities to expanded visitor experiences outside the core area of the park. Because the Battle of Appomattox Court House section of the study area is contiguous to the park, the existing trail system could be extended into the Courtland and Webb properties that have been identified for fee simple ownership. Expanding the trail network would create additional recreation access and new visitor experiences at historic sites, like the Morton House ruins. Although not contiguous to the park, the Battle of Appomattox Station section of the study area could become an additional tour stop with a parking pull-off area and interpretive wayside signage, expanding the visitor experience into the current town of Appomattox. The acquisition of certain lands within a boundary adjustment would expand and enhance the visitor experiences outside the core area of the park, resulting in beneficial impacts under this alternative.

The use of conservation easements within the study area would provide for the protection of viewsheds and visual resources that contribute to the visitor experiences at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Many of the properties identified with the battle of Appomattox Court House are located on the prominent ridgeline south of the park and are within important viewsheds that have been documented. Easements provide a level of protection for viewsheds and visual resources that contribute to the immersive experiences throughout the park. A boundary adjustment would allow Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to work with landowners on developing an easement program that protects the visual setting and larger context of the visitor experience. Alternative 2 would better protect these visitor experiences, resulting in beneficial impacts.

Cumulative impacts—A boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would result in new opportunities to support community recreational trail planning efforts such as those proposed in the *Appomattox Heritage and Recreational Trail Plan: A Vision of Connectivity* and the *Virginia Outdoors Plan 2013*. Both plans outline strategies for developing and expanding recreational trail systems throughout the region, which would enhance visitor use and experiences. Improving connectivity between the Town of Appomattox and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is a key strategy identified in these plans. With an expanded boundary, the Appomattox Station battlefield would create a physical connection between the park and the current town of Appomattox. This site could be integrated into proposed recreational trail systems, expanding visitor experiences past the current park boundary and into town. Under this alternative, opportunities to integrate the park into larger municipal, county, and statewide trail planning efforts would be expanded and enhanced by a boundary adjustment, resulting in cumulative beneficial impacts on visitor use and experiences.

Conclusion—Under alternative 2, visitor uses and experience would be expanded and enhanced through a boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Because additional lands would be added to the park, new visitor experiences and access to resources related to the Appomattox Campaign would be possible. Properties that contain core areas of the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House would be acquired in fee simple ownership to provide direct visitor access. Conservation easements would be pursued to protect important park viewsheds that contribute to the overall immersive visitor experiences in the park. Because of these factors, alternative 2 would result in beneficial impacts on the visitor use experiences. Likewise, cumulative impacts would also be beneficial under this alternative.

SOCIOECONOMICS

Affected Environment

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is located within Appomattox County in the South Central region of Virginia. The park is approximately 2 miles northeast of the Town of Appomattox, the county's seat. **The western section of the park adjoins the town boundary.** The park is located in a largely rural county and region that has historically had a low population density and predominant land uses of agriculture and forest. To the north, south, and east, agricultural and low-density residential uses are characteristic of the lands adjacent to and in the vicinity of the park. Other than the lands included in Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, there are no other federal lands within Appomattox County.

Between 2000 and 2014, the population in Appomattox County increased by approximately 11%, roughly mirroring the rate of growth in the rest of the country. Appomattox County gained almost 1,200 housing units over this period, a percent change of 20.2%. Lands adjacent to the park within the county are zoned A-1 (Agricultural), B-1 (Business), H-1 (Historic District), and R-1 (Residential). The Historic District zone is found primarily in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and within the park boundary. Its purpose is to protect against encroachment upon the park, encourage uses that will lead to its conservation and improvement, and assure that new structures and uses will be in keeping with the character of the park. The zone permits single-family dwellings. Existing densities are lower than those permitted by the underlying zoning designations, in part because public water and sewer service is not available beyond the town of Appomattox boundary and the extension to the park. Over the next 25 years, the population of the county is projected to continue to grow, surpassing a population of 17,000 residents by 2040.

During this same time period (2000-2014), the **Town of Appomattox's population increased by approximately 21% from 1,761 to 2,132 residents** (US Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates), and the number of housing units in the town increased from **767 to 965 units, a 25.8% increase.** **The area at the park's western boundary is at the edge of the development spreading out from the Town of Appomattox.**

In recent times, Appomattox County has had unemployment rates that were sufficiently high to meet **the economic stress threshold established by the Economic Development Administration (Virginia's Region 2000 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2011).** As of 2014, approximately 25% of individuals living in the town of Appomattox and 18% of the individuals living in Appomattox County fall under the poverty line. The main tourist attraction to the town is Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. A major manufacturing employer recently left the area and the town has envisioned tourism as an opportunity for future economic development (*Town of Appomattox Comprehensive Plan 2035*).

Environmental Consequences

Methods and assumptions. This analysis assesses the impacts of the alternatives on local tax base, as well as future land use and development in the boundary adjustment study area. Socioeconomic data, property values, and tax revenue were considered in identifying the potential socioeconomic effects and in analyzing the impacts of each alternative on the social and economic setting.

It was assumed that beneficial impacts are those that individuals or groups would accept or recognize through increased economic activity, either in general or for a specific group of people, businesses, organizations, or institutions. Adverse impacts are those that most individuals or groups would generally recognize as diminishing economic activity, either in general or for a specific group of people, businesses, organizations, or institutions.

Study Area. For the purpose of the socioeconomic impact analysis, the study is considered to be the Town of Appomattox and Appomattox County.

Impacts of Alternative 1: No Action.

Analysis—Under Alternative 1, the boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park would not be expanded and existing land uses and zoning designations would remain in effect. There would be no impacts on adjacent land use from the no-action alternative because the land use status in the study areas would not change and activities on these lands would remain subject to local land use regulations and policies. Although the park could continue to work with individual landowners and potential developers to instill a sense of stewardship related to viewsheds and the undeveloped, rural character of the lands surrounding the park, there would be no guarantee private landowners would want to cooperate or limit development in the properties within the study area.

Overall, there would be no direct or indirect impacts on the social or economic environment because of the no-action alternative. Existing county and town trends in population, employment, and tax base are anticipated to continue. The current payment in lieu of taxes of approximately \$4,300 for the federally owned 1,687 acres that composed Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is anticipated to continue. There would be no effect to private ownership of lands in the study area.

Cumulative impacts—Because there would be no impacts under alternative 1, it would not contribute to any cumulative impacts from the combination of alternative 1 and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in Appomattox County summarized in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis Methods.

Conclusion—Under alternative 1, the current zoning designations would remain in effect, and there would be no change in the permitted uses on these lands. This alternative would not have any impacts on the local tax base nor future land use and development in the boundary adjustment study area. Because of this, there would be no impacts on the socioeconomic environment under the no-action alternative because of the continuation of current conditions.

Impacts of Alternative 2: Proposed Action.

Analysis—Under alternative 2, the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park boundary would be expanded to include study area lands associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House. The study area includes 17 properties, totaling 667 acres. Eight of these properties totaling 409 acres were identified as appropriate for fee simple ownership by the National Park Service, while conservation easements would be pursued for the remaining nine

properties totaling 258 acres. Three of the study area properties currently have recorded historic preservation and conservation easements held by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources or the Civil War Trust, while similar easements on five other properties are currently being negotiated.

Of the eight properties identified as appropriate for fee simple ownership, two properties totaling 47.5 acres are located within the town of Appomattox. All other properties included in the study area are within Appomattox County. The removal of the two properties from the town property tax inventory would not result in meaningful impacts as they represent approximately 0.4% of the real property taxes collected by town of Appomattox. Land use on these properties would be converted from industrial district to parkland. The removal of the seven properties from the county property tax inventory would not result in meaningful impacts because they represent approximately 0.001% of the real property taxes collected by Appomattox County. The loss of the current property tax contributions to the county would be long term and adverse but not noticeable or significant.

While the potential for protection of the battlefields near the town of Appomattox may provide a long-term beneficial impact to the area's heritage tourism efforts, it would also result in the permanent loss of developable land. The boundary expansion is not expected to have any significant impacts on neighboring property holders and their property values because all boundary expansion configurations have been formed to not leave property holders with any landlocked or uneconomic remnants due to the boundary adjustment. Furthermore, the boundary adjustment in this alternative has taken into account the level of existing development on the properties to the extent possible to minimize any adverse impacts.

Cumulative impacts—According to the *Town of Appomattox Comprehensive Plan 2035*, the area in which the Battle of Appomattox Station property and the Finch property are located is envisioned as a **“Public Use District/Institutional”** where larger-scale properties are devoted to public or quasi-public uses such as cemeteries, schools, and larger-scale places of worship. Therefore, the change from their current industrial district zoning to parkland would support the town's long-range vision for the area. Adjusting the boundary of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to include the study area lands associated with the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House would be consistent with the vision set forth in both the Appomattox County and town of Appomattox comprehensive plans, as well as the *Virginia Outdoors Plan 2013*, by preserving the area's rural character and enhancing the historical and cultural sites for tourism. Furthermore, improving connectivity between the town of Appomattox and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is a key strategy identified in these plans. In combination with these plans, Alternative 2 would result in a cumulative long-term beneficial impact to the socioeconomic environment because it would support the long-term development of heritage tourism in the area envisioned by the local community.

Conclusion—Alternative 2, a Congressionally authorized boundary adjustment, would result in long-term adverse impacts to the socioeconomic environment because of the loss of the current property tax contributions to the town and county of Appomattox and permanent loss of developable land. However, these changes would not be meaningful because they represent a small change both in property tax revenues and developable land available in the area. Although it is difficult to predict the impact to tourism levels from protecting the study area lands alone, this action would support the regional efforts of protecting and enhancing the historical and cultural sites for tourism, which aims to draw more visitors into the community.

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CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION

INTRODUCTION

The planning process provided opportunities for elected officials, local governments, organizations, federal and state agencies, and the general public to learn about and contribute to the boundary adjustment study and its findings through a public meeting, questionnaire, and the study PEPC website.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping for a proposed boundary adjustment to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park originally began during the development of a draft general management plan in 2001. Through this planning process, a great deal of historic research was conducted and scientific data was collected, much of which informed the development of this boundary adjustment study. Plans to move forward with a boundary adjustment study for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park began in fall of 2013. Consultation letters informing the appropriate federal and state agencies about the boundary adjustment study were sent out in the spring of 2014. A site visit to the boundary adjustment study area was conducted by the NPS planning team on June 16, 2014, and an internal boundary adjustment study scoping workshop was held June 17–19, 2014, at the park with park staff and NPS planners.

Building on past planning processes, numerous research projects were used to provide the most accurate and current scholarly understanding of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park in relation to the Appomattox Campaign of the Civil War. Information generated from these efforts was essential to informing the boundary adjustment study process and are identified in Appendix A: References.

Scholarly input was also sought and gained in two initiatives cosponsored with the Organization of American Historians: **the August 2000 historians' site visit and the March 2001 Scholars' Roundtable**. The scholars and interdisciplinary experts presenting at the roundtable were joined by an invited audience whose questions and reflections helped to hone a better understanding of what is historically important about the park, the meaning of the events that took place there, and why the site is of value to the public. The audience was made up of park and other NPS staff, representatives of related organizations, and various individuals. Staff from the office of US Representative Virgil H. Goode, Jr.; Petersburg and Richmond National Battlefield Parks; Arlington House; and Harpers Ferry Center were present. Also present were representatives of historic sites and museums including the Museum of the Confederacy and Pamplin Historical Park. Other organizations represented were the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Lynchburg Civil War Round Table.

During the public scoping period in the summer of 2014, the National Park Service solicited feedback from the public through the boundary adjustment study PEPC website, a boundary study questionnaire, and one public meeting, which was advertised through press releases in local and regional media and on the park's website. Additionally, the National Park Service sent project inquiries through formal consultation letters to federal, state, county, and municipal agencies regarding NPS management of the study area per boundary study criteria.

The boundary adjustment study PEPC website went live on June 10, 2014, marking the beginning of the public scoping and comment period, and closed on August 4, 2014. Comments recorded on the PEPC website were received via the study website, questionnaire, and flip chart/comment stations set up at the public meeting, and through mailed-in correspondences. Information and comments received from the public were used throughout the planning process and helped inform the development of the boundary adjustment study.

A public open house was held on June 19, 2014, in Appomattox to inform and seek comments from the public on the boundary adjustment study process. Approximately 40 people attended this open house and were invited to provide their thoughts on four scoping questions at flipchart commenting stations. Attendees were also invited to participate in an interactive GIS based web-mapping exercise to provide their feedback on the boundary adjustment study area and resources that should be considered in the study process. The open house was covered by the Lynchburg ABC affiliate television station, which ran a brief story on the boundary adjustment study.

AGENCY AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The National Park Service has identified historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the broadly defined area of potential effects for the boundary adjustment study. However, because of the general nature of this study and the relative uncertainty of the nature of the actions (undertakings) that may stem from the proposed boundary adjustment, the National Park Service cannot yet assess the potential effects of these actions on historic properties. This study is part of the “nondestructive project planning” for these prospective actions, and, as such, **does not “restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate [a specific] undertaking’s adverse effects on historic properties” in accordance with 36 CFR 800.1(c).** Accordingly, the National Park Service finds that no historic properties would be affected by the boundary adjustment study in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1). Further, the National Park Service commits in this decision to complete the section 106 review for each **undertaking that may stem from this study in accordance with the “Programmatic Agreement** Among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National **Historic Preservation Act” (2008)** and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the state historic preservation office, was notified by letter in May 2014 of the boundary adjustment study being conducted. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has also been invited to comment on the final boundary adjustment study.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act

The US Fish and Wildlife Service field office in Gloucester, Virginia, was notified by letter in May 2014 of the boundary adjustment study being conducted and a request for data regarding threatened and endangered species within the study area. In response, the US Fish and Wildlife Service identified two listed, threatened, or endangered species for consideration within the boundary adjustment study area. These species included the north long-eared bat (listing status: proposed endangered) and smooth coneflower (listing status: endangered) and were taken into consideration during this study. A copy of this correspondence can be referenced in Appendix I: Consultation Letters. The US Fish and Wildlife Service field office in Gloucester, Virginia, has also been invited to comment on the final study.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

NPS management policies require cooperation with appropriate state conservation agencies to protect state-listed and candidate species of concern in the parks. Through a joint consultation response, the National Park Service has consulted with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation to ascertain the presence of any state-listed or candidate rare, threatened, or endangered species that could be affected by this boundary adjustment study. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation determined there are no State Natural Area Preserves within the boundary adjustment study area vicinity. The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services confirmed that there are currently no state-listed threatened or endangered plant or insect species within the boundary adjustment study area. Because the **Appomattox River is designated as “threatened and endangered species water,”** the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries identified the Atlantic pigtoe as a species of concern. Based on this feedback the Atlantic pigtoe was taken into consideration during this study process. If a boundary adjustment is authorized by Congress, the National Park Service would continue to consult with these state agencies regarding habitat requirements and management strategies for state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species or state species of concern. A copy of the response from these state agencies can be referenced in Appendix I: Consultation Letters of this study.

Tribal Organizations

Currently, no federally recognized tribes have identified a cultural affiliation or traditional association with Appomattox Court House National Historical Park or lands found within the boundary adjustment study area. No Indian trust resources were identified within the boundary adjustment study area lands being considered. Likewise, no Indian sacred sites were identified or have been documented within the boundary adjustment study area lands. Therefore, no tribal organizations were formally contacted as a part of this study.

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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS

American Battlefield Protection Program	(ABPP)
Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant	(BLAG)
Code of Federal Regulations	(CFR)
Department of Historic Resources	(DHR)
Director's Order	(DO)
Environmental Assessment	(EA)
Executive Order	(EO)
Land, Water Conservation Fund	(LWCF)
National Environmental Policy Act	(NEPA)
National Park Service	(NPS)
Office of Management and Budget	(OMB)
Planning, Environment, and Public Comment	(PEPC)
State Historic Preservation Office	(SHPO)
Total Cost of Facilities Ownership	(TCFO)

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APPENDIX C: LEGISLATED SUMMARY

An Act of February 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 9)

Authorized an expenditure of \$3,000 for an inspection of the battlefields and surrender grounds in and around old Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Act of June 18, 1930 (PL 71-379, 46 Stat. 777)

Authorized the acquisition of one acre of land, at no cost to the government, and the appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fences and a monument to be maintained by the War Department at a cost not to exceed \$250 per year.

Act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1277)

Authorized \$2,500 for the design, plan, and cost estimates for the monument. Design of the monument is subject to approval by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Act of August 13, 1935 (PL 75-268, 49 Stat. 613)

Amended the act of June 18, 1930 to allow the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation, purchase, or condemnation title to all the land, structures, and other property within a distance of 1.5 miles from the Appomattox Court House site deemed necessary or desirable for the establishment of a national historical monument to be administered by the National Park Service. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Executive Order 8057, February 23, 1939 (3 CFR 460)

Provided for the transfer of approximately 963.93 acres from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior. The land was acquired under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), in connection with the Department of Agriculture's land utilization and land conservation project in Virginia known as the Surrender Grounds Forest Project, LAVA2. The right, title, and interest of the United States in these lands was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of Title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522, 525).

Secretarial Order Designating the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, April 10, 1940 (5 FR 1520)

An order from Secretary of the Interior Ickes creating the park (approximately 970.30 acres).

Act of July 17, 1953 (PL 83-136, 67 Stat. 181)

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands of the Appomattox Court House National Monument for nonfederal lands of approximately equal value within a distance of 1.5 miles of the Appomattox Court House site. Restricted the total area to 1,027.11 acres.

Act of April 15, 1954 (68 Stat. 54)

Changed the designation of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Act of October 21, 1976 (PL 94-578, 90 Stat. 2732)

Adopted new boundaries on map dated September 1976 and modified the land acquisition ceiling, increasing the maximum acreage.

Act of October 27, 1992 (PL 102-541, 106 Stat. 3565)

Adopted new boundaries on map dated June 1992 and authorized the acquisition of lands within the boundary by donation. The park now comprises approximately 1,743 acres.

Addendum to Legislative Summary Congressional testimony supporting the 1992 legislation (PL 102-541)

Senate hearing on S. 225 before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, June 23, 1992

From the statement of Senator John W. Warner

“I have recently been informed that the owners of three parcels of land—all of which are historically significant to the events which occurred at Appomattox in 1865—are interested in having their land included in the Park’s boundary. . . . One of these parcels consists of approximately 193 acres and (another) parcel consists of approximately 180 acres. The land is significant due to the Confederate army’s initial success in action, which took place on the land on April 9, 1865. Later in that day this property was the site of important military action that led directly to the surrender.

“The present park boundary protects historic land significant only to the surrender. The inclusion of these tracts would honor the soldiers who fought in these last days of the war and enable the Park to interpret for the public the importance of the military events that led to the surrender.”

From the statement of Senator Charles S. Robb

“The Appomattox Battlefield is, of course, the site of the final surrender of the Confederate army. The existing park protects historic land relating only to the surrender itself. The legislation I introduced this morning would add parcels of land that would help honor the soldiers who fought in the last days of the battle and provide insight into the military events that led to the surrender. One of the tracts is the site of the last trenches dug by the Confederate army during the battle of Appomattox. The legislation would adjust the boundary of the Park to accommodate the acquisition of three additional parcels of lands.”

From the statement of Grae Baxter, Executive Vice President, Civil War Battlefield Foundation

“On April 9, 1865, this land was the site of important military action that led directly to the surrender. Today, the park includes land that relates primarily to the surrender, ‘the stillness at Appomattox.’ This additional land would enable the park to protect and preserve the battlefield, so that visitors can better understand the reasons the surrender was at Appomattox and honor the 664 men who were casualties in the battle of Appomattox.”

“The historic significance of this land is best described by Ed Bearss: ‘The land north of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, today’s Route 24, was the ground crossed by the horse soldiers of Fitzhugh Lee’s division as they hammered back Ronald Mackenzie’s cavalry. This was the last offensive of the Army of Northern Virginia . . . General Lee realized that his only alternative was to contact General Grant and propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.’

“We recall General Chamberlain’s words to his fellow soldiers: ‘In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear, but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls.’”

Testimony before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 225 in the Congressional Record—House, October 3, 1992

From the testimony of Minnesota Representative Vento

“S.225 was amended by the Senate to allow several tracts of land to be donated to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. These lands saw major military movements the morning of April 9, 1865. Later that day, General Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant of the Army of the Potomac. Less than a year after they had fought at Fredericksburg- Spotsylvania. Lee and Grant met again, this time in the living room of Wilmer McLean. With Lee’s surrender, the Civil War was essentially over. The lands . . . face immediate development pressures. Acquisition at Appomattox Court House would also protect the park from development along Route 24. By including these lands in the park boundaries, we will further protect our heritage.”

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APPENDIX D: STUDY AREA PROPERTY EVALUATION MATRIX

List	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Historic Significance & Battle Related Resources	Visitor Experiences & Management Objectives	Level of Existing Development
1	Highest	Battle of Appomattox Station Property (Formerly known as Jamerson Trucking)	45	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	On April 8, 1865 significant fighting occurred at this location as federal cavalry engaged Confederate artillery near Appomattox Station where much needed supplies were located. The federal victory at the Battle of Appomattox Station halted the Confederate retreat and blocked the Lynchburg-Richmond Stage Road. <i>Key Resource Include: Core Battlefield Landscape, Archeological Resources</i>	The open field and surrounding woods would be maintained to provide an immersive experience for visitors, much like it appeared during the 1865 battle. Because this is the epicenter of the Battle of Appomattox Station, visitor access and interpretation would be the primary focus. The park would utilize the existing gravel parking lot area and explore ways to enhance interpretation. Limited development would include a short trail and interpretive wayside signage. A national register for historic place nomination and a cultural landscape inventory would need to be conducted to inform the future management of this site.	No known structures exist at this site. This former trucking lot had a storage building removed by the CWT. A gravel parking area is present. Utility power lines run through the site. <i>Per CWT Thomas Gilmore "All USTs (underground storage tanks) on the site were removed and soil tested in 2011, after we acquired the property. There are no recognized environmental conditions on the property."</i> A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
2	Highest	Finch Property	2.5	Private Ownership	Fee Simple	As part of the April 8, 1865, battlefield landscape, this parcel contains the Pryor Martin House log structure. The log structure of this anti-bellum wood structure with stone foundations and chimney provides a tangible landscape feature that existed at the time of the battle. <i>Key Resources Include: Pryor Martin House log structure Archeological Resources</i>	The Pryor Martin House log structure contributes to the Battle of Appomattox Station parcel listed above. This house appears on historic maps, providing a physical link to the battlefield landscape and significantly enhancing interpretive opportunities for visitors. The Pryor Martin House log structure would need to be documented and stabilized.	Pryor Martin House - log structure. The log structure of this Civil War-era house is located on the property. There is no known additional modern development on the site.
3	High	Courtland Property	101 (Lower)	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Fee Simple	On April 9, 1865, as the Battle of Appomattox Court House wore on, final fighting swung toward the Prince Edward Court House Road and the Confederates last chance for a break out. Some of the last fighting occurred on this property. A key landscape feature on this property is the Morton House, and historic accounts exist of this property. <i>Key Resources Include: Morton House Ruins, Prince Edward Court House Road - historic road alignment, Likely Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	This parcel would provide excellent opportunities to enhance interpretation of the final moments of this battle and the truce. Ruins of the Morton House provide a tangible connection to the historic landscape, and written historic accounts from both civilians and soldiers can be tied to this parcel. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this parcel and the Morton House Ruins. The park would also explore an interpretive wayside sign at the Morton House Ruins. These ruins would also need to be documented and stabilized. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.	Morton House ruins - The CWT acquired this property in 2017, and they plan to remove/clean up these ruins and stabilize foundations. There is no known additional modern development on the site. A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
			101 (Upper)			This parcel has limited historic significance to the Battle of Appomattox Court House, but the Appomattox River does run along its northern boundary providing opportunities to support larger water quality, wetlands, and Chesapeake Bay watershed initiatives.	This property is not a priority for the park. There are concerns that the sale of the lower Courtland Property would landlock this property.	No known structures exist at this site. A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.

APPENDIX D: STUDY AREA PROPERTY EVALUATION MATRIX

List	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Historic Significance & Battle Related Resources	Visitor Experiences & Management Objectives	Level of Existing Development
4	High	Webb Property	52	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Fee Simple	Located on the west side of Prince Edward Court House Road, this property is important as the scene of the last fighting during the Battle of Appomattox Court House. This final action by the Army of Northern Virginia took place on this ground. The first flag of truce ending hostilities during the Appomattox campaign was also carried along sections of Prince Edward Court House Road found along these properties. <i>Key Resources Include: Prince Edward Court House Road - historic road alignment, Likely Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	As the site of the final Confederate offensive during the Battle of Appomattox Court House, this parcel would provide excellent opportunities to enhance interpretation of this desperate struggle that led to the surrender at Appomattox. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.	A cabin has been identified on the property, and additional research is being conducted to determine its age prior to its possible removal. This property was subdivided until the CWT purchased it, halting any future development on the site. A recorded historic preservation and conservation easement is held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, which provides protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
5	High	Richie Property	71	Private Ownership (CWT maintains a conservation easement on portions of the property)	Conservation Easement	On April 9, 1865, federal forces engaged Confederate skirmishers and advanced toward Appomattox Court House across this ground. Located on this property, the Sears Lane to the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was traveled by General Grant and his staff to reach the McLean House, the site of the surrender on the morning of April 9, 1865. <i>Key Resources Include: Sears Lane - historic road, Likely Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	Part of early morning advance of federal forces on April 9, 1865, this property is part of the larger Battle of Appomattox Court House battlefield landscape already protected by the park. Through a conservation easement, the park hopes to ensure this property is protected from future development. The existing historic Sears Lane provides a tangible connect to the park and offers outstanding interpretive opportunities.	Limited Development - Agricultural Barn and gravel road to access this structure.
6	High	Hunter/Deem Property	116	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	On April 9, 1865, the Federal forces engaged Confederate skirmishers and advanced toward Appomattox Court House across this ground. Major General Philip Sheridan made his headquarters at the Trent House on the night of April 9. After the surrender, this area was used as a campground by Federal Forces. <i>Key Resources Include: Trent House Ruins, Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	Part of early morning advance of federal forces on April 9, 1865, this property is part of the larger Battle of Appomattox Court House battlefield landscape already protected by the park. Through a conservation easement, the park hopes to ensure this property is protected from future development.	Trent House Ruins - The ruins of this Civil War-era house are located on this property, as well as the historic Trent family cemetery. Single Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
7	Medium	Bumgardner Property	6	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Fee Simple	Federal cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Associated with the Webb property, Federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.	No known structures exist at this site. Existing structures were demolished by CWT. A recorded historic preservation and conservation easement is held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, which provides protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.

APPENDIX D: STUDY AREA PROPERTY EVALUATION MATRIX

List	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Historic Significance & Battle Related Resources	Visitor Experiences & Management Objectives	Level of Existing Development
8	Medium	Inge Property	5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Fee Simple	Federal cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Associated with the Webb property, Federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.	No known structures exist at this site. Existing structures were demolished by CWT. A recorded historic preservation and conservation easement is held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, which provides protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
9	Medium	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	0.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Fee Simple	Federal cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Associated with the Webb property, Federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing) A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
10	Medium	Godsey Property	3.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Conservation Easement	During the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Confederate Artillery Batteries took position near this location to protect the left flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and support the final offensive that occurred on the Webb property. <i>Key Resources Include: Prince Edward Court House Road - historic road alignment, Likely Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	Because this property is currently under a life estate holding, it is not a high priority acquisition for the park. Still, this property is a key part of the final moments of the Battle of Appomattox Court House.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing) A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
11	Medium	Howard Property	3	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund Grant)	Conservation Easement	During the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Confederate Artillery Batteries took position at this location to protect the left flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and support the final offensive that occurred on the Webb property. <i>Key Resources Include: Prince Edward Court House Road - historic road alignment, Likely Archeological Resources, Battlefield Landscape</i>	Because this property is currently under a life estate holding, it is not a high priority acquisition for the park. Still, this property is a key part of the final moments of the Battle of Appomattox Court House.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing) A historic preservation and conservation easement is currently being negotiated between the Civil War Trust and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This easement would provide protection to the historic resources in existence on the property, as well as natural resources.
12	Medium	Abbitt Property	96	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition Grant)	Fee Simple	Because of its commanding view of Appomattox Court House, federal artillery batteries took position in this area. This site was also used for a federal cavalry encampment following the surrender. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Because there is currently no development on this property, it was elevated to a medium priority.	No known structures exist at this site. The CWT purchased this property, halting any future development on the site.

APPENDIX D: STUDY AREA PROPERTY EVALUATION MATRIX

List	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Historic Significance & Battle Related Resources	Visitor Experiences & Management Objectives	Level of Existing Development
13	Low	Mitchell Property	20	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
14	Low	Morgan Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
15	Low	Goodwin Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
16	Low	Doss Property	13	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
17	Low	Vaughan Property	7.5	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	Federal troops and cavalry advanced through this property and took position along this ridgeline south of Appomattox Court House. <i>Key Resources Include: Viewsheds, Possible Archeological Resources</i>	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.	Single-Family Residential Development (Non-Historic/Non-Contributing)
18	Removed from Study Area	Last Bivouac of the Army of Northern Virginia Parcel	100	Private Ownership	Removed from Study Area	Although the Army of Northern Virginia encampment covered a much larger geographic area to the north of the village of Appomattox Court House, this is one of the few remaining large parcels that has not been subdivided or impacted by modern developed.	Based on further analysis, the parcel has been removed from the project study area. The park may explore working with other land conservation groups in the future protection/stewardship of these lands.	No known structures exist at this site.

APPENDIX E: 2015 APPOMATTOX **COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE** APPRAISAL DATA

	Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Appomattox County Assessment Total	Assessment of Improvements
High Priority Band	1	Highest	Battle of Appomattox Station - Jamerson Property	45	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$492,100	\$ 165,800*
	2	Highest	Finch Property	2.5	Private Ownership	Fee Simple	\$15,000	\$0.00
	3	High	Courtland Property	101 (Lower)	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$200,000	\$0.00
				101 (Upper)			\$221,500	\$0.00
	4	High	Webb Property	52	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$291,800	\$0.00
	5	High	Richie Property	71	Private Ownership (CWT maintains a conservation easement on portions of the property)	Conservation Easement	\$177,300	\$15,400
	6	High	Hunter/Deem Property	116	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$584,000	\$199,600
Medium Priority Band	7	Medium	Bumgardner Property	6	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$33,300	\$0.00
	8	Medium	Inge Property	5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$117,400	\$ 83,000**

	Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Appomattox County Assessment Total	Assessment of Improvements
	9	Medium	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	0.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$ 76,300	\$59,500
	10	Medium	Godsey Property	3.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund funding)	Conservation Easement	\$131,000	\$94,700
	11	Medium	Howard Property	3	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund funding)	Conservation Easement	\$228,300	\$198,900
	12	Medium	Abbitt Property	96	Civil War Trust (purchased using an NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition grant)	Fee Simple	\$400,400	\$0.00
Low Priority Band	13	Low	Mitchell Property	20	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$218,500	\$125,500
	14	Low	Morgan Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$181,000	\$124,900
	15	Low	Goodwin Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$168,200	\$121,800
	16	Low	Doss Property	13	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$269,300	\$209,100
	17	Low	Vaughan Property	7.5	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	\$146,400	\$101,800

Based on 2015-2016 Appomattox County Assessor Data. Source: <http://appomattoxgis.timmons.com/>

* Battle of Appomattox Station property improvements were removed by the Civil War Trust in 2016

** Bumgardner and Inge property improvements were removed by the Civil War Trust in 2016

APPENDIX F: POTENTIAL STUDY AREA IMPROVEMENTS TO ENHANCE VISITOR EXPERIENCES

Management Objective / Visitor Experience									
Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Improvements for Enhancing Visitor Experience (One Time Costs)	O&M Annual (Reoccurring Costs)	Management Objective / Visitor Experience	
High Priority Band	1	Highest	Battle of Appomattox Station - Jamerson Property	45	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$80,000 (Cultural Landscape Inventory) Other improvements currently being made by the Civil War Trust.	\$33,600 - PILT - Landscape Maintenance (25 acres) - Monitoring - Interpretation	The open field and surrounding woods would be maintained to provide an immersive experience for visitors, much like it appeared during the 1865 battle. Because this is the epicenter of the Battle of Appomattox Station, visitor access and interpretation would be the primary focus. The park would use the existing gravel parking lot area and explore ways to enhance interpretation. Limited development would include a short trail and interpretive wayside signage. A National Register for Historic Places nomination and a cultural landscape inventory would need to be conducted to inform the future management of this site. Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is in negotiation with the Civil War Trust to develop a historic preservation and conservation easement on this property. Like other recorded easements administered by the Department of Historic Resources all proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.
	2	Highest	Finch Property	2.5	Private Ownership	Fee Simple	\$ 50,000 (Stabilization -Pryor Martin House - log structure) The Civil War Trust has expressed that if they acquire this property, they would likely stabilize this structure.	\$5,100 - PILT - Monitoring	The Pryor Martin House log structure contributes to the Battle of Appomattox Station parcel listed above. This house appears on historic maps, providing a physical link to the battlefield landscape and significantly enhancing interpretive opportunities for visitors. The Pryor Martin House log structure would need to be documented and stabilized.
	3	High	Courtland Property	101 (Lower) 101 (Upper)	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP battlefield land acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$ 250,000 (Natural Surface Trail - 1 mile) \$ 8,000 (Wayside Signage) \$ 50,000 (Stabilization - Morton House Ruins) The Civil War Trust has indicated they plan to stabilize these ruins, and have already raised funds to do so.	\$15,500 -PILT -Trail Maintenance - Monitoring - Interpretation	This parcel would provide excellent opportunities to enhance interpretation of the final moments of this battle and the truce. Ruins of the Morton House provide a tangible connect to the historic landscape and written historic accounts from both civilians and soldiers can be tied to this parcel. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this parcel and the Morton House Ruins. The park would also explore an interpretive wayside sign at the Morton House Ruins. These ruins would also need to be documented and stabilized. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.

Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Improvements for Enhancing Visitor Experience (One Time Costs)	O&M Annual (Reoccurring Costs)	Management Objective / Visitor Experience	
								Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is in negotiation with the Civil War Trust to develop a historic preservation and conservation easement on this property. Like other recorded easements administered by the Department of Historic Resources all proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.	
	4	High	Webb Property	52	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	\$ 250,000 (Natural Surface Trail - 1 mile) \$ 16,000 (Waysides Signage x 2)	\$15,500 -PILT -Trail Maintenance - Monitoring - Interpretation	As the site of the final Confederate offensive during the Battle of Appomattox Court House, this parcel would provide excellent opportunities to enhance interpretation of this desperate struggle that lead to the surrender at Appomattox. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location. Per the terms of the recorded historic preservation and conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, the property is protected and the easement administered by staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).All proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.
	5	High	Richie Property	71	Private Ownership (CWT maintains a conservation easement on portions of the property)	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Part of the early morning advance of federal forces on April 9, 1865, this property is part of the larger Battle of Appomattox Court House battlefield landscape already protected by the park. Through a conservation easement, the park hopes to ensure this property is protected from future development. The existing historic Sears Lane provides a tangible connect to the park and offers outstanding interpretive opportunities.
	6	High	Hunter/Deem Property	116	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Part of the early morning advance of federal forces on April 9, 1865, this property is part of the larger Battle of Appomattox Court House battlefield landscape already protected by the park. Through a conservation easement, the park hopes to ensure this property is protected from future development.

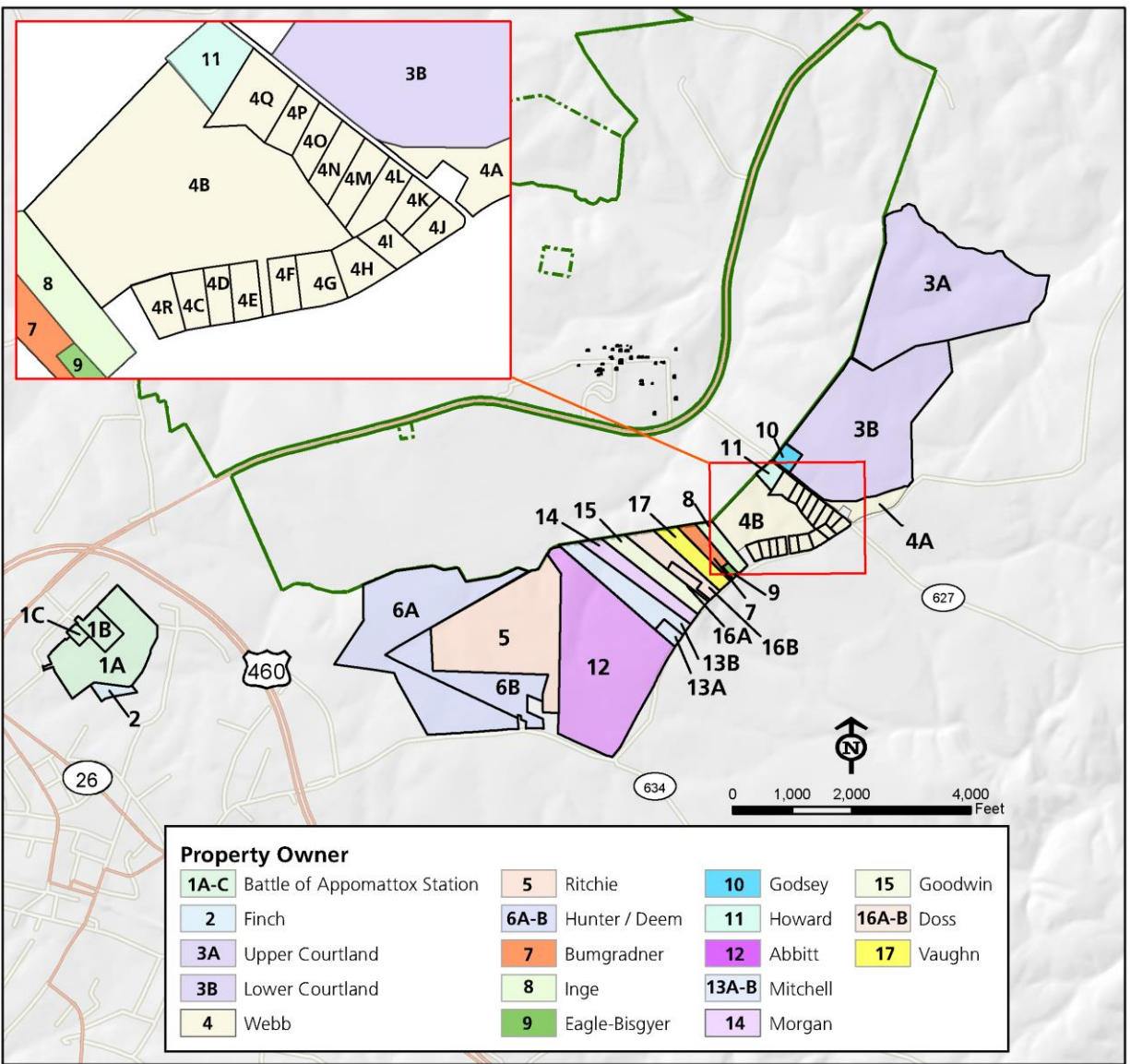
	Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Improvements for Enhancing Visitor Experience (One Time Costs)	O&M Annual (Reoccurring Costs)	Management Objective / Visitor Experience
Medium Priority Band	7	Medium	Bumgardner Property	6	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	<i>See Webb Property above</i>	\$ 5,100 -PILT - Monitoring	<p>Associated with the Webb property, federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system in order to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.</p> <p>Per the terms of the recorded historic preservation and conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, the property is protected and the easement administered by staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). All proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.</p>
	8	Medium	Inge Property	5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	<i>See Webb Property above</i>	\$ 5,100 - PILT - Monitoring	<p>Associated with the Webb property, federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system in order to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.</p> <p>Per the terms of the recorded historic preservation and conservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, the property is protected and the easement administered by staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). All proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.</p>
	9	Medium	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Fee Simple	<i>See Webb Property above</i>	\$ 1,100 - PILT - Monitoring	<p>Associated with the Webb property, federal forces moved through this property and engaged the final Confederate forces on April 9, 1865. Limited development would include extending the park's existing trail system in order to provide access to this site. The park may explore interpretive wayside signage in the future. A cultural landscape inventory of all properties associated with the Battle of Appomattox Court House would need to be conducted to guide future management at this location.</p> <p>Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is in negotiation with the Civil War Trust to develop a historic preservation and conservation easement on this property. Like other recorded easements administered</p>

	Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Improvements for Enhancing Visitor Experience (One Time Costs)	O&M Annual (Reoccurring Costs)	Management Objective / Visitor Experience
									by the Department of Historic Resources all proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.
	10	Medium	Godsey Property	3.5	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Because this property is currently under a life estate holding, it is not a high priority acquisition for the park. Still, this property is a key part of the final moments of the Battle of Appomattox Court House. Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is in negotiation with the Civil War Trust to develop a historic preservation and conservation easement on this property. Like other recorded easements administered by the Department of Historic Resources all proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.
	11	Medium	Howard Property	3	Civil War Trust (purchased using NPS ABPP Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant and Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund grant)	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Because this property is currently under a life estate holding, it is not a high priority acquisition for the park. Still, this property is a key part of the final moments of the Battle of Appomattox Court House. Currently, the Virginia Board of Historic Resources is in negotiation with the Civil War Trust to develop a historic preservation and conservation easement on this property. Like other recorded easements administered by the Department of Historic Resources all proposed changes to the property must receive prior written approval by DHR that the proposed work is consistent with the terms of the easement and applicable historic preservation guidelines and policies.
	12	Medium	Abbitt Property	96	Civil War Trust	Fee Simple	None Identified	\$ 5,100 - PILT - Monitoring	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Because there is currently no development on this property, it was elevated to a medium priority.
Low Priority Band	13	Low	Mitchell Property	20	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.

Map #	Priority for Protection	Property	Acreage	Ownership	Type of Protection	Improvements for Enhancing Visitor Experience (One Time Costs)	O&M Annual (Reoccurring Costs)	Management Objective / Visitor Experience	
	14	Low	Morgan Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.
	15	Low	Goodwin Property	12	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.
	16	Low	Doss Property	13	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.
	17	Low	Vaughan Property	7.5	Private Ownership	Conservation Easement	N/A	\$ 2,000 - Annual Monitoring and Enforcement of Conservation Easement.	Primary management objectives for the park would be viewshed protection and development compatible with the park. Work collaboratively with Appomattox County to provide technical assistance and support the enforcement of the existing Historic Overlay District (H-1) zoning guidelines.

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APPENDIX G: STUDY AREA PROPERTY MAP PARCEL IDENTIFICATION



Parcel identifications are linked to the map numbers in the following table.

Map Number	Property Name	Ownership	Parcel ID Number
1A	Battle of Appomattox Station (Jamerson) Property	Civil War Trust	64A2 4 2
1B	Battle of Appomattox Station (Jamerson) Property	Civil War Trust	64A2 4 3A
1C	Battle of Appomattox Station (Jamerson) Property	Civil War Trust	64A2 4 4C
2	Finch Property	Private Ownership	64A2 A 102
3A	Upper Courtland Property	Civil War Trust	52 A 54
3B	Lower Courtland Property	Civil War Trust	65 A 11
4A	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 A 6
4B	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 A 6
4C	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 3
4D	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 4
4E	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 5
4F	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 6
4G	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 7
4H	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 8
4I	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 9
4J	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 10
4K	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 11
4L	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 12

Map Number	Property Name	Ownership	Parcel ID Number
4M	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 413
4N	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 14
4O	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 15
4P	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 16
4Q	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 17
4R	Webb Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 2
5	Ritchie Property	Private Ownership	65 A 10
6A	Hunter/Deem Property	Private Ownership	65 A 9
6B	Hunter/Deem Property	Private Ownership	65 A 15
7	Bumgardner Property	Civil War Trust	65 1 6A
8	Inge Property	Civil War Trust	65 1 7
9	Eagle-Bisgyer Property	Civil War Trust	65 1 6
10	Godsey Property	Civil War Trust	65 A 3
11	Howard Property	Civil War Trust	65 4 18
12	Abbitt Property	Civil War Trust	65 A 12
13A	Mitchell Property	Private Ownership	65 1 A
13B	Mitchell Property	Private Ownership	65 1 1
14	Morgan Property	Private Ownership	65 1 2
15	Goodwin Property	Private Ownership	65 1 3

Map Number	Property Name	Ownership	Parcel ID Number
16A	Doss Property	Private Ownership	65 1 4A
16B	Doss Property	Private Ownership	65 1 4
17	Vaughan Property	Private Ownership	65 1 5

APPENDIX H: PLANNING TEAM AND ADVISORS

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Brian Eick, Natural Resource Manager
Ernie Price, Chief of Education and Visitor Services
Patrick Schroeder, Historian
Robin Snyder, Superintendent
John Spangler, Facility Manager
Joe Williams, Curator

NPS Northeast Regional Office

Jennifer Cherry, Realty Specialist
Allen Cooper, Senior Planner
Jacki Katzmire, Regional Environmental Coordinator
Helen Mahan, Park Planner
Michael Quijano-West, Chief of Planning and Special Studies
Cheryl Sams, Acting Chief Resource Planning and Compliance
Brian Strack, Associate Regional Director

Other NPS Staff

Tracy Atkins, Project Manager, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Ken Bingenheimer, Contract Editor (former), Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Christine Bruins, Community Planner, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Mindy Burke, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Carole Cook, Program Analyst, Park Planning and Special Studies
Joe Cook, Realty Specialist, Land Resources Division
Becky Corning, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Cherrie Espersen, Program Analyst, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
Patrick Gregerson, Chief of Planning, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
Noel Harrison, Manager of Easements, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
Justin Henderson, Project Manager, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Damien Joseph, Graphic Visualization Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Tatiana Marquez, Environmental and Natural Resource Economist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Howard Miller, Deputy Chief of Land Resource, Land Resources Division
Cynthia Nelson, Branch Chief, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Charles Notzon, Economist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Hilary Retseck, Cultural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Paul Wharry, Compliance Section Chief, Denver Service Center – Transportation Division
Zak Wood, GIS Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division

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APPENDIX I: CONSULTATION LETTERS

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
PO Box 218, Appomattox, Virginia 24522

May, 2014

Julie Langan, State Historic Preservation Officer
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221



Re: Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Boundary Adjustment EA Project

Dear Ms. Langan:

The National Park Service (NPS) has initiated a Boundary Adjustment Environmental Assessment (EA) for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. A primary component of this project will be to assess future NPS protection of lands associated with the Appomattox Campaign, which are central to the surrender story at Appomattox Court House.

In accordance with the consultation requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and NPS policy, we wish to notify you that we have initiated the Boundary Adjustment EA process and invite your participation in the project. You will soon receive notice about project schedule and opportunities for your review. The target completion date for the Boundary Adjustment EA is March 2015 in advance of the Sesquicentennial celebrations of the surrender at Appomattox Court House which occurred on April 9, 1865.

We look forward to working closely with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources throughout the plan development and welcome your comments on the project. Please contact Justin Henderson, Project Manager at 303-969-2540 or at justin_henderson@nps.gov if you have questions or wish to discuss the project in more detail.

Sincerely,

Reed Johnson
Superintendent



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

May 4, 2017

Robin Snyder, Superintendent
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218

Re: Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Boundary Adjustment Study/Environmental Assessment
Appomattox County, Virginia
DHR Project No. 2017 – 0333
Received April 18, 2017

Dear Ms. Snyder:

Thank you for requesting our comments on the Boundary Adjustment Study/Environmental Assessment prepared in March 2017 by the Denver Service Center for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The Department of Historic Resources appreciates the National Park Service's (NPS) goal of protecting significant resources and values associated with the Appomattox Campaign and enhancing the opportunity of public enjoyment of these resources.

Having reviewed the boundary adjustment study, we have some concern about the feasibility of acquiring properties purchased with the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program grants and/or Virginia Battlefield Preservation Grants. Both grants require a conservation easement to be held by the Board of Historic Resources. Such easements are in perpetuity and cannot be extinguished. Any efforts by NPS to acquire property already protected by these easements would involve lengthy negotiations with the Board of Historic Resources and the Department of Justice and ultimately approval by both. To my knowledge, the only such property in Virginia acquired by NPS is Werowocomoco. After careful consideration, the Board chose to assign the property to the National Park Service, but with certain conditions, including reversion to the Board should the National Park Service no longer have a use for the property. Further, a partnership agreement with the Department of Historic Resources was required; DHR and NPS are currently collaborating on the preparation of that agreement.

Western Region Office
962 Kirne Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

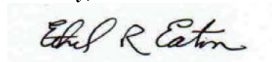
Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

We also have some concern that the National Park Service is not fully aware of the strength of the Board's conservation easements. Protection of archaeological sites is definitely required and any proposed ground disturbance or development requires Board approval in advance. Further, the Department of Historic Resources maintains an active and successful monitoring program.

In summary, depending on the willingness of the Board to consider assignment and the willingness of the Department of Justice to accept assignment under conditions acceptable to the Board, the preferred alternative in this study may be feasible. It may be more feasible, however, to accept that there will be inholdings within the proposed boundary.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, or if we may provide any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 482-6088.

Sincerely,



Ethel R. Eaton, Ph.D., Senior Policy Analyst
Review and Compliance Division

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

October 24, 2017

Robin Snyder, Superintendent
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218

Re: Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Boundary Adjustment Study/Environmental Assessment
Appomattox County, Virginia
DHR Project No. 2017 – 0333

Dear Ms. Snyder:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us on October 12, 2017. Overall we find that the comments provided in our letter of May 4, 2017 on the draft Boundary Adjustment Study/Environmental Assessment have been satisfactorily addressed in the revised October Study. In addition it is our understanding that the few minor edits discussed at our meeting, such as the correct acreage on parcels, have also been incorporated as the Study is finalized.

We recognize that the National Park Service and the Department of Historic Resources have the same goal of protecting significant battlefield lands. While conservation easements present a challenge to federal land acquisition, we look forward to collaborating with you in future as plans progress.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, or if we may provide any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 482-6088.

Sincerely,

Ethel R. Eaton, Ph.D., Senior Policy Analyst
Review and Compliance Division

Western Region Office
962 Kirne Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
PO Box 218, Appomattox, Virginia 24522



May, 2014

Glenn Smith, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Region Consultations
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, Maryland 01035-9589

Re: Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Boundary Adjustment EA Project

Dear Mr. Smith:

The National Park Service (NPS) has initiated a Boundary Adjustment Environmental Assessment (EA) for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. A primary component of this project will be to assess future NPS protection of lands associated with the Appomattox Campaign, which are central to the surrender story at Appomattox Court House.

In accordance with the consultation requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and NPS policy, we wish to notify you that we have initiated the Boundary Adjustment EA process and invite your participation in the project. You will soon receive notice about project schedule and opportunities for your review. The target completion date for the Boundary Adjustment EA is March 2015 in advance of the Sesquicentennial celebrations of the surrender at Appomattox Court House which occurred on April 9, 1865.

We look forward to working closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Region throughout the plan development and welcome your comments on the project. Please contact Justin Henderson, Project Manager at 303-969-2540 or at justin_henderson@nps.gov if you have questions or wish to discuss the project in more detail.

Sincerely,

Reed Johnson
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
6669 SHORT LANE
GLOUCESTER, VA 23061
PHONE: (804)693-6694 FAX: (804)693-9032
URL: www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/



Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-2215

June 05, 2014

Project Name: APCO Boundary Adjustment

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having

similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: APCO Boundary Adjustment

Official Species List

Provided by:

Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
6669 SHORT LANE
GLOUCESTER, VA 23061
(804) 693-6694
<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/>

Consultation Tracking Number: 05E2VA00-2014-SLI-2215

Project Type: Land - Acquisition

Project Description: The National Park Service at Appomattox Court House NHP is conducting a boundary adjustment study to consider possible procurement of neighboring lands for the protection of historical and natural resources related to the park's mission.

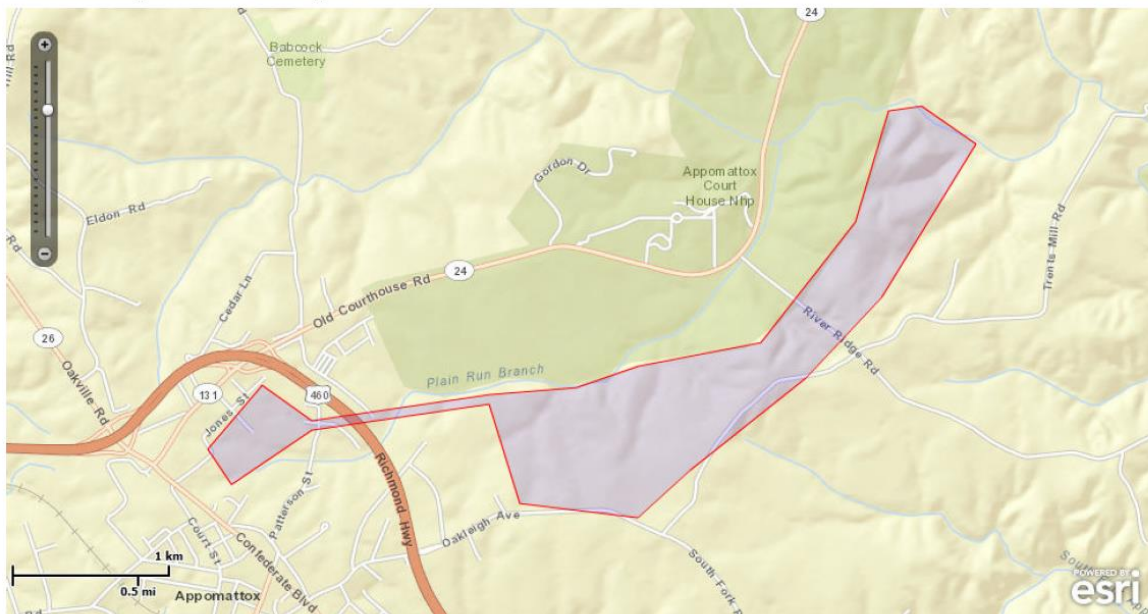
<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/05/2014 02:10 PM



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: APCO Boundary Adjustment

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-78.7805562 37.383609, -78.778153 37.3838886, -78.7742048 37.381713, -78.7810798 37.3728462, -78.7865644 37.3681942, -78.7949844 37.3628869, -78.7987523 37.3601445, -78.8073354 37.3609631, -78.8095756 37.3667071, -78.8224502 37.3652063, -78.8282867 37.3620683, -78.8300033 37.3641148, -78.8260551 37.3677985, -78.8224502 37.365752, -78.8095756 37.3672528, -78.8032241 37.3676621, -78.7987609 37.3688899, -78.7898345 37.3702542, -78.7829681 37.3772115, -78.7805562 37.383609))))

Project Counties: Appomattox, VA

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/05/2014 02:10 PM



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: APCO Boundary Adjustment

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed on the **Has Critical Habitat** lines may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

northern long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)

Listing Status: Proposed Endangered

Smooth coneflower (*Echinacea laevigata*)

Listing Status: Endangered

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/05/2014 02:10 PM

3



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: APCO Boundary Adjustment

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/05/2014 02:10 PM

4

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources



Clyde E. Cristman
Director

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

600 East Main Street, 24th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-6124

July 14, 2014

Justin Henderson
National Park Service
12795 Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

Re: Appomattox Court House NHP Boundary Adjustment EA

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

According to DCR ecologist Karen Patterson, "It is very unlikely that any significant natural communities occur within the expansion area. However, the additional lands contain areas that will expand the park's acreage of mature Oak – Hickory Forest and Piedmont/Mountain Alluvial Forest, as mapped and defined in the 2008 vegetation classification and mapping report provided to the NPS. Vegetation and natural communities in the land additions can be inventoried and mapped using the descriptions and field keys found in "Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia" at <http://www1.usgs.gov/vip/apco/apcorpt.pdf>."

Mapping data can be downloaded from the following web links:

http://www.usgs.gov/core_science_systems/csas/vip/products.html
<http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/inventory/veg/mapviewer/mapviewer.html>

There are no State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please re-submit project information and map for

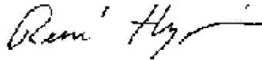
*State Parks • Soil and Water Conservation • Outdoor Recreation Planning
Natural Heritage • Dam Safety and Floodplain Management • Land Conservation*

an update on this natural heritage information if the scope of the project changes and/or six months has passed before it is utilized.

The VDGIF maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Gladys Cason (804-367-0909 or Gladys.Cason@dgif.virginia.gov). According to the information currently in our files, the Appomattox River, which has been designated by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) as a “Threatened and Endangered Species Water”, is downstream of the project site. The species associated with this T & E Water is the Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*). Due to the legal status of the Atlantic pigtoe, DCR recommends coordination with Virginia's regulatory authority for the management and protection of this species, the VDGIF, to ensure compliance with the Virginia Endangered Species Act (VA ST §§ 29.1-563 – 570).

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-371-2708. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

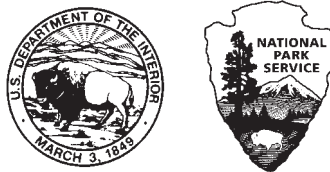
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Rene' Hypes", with a stylized flourish at the end.

S. Rene' Hypes
Project Review Coordinator

CC: Ernie Aschenbach, VDGIF

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS/APCO/340/129187A DECEMBER 2017



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Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

