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Shenandoah Valley

Civil War Battlefields Assessment



September 30, 1993

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Cover: General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

DRAFT

Shenandoah Valley
Civil War Battlefields Assessment

September 30, 1993



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Few places associated with the Civil War in Virginia evoke more recognition or response among students of the time than the Shenandoah Valley. The valley's unique geographic, topographic, and economic features, and its military and strategic importance, influenced the conduct of the Civil War in Virginia and in the main eastern theater. The transportation corridor which the valley provided was for the duration of the war of such military importance to both armies that the valley has been referred to as a "Third Front" of the war. The Shenandoah Valley was Virginia's richest agricultural region and was called the "Granary of Virginia." The rich agricultural resources of the valley became the target of the Union strategy of exhaustion during a week of destruction known as "The Burning."

The Shenandoah Valley today is a beautiful and special place, filled with cultural, historic, natural, and recreational resources. Since the days just after the Civil War, citizens of the Shenandoah Valley have been involved in private efforts to commemorate the battlefields in their neighborhood. In 1990, a study of Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley was conducted by the National Park Service. This report evaluates the fifteen battlefield sites identified in the earlier Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia for their suitability and feasibility for inclusion in the national park system.

The battlefields collectively have been determined to be nationally significant, and those retaining integrity are suitable for inclusion in the national park system. However, preservation of the battlefields alone, although essential, does not protect the resource, nor would it enable a park to tell the story of the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley. Rather, it is important to preserve aspects of the historic context and cultural landscape of these battlefields and to link these resources into a coherent whole. Accomplishing this larger goal requires the National Park Service to cooperate with local governments and residents in a broad-based community planning and preservation effort.

This report recommends the creation of a Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area—a necklace of protected battlefields and other resource sites throughout the Shenandoah Valley, linked with high quality interpretive sites, land formations, and related visitor services. Some mechanism, agreed upon by the local jurisdictions, needs to be created to ensure that valuable resources of all types are preserved and promoted for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The key is a locally based planning process leading to a partnership preservation plan; thus giving some assurance that resources will be protected in the long-term through a combination of local, state and private action and, where appropriate, federal action. Through this

public planning process, consensus can be reached about what resources could be included in a unit of the national park system.

The partnership preservation plan would accomplish two things beyond the scope of past and current National Park Service studies of the battlefields.

First, it would look beyond the battlefields to assess associated Civil War resources, as well as other cultural, historic, natural, and recreational resources. The productive farms which line the valley from end to end, the antebellum farm houses and the remaining barns and mills which are as much a part of the Civil War story as the battlefields they surround, the historic towns that line the old Valley Turnpike (modern US 11), the abundant architectural resources, and the natural and recreational resource sites could all be important contributors to the Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area.

Secondly, it would develop a comprehensive agenda for the conservation, management, interpretation, and promotion of the cultural, historic, natural and recreational resources of the Shenandoah Valley. The Shenandoah Valley is not going to be preserved by acquisition. Appropriate resource preservation must balance the attitudes, needs, and desires of property owners and local officials intent on cultivating economic development, with the desire of the American people to preserve these places for posterity. It is clear that any effort to preserve the valley's significant cultural landscape beyond the preservation of isolated battlefield sites, would require local will, determination and cooperation.

The most important next step is the creation of a locally-based commission charged with developing the partnership preservation plan for the heritage area. The rewards would be three-fold: (1) nationally and locally significant resources would enjoy a greater measure of protection, thereby assuring the ability to interpret the significant stories of the Shenandoah Valley; (2) local residents would continue to experience the high quality of life to which they are accustomed; and (3) the attractions themselves would stimulate tourism and begin to contribute to the local economy in a more meaningful way.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
Citizen's Battlefield Preservation Efforts	1
Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia	2
Scope of This Battlefield Assessment	2
THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY	4
Description of the Shenandoah Valley	4
Importance of the Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War	6
Shenandoah Valley Campaigns	7
Historic Resources	12
Natural Resources	14
Recreational Resources	15
Current Condition of the Landscape	15
ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE	19
Criteria for Evaluating Significance	19
National Significance of Shenandoah Valley Campaigns and Battlefield Sites	19
Summary of Significance	22
ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY	25
Defining the Battlefields	25
Battlefield Integrity	25
Threats to the Battlefield Sites	26
Ownership and Attitudes Towards Conservation	28
ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY	30
Suitability Criteria	30
NPS Thematic Classification	30
NPS Units Representative of War in the East	30
Comparison of NPS Units	34
Is the Civil War Over-Represented in the National Park System?	36
Current Public and Private Ownership and Interpretation of Shenandoah Valley Battlefields	37
The Need to Include Shenandoah National Battlefields in the National Park System	38
CONSERVATION CONCEPTS	40
Concept 1: Status Quo - No Federal Action	40
Concept 2: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Jackson Campaign	41
Concept 3: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Early-Sheridan Campaign	43
Concept 4: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Shenandoah	

Valley Campaigns	45
Concept 5: A Partnership Park - Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area	47
Comparison of Conservation Concepts	52
Summary Analysis of Conservation Concepts	53
RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS	55
APPENDICES	57
Appendix A: Cultural/Historic Resources	
Appendix B: Natural Resources	
Appendix C: Virginia Division of Natural Heritage Inventory	
Appendix D: Recreational Resources	
Appendix E: Battlefield Site Descriptions	

INTRODUCTION

Few places associated with the Civil War in Virginia evoke more recognition or response among students of the time than the Shenandoah Valley, where a Virginia Military Institute professor-turned-Confederate General named Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson defeated three Northern armies in a single month. Less well known than Jackson's 1862 Campaign, but no less significant, were the events of the war's later years as the North tried to gain control of Virginia's most important agricultural region. In October 1864, Union general Philip Sheridan introduced total warfare to the valley during a bitter week which became known to valley residents simply as "The Burning."

Few regions in the United States have experienced the horrors of systematic destruction, and the memories are still close to the surface for many long-time valley residents. The history of the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley bears witness to the devastation and waste of warfare, but more importantly, it underscores the irrepressible human will to survive, to carry on. There can be found there today a fierce pride in ancestors who survived the war and who struggled to rebuild all that was lost.

Citizen's Battlefield Preservation Efforts

Since the days just after the Civil War, citizens of the Shenandoah Valley have been involved in private efforts to preserve the battlefields in their neighborhood. During the late 1860s local women's groups raised funds to gather and rebury soldiers killed in action. In the following decades veterans groups erected monuments on the battlefields of Cedar Creek, Opequon (Third Winchester), and New Market. No land was preserved around the monuments, and in some cases they later were moved from their original locations. More monuments went up in the 1920s under the aegis of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who marked each major field. Subsequently the Commonwealth of Virginia added roadside highway signs.

During World War II, Virginia Military Institute alumnus George R. Collins donated \$3,000,000 to buy a portion of New Market battlefield and endow the operation of a museum and battlefield park. In the 1950s, businessman Jay Johns and his Lee-Jackson Foundation bought tracts totaling about 200 acres at three battlefields and opened several small museums. During the Civil War Centennial of the 1960s, a Virginia commemorative commission put up ten sets of interpretive panels on the battlefields, many of which are still in place today.

Since 1990, many deeply committed individuals and private groups have been at work to save valley battlefields. The Association

for the Preservation of Civil War Sites has acquired land totalling nearly 400 acres at Tom's Brook, Fisher's Hill, McDowell, and Port Republic, using funds donated by the public. Others involved in the Valley preservation arena include: John T. "Jay" Monahan III and his wife, television personality Katie Couric, and the Stonewall Brigade Foundation that they head, based in Woodstock; Roger Delauter and the Shenandoah Valley Civil War Foundation of Winchester; Michael Gore and the National Trust property "Belle Grove" of Strasburg; the Strasburg Guards Camp chapter, Sons of Confederate Veterans, which is working hard as stewards of the Fisher's Hill battlefield; the Conservation Fund which has purchased easements at Fisher's Hill; and the Society of Port Republic Preservationists, headed by Barbara Moore and Anita Cummins.

In response to this strong local interest in battlefield preservation, bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia

In 1990, a study of Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was conducted by the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service. The study, authorized by Public Law 101-628, focused on fifteen key Shenandoah Valley battlefields: Cross Keys, Front Royal, First Kernstown, McDowell, Port Republic, and First Winchester, associated with Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Campaign; Second Winchester, part of the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign; and Cedar Creek, Cool Spring, Fisher's Hill, Second Kernstown, New Market, Opequon (Third Winchester), Piedmont, and Tom's Brook, representing the decisive campaigns of generals Sigel, Hunter, Early, and Sheridan in 1864 (see Maps 2, 3, & 4).

The eighteen-month study was to accomplish four tasks: (1) identify significant Civil War sites and determine their condition; (2) establish their relative importance; (3) assess short and long term threats to their integrity; and (4) provide alternatives for their preservation and interpretation by federal, state, and local governments, or by other public or private entities. The Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was released by the secretary of the interior in July 1993.

Scope of This Battlefield Assessment

Planning for the national park system is guided by a framework of themes representing all the aspects of America's natural and cultural heritage. As directed by Congress (16 USC 1a-5), the

National Park Service studies and monitors areas to determine if they are nationally significant, and if so, whether they have the potential for inclusion in the national park system. To be eligible for favorable consideration as a unit of the national park system, an area must (1) possess nationally significant natural, cultural, or recreational resources, (2) be a suitable and feasible addition to the system, and (3) require direct NPS management instead of alternative protection by other agencies or the private sector. These criteria are designed to ensure that the national park system includes only outstanding examples of the nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. They also recognize that inclusion in the national park system is not the only option for preserving the nation's outstanding resources.

This report will summarize the findings presented in the Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and will (1) apply established criteria to assess the national significance of Civil War sites and other resources of the Shenandoah Valley, (2) evaluate the suitability and feasibility for inclusion of these sites into the national park system, (3) present and evaluate a range of conservation concepts for the preservation of these resources, and (4) suggest steps which are needed to foster preservation of Shenandoah Valley resources.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Description of the Shenandoah Valley

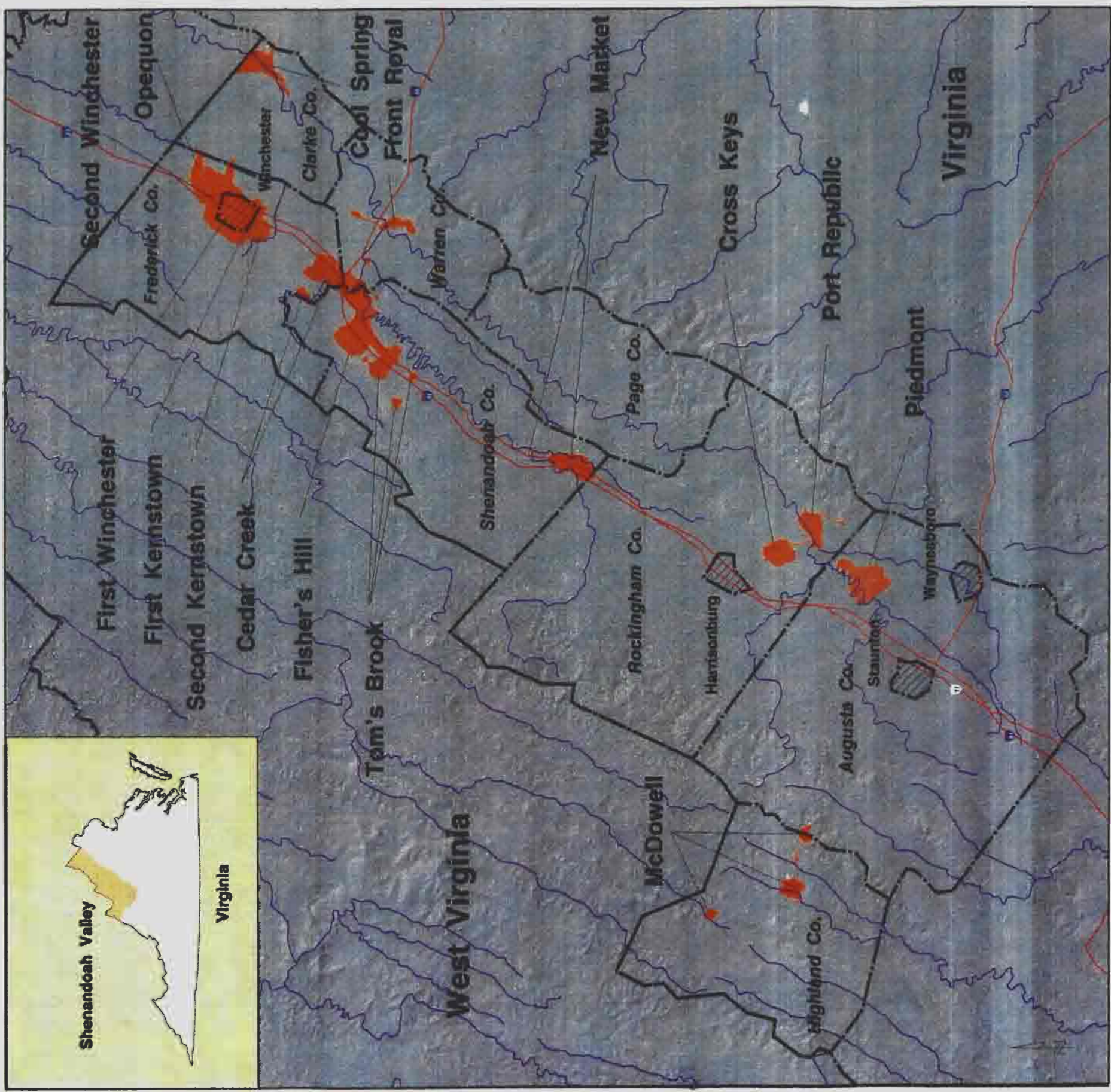
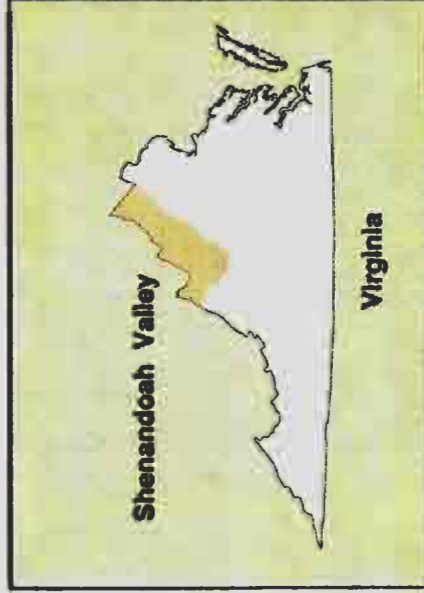
The Shenandoah Valley is that portion of the Great Valley of Virginia that is drained by the Shenandoah River and its affluents. The Shenandoah Valley extends on a southwest to northeast bearing, from the river's headwaters near Lexington, Virginia, to the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, a distance of about 140 miles. Because the Shenandoah River flows from southwest to northeast, the southern portion of the valley is called the "upper valley"; the northern portion from Strasburg to Harpers Ferry, is called the "lower valley." At its widest, the valley is nearly twenty-five miles across.

On the northwest, the valley is bounded by North Mountain, the first range of the Alleghenies, and on the southeast by the Blue Ridge, which separates the valley from the Piedmont region and coastal plain of eastern Virginia. The shape and linearity of the valley's defining mountain ridges—the Blue Ridge, Massanutten and North Mountain—frame the dramatic scenic qualities of the valley. A singular feature of the Shenandoah Valley is Massanutten Mountain, a complex ridge that divides the valley through its middle into two narrower valleys for some fifty miles from Harrisonburg to Strasburg.




The South Fork Shenandoah River flows down the Luray or Page Valley to Front Royal. The North Fork Shenandoah River flows north from the vicinity of Timberville to Strasburg, where it bends east across the head of the Massanutten. The North and South forks conjoin at Front Royal, forming the Shenandoah River proper, which empties into the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry.

The Shenandoah Valley falls within the Ridge and Valley physiographic region. Notable in this region is karst topography, defined as the irregular landforms that develop on limestone and dolomite, the geologic base which underlies much of the valley's rolling terrain. The valley's many caves and sinkhole ponds foster wildlife communities that make the Shenandoah Valley an impressive contributor to Virginia's biodiversity.

The valley encompasses two counties in West Virginia: Berkeley and Jefferson; and seven counties in Virginia: Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, and Augusta. Highland County was included in the study region because of its intimate association with "Stonewall" Jackson's 1862 Campaign. Jefferson and Berkeley counties, West Virginia, geographically and strategically part of the valley, were excluded from the study by a provision of Public Law 101-628. The eight Virginia counties which comprise the study area are depicted on Map 1.



Civil War Battlefields Shenandoah Valley, Virginia

-  Civil War Battlefield
-  Roads
-  Rivers/streams

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Importance of the Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War

The Shenandoah Valley's unique geographic, topographic, and economic features, and its military-strategic importance, influenced the conduct of the Civil War in Virginia and in the main eastern theater. Official records document 326 armed conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley and this does not include many of the raids, ambushes, and partisan actions that composed war in valley.

Throughout the war, Confederate armies used the Shenandoah Valley as a natural corridor to invade or threaten invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Blue Ridge served as a screen for the movement of troops during all of the major valley campaigns.

The Shenandoah Valley was Virginia's richest agricultural region and was called the "Granary of Virginia." From the start of the war, both the City of Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia relied heavily on produce shipped from Staunton via the Virginia Central Railroad. Capturing and disrupting this supply depot and severing the railroad was a major military objective of the North. As the war grew more desperate, the Union struck directly against the valley's agricultural abundance.

After assuming command of the Union armies in the valley in August 1864, Philip Sheridan implemented the "strategy of exhaustion," targeting the rich agricultural resources which sustained the Confederate army. The scope of destruction during "The Burning" is difficult to imagine. Family histories are filled with stories that relate to the hardships of that time. It took a generation to repair the ravages of "The Burning" and another generation before life in the valley returned to its pre-war condition.

The transportation corridor which the valley provided was for the duration of the war of such military importance to both armies that the valley has been referred to as a "Third Front" of the war. Throughout the war, it was essential for the Union armies to defend Harpers Ferry, Charles Town, and Martinsburg, West Virginia, by which the vital main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad crossed from Maryland on its way west to the Ohio River. It was just as essential for the Confederacy to cut this lifeline of the North, which they did many times during the war. For this reason, control of the Shenandoah Valley became critical for both North and South.

The Valley Turnpike (present day US 11) was the main north-south thoroughfare of the Shenandoah Valley, and the only all-weather road in the region. The army that controlled the turnpike could move troops quickly up and down the valley. It is no surprise that 11 of the 15 battlefields examined are on or within a few miles of US 11, the Valley Turnpike.

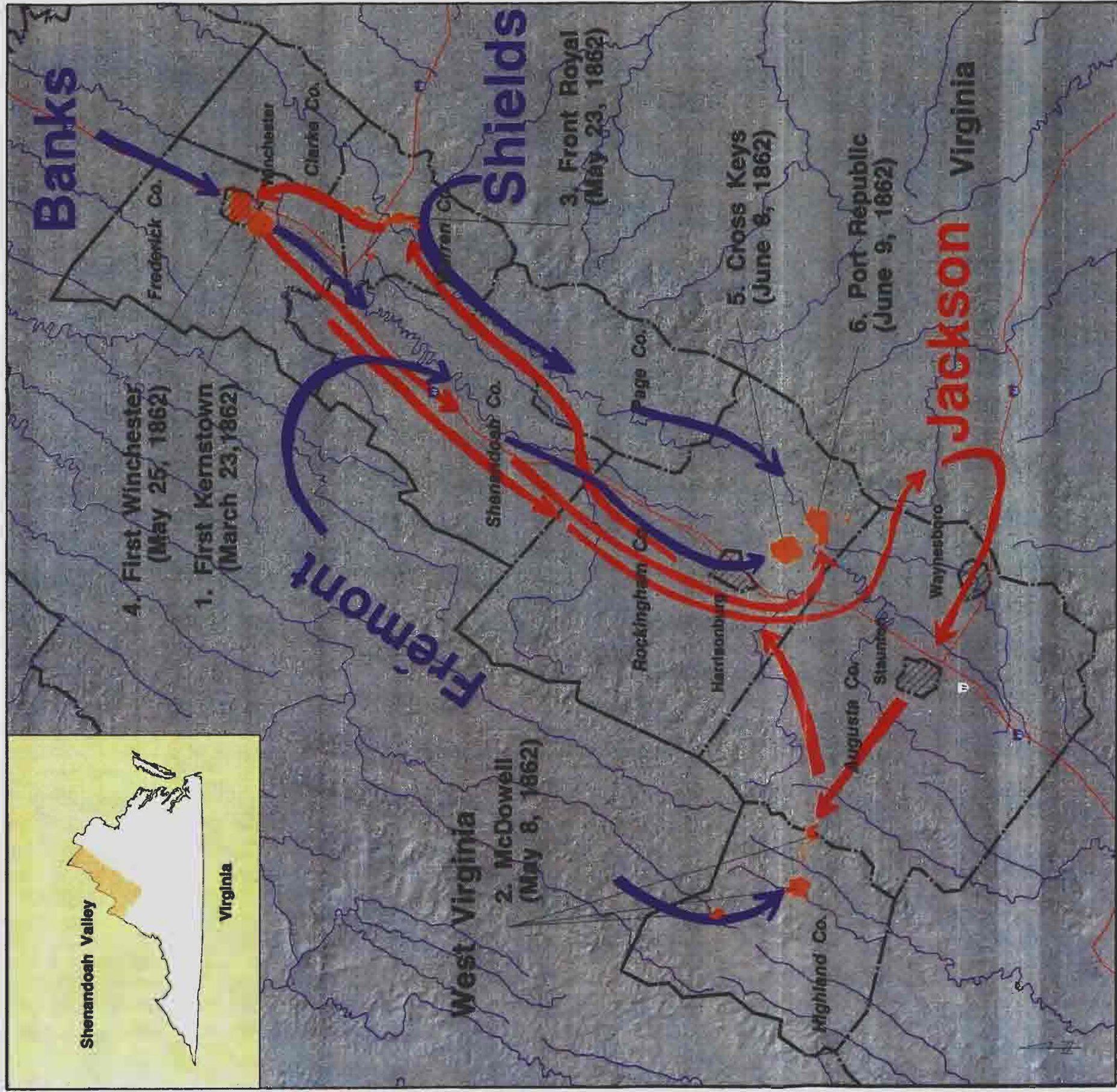
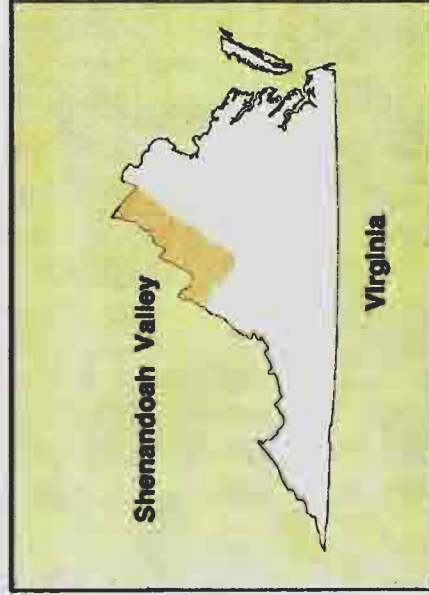
Battle conflicts repeatedly focused on critical crossroads. The town of Winchester in the lower valley was a strategic objective for both Union and Confederate forces throughout the war; it is said that the town changed hands 72 times during the war. At Winchester, the intersection of the Valley Turnpike, the Berryville-Leesburg Turnpike, the Millwood Turnpike, and the Parkersburg Turnpike spawned five major battles and many smaller conflicts.

Shenandoah Valley Campaigns

Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Valley Campaign 1862: Outnumbered nearly three-to-one, Jackson defeated three separate commanders and cleared the valley of Federal troops in the spring and summer of 1862. This campaign elevated Jackson to be one of the South's and America's most celebrated commanders. Jackson's Campaign is widely studied by modern military historians and strategists as well as the general public. The battles associated with this campaign—**Kernstown (March 23), McDowell (May 8), Front Royal (May 23), First Winchester (May 25), Cross Keys (June 8), and Port Republic (June 9)**—are studied to understand Jackson's strategy of rapid movement and concentration against his opponents' weakest points.

Gettysburg Campaign 1863: In 1863, Confederate victory at **Second Winchester (June 13-15)** cleared the valley of Union forces and opened the door for Robert E. Lee's second invasion of the North, which climaxed at Gettysburg. Civil War veterans considered Gettysburg to be the pivotal battle of the eastern theater, and sites associated with this campaign, such as **Second Winchester**, may justifiably share its significance.

Lynchburg Campaign 1864: Union incursions southward in May and June of 1864 in support of Ulysses S. Grant's Overland Campaign against Richmond resulted in the battles of **New Market (May 15)** and **Piedmont (June 5)**. The battle of New Market was a rousing Confederate victory, but at Piedmont, roles were reversed. Outflanked and with their general killed, the Southerners fled from the field, opening the upper valley to "Black Dave" Hunter's army for the first time in the war. Hunter captured Staunton and pushed on to Lexington, burning captured military stores, the Virginia Military Institute, and other private and public buildings.



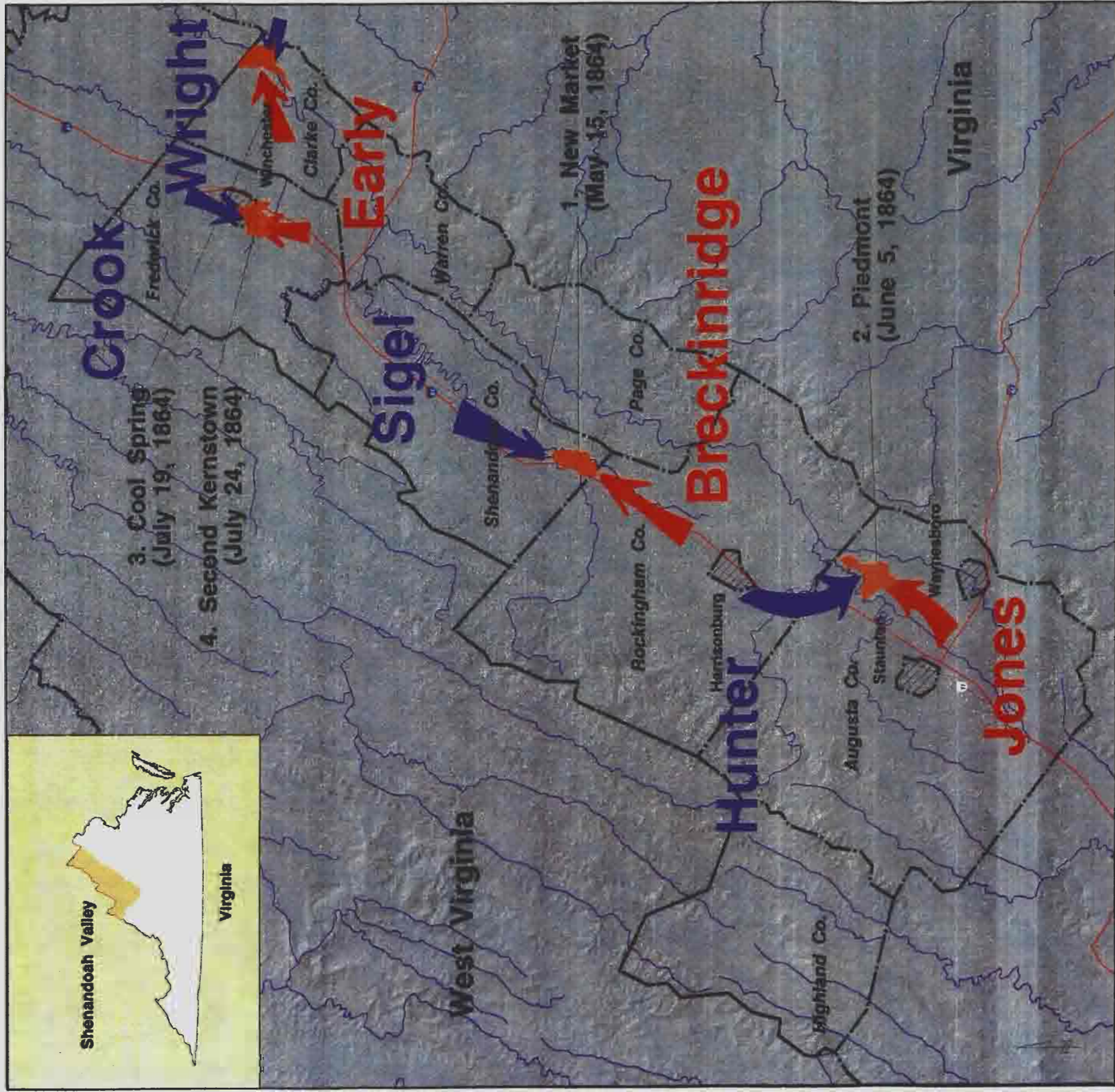
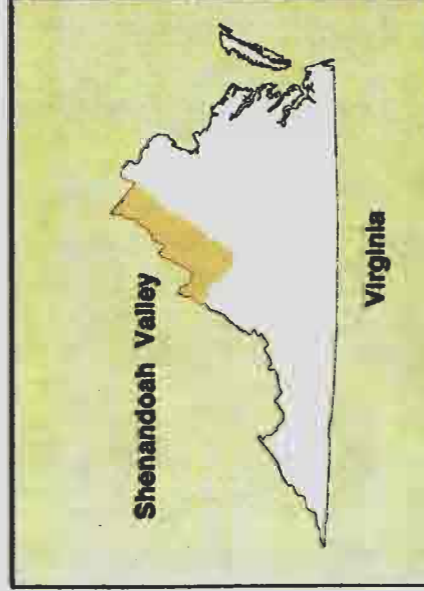
Jackson's Valley Campaign March - June, 1862

- Civil war battlefield study areas - NPS study
- ➔ C.S. movements
- ➔ U.S. movements




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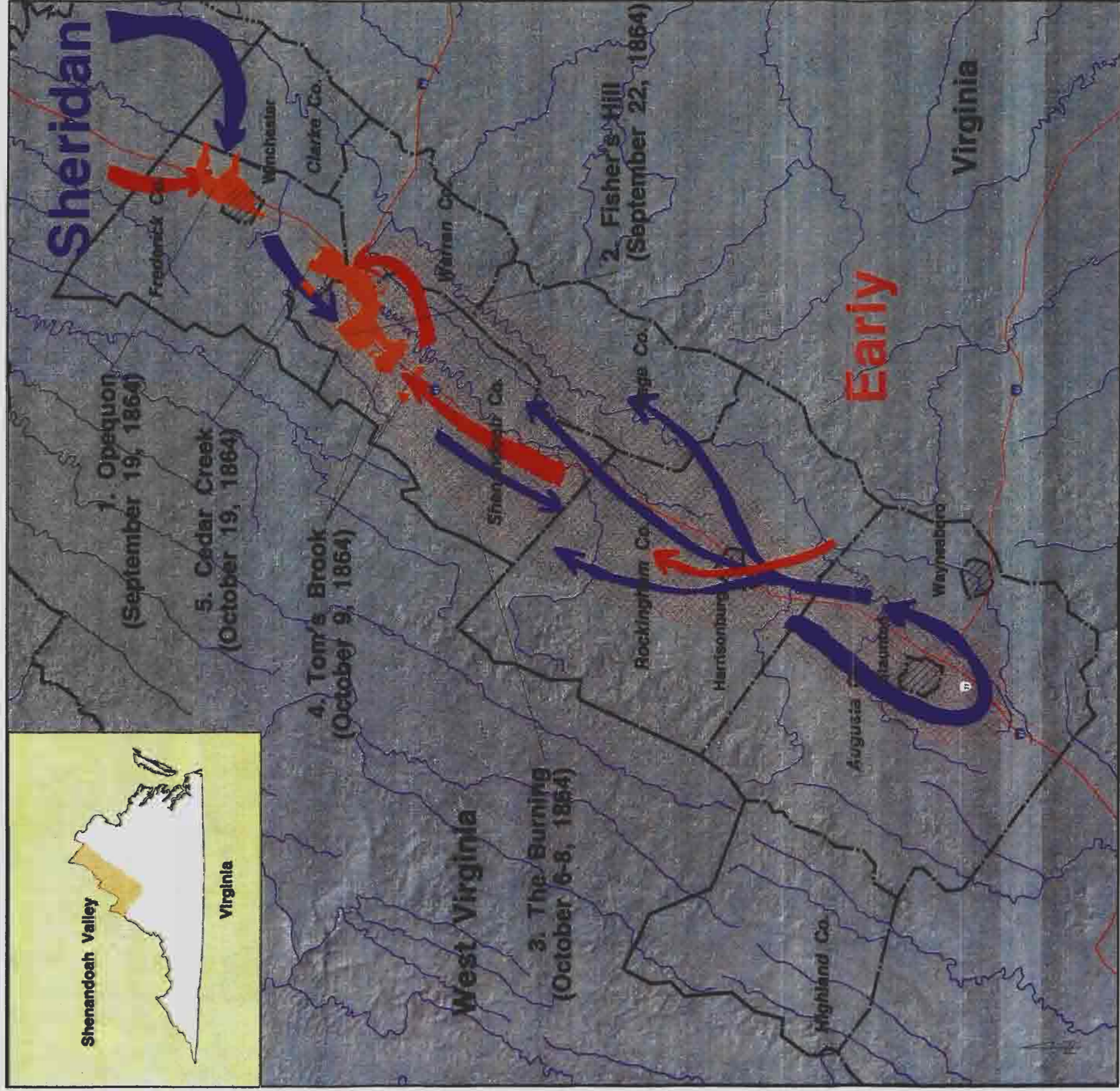
Shenandoah Valley Operations May - July, 1864

-  Civil war battlefield study areas - NPS study
-  C.S. movements
-  U.S. movements

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Sheridan's Valley Campaign The Burning September - October, 1864

■ Civil war battlefield study areas - NPS study

↗ C.S. movements

↖ U.S. movements

"... the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountains has been made untenable for a rebel army..."

-- Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, October 7, 1864



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Early's Maryland Campaign 1864: To counter this threat, Jubal A. Early's Confederate corps was detached from the Army of Northern Virginia and sent against Hunter at Lynchburg, effectively opening a new front in the war for Virginia. After defeating Hunter, Early's veterans marched north from Lynchburg in late June, invaded Maryland, and by mid-July threatened Washington. Early's return to the valley resulted in two Confederate victories at **Cool Spring (July 18)** and **Second Kernstown (July 24)** and the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by Confederate raiders.

Sheridan's Campaign and The Burning 1864: In response, Ulysses S. Grant appointed Philip H. Sheridan to command the Union army in the valley, and the conflict moved toward its climax. The battle of **Opequon (September 19)** at Winchester was hotly contested, but the Confederate army was overpowered and driven from the field. A few days later, the Confederate army was routed at **Fisher's Hill (September 21-22)**. Sheridan advanced beyond Staunton then withdrew to Strasburg, leaving pillars of smoke from burning barns and mills in his wake. In Sheridan's words: "I have destroyed over 2,000 barns, filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements; over 70 mills, filled with flour and wheat.... When this is completed, the valley from Winchester up to Staunton, ninety-two miles, will have but little in it for man or beast." Valley residents referred to the bitter month of October 1864 as "The Burning," and this event was the climax of the Civil War in the valley. Losing the crops and livestock that supported Richmond and the armies in Virginia was a major military disaster for the Confederacy. In many ways, "The Burning" made the fall of Richmond inevitable, giving truth to Stonewall Jackson's early pronouncement that "if the valley is lost, Virginia is lost."

"The Burning" was an immediate personal disaster for many of the soldiers in Early's army, who witnessed the loss of their and their neighbors' homes and livelihoods to Federal torches. Families were scattered. Uncertainty and despair prevailed. Many Confederates deserted to protect and care for their loved ones. Others fought on for sheer revenge.

The Confederate cavalry aggressively pursued the withdrawing Federals, ambushing and shooting burners and looters. But on October 9, the powerful Federal cavalry turned at **Tom's Brook (October 9)** and routed the Confederate cavalry, which afterwards ceased to be an effective fighting force.

At the battle of **Cedar Creek (October 19)**, Jubal Early made a last gasp effort to surprise the Union army and reverse his fortunes. Marching by night around the head of Massanutten Mountain and fording the North Fork twice, his army was in position for a dawn attack. This unparalleled military achievement ranks with Stonewall Jackson's flank march at Chancellorsville. Early's gamble very nearly succeeded—he routed

two of three Federal corps—but Sheridan arrived from Winchester in time to rally his army and launch a crushing counterstroke. The Confederates retreated, leaving Sheridan and his army in control of the valley.

After years of Union failure in the Shenandoah Valley, Sheridan's victories at Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook, and Cedar Creek, boosted Northern morale and ensured Abraham Lincoln's reelection.

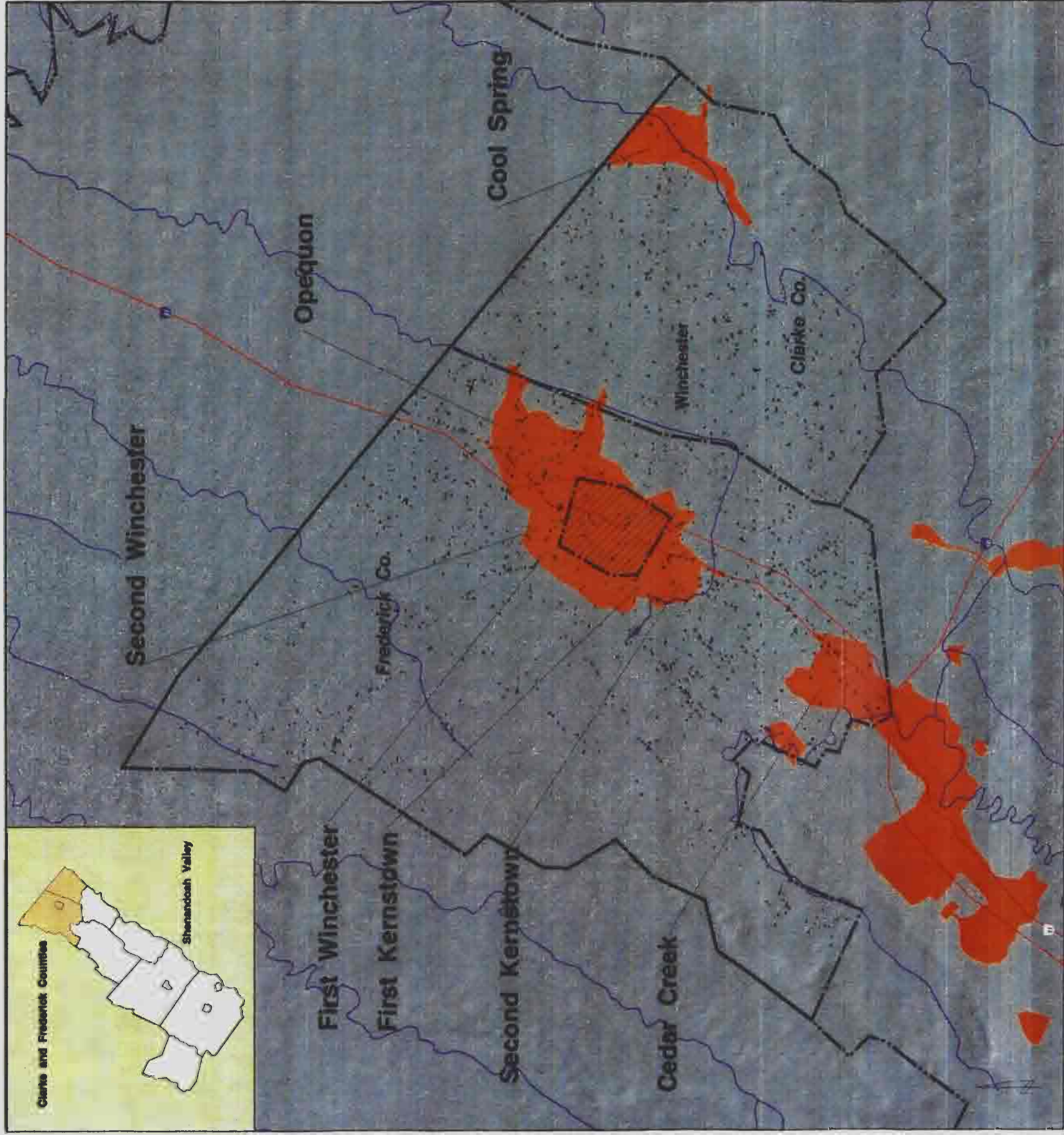
Together, these fifteen battlefields—and "The Burning"—represent the range of major conflicts and events that characterized warfare in the Shenandoah Valley in the years 1861-1865. For descriptions of each of the battlefields see Appendix E.

Historic Resources

The rolling Shenandoah Valley landscape is more than just a backdrop for the interpretation of historic battlefields. The "Granary of Virginia" depended on the many productive farms which lined the valley from end to end. The valley's strategic importance is evidenced by the critical role that the valley's agricultural resources played in sustaining the South, and the target that it became for the Union later in the war. This landscape lives on today throughout much of the valley, and the antebellum farm houses and remaining barns and mills are as much a part of Civil War interpretation as their surrounding battlefields. A large number of antebellum structures survive in the valley; many of these structures are specifically mentioned in battle accounts or memoirs as serving as headquarters, refitting stations, or hospitals.

The historic towns that line the old Valley Turnpike (modern US 11) themselves may be justly proud of their role in history. The names of Newtown (Stephens City), Middletown, Strasburg, Woodstock, Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, Lacey Spring, Harrisonburg, Mt. Crawford, Dayton, and Staunton, among others, are familiar to students of Civil War literature. Most of these towns have a preserved "old town" area, which reflects the Civil War era but could also benefit from conservation efforts.

These abundant architectural resources have not been systematically inventoried valley-wide. The Virginia State Historic Preservation Office has conducted a systematic survey of historic resources in Frederick and Clarke counties. Map 5 is indicative of the extent of other resources beyond the battlefields which should be considered in a broad conservation planning effort. Surveying and conserving these abundant historic resources would be an important contribution of further study in the valley. Appendix A presents a partial listing of cultural/historic resources in the valley.



Civil War Era Resources in Frederick and Clarke Counties, Virginia

- Civil War Battlefield
- Historic resources pre-dating 1876. Data derived from the Virginia SHPO survey of Clarke and Frederick counties.

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Natural Resources

The Shenandoah Valley falls within the Ridge and Valley physiographic region. Notable in this region is karst topography, defined as the irregular landforms that develop on limestone and dolomite terrains through the solution of surface and ground waters. Characteristic karst features include sinkholes, non-integrated surface valleys, subterranean drainage, natural bridges, and caves. Because of these characteristics, the study area contains some ecologically unique habitats and several rare and federally endangered species.

Some of the hundreds of caves throughout the study region harbor many rare animals and communities. Bats associated with caves in the Shenandoah Valley include two federally-protected species, the Indiana bat and the Virginia big-eared bat. The small-footed myotis is a candidate for federal protection. Cave invertebrates are often very restricted in distribution. One cave system has two identified endemic species: the federally-threatened Madison Cave isopod and the state-endangered Madison Cave amphipod. Other rare invertebrates include other crustaceans, millipedes, pseudoscorpions, and beetles.

Sinkhole ponds are another unique karst feature found especially in Augusta and Rockingham counties. These ephemeral freshwater habitats contain unusual acid communities with a number of rare and protected plant species, including the federally-endangered northeastern bulrush and a Shenandoah Valley endemic, Virginia sneezeweed.

High elevation communities, along ridges of the Shenandoah Valley study area, serve as refugia for boreal species in subtropical Virginia. High elevation community types include the boreal forest, especially in Highland County, home to red spruce communities and one of Virginia's few populations of the federally-endangered northern flying squirrel; small bogs, especially on the Massanutten ridge; and open summits, home to the only Virginia population of bearberry and, on north-facing talus slopes the three Shenandoah Park peaks, the only populations of the federally-endangered Shenandoah salamander.

Shale barrens are endemic to the Ridge and Valley physiographic region, limited to a narrow territory between Virginia and West Virginia through Maryland into Pennsylvania. Only a few plant species can survive the harsh conditions; the federally-endangered shale barren rockcress, the federal candidate Millboro leatherflower, and Kate's Mountain clover are also present in the Shenandoah Valley study area.

Because these natural resources warrant careful consideration in future land use planning within critical habitat areas, continued survey and conservation of these resources would be an important

contribution of further study in the valley. A partial listing of natural resources in the valley is presented in Appendix B. A comprehensive list of all natural heritage resources, defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, rare or state-significant natural communities or geologic sites, and similar features of scientific interest, is provided in Appendix C.

Recreational Resources

The Shenandoah Valley region includes many beautiful rural landscapes and a wealth of natural resources which both serve the recreation needs of valley residents, and are tourist attractions of national significance.

Within the region, abundant state and federal lands are available for almost all forms of outdoor recreation. These diverse resources include Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive within it; Blue Ridge Parkway; George Washington National Forest; Jefferson National Forest; Paul State Forest; and several wildlife management areas. The Upper Valley Regional Park Authority operates two regional park facilities - Natural Chimneys Regional Park (Augusta County) and Grand Cavern Regional Park (Augusta County).

Several nationally-known hiking and biking trails run through the study area; the Appalachian Trail, which follows the Blue Mountain ridge, is the most notable. Other trails include the Big Blue Trail (through Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren counties; the Massanutten Mountain Trail through George Washington National Forest on the Massanutten ridge; the Virginia Loop Bike Trail through Clarke, Warren, Page, Shenandoah and Augusta counties; and the Trans-America Bike trail in Augusta County.

In addition to the vast amount of publicly provided recreational lands and resources, the private sector offers a range of recreation opportunities such as golf courses, skiing areas, campgrounds, picnicking and fishing.

Many of the most widely known tourist destinations in the Shenandoah Valley are local caverns. A comprehensive survey of Shenandoah Valley recreation resources would be an important contribution to further study in the valley. Appendix D provides a partial listing of recreational resources in the valley.

Current Condition of the Landscape

In many parts of the valley, the 19th century lies close to the surface with merely a veneer of changes. The valley is farmed,

as it was a hundred years ago. Old houses, mills, and churches survive, or their foundations may be located. The new road network is congruent with the old, as paved county roads follow the winding courses of old farm roads. Small villages have grown into larger towns, yet many have preserved their core as a historic district.

Most importantly, the scenic beauty of the Blue Ridge, North Mountain, and the Shenandoah River continues to enhance the quality of life for valley residents and to attract hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. When one knows where to look, the Civil War history of the Shenandoah Valley is everywhere. The integrity of the valley's historic resources is generally high, but several significant battlefields have suffered severe degradation, and most will be threatened in the near future. The causes of degradation are rooted in a slow but sustained population growth and gradual economic expansion.

The modern Shenandoah Valley presents a vibrant, contemporary mixture of urban, agricultural, and forested landscapes which reveal evolving uses of land by a growing population. The landscape reflects this change in such forms as Interstate 81, which has developed as the valley's major transportation corridor, and in the growth of modern cities such as Harrisonburg and Winchester. This is not a region that "time has forgotten," but rather one which has retained elements of the past into a contemporary future.

The Shenandoah Valley's population increased threefold from 107,660 in 1860 to 347,750 in 1990. Population growth in the valley has not been uniform, but centered in and around the major cities which lie along the route of Interstate 81. The population of Highland County, which is west of North Mountain and outside of the valley proper, has declined since the Civil War.

Generally, the population of the lower valley in the vicinity of Winchester and Front Royal has increased more rapidly than that of the upper valley, growth that was linked to the explosive development of the Washington metropolitan area in the 1980s. In the 1970s, however, after decades of slow growth, Harrisonburg emerged as the dynamic economic center of the upper valley. The population of Harrisonburg nearly doubled between 1960 and 1990 to 31,000, making it the largest city of the region. So far, this growth, which appears to have levelled off in the 1990s, has had minimal impact on the nearby battlefields of Cross Keys, Port Republic, and Piedmont.

Current projections suggest that the population of Virginia will grow to 7,800,000 by the year 2020, an increase of more than 1,620,000 or 26 percent in the next 30 years. The population of the valley is expected to grow at a slightly slower rate from

347,750 to 410,900 by the year 2020, an increase of 18 percent. Much of this growth will continue to be associated with the cities of Winchester, Front Royal, Staunton, and Harrisonburg. Population densities for Frederick and Warren counties, in particular, will increase from 110 to 136 and from 122 to 143 persons per square mile, respectively. Densities around Harrisonburg are expected to increase from 68 to 86 persons per square mile. The loss of battlefield resources is linked to these population and land use trends.

The most destructive event in the history of the valley's battlefields was the construction of the interstate highway system in the 1960s. Interstate 81 parallels the old Valley Turnpike (US 11) from one end of the valley to the other. It is one of the major truck routes in the East. Ten of the fifteen battlefields in the study were degraded by interstate highway construction, several severely, e.g., the three Winchester battlefields and New Market. The most rapid growth in the valley will continue to be concentrated along the interstate highways, particularly Interstate 81 in its access points.

Landscape Trends

Warfare in the Shenandoah Valley was largely a rural affair, acted out upon the mid-19th century agrarian landscape. In valley history, the full range of agricultural possibilities were present, from large-scale plantation farming, prevalent in the lower valley, to small-scale homestead farming more common to the central region. Although modern farming techniques have thoroughly supplanted the old, the landscape in many areas retains the distinctive open pattern of croplands, pastures, and woodlots that would not have been unfamiliar to a Civil War soldier.

The Shenandoah Valley contains some of the richest farmland in the United States. According to the 1987 Federal Agricultural Census, the Shenandoah Valley, with 10 percent of Virginia's land area and less than 6 percent of its population, accounted for 17 percent of the State's agricultural land and 31 percent of the market value of agricultural products sold. Agriculture remains the principal economic activity for several counties, in particular, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Augusta.

From the time of the Civil War to the present, preservation of the region's historic battlefields has depended largely upon the survival of the rural landscape and the continued strength of agriculture. So long as this agricultural landscape survives, the battlefields can be considered "preserved," if not protected.

But there are clear indications that the rural landscape of the valley is in decline. Between 1964 and 1987, the total acreage

in farms in the region decreased from 1,302,946 to 1,060,056 acres, a loss of nearly 243,000 acres of cultivated land. This is comparable to removing all of the current agricultural land of Rockingham County from production.

These declines in the valley's amount of agricultural land were most destructive (in terms of preserving battlefield land) when coupled with higher rates of urban growth and increased population densities. This trend has been strongest in Warren County (41% loss of farm land) and Frederick County (27% loss of farm land). In these counties, most of these agricultural lands were replaced by residential, commercial, or industrial developments. It seems clear that the public cannot expect agriculture to continue to preserve open, undeveloped land that coincides with the valley's Civil War battlefields.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria for Evaluating Significance

National Historic Landmark criteria are used by the National Park Service to evaluate cultural properties that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting our heritage, and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following National Historic Landmark significance criteria apply to the Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley. (A complete version of National Historic Landmark significance and integrity criteria may be found in Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 65.)

Battlefields that would meet the Landmark criteria are sites

that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained (Criterion 1)

that are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States (Criterion 2)

that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion 4)

National Significance of Shenandoah Valley Campaigns and Battlefield Sites

The Shenandoah Valley, because of its location, was like a pistol pointed at Washington, the nerve center of the Union. Military operations in the valley had decisive impacts on (a) the failure of McClellan's 1862 Peninsula Campaign (preserved and interpreted in seven of the ten units constituting Richmond National Battlefield Park) and (b) on Grant's 1864 overland campaign, his mid-June 1864 crossing of the James River, and the first five months of the Petersburg siege. Sites associated with these 1864 campaigns are preserved and interpreted at three of the Richmond National Battlefield Park units, at Petersburg National Battlefield, and Monocacy National Battlefield. In addition, the role of the Shenandoah Valley in the Gettysburg Campaign can be seen at the Second Battle of Winchester (June 13-15, 1863). It was an important stop on the road to Gettysburg, and of greater significance than the currently highly publicized cavalry fight at Brandy Station.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Campaign 1862

Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign, along with Grant's Vicksburg Campaign, has long been studied because of the principles of leadership demonstrated; the understanding and use of topography, underscoring the conservation of assets; celerity of movement; and unity of command and mission that enabled an inferior force to nullify superior numbers and to enjoy the advantage in manpower and position when a battle is initiated.

When applied to the above National Historic Landmark criteria, the Stonewall Jackson 1862 Campaign stands up well. The battlefields of the Jackson campaign—First Kernstown, McDowell, Cross Keys, and Port Republic—are well documented as outstanding examples of the military strategy of Stonewall Jackson. These battlefields retain high integrity, the latter three being among the best preserved battlefields in the valley. The battlefields of First Winchester and Front Royal may no longer meet the criteria for integrity and would not be eligible for Landmark status. While individual battles are not as significant as Monocacy or Fredericksburg, they collectively are integral to an appreciation of Jackson's Valley Campaign and are of outstanding national significance. Jackson and his Valley Army have long commanded the attention of the public both in the United States and abroad.

Gettysburg Campaign 1863

A case can be made for the national significance of Second Winchester within the context of the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. The battle was not decisive in the campaign, yet the crushing victory achieved there may well have contributed to the aura of invincibility that the Confederate army carried with it to Gettysburg. This battlefield should be considered a valuable, supporting resource for understanding and interpreting the Gettysburg Campaign.

The 1864 Valley Campaigns

The 1864 Valley Campaign divides into three phases: The Sigel-Hunter Campaign that brought Union forces by June 18 to Lynchburg; the Early Campaign beginning with Early's arrival at Lynchburg, his advance down the Shenandoah Valley to the gates of Washington, and his victories at Cool Spring and Second Kernstown; and the Sheridan-Early Campaign, from Sheridan's assumption of command of the Middle Military Division to the battle of Cedar Creek and the final rout of Early's army. Of these three, the Sheridan-Early Campaign, the climax to the Sigel-Hunter and Early campaigns, is of outstanding national significance.

Lynchburg Campaign 1864: Turning to the 1864 Lynchburg campaigns of Sigel and Hunter, the national significance of the representative battlefields—New Market and Piedmont—is evident when viewed in context of General Grant's Overland Campaign. New Market Battlefield is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places to commemorate the role of the Virginia Military Institute cadets and alumni in the battle. It also represents a failed attempt to accomplish what Union forces were able to do a month later at Piedmont. Piedmont ranks among the three bloodiest battles of the valley, yet it is modest in size when compared to other major battles of the Civil War. Its significance within the context of valley and Virginia warfare has been underrated, however. The Confederate defeat at Piedmont allowed General Hunter's army to penetrate as far as Lynchburg for the first time during the war and forced General Lee to detach nearly a third of his army to deal with this threat, materially influencing the direction of the campaigns for Richmond and Petersburg.

Early's and Sheridan's Campaign 1864: Early's and Sheridan's 1864 Valley campaigns initiated the largest and most costly events, in terms of casualties, forces engaged, and frequency of combat, in the history of valley warfare. Early's invasion of Maryland, Union defeats at Cool Spring and Second Kernstown, and the subsequent burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by Confederate raiders, led to the appointment of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan as overall commander of the Union armies in the Valley. Sheridan fielded the largest Union fighting force—the Army of the Shenandoah—to act in concert in the valley. From early July, when Early's army crossed the Potomac, until the battle of Cedar Creek and the rout of Early's army, military action in the Valley became the key to breaking this stalemate. Jubal A. Early, who learned his art at Stonewall Jackson's feet, conducted a masterful campaign with fewer men and resources than Jackson, and came close to defeating Sheridan's much larger army at Opequon and again at Cedar Creek. Sheridan's Cedar Creek victory on October 19 ensured Abraham Lincoln's reelection to a second term, and on November 8, the voters went to the polls and made defeat of the Confederacy inevitable. Union successes at Opequon and Fisher's Hill led to "The Burning," the act of total war which would eventually bring the Civil War to a close.

Indeed, the scope, size, and casualties of the battles of Opequon and Cedar Creek would rank in any list of significant battlefields of the Civil War. A strong case can be made that either or both of these battlefields can be considered nationally significant in their own right, although the campaign context offers the strongest evidence of significance. Cedar Creek Battlefield already is designated a National Historic Landmark and has retained a high degree of integrity, while Opequon has gone unrecognized, has deteriorated, and faces further fragmentation in the immediate future. Taken together, the

battlefields of the Early-Sheridan campaigns—Cool Spring, Second Kernstown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook, and Cedar Creek—represent a unique and nationally significant chapter in the history of the Civil War.

Total War Comes to the Shenandoah Valley

Maj. Gen. "Black Dave" Hunter introduced total war to the Valley in late May 1864 when he superseded Franz Sigel. His men lived off the country and burned selected homes and outbuildings. Sheridan, in the first eight days of October, as his army withdrew down the Valley, had his cavalry spread across the land from the Blue Ridge to North Mountain. In what is known as the "Red October" or "The Burning," Sheridan's horse soldiers wreaked havoc on what had been Virginia's breadbasket from Staunton in the south, north to Cedar Creek. Upon inventorying the destruction, Sheridan reported that henceforth a crow flying across the Shenandoah Valley would have to carry its rations. "The Burning" gave a new dimension to the struggle that became increasingly bitter as the years passed, and underscored an evolution in the development of total war as it is understood today.

Total war, as it evolved in the Civil War, is in the public mind associated with "The Burning," Sherman's "March to the Sea," and Sherman's march through South Carolina. One of the best sites to interpret this concept is Dayton. The death of John Meigs, a young engineer on Sheridan's staff and the son of Union Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs, shot by what were presumed to be partisans, led Sheridan to order the burning of the village and all homes within a five mile radius. A Union officer took it upon himself to modify Sheridan's order and burned only the house and buildings adjacent to where Meigs was slain. After the war local residents erected a memorial of gratitude to the officer.

The war, beginning with Sherman's Meridian Expedition (February 3 - March 6, 1864) in which he cut a swath of destruction across Mississippi, had taken a new, and for the South, a bitter turn. Union armies, as they pushed deeper into those parts of the Confederacy that had not yet felt the hard hand of conflict, increasingly waged war against the region's economy.

Summary of Significance

The study shows that the Shenandoah Valley represents an important geographic and historic resource; that it possesses tremendous scenic beauty and exceptional potential for interpreting aspects of the Civil War that are currently not represented in the national park system; that opportunities for

recreation are already aptly demonstrated by the valley's active tourism industry, by activities in Shenandoah National Park, and by canoeing and fishing in the region's rivers and streams; and that many portions of the valley retain a high degree of historic, rural, and scenic integrity.

The study team was asked to prioritize the battlefields of the Shenandoah Valley in terms of their significance. There is no easy way to arrive at such an assessment through historical analysis alone. The richest understanding of individual major battles within the valley is best achieved by viewing the battlefields together, in their interaction with one another within a campaign context. The battle events are so interdependent, because of geography and topography, that to consider one battlefield separately from those of which it is a part, is to miss a critical meaning of this unique aspect of the Civil War.

"Stonewall" Jackson's manipulation of the valley's geographic features remains a source of continuing fascination for military strategists. Viewed individually, Jackson's 1862 battles are dwarfed by the larger 1864 conflicts at Opequon and Cedar Creek. Yet Jackson's successful campaign profoundly shaped the early conduct of the war when the hopes of the Confederacy were high and its armies in the East seemed invincible. Jackson's campaign contributed materially to the defeat of Union armies in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond by diverting large numbers of troops to protect Washington, D.C.

Prioritizing by size, forces engaged, or casualties alone will not reflect adequately the significance of the individual events. Jackson's 1862 Campaign is undoubtedly the most famous and most widely studied of the valley campaigns. It was, however, not the longest, nor the largest, nor the most influential in terms of the war's outcome, nor the most costly in terms of men and material. All of these "laurels" belong to the Early-Sheridan campaigns of 1864. Second Winchester attains its significance within the context of the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, which amply demonstrates the valley's strategic importance as an invasion corridor into the North. Civil War veterans considered Gettysburg to be the pivotal battle of the eastern theater, and sites associated with this campaign, such as Second Winchester, may justifiably share its significance. New Market and Piedmont attain significance within the context of Ulysses S. Grant's grand strategy to end the war by pushing his armies forward on all fronts.

"The Burning" defies the definition of battlefield adopted by this study, yet this emerged during the course of research as one of the most pivotal events of valley warfare—a measure of the decline of Confederate power and the ascendancy of the Union's strategy of "total warfare," exhaustion, and attrition. Again,

it is difficult to tie this story to a single site, rather it is necessary to illustrate the valley's agricultural prosperity—a task requiring an understanding of the larger cultural landscape.

There is no clear line of historical argument that assures a credible ranking of battlefields within the individual campaigns, again, excepting Cedar Creek and Opequon, which stand out as the culmination of Early's and Sheridan's decisive confrontation. Cross Keys and Port Republic marked the culmination of the 1862 campaign, but Jackson's campaign itself is the story, and each of the individual battlefields tells but one episode.

Collectively, thirteen battlefields appear to meet National Historic Landmark criteria, excluding Front Royal and First Winchester. Of the largest valley battlefields, Cedar Creek is already designated a National Historic Landmark, and Opequon might qualify on its own for National Historic Landmark designation, pending a full assessment of integrity. Both of these battlefields represent the same campaign but neither site tells the whole story of its campaign. The ability of other battlefields to warrant such NHL designation individually is problematic.

The National Park System Advisory Board, after reviewing the draft study, recommended listing all of the battlefields on the National Register; certainly they appear to qualify for such recognition. This judgment is preliminary in nature, because this study effort did not provide the framework for considering all standards for documentation of these properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In particular, there was not sufficient time to study specific resources within the battlefield areas, such as historic structures, buildings, archeological sites, and other features critical to an adequate description and judgment concerning the significance of each property.

ANALYSIS OF INTEGRITY

Defining the Battlefields

During the survey portion of the Shenandoah Valley Study, a battlefield study area was drawn to encompass all important components of a conflict. These components might include approach routes, areas of troop concentrations, reserve positions, a commander's headquarters, signal stations or other important observation points, picket lines, battle lines, maneuver areas, assault areas, artillery positions, retreat routes, and places where the armies bivouacked before or after the fighting when these are nearby. The study area is viewed as providing a strategic context and geographic setting for understanding the conflict in question.

A core area was then identified for each battlefield. Core areas include those areas of confrontational deployment, heaviest fighting, and most severe casualties. Core areas also tend to be the focus of most battlefield preservation efforts, since these areas contain what is often referred to as the "hallowed" or "bloodstained" ground.

Battlefield study areas tend to be relatively large, extending over the defining military features of the landscape. The average size of study areas of the fifteen battlefields was 5,727 acres, ranging from 3,082 acres at Front Royal to 22,274 acres at Second Winchester. The study areas of the valley's two major battles (in terms of forces engaged and casualties) at Opequon and Cedar Creek were 11,670 acres and 15,607 acres respectively. Because the study areas of several battlefields overlap, particularly in the vicinity of Winchester, the total acreage for the study areas of the fifteen battlefields was 85,909 acres, 3.4 percent of the area of the Shenandoah Valley under consideration.

Battlefield core areas ranged in size from 944 acres at Front Royal to 6,252 acres at Cedar Creek. The mean size of the core areas was 2,415 acres. Total acreage included in the battlefield core areas was 33,844 acres, 1.4 percent of the area of the Shenandoah Valley under consideration.

Battlefield Integrity

Only those battlefields with few large-scale additions or alterations in both study and core areas received the highest integrity ranking. These were McDowell, Cross Keys, Piedmont, and Port Republic. Battlefields with some alterations or intrusions (most often an interstate highway), yet retaining relatively high core integrity were Cool Spring, Fisher's Hill,

Tom's Brook, Cedar Creek, and First Kernstown.

Battlefields deemed to have suffered a significant loss of integrity due to alterations, intrusions, and fragmentation were Second Kernstown, Second Winchester, Front Royal, New Market, Opequon, and First Winchester. Of these sites, Front Royal and First Winchester have suffered most, because of the relatively small size of their study and core areas. These battlefields have been highly fragmented and essential core areas and defining features lost to the point where interpretation of the battle events is severely inhibited.

In spite of integrity loss, important core parcels remain for the battlefields of First and Second Kernstown, Second Winchester, and Opequon. In the case of Opequon, surviving core parcels total more than 900 contiguous acres. Even First Winchester, rated as lost, retains several small parcels that would enable commemoration of the battle. Figure 1 provides a summary of information on Shenandoah Valley battlefields.

Threats to the Battlefield Sites

The threats to the fifteen battlefields from land use changes were rated from very high to very low. The threats to three sites—First Winchester, Opequon, and Front Royal—are rated very high. Threats to four sites—First and Second Kernstown, Second Winchester, and Tom's Brook—are rated high. New Market, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Cool Spring are moderately threatened. Piedmont, Cross Keys, and Port Republic are experiencing low levels of threat, and McDowell, very low.

This assessment of threats to integrity was derived from a combination of factors, primarily the current integrity of the site, the number of landowners, known threats to specific core and study area parcels, current zoning (if any), the rate of population growth, and the amount of recent land use change in the vicinity. The threats assessment is meant to extrapolate from current trends and cannot be expected to foresee sudden and unexpected change. In reality, someone could decide tomorrow to build a large residential subdivision in the heart of a "low threat" battlefield, but this would be less likely to occur there than at a "high threat" battlefield.

In the absence of preservation efforts, the only battlefield that appears entirely secure within the foreseeable future is McDowell. Only McDowell is not significantly threatened by any form of land use change.

The rolling hills and slopes which frame many of the Shenandoah Valley battlefields are an integral part of the sites' integrity. Those battlefields which lie within largely open landscapes, such

Figure 1. Summary of Information on Shenandoah Valley Battlefields

Battlefields	U.S. Cong. District	Local Jurisdiction	Size of Study /Core Areas	Core Acres Retaining Integrity	Threat Assessment	Campaign
Cedar Creek	10th	Frederick County Shenandoah County Warren County	15,607/ 6,252	5,601 (89%) GOOD	MODERATE	Sheridan 1864
Cool Spring	10th	Clarke County	5,740/ 1,946	1,900 (97%) GOOD	MODERATE	Early 1864
Cross Keys	6th	Rockingham County	5,450/ 2,153	2,032 (94%) GOOD	LOW	Jackson 1862
Fisher's Hill	10th	Shenandoah County	9,644/ 2,751	2,354 (86%) GOOD	MODERATE	Sheridan 1864
Front Royal	10th	Warren County	3,082/ 944	316 (33%) POOR	VERY HIGH	Jackson 1862
Kernstown I	10th	Frederick County City of Winchester	4,029/ 1,554	1,097 (70%) FAIR	HIGH	Jackson 1862
Kernstown II	10th	Frederick County City of Winchester	5,861/ 2,203	1,098 (49%) POOR	HIGH	Early 1864
McDowell	6th	Highland County	4,539/ 2,258	2,258 (100%) GOOD	VERY LOW	Jackson 1862
New Market	10th	Shenandoah County	5,611/ 2,261	1,527 (67%) FAIR	MODERATE	Lynchburg 1864
Opequon	10th	Frederick County City of Winchester	11,670/ 4,914	2,321 (47%) POOR	VERY HIGH	Sheridan 1864
Piedmont	6th	Augusta County	9,340/ 2,693	2,646 (98%) GOOD	LOW	Lynchburg 1864
Port Republic	6th	Rockingham County	4,936/ 2,145	2,110 (98%) GOOD	LOW	Jackson 1862
Tom's Brook	10th	Shenandoah County	6,644/ 2,018	1,679 (83%) GOOD	HIGH	Sheridan 1864
Winchester I	10th	Frederick County City of Winchester	4,041/ 1,393	302 (22%) LOST	VERY HIGH	Jackson 1862
Winchester II	10th	Frederick County City of Winchester	22,274/ 3,113	1,624 (47%) POOR	HIGH	Gettysburg 1863

as Port Republic, Cross Keys, and Fisher's Hill, for example, rely on a viewshed that may extend far beyond the battlefield core area, or even study area. Since a definitive viewshed analysis of Shenandoah Valley battlefield sites has not yet been undertaken, study of viewsheds, their contribution to battlefield integrity, and threats to that integrity, would be an important contribution to further study in the valley.

The principal source of threats for all sites comes from expansion of residential development followed, in declining order of incidence, by commercial, highway, and industrial developments. Residential construction threatens twelve battlefields, commercial development threatens seven, highway construction threatens six, industrial and quarrying development threatens three.

With each modern addition to or alteration of the historic landscape, the condition of a battlefield is eroded and the ability to understand and interpret a site is degraded. While a battlefield's study area can absorb some degree of alteration (depending on the site), the loss of core area acreage inhibits the interpretation of essential battlefield events and at some imprecise point prohibits on-site interpretation altogether.

Ownership and Attitudes Towards Conservation

Most of the battlefield acreage in the valley is privately owned. As large landscapes, battlefields may extend across dozens of land parcels with dozens of individual owners, whose livelihood often is tied directly to the land and whose future security may well depend on disposing of their land as they see fit. In this climate, a landowner is hard pressed to turn down a lucrative offer for his farm from someone who will subdivide and develop it, despite any personal desire he or she may have to see the land remain open and unspoiled. This reality makes battlefield preservation an unrealistic, concept for many landowners, particularly when preservationists approach with more rhetoric than cash.

On the other hand, there is strong sentiment among landowners for maintaining the integrity of the valley. Many bemoan the fact that substantial farmland is being subdivided, new people are moving in, and the old valley seems to be disappearing parcel by parcel around them, dying a "death of a thousand cuts." Many landowners would willingly sell to someone who was going to preserve the open character of the land, if only the preservationist could make a reasonable bid. A recent purchase of land at Fisher's Hill by the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, for example, was strongly supported by local landowners, who viewed it as a way to retain the rural character of their valley.

Concerted action among so many landowners is difficult to achieve, but it is safe to say that there would be many willing sellers of battlefield land if preservationists could become more able buyers. Where agriculture remains strong, the landowner would be more inclined to sell protective easements—the land remains open, and farming continues—a positive outcome for all parties. Where agriculture is declining and new development is moving in, preservationists will be forced to compete in the marketplace of fee-simple acquisition.

Many of the Boards of Supervisors in the Shenandoah Valley are concerned about land being removed from the tax rolls when it is purchased by the federal government. This concern comes from the fact that the valley is surrounded by the existing 200,000 acre Shenandoah National Park and the George Washington National Forest which contains more than a million acres. One county, Augusta, is so concerned about this that it has specifically asked to be excluded from bills pending in Congress which would establish a Civil War battlefield park.

ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY

Suitability Criteria

An area is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural/cultural theme or type of recreational resource that is not already adequately represented in the national park system, unless such an area is comparably protected and presented for public enjoyment by another land-managing entity. Adequacy of representation is determined on a case-by-case basis by comparing the proposed addition to other units in the national park system, considering differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resources and opportunities for public enjoyment.

NPS Thematic Classification

The Civil War sites of the Shenandoah Valley are classified in History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (1987) under theme VI: The Civil War, subtheme B: War in the East.

NPS Units Representative of War in the East

The following existing units of the national park system are representative of Theme VI: The Civil War, Subtheme B: War in the East:

Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland

This park interprets the site of the climax of General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North, on September 17, 1862, and gave the Union the victory that enabled President Lincoln to issue his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia

Here, on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, signaling the collapse of the Confederacy and bringing about during the next ten weeks the surrender of the other Southern armies.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, Virginia

This site conserves Arlington House--home of the Custis and Lee families, and a national memorial to General Lee.

Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia

Bombardment of this nineteenth century fort by rifled cannon and its April 11, 1862, surrender effectively demonstrated the ineffectiveness of masonry fortifications to withstand a prolonged shelling by large-caliber rifled guns.

Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina

Fort Sumter is the site of the first engagement of the Civil War, April 12-13, 1861. The fort's surrender by the Union to the Confederates united the North and resulted in a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve for 90 days, and made inevitable a war that was to become the Nation's bloodiest.

Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia

Portions of four important Civil War battlefields—Fredericksburg (December 11-13, 1862), the Chancellorsville Campaign (April 27-May 6, 1863), the Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864), and Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864)—are incorporated into this National Military Park.

At Fredericksburg in December 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia savaged piecemeal attacks by Union divisions sent forward by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, McClellan's successor as leader of the Army of the Potomac.

At Chancellorsville, a battle deemed by many military historians to be General Lee's finest offensive campaign, he defeated General Hooker and the Army of the Potomac, despite the Federals' overwhelming numbers. But in winning this battle, Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded and the Confederacy lost one of its finest generals.

At the Wilderness, Lee for the first time matched his daring against U.S. Grant. Although the Army of the Potomac suffered frightful casualties—exceeding those incurred at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville—Grant did not turn back. He moved around Lee's right flank and headed for Spotsylvania.

Lee won the race for Spotsylvania, and the two armies for thirteen days waged a war of attrition, before Grant reneged on his promise "to fight it out on his line if it takes all summer," and, disengaging, moved around Lee's right flank and headed for the next confrontation on the North Anna.

General Grant National Memorial, New York

The memorial is to Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth President of the United States (1869-1877) and the Union commander who oversaw the defeat of the Confederate armies and brought the Civil War to an end.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania

The park includes an interpretive tour of the three-day battle fought at Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) that turned back the second Confederate invasion of the North; and Gettysburg National Cemetery, where President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. At Gettysburg, Confederate and Union forces

suffered more than 51,000 casualties.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia/Maryland/Virginia

The site of John Brown's raid in October 1859, the park contains the core of the town of Harpers Ferry which changed hands many times in the course of the Civil War because of its location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.

During the Maryland Campaign of September 1862, three Confederate columns coordinated by Stonewall Jackson closed in on and invested 13,000 Union soldiers holed up at Harpers Ferry. On September 15, the Union garrison now numbering 11,000, backed by 73 cannon, surrendered to the mighty Stonewall. This was the largest number of U.S. troops to be surrendered until April 1941, when Maj. Gen. Edward King surrendered the "Battling Bastards of Bataan."

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

This park commemorates the Battles of First and Second Manassas, fought here on July 21, 1861, and August 28-30, 1862.

July 21, 1861, was the war's first major battle fought between innocents, and brought with it the grim realization that there would be no easy victory for either side. The Union defeat became a rout during the retreat. The battle reinforced Confederate belief in their martial and moral superiority and made them overconfident, while it steeled northern resolution and awakened a sleeping giant.

At Second Manassas, two veteran armies clashed in three days of battle. The battle was the climax of a campaign that compelled the Union Army of Virginia to retire from the line of the Rapidan, some 80 miles deep in the Virginia Piedmont, into the defenses of Washington. General Lee, having beaten Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia at Second Manassas, crossed the Potomac to carry the war into Maryland in a campaign that ended at Antietam in a major defeat for the Confederates.

Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland

The site interprets the July 9, 1864, Civil War battle. Lt. Gen. Jubal Early, after driving Union forces from the approaches to Lynchburg and compelling Maj. Gen. David Hunter to retreat into West Virginia, swept down the Shenandoah Valley across the Potomac and into Maryland. On July 9, along the Monocacy River, near Frederick, Early's troops encountered a hastily thrown together Union force. The six-hour battle that ensued resulted in a Union defeat, but cost the Confederates dearly in time. The time gained enabled General Grant to rush reinforcements to Washington and possibly save the city from capture.

National Capital Parks (Civil War Forts), District of Columbia-Maryland

The park system of the Nation's Capital contains Civil War forts.

In January 1861, the only fort guarding the approaches to the Nation's capital was Fort Washington, a masonry 3rd System fort. By 1865, the city was encircled by 66 earthen forts, and had become arguably the most heavily fortified city in the world. Following the Second Manassas battle, the existence of these forts provided a haven for the defeated Union army to rally and reorganize, while inducing Lee to forgo an attack on the city and its defenses. Instead, he crossed the Potomac and began the campaign that resulted in the battle of Antietam. Later, in July 1864, the forts gave the Confederates cause to ponder and delay, as reinforcements sent by General Grant reached the city, landed, and took position in the works.

Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia

The Union Army carried on a ten-month siege of Petersburg from June 18, 1864, until April 3, 1865. The longest siege in American warfare, the Petersburg campaign was a fight for control of the railroads supplying Petersburg, Richmond, and Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

In the months subsequent to the four-day battle of Petersburg (June 15-18), Union forces on five occasions undertook one-two attacks on the Confederate lines—a thrust north of the James followed by one in Southside, Virginia. These compelled General Lee to extend his lines covering the approaches to Richmond and Petersburg. There were also raids on the Southside and Richmond & Danville railroads. In responding to these thrusts and Grant's war of attrition, Lee demonstrated his ability as a defensive fighter by counterattacks that, until the battle of Five Forks (April 1, 1865), kept the Federals from reaching the Southside Railroad. In the fighting before Petersburg, spades were trump, entrenchments carried the day and the world got a preview of the Great War of 1914-18.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia

By the fourth week of June 1862, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's host, having advanced cautiously up the Peninsula, had closed to within six miles of downtown Richmond. In the Seven Days battles (June 25-July 1), Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia boldly took the offensive and by July 2, McClellan's army had been compelled to retire into a fortified camp at Harrison's Landing, 26 miles from Richmond.

It was May 1864 before great armies returned to the Richmond neighborhood. On May 28, the cavalry clashed at Haw's Shop, to be followed by fighting along the Totopotomoy, and then at Cold Harbor (May 31-June 12). Even today, almost 130 years later, Cold Harbor is a synonym for horror and futility. During the

Petersburg siege, Union attacks south of the James were coordinated with those north of the river.

Comparison of NPS Units

Of the fourteen national park system areas representative of the Civil War in the East, seven are associated with significant battles that involved thousands of men and were waged over thousands of acres. These seven are:

- Antietam National Battlefield
- Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
- Gettysburg National Military Park
- Manassas National Battlefield Park
- Monocacy National Battlefield
- Petersburg National Battlefield
- Richmond National Battlefield Park

Of these seven comparable battlefield sites, the government either owns in fee or holds easements on substantial parts of core area lands that were consecrated in blood at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Gettysburg, First & Second Manassas, Monocacy, and Petersburg. This is not the case at Fredericksburg or at the ten units constituting Richmond National Battlefield Park.

At the Fredericksburg unit, Lee Drive and Sunken Road, along with Business U.S. 1, provide a continuous route for the visitor paralleling the Confederate earthworks that define General Lee's main line of resistance. The park's principal visitor center is at the intersection of Business U.S. 1 and Sunken Road, thus facilitating a tour of the December 13, 1862, battle from the Confederate perspective and providing a worthwhile interpretive experience; but it is not in the same blue ribbon class as rewards the visitor to Antietam, Spotsylvania, Gettysburg, Manassas, Monocacy, and Petersburg's Crater and Five Forks.

Richmond National Battlefield Park totals 769.17 acres included in ten units, accessed by state and county roads, and a major visitor center located at Chimborazo in Richmond's east end and a secondary facility at Fort Harrison. Locating one of these visitor centers and driving the 65-mile interpretive tour can be a visitor's nightmare.

Of the ten units, five are part of the Seven Days battle, four are associated with the battle of Cold Harbor and other battle actions that are part of the 1864 campaign, and one with the significant Chimborazo Heights military hospital. Collectively and individually, five of these units, because of the growth of metropolitan Richmond since 1960, have been engulfed by

burgeoning suburbia and have lost integrity except as memorial areas. Unless the efforts of the friends of Civil War battlefields, such as the APCWS, prevail, these lands (Malvern Hill (130 acres), Glendale (1 acre), Cold Harbor (149 acres), and Gaines Mill (60 acres)) where collectively more than 45,000 Americans fell, will suffer a similar fate by 2003, if not before. Success will rely on the efforts of private conservation groups to raise monies for purchase of lands from willing sellers, and on the National Park Service in forging partnerships for conservation.

A Shenandoah Valley Civil War Battlefield Park would present both a challenge and an opportunity to establish innovative partnerships in promoting and enhancing heritage education. Like Richmond National Battlefield Park, a Shenandoah Valley Civil War Battlefield Park would consist of discreet units broadcast from McDowell in Highland County to the southwest, to Port Republic and Cross Keys in Rockingham County to the southeast, and Opequon and Cool Springs in the north. By road it is 150 miles (three hours uninterrupted driving time) from McDowell to Cool Springs. To travel to these battlefields and then tour them the visitor would spend an excessive amount of time traveling between interpretation sites. Experience at Richmond National Battlefield Park demonstrates that only the most dedicated visitor will drive the entire 35 miles from the Chimborazo Visitor Center to the Fort Harrison Visitor Center.

Because of the expanse of area involved and the valley's linear configuration, local interest, and interpretive focus on several campaigns, three major visitor or interpretive centers may be called for. Ideally, one would be located in the northern end of the valley, another in the Cedar Creek area adjacent to the Interstate 66 and Interstate 81 interchanges, and one in the southern end of the valley. The centers should be adjacent to U.S. 11, the historic Valley Turnpike, and readily accessible from I-81.

The 15 Shenandoah Valley sites deemed to command the most significance, like those embraced in Richmond National Battlefield Park, are associated with different campaigns: the first in 1862, another in 1863, and the third in 1864. The five battlefields in and around Winchester have either had their integrity seriously compromised or are threatened by the rapid growth of Winchester and the urbanization of adjacent acreage in Frederick County. If one or all of these areas are to be included in the park, partnerships must be developed quickly to avoid what has and is happening at Richmond National Battlefield Park.

A Shenandoah Valley Civil War Battlefield Park, like Richmond National Battlefield Park, would consist of discreet areas located over an area far greater in extent and linked by public

roads. Experience has demonstrated that the Park Service at the time of the Civil War Centennial made a serious error in accepting the donated land and Weather Service building at Chimborazo for the Richmond National Battlefield Park visitor center. The park is now a series of undersized and isolated units surrounded by a rapidly urbanizing landscape, and resource management and interpretation is a constant challenge. The Park Service, in formulating its position on the Shenandoah Valley legislation, must be guided by our experience at interpreting and preserving the ten areas constituting Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Is the Civil War Over-Represented in the National Park System?

Among the System's 367 units, there are 27 areas whose primary theme is the Civil War and another six that have the war as a secondary theme. Of the 27, one half represent Theme VI-B: War in the East. While there are those who hold that the Civil War is already more than adequately represented in the national park system, a majority will argue otherwise.

The Civil War, along with events leading up to secession of eleven states and the formation of the Confederacy and the Reconstruction years that followed, is of transcendental significance in the history of the Nation. The Revolutionary War gave birth to a country in which most peoples' first loyalty was to a state, but the Civil War created a nation. As President Lincoln said at Gettysburg,

... we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The key words are "new birth of freedom," making study and interpretation of the Civil War of great importance to our identity as a nation.

The Civil War, with its more than 620,000 deaths in the military, a figure exceeding the Nation's military deaths in all other American wars combined, rid the country of slavery, a moral and spiritual blot. The significance of such a titanic struggle can best be understood when it is noted that before the Civil War in texts and speeches the nation was referred to as "the United States are," a phrase that, after 1865, became "the United States is."

The Nation as we know it today saw its birth in the fiery caldron of the Civil War. The popularity of Ken Burns' documentary "The Civil War" and the film "Glory," the national attention given to the "Eighth Battle of Manassas" in 1988, and the row on

row of books on the Civil War at the Library of Congress occupying many more feet of shelf space than those focusing on any other event of the Nation's history—the War for Independence, Manifest Destiny, or the Industrial Revolution—attest to the significance that the American people give to the Civil War era of our history.

Current Public and Private Ownership and Interpretation of Shenandoah Valley Battlefields

The vast majority of valley battlefield land is privately owned. The following sites in the Shenandoah Valley (briefly described below) conserve portions of the battlefields associated with the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, 1862-1864.

Only two battlefields offer public access with interpretive facilities for visitors: New Market and Cedar Creek. Two hundred and eighty acres of the core area of the New Market battlefield are encompassed by the New Market Battlefield Park, owned and interpreted by the Virginia Military Institute (VMI). The National Trust and the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation jointly administer about 258 acres of Belle Grove Mansion and the Cedar Creek battlefield core. The recently opened Hupp's Hill Battlefield Park and Study Center, also at Cedar Creek, interprets the role of the Valley in the Civil War and preserves sections of both reconstructed and original fieldworks on the property.

Limited public access to several other sites is provided by preservation groups that own battlefield land. A private, non-profit preservation organization, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), holds 195 acres at Fisher's Hill, 7 acres at Port Republic, 35 acres at Tom's Brook, and more than 100 acres at McDowell. The private, non-profit Lee-Jackson Foundation owns 100 acres at Cross Keys and an additional 100 acres at McDowell, adjacent to the APCWS property. These groups allow public access to their properties but entry points are neither marked nor advertised. Interpretation at these sites ranges from none to minimal, although APCWS is currently expanding its interpretation of the Fisher's Hill battlefield.

About 170 acres of the First Kernstown core area are held by the private Glen Burnie Trust, but access to this land is restricted. Twenty-one acres of the Tom's Brook battlefield core are encompassed by a county recreational park, but the site lacks a suitable vantage point from which to interpret the battle action.

Seven acres surrounding the significant Civil War fortification, Star Fort, in Winchester, are owned by a private Civil War re-enactment group, which encourages visitation to this unmarked

site. Holy Cross Abbey owns two-thirds of the core area of Cool Spring battlefield and has pledged to preserve the property. The Abbey allows visitation with prior arrangement.

At Piedmont, the northern half of the core area has been included in an agricultural preservation district that excludes non-agricultural development for seven years until 1998, when the district must be renewed.

Small portions of Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill battlefield study areas fall within the holdings of the George Washington National Forest. Front Royal and Port Republic have small portions of their study areas (112 and 85 acres respectively) within the Shenandoah National Park. Portions of these two battlefields (215 acres of Front Royal's study area, and 1,098 acres of Port Republic's study and core areas) are within the authorized boundaries of the Shenandoah National Park. The study areas of Piedmont and Cross Keys are relatively close to the authorized boundaries of the park, but using GIS analysis it has been determined that the boundaries do not intersect.

Beyond these holdings and commitments, the remainder of the acreage of the Shenandoah Valley's battlefields are privately owned and unprotected by any formal designation or commitment. Access to private property at these sites is typically discouraged without special arrangements. Many of these battlefields could be adequately interpreted from the public roads if interpretive materials were produced and disseminated. Some limited access to private property would certainly enhance the experience of visiting the battlefield in many cases, particularly when it is to view a surviving structure that cannot be seen from the road or to examine entrenchments.

The total acreage for the study areas of the fifteen battlefields is 85,909 acres. The total acreage of all battlefield properties owned by preservation groups in the Shenandoah Valley is 1,140 acres. This represents one-tenth of one percent of the total acreage of the battlefields. Clearly this points to a need for additional battlefield protection.

The Need to Include Shenandoah National Battlefields in the National Park System

The strategic role of the Shenandoah Valley as a region during the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Campaign, and the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, are not themes currently included in the national park system. The Shenandoah National Park provides natural and recreational opportunities, but makes no attempt to interpret systematically the events of the Civil War, even though many of the important Blue Ridge gaps that shaped so much of the fighting in this region are within its boundaries, including Chester, Thornton, Fishers, Browns, and Swifts Run gaps.

The efforts of many private, non-profit organizations, re-enactment groups, and concerned organizations are protecting battlefields. However, due to the budgets of these organizations, the size of land holdings and the amount of interpretation offered on-site are limited. Currently, only the battlefields of New Market and Cedar Creek offer public access and some degree of interpretation for portions of these fields. Although these sites make an important contribution to the preservation and interpretation, when compared with the number, size, and significance of the Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley, these holdings by private groups are inadequate. The public would certainly benefit from increased access to the Valley's battlefields. However, providing for the public need for increased access would need to be carefully balanced with the desires of private landowners.

The national significance of a number of Civil War battles and campaigns has been recognized by Congress by their inclusion in the national park system. But there are several campaigns that have not been included. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in its July 1993 report to Congress called attention to five major campaigns not represented in the national park system, including the Shenandoah Valley Campaigns of 1862 and 1864.

Total war, manifested in "The Burning" which so affected the Shenandoah Valley, is not represented in the national park system. The Service should look for sites that illustrate the valley's agricultural prosperity, tradition of the yeoman farmer, and the total war legacy of "The Burning." Perhaps, in addition to the Dayton monument, it could be the surviving antebellum barn near Port Republic, or the Edinburg Mill, Keller's Mill, or Spangler's Mill.

CONSERVATION CONCEPTS

Five conservation concepts are presented below. Following a general description of the approach, there is an explanation of the resource sites considered for preservation and interpretation, as well as the resource protection and interpretation measures implied by each concept. An evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of each concept is included. The conservation concepts are followed by a matrix comparison and summary analysis.

No land acquisition or operation cost estimates have been developed for the conservation concepts presented as examples in this study. Approved cost estimates will be developed by the Land Resources Division in the future, after a public involvement process has allowed for the development of a range of alternatives tied to specific resources and management approaches.

Concept 1: Status Quo - No Federal Action

Under this scenario, there would continue to be no federal action to assist in conserving and interpreting the resources of the Shenandoah Valley. The resources of historical significance in the valley would continue to be protected with varying degrees of success through the efforts of state and local governments and private, non-profit conservation groups. Some resources would continue to be protected through compatible land use (e.g., battlefields on agricultural land), or by existing preservation guidelines (e.g., architectural resources within historic districts). Other resources would be gradually lost to changing land use and development. Interpretation would continue to focus on individual resource sites, with little opportunity to coordinate presentations.

Advantages. There would be no federal costs.

Complete flexibility and control would be retained at the local level.

Disadvantages. There is a probability of continuing degradation of the resources and minimal interpretive capability due to lack of adequate funding, technical expertise and regional coordination.

The potential use of these resources for tourism would diminish with time. Both market (economic) and non-market (personal benefit and enjoyment) benefits would decline.

Concept 2: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Jackson Campaign

Under this scenario, a battlefield park would be established as a unit of the national park system. The National Park Service would take a leading role in conserving and interpreting the resources associated with Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Coordination with area private preservation efforts would be necessary.

Resource Sites. The significant battlefields associated with the Jackson campaign—First Kernstown, McDowell, Cross Keys, and Port Republic—retain high integrity, the latter three being among the best preserved battlefields in the valley, and their preservation and interpretation would be critical. The battlefields of First Winchester and Front Royal may no longer meet the criteria for integrity and would likely be considered for commemoration only.

Resource Protection. NPS fee ownership or less than fee ownership to preserve resources within the battlefield core areas. Sufficient acreage under NPS ownership or easement would be essential to provide an interpretive core, maintain important views, and preserve the historic setting of the battlefield core areas.

The NPS would acquire resources only from willing sellers. NPS would accept/acquire resources only within the battlefield core areas, and only when sufficient acreage could be assured to do a credible job of interpretation within a preserved historic setting. Configuration of the NPS sites would be dictated by resource integrity and availability.

Cooperative preservation and management arrangements would be pursued with preservation partners to preserve other privately owned but related resources within the battlefield core area and viewshed of the interpretive core.

Other resources of historical significance in the valley could continue to be protected to the extent possible through the efforts of state and local governments and private, non-profit conservation groups.

Interpretation. The interpretive focus would be (1) Jackson's military strategy of rapid movement and concentration against his opponents' weakest points, (2) the effect of Jackson's success on the defeat of the Union forces at Richmond during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, and (3) Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson—one of the Nation's most celebrated commanders.

NPS would provide on-site interpretation at NPS owned battlefield sites. An NPS operated visitor center would provide an interpretive overview of the 1862 Jackson Campaign, and orientation to resource sites. Location of the visitor center in

the upper valley, central to the majority of the resource sites, would be essential.

Advantages. Long-term protection, public use and interpretation of the key sites associated with Jackson's 1862 Campaign would be ensured in perpetuity.

By preserving core areas of battlefields relating to the Jackson's 1862 Campaign this scenario would preserve sites associated with significant events in United States history, and associated importantly with the life of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, a person of military significance in the history of the United States.

By preserving battlefield sites related to the Shenandoah Valley campaign, this scenario would provide an opportunity to interpret a significant event currently unrepresented in the NPS system.

The NPS battlefield sites and visitor center (with the exception of Kernstown) could be clustered, improving the feasibility of efficient and cost effective NPS management.

Disadvantages. This scenario would not include battlefield sites associated with the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, the Gettysburg 1863 Campaign, or the Lynchburg 1864 Campaign, some of which are not currently represented in the national park system.

This scenario would not emphasize the preservation and interpretation of other significant non-battlefield resources in the Shenandoah Valley.

Creating a national park through acquisition or purchase of easements would be complex, controversial (especially within the upper valley), and expensive.

Concept 3: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Early-Sheridan Campaign

Under this scenario, a battlefield park would be established as a unit of the national park system. The National Park Service would take a leading role in conserving and interpreting the resources associated with the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. Coordination with area private preservation efforts would be necessary.

Resource Sites. The preservation and interpretation of significant battlefields and resources associated with the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns—Opequon, Star Fort, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and Second Kernstown (if Opequon core area is lost to development)—would be critical. The battlefields of Cool Springs and Tom's Brook would likely be considered for protection, interpretation or commemoration only through partnership agreements.

Resource Protection. NPS fee ownership or less than fee ownership to preserve resources within the battlefield core areas. Sufficient acreage under NPS ownership or easement would be essential to provide an interpretive core, maintain important views, and preserve the historic setting of the battlefield core areas.

The NPS would acquire resources only from willing sellers. NPS would accept/acquire resources only within the battlefield core areas, and only when sufficient acreage could be assured to do a credible job of interpretation within a preserved historic setting. Configuration of the NPS sites would be dictated by resource integrity and availability.

Cooperative preservation and management arrangements would be pursued with preservation partners to preserve other privately owned but related resources within the battlefield core area and viewshed of the interpretive core.

Other resources of historical significance in the valley would continue to be protected to the extent possible through the efforts of state and local governments and private, non-profit conservation groups.

Interpretation. The interpretive focus would be (1) the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, which cut off the South's supplies and hastened the surrender of the Confederacy; (2) "The Burning," the first act of "total warfare" in the eastern theater of the Civil War; and (3) fortifications as represented by Star Fort.

NPS would provide on-site interpretation at NPS owned battlefield sites. An NPS operated visitor center would provide an interpretive overview of the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, and orientation to resource sites. Location of the visitor center in

the lower valley, central to the majority of the resource sites, would be essential.

Advantages. Long-term protection, public use and interpretation of the key site associated with the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns would be ensured in perpetuity.

By preserving core areas associated with the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns and "The Burning," this scenario would preserve sites of significance in Civil War and United States history which are currently unrepresented in the NPS system.

The NPS battlefield sites and visitor center (with the exception of Kernstown) could be clustered, improving the feasibility of efficient and cost effective NPS management.

Disadvantages. This scenario would not include battlefield sites associated with Jackson's 1862 Campaign, the Gettysburg 1863 Campaign, or the Lynchburg 1864 Campaign, some of which are not currently represented in the national park system.

This scenario would not emphasize the preservation and interpretation of other significant non-battlefield resources in the Shenandoah Valley.

Creating a national park through acquisition or purchase of easements would be complex, controversial (though potentially less so in the lower valley), and expensive.

Concept 4: An NPS Battlefield Park - The Shenandoah Valley Campaigns

Under this scenario, a battlefield park would be established as a unit of the national park system. The National Park Service would take a leading role in conserving and interpreting the resources associated with all Civil War campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, including Jackson's 1862 Campaign and the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns. Coordination with area private preservation efforts would be necessary.

Resource Sites. The NPS would preserve and interpret significant battlefields and resources associated with the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, including Jackson's 1862 Campaign and the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns. Battlefield core areas at Opequon, Kernstown (First and Second), Star Fort, New Market, Tom's Brook, Cool Spring, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Cross Keys, Port Republic, and McDowell would be evaluated for the appropriate level of protection and interpretation. Some sites would be protected to a level allowing for on-site interpretation, while others would only be commemorative sites.

Resource Protection. NPS fee ownership or less than fee ownership to preserve resources within the battlefield core areas. Sufficient acreage under NPS ownership or easement would be essential to provide an interpretive core, maintain the viewshed, and preserve the historic setting of the battlefield core areas.

The NPS would acquire resources only from willing sellers. NPS would accept/acquire resources only within the battlefield core areas, and only when sufficient acreage could be assured to do a credible job of interpretation within a preserved historic setting. Configuration of the NPS sites would be dictated by resource integrity and availability.

Cooperative preservation and management arrangements would be pursued with preservation partners to preserve other privately owned but related resources within the battlefield core area and viewshed of the interpretive core.

Other resources of historical significance in the valley would continue to be protected with varying degrees of success through the efforts of state and local governments and private, not-for-profit conservation groups.

Interpretation. The interpretive focus would be (1) Jackson's military strategy of rapid movement and concentration against his opponents' weakest points; (2) the effect of Jackson's success on the defeat of the Union forces at Richmond during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign; (3) Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson—one of the Nation's most celebrated commanders; (4) the

Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, which cut off the South's supplies and hastened the surrender of the Confederacy; (5) "The Burning," the first act of "total warfare" in the eastern theater of the Civil War; (6) fortifications as represented by Star Fort; and (7) other Civil War campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley.

All Shenandoah Valley Civil War campaigns would be interpreted or commemorated on-site. NPS will provide on-site interpretation at NPS owned battlefield sites. NPS operated visitor centers would provide an interpretive overview of the Shenandoah Valley campaigns and orientation to resource sites valley-wide. Location of three NPS visitor centers—one in the lower valley, another at Cedar Creek near the I-66 and I-81 interchange, and one in the upper valley—would be essential to provide NPS presence in close proximity to the battlefields and would help provide orientation as visitors approach the valley from all directions.

Advantages. Long-term protection, public use and interpretation of the key sites associated with the Shenandoah Valley campaigns would be ensured in perpetuity.

By preserving core areas of all battlefields relating to Shenandoah Valley campaigns, this scenario would preserve sites associated with significant events in United States history which are currently unrepresented in the NPS system.

The comprehensive interpretation of the Civil War events which took place in the Shenandoah Valley, would present interpretive themes of significance in Civil War and United States history.

Disadvantages. This scenario would not emphasize the preservation and interpretation of other significant non-battlefield resources in the Shenandoah Valley.

Creating a national park through acquisition or purchase of easements would be complex and controversial.

The extensive battlefield acreage suggested for NPS protection would be extremely expensive.

The NPS battlefield sites and visitor centers would be scattered throughout the Shenandoah Valley, promising administrative difficulties and high operating costs.

The ability of the NPS to maintain sufficient presence to protect resources and enforce regulations and laws (e.g., the Archeological Resource Protection Act) would be challenged.

Concept 5: A Partnership Park - Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area

This scenario suggests developing a Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area—a necklace of protected battlefields and other resource sites throughout the Shenandoah Valley, linked with high quality interpretive sites, land formations, and related visitor services. Administration of specific resources would rest in various hands (private, local, state, federal). Historic routes and interpretive systems that connect the battlefields and other resource sites could be established. An integrated series of conservation, protection, interpretation and promotional efforts would be required to implement this concept.

Under this scenario, a commission would be established to guide the development of the Shenandoah Valley Heritage Corridor. The commission would coordinate the activities of a partnership of local citizen groups, private conservation organizations, and local, regional, state and federal governments to promote the conservation and interpretation of the many resources of the Shenandoah Valley. The commission, the NPS, local, regional and state governments, and historic preservation organizations would work with landowners and developers to conserve critical battlefields and meet the landowners needs. Conservation incentives for landowners would be a key conservation tool.

As a partner, the National Park Service would take a leading role in coordinating the conservation and interpretation of resources associated with the Civil War campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, including Jackson's 1862 Campaign and the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, and other resources found to be of national significance. Some resource sites may be owned, managed and interpreted by the NPS; most would be owned, managed and interpreted by other conservation partners. The NPS would provide technical support for public and private preservation efforts throughout the valley.

Several Shenandoah Valley visitor centers—one in the lower valley, another near the I-66 and I-81 interchange, and one in the upper valley—would be essential to provide orientation to resources, events, and hospitality facilities throughout the valley. Comprehensive interpretation of the Civil War campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley would be provided. These visitor centers would be operated by the commission, NPS, or other conservation partners, and would be staffed cooperatively.

Resource Sites. Significant battlefields and resources associated with the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, including Jackson's 1862 Campaign and the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, would be preserved and interpreted. Battlefield core areas at Opequon, Kernstown (First and Second), Star Fort, New Market, Tom's Brook, Cool Spring, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Cross Keys, Port Republic, and McDowell would be evaluated for

the appropriate level of protection and interpretation.

Other historic sites (e.g., pre-European, Colonial, antebellum, etc.), as well as other cultural, natural, and recreational resources could be incorporated as well.

Resource Protection. In order to stem deterioration and loss of battlefields and related resources, a concerted and broad-based commitment is required. Appropriate measures need to be initiated, battlefield by battlefield, to ensure long-term preservation. Approaches may include fee-simple acquisition by NPS or others; procurement of easements on key parcels of battlefield land, establishment of compatible zoning, and historic and agricultural preservation districts.

Core historic/interpretive areas should be conserved through direct public action. Sufficient acreage under ownership or easement would be essential to provide an interpretive core, maintain the viewshed, and preserve the historic setting of the battlefield core areas. Configuration of the sites would be dictated by resource integrity and availability.

Since the financial cost of acquisition and management of all significant battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley is high, consideration could be given to using one, two or three battlefields as focal points for preserving and interpreting other battlefields. Ideally there would be a minimum of three main battlefield park units protected under public ownership, one at the north end of the valley, a second in the Cedar Creek area, and another at the south end. The three anchor units should contain the visitor centers and facilities for administration and maintenance, and would be ideally placed off of battlefield land. Technical, maintenance, and conservation support programs would be operated from these three central locations and would serve sites throughout the valley.

Sites other than the three anchor sites would be preserved and managed through partnerships with some combination of federal, state, local, private non-profit and private ownership. Some sites would be fully protected and interpreted on-site, while others would be only commemorative sites. The determination of individual sites's protection and management strategies and coordination among partners, as expressed through a master plan, should rest with the commission. The number and quality of the battlefields and related resources would be a function of the commission's decisions, and the community's support for Civil War resource preservation.

Cooperative preservation and management arrangements would be pursued with preservation partners to preserve other privately owned but related resources within the battlefield core area and viewshed of the interpretive core. Special assistance programs

would be established to encourage private conservation action and provide technical assistance. The use of conservation elements in existing programs should be maximized to see how they might help conserve battlefields and other resources. Programs oriented to maintaining water quality, conserving agriculture and protecting endangered species would provide opportunity for conservation of streams, wetlands, agricultural lands, and forests.

Preservation of key resources would be insured by:

1. Commitments from local governments to protect certain historic lands and their visual settings through their zoning, subdivision regulations, building codes, and other local powers.
2. Preservation and viewshed easements held by federal, state, and local governments and by private non-profit groups as appropriate.
3. Long-term contracts between public entities and willing private property owners to maintain open land and certain amenities such as paths, car pull-offs, and other appropriate site characteristics in return for reasonable compensation.
4. Ownership and operation of some of the battlefields by non-profit entities (e.g., Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites).
5. The establishment of a heritage educational program in the schools to support conservation efforts.

If resource sites are designated for NPS fee ownership or less than fee ownership, the NPS would acquire resources only from willing sellers. NPS would accept/acquire resources only within the battlefield core areas, and only when sufficient acreage could be assured to do a credible job of interpretation within a preserved historic setting.

Interpretation. The interpretive focus would be (1) Jackson's military strategy of rapid movement and concentration against his opponents' weakest points; (2) the effect of Jackson's success on the defeat of the Union forces at Richmond during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign; (3) Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson—one of the Nation's most celebrated commanders; (4) the Early-Sheridan 1864 campaigns, which cut off the South's supplies and hastened the surrender of the Confederacy; (5) "the Burning," the first act of "total warfare" in the eastern theater of the Civil War; (6) fortifications as represented by Star Fort; and (7) other Civil War campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley.

This concept allows for a comprehensive overview and interpretation of the valley's cultural, historic, natural, and recreational resources; the Shenandoah Valley's strategic importance in the Civil War; and the role of valley campaigns, particularly the Jackson Campaign and Sheridan's "Burning," in the outcome of the Civil War.

Location of three visitor centers associated with the anchor units (one in the lower valley, another in the Cedar Creek area, and one in the upper valley), would be essential to provide visitor orientation to valley resource sites. From these three units, visitors would receive a comprehensive interpretive orientation to the Shenandoah Valley's Civil War campaigns and related resources and embark on driving tours of battlefields and other resources sites with interpretive and viewing stops at selected locations. The design and erection of standardized signage and publication of approved interpretive and orientation materials would support this concept. The non-commercial interpretive tour of the principal battlefields should be coordinated with innumerable opportunities for detours to commercial and non-commercial visitor destinations. Driving tours could be tied into existing attractions, such as vineyards, caverns, nature trails, and historic buildings and sites, as appropriate.

On-site interpretation of the battlefields and related cultural resources would be the responsibility of a growing network of private and public preservation efforts. NPS would provide on-site interpretation at NPS owned battlefield sites.

To focus and coordinate interpretive activities, the commission could enhance and disseminate interpretive materials and generally encourage interpretive and commemorative activities at Civil War sites in the region. The commission and NPS could provide technical assistance to support state and local interpretive efforts, and monitor the progress of such efforts.

Local chambers of commerce, private property owners, and other interested parties could work together to incorporate Civil War sites into regional and county economic development plans to develop heritage tourism. A plan could be developed to coordinate regionwide activities of visitor centers, museums, and other facilities, and encourage bus tours, weekend packages, and other options to enhance the visitation of Civil War sites, along with other attractions in the valley.

Advantages. Long-term protection, public use and interpretation of the key sites associated with the Shenandoah Valley campaigns would be ensured in perpetuity by fee ownership. By preserving core areas of all battlefields relating to Shenandoah Valley campaigns, this scenario would preserve sites associated with significant events in United States history which are currently

unrepresented in the NPS system.

The comprehensive interpretation of the Civil War events which took place in the Shenandoah Valley, would present interpretive themes of significance in Civil War and United States history.

Comprehensive preservation efforts throughout the valley would provide a greater level of protection for the cultural landscape which provides the context for interpreting the Shenandoah Valley resources. The potential benefit to Shenandoah Valley communities is high, as landscape protection would help ensure the continued enjoyment of the quality of life to which they have become accustomed.

A successful heritage area would provide a significant attraction and potentially draw more visitors, bringing greater economic benefit to the valley.

Resource protection and interpretation, and the associated costs of acquisition, administration and operation would be distributed among numerous partners, thereby limiting the burden on any one jurisdiction, agency or group.

Disadvantages. The success of such a heritage area would require a high level of cooperation and coordination among numerous partners in the valley. The integration of conservation, protection, interpretation and promotional efforts necessary to implement this concept could be complex and sometimes controversial.

Public use and interpretation of the valley's rich resources would be in the hands of numerous partners and prospects for long-term resource protection would be difficult to guarantee.

The extensive resource protection and interpretation program, with battlefield sites and visitor centers, would be scattered throughout the Shenandoah Valley. Acquisition and operating costs would be high, and administration would be challenging.

The ability of the NPS to maintain sufficient presence to protect resources and enforce regulations and laws (e.g., the Archeological Resource Protection Act) would be challenged.

Comparison of Conservation Concepts

	Interpretation	Resource Protection	NPS Presence	Advantages	Disadvantages
Concept 1 Status Quo	No additional interpretation by NPS.	No additional protection by NPS.	No NPS presence in the valley.	No federal costs.	Continued deterioration of sites and related resources.
Concept 2 NPS Battlefield Park	Stonewall Jackson 1862 Campaign.	NPS fee & less than fee ownership of selected sites. Full resource protection at NPS sites.	Battlefield Park visitor center and selected sites. Cooperation with preservation partners for other sites.	Long term protection & interpretation of battlefield sites of Jackson's 1862 Campaign.	Other significant campaigns in the valley are not interpreted or protected. Does not address non-battlefield resources.
Concept 3 NPS Battlefield Park	Early-Sheridan 1864 Campaign.	NPS fee & less than fee ownership of selected sites. Full resource protection at NPS sites.	Battlefield Park visitor center and selected sites. Cooperation with preservation partners for other sites.	Long term protection & interpretation of battlefield sites of the Early-Sheridan 1864 Campaign.	Other significant campaigns in the valley are not interpreted or protected. Does not address non-battlefield resources.
Concept 4 NPS Battlefield Park	The Shenandoah Valley - all campaigns.	NPS fee & less than fee ownership within core of all battlefield areas.	Battlefield Park sites and two visitor centers. Coordination with existing preservation efforts.	Long term protection & interpretation of battlefield sites of all valley campaigns.	Scattered NPS sites are costly and difficult to manage. Does not address non-battlefield resources.
Concept 5 Partnership Park	Shenandoah Valley Civil War Heritage - all campaigns and related resources.	Variety of resource protection strategies for battlefield core sites, cultural, and natural resources, to be developed and coordinated by a commission.	NPS coordinates interpretation of valley campaigns. NPS provides technical support for preservation efforts valley-wide.	Preservation & interpretation of battlefield core sites and related resources. Private, local, state and federal cooperators are involved in valley-wide effort.	Necessitates a high level of cooperation and coordination between many partners. Long term resource protection depends on sustained community support.

Summary Analysis of Conservation Concepts

The Shenandoah Valley today is a beautiful and special place, filled with cultural, historic, natural, and recreational resources. Valley residents are justifiably proud of the place they call home, but it is difficult to envision how the Shenandoah Valley will appear in the future after the next wave of development, and the next. Local residents will experience the loss of familiar scenic, cultural, and historic resources as a gradual deterioration of regional character, local identity, and a decline in the quality of life. At the national level, citizens will be deprived of a unique part of their American heritage.

Is it feasible to consider the creation of a unit of the national park system, composed of non-contiguous sites, from the battlefield areas alone?

First, the study shows that First Winchester and, possibly, Front Royal, have lost essential integrity. Of the remaining battlefields, four have been decidedly altered, mostly by urban development. This does not mean that there are not spectacular resources representative of Civil War history in the valley. It only means that the valley landscape has already experienced impact and is likely to continue to do so.

Secondly, the nature of land ownership in the region is complex. Some battlefields are owned by 20-30 parties with a range of land uses. Some owners have expressed objection to the creation of a national park. Creating a national park through acquisition or purchase of easements on this much land with this many land owners would be complex and controversial.

Thirdly, acquisition costs would be high. In addition to protecting the battlefield core areas, easements or other preservation measures would be necessary in order to ensure continued compatible use within the historic setting of the battlefield. Without these preservation measures, the adjacent land threats experienced now at most other battlefield parks in the national park system would be repeated over this large region.

Fourth, the management structure for interpretation, preservation, and administration of a battlefield park of discontinuous areas is not efficient, due to the distance between areas and the complexity of relationships with local communities in between the areas.

Fifth, the size of current federal holdings in the region and state should be considered. The Shenandoah National Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, and George Washington National Forest, encompass many thousands of acres along both sides of the valley. Acquiring parcels of high integrity of all of the valley's battlefields would add many thousands of acres to the federal holdings in the state. While this acreage might be an accurate

expression of the importance of the valley's and Virginia's role in the Civil War, opposition to such a large federal action probably would be substantial.

Finally, the significant story of the Shenandoah Valley is not just about battlefields. As many as six major Civil War campaigns were fought to gain control of the valley's rich agricultural resources and transportation network, making the landscape itself the focus of the Shenandoah Valley's Civil War significance.

To tell the story of the Shenandoah Valley, it is necessary to preserve and interpret critical aspects of the cultural landscape. For this reason, alternatives to preservation must first consider the regional framework (all resources within the context of the valley), and secondarily the individual Civil War battlefields, because only a comprehensive approach can make the battlefields meaningful.

The protection of the entire Shenandoah Valley landscape, including its natural and cultural features which were historically important in the conduct of the Civil War, is a large task. Decision making with regard to development and change in the valley remains in the hands of state and local governments. Planning decisions made at this level have already affected change not only in the region as a whole, but on the battlefield lands themselves. Without demonstrated support and active participation of local governments and residents, leading to a more widespread, community-based planning and preservation effort, creation of a national park alone would not provide adequate protection of the resource.

It is clear that the Shenandoah Valley region, with its significant battlefield areas and related cultural landscape, needs special recognition and protection beyond what is currently available. It is equally clear that any effort to preserve the valley's significant cultural landscape beyond the preservation of isolated battlefield sites, requires local will, determination and cooperation. Given the complexity of ownership patterns, current land uses, and jurisdictional responsibilities, preservation options which emphasize a partnership approach to resource protection appear to offer the greatest potential for success. Some mechanism, agreed upon by the local jurisdictions, needs to be created to ensure that valuable resources of all types are preserved and promoted for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This report recommends the creation of a Shenandoah Valley Heritage Area—a necklace of protected battlefields and other resource sites throughout the Shenandoah Valley, linked with high quality interpretive sites, land formations, and related visitor services. A comprehensive preservation plan for the valley can protect a broad array of resources, many of which contribute significantly to the quality of life enjoyed by the valley residents.

The uniqueness or distinctiveness of a region is central to the quality of life it can offer its residents, and is its chief selling point for visitors. The Shenandoah Valley has much to offer the heritage tourist, from Skyline Drive and the Shenandoah National Park, to the vineyard tours and wine tastings, to caverns, old towns, and historic buildings, to more casual driving tours of the rural landscape. To continue to serve as heritage attractions, it is imperative that regions and localities maintain their unique cultural and historic identity.

While this study has presented an assessment of the significance of the Civil War battlefields, other resources of the valley have not been comprehensively surveyed or assessed for their significance. The productive farms which line the valley from end to end, the antebellum farm houses and the remaining barns and mills are as much a part of the Civil War story as the battlefields they surround. The historic towns that line the old Valley Turnpike (modern US 11), the abundant architectural resources, and natural and recreational resource sites could all be important contributors to the Shenandoah Valley Heritage Corridor. Some of these resources have been identified and listed in this report, but a systematic inventory and assessment of these resources would be an important contribution of further study in the valley.

The key is a locally based planning process leading to a partnership preservation plan, thus giving some assurance that resources will be protected in the long-term through a combination of local, state and private action and, where appropriate, federal action. Preservation of important resources must be carefully balanced with other economic development needs. Through this public planning process, consensus can be reached about what resources could be included in a unit of the national park system. If preservation plans are in place locally, then our recommendation would be for the NPS to provide an anchor presence within three areas that correspond to geographic and historic clustering of resources. These NPS sites would provide comprehensive interpretation and orientation to the Shenandoah Valley battlefields.

The most important next step is the creation of a locally-based commission charged with developing the partnership preservation plan for the heritage area. Managing a heritage landscape requires a delicate blend of directed development, resource

preservation, accurate interpretation, and informative promotion. As has been demonstrated in other parts of the country, however, historic and cultural attractions can continue to exist side-by-side with modern life through enlightened planning and cooperative effort. The rewards are three-fold: (1) nationally and locally significant resources would enjoy a greater measure of protection, thereby assuring the ability to interpret the significant stories of the Shenandoah Valley; (2) local residents would continue to experience the high quality of life to which they are accustomed; and (3) the attractions themselves would stimulate tourism and begin to contribute to the local economy in a more meaningful way.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES

Virginia Historical Markers

(source: Peters, Margaret T. Virginia's Historical Markers. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia. 1985.)

The primary role of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission is to identify Virginia's historic, architectural and archaeological resources, and to encourage their preservation. The following is a summary of the historic markers in the eight counties of the Shenandoah Valley for the purpose of the feasibility study.

Augusta County:

11 markers total, 2 associated with Civil War heritage
Jarmen's Gap
Tinkling Spring Church

Clarke County:

11 markers total, 5 associated with Civil War heritage
Signal Station
Carter Hall
Castelman's Ferry Fight
Crook and Early
Berryville

Frederick County:

15 markers total, 12 associated with Civil War heritage
Capture of Star Fort
First Battle of Winchester
Battle of Kernstown
Early and Crook
First Battle of Winchester
End of Sheridan's Ride
Battle of Cedar Creek
Engagement of Middletown
Tomb of an Unknown Soldier
Battle of Cedar Creek
Second Battle of Winchester
Defenses of Winchester

Highland County:

2 markers total, 1 associated with Civil War heritage
Battle of McDowell

Page County:

2 markers total, 0 associated with Civil War heritage

Rockingham County:

12 markers total, 7 associated with Civil War heritage
Abraham Lincoln's Father
Cavalry Engagement
Where Ashby Fell
Sheridan's Last Raid
Battle of Cross Keys
Battle of Port Republic



Lincoln's Virginia Ancestors

Shenandoah County:

11 markers total, 7 associated with Civil War heritage
Trenches on Hupp's Hill
Battle of Cedar Creek
Battle of Fisher's Hill
Banks' Fort
Action of Tom's Brook
Rude's Hill Action
Battle of New Market

Warren County:

8 markers total, 4 associated with Civil War heritage
Capture of Front Royal
Mosby's Men
Brother Against Brother
Belle Boyd and Jackson

Other Resources

Belle Grove Plantation (Frederick County)
Cyrus McCormick Farm and Workshop Museum (Augusta County)
New Market Battlefield Historical Park (Shenandoah County)
Washington's Office Museum (Frederick County)
Woodrow Wilson Birthplace and Museum (Augusta County)
Museum of American Frontier Culture (Augusta County)
State Arboretum of Virginia (Clarke County)



APPENDIX B: NATURAL RESOURCES

National Natural Landmark

Luray Caverns (Page County) -- representing the theme
Landforms of the Present-Caves and Springs

Wetlands

(The following wetland areas are targeted by the 1989 Virginia
Outdoors Plan as priorities for protection)

Augusta County:

Back Creek	Wakena-Gleason Marsh
Mt. Torry Furnace	Warehouse Marsh
Campbells Pond	Peterson Pond
Cold Spring Bridge	Lebanon Church Fault
Green Pond	Ramseys Draft
Grove Farm Pond	St. Mary's River
South River Wet Meadow	Magnolia Swamp
Maple Flat Sinkhole Pond	Kennedy Mountain Meadow
Shenandoah Mountain Sink Holes	Natural Chimneys

Frederick County:

Back Creek/Route 681	White's Marsh
Hovermale Ponds	

Highland County:

Shenandoah Mountain Sink Holes

Page County:

Unnamed Bog	Middle Mountain Site
Rhododendron Bog	Big Meadows

Rockingham County:

Deep Run Pond	Madison Run
Maple Springs Pond	Little Laurel Run
Shenandoah Mountain Sink Holes	

Shenandoah County:

Mudhole Gap Bog	Peter's Mill Run Bog
Massanutten Wetlands	

State Wildlife Management Areas

Frederick County Lake (Frederick County)
Lake Shenandoah (Rockingham County)
Highland Wildlife Management Area (Highland County)
Little North Mountain Wildlife Management Area (Augusta
County)



Scenic Rivers

Shenandoah River (segment in Clarke County)

Natural Heritage Areas of the Virginia Natural Heritage Program

Lucas Woods (Frederick County)

St. Mary's River (Augusta County)



APPENDIX C: VIRGINIA DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY





ADMINISTRATION
NATURAL HERITAGE
PLANNING AND RECREATION RESOURCES
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
STATE PARKS

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

Main Street Station, 1500 East Main Street — Suite 312

TDD (804) 786-2121 Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804) 786-7951 FAX: (804) 371-2674

31 August 1993

Mary Vasse
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
U.S. Customs House - Room 260
Philadelphia, PA 19106

SEP 1993
RECEIVED

Re: Shenandoah Battlefield Study

Dear Ms. Vasse:

In response to your request for information, the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DNH) has searched its Biological and Conservation Data System (BCD) for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the areas outlined on the submitted maps. Natural heritage resources (NHR's) are defined by the Virginia Natural Area Preserves Act as "the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, rare or state significant natural communities or geologic sites, and similar features of scientific interest" (sec. 10.1-209 et seq. of the Code of Virginia).

According to the information currently in our files, there are no natural heritage resources documented in the vicinity of the following sites: First Winchester, Second Winchester, First Kernstown, Second Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook, New Market, and Cross Keys. Any absence of data does not necessarily mean that natural heritage resources do not occur on or adjacent to these sites, but rather that our files do not currently contain information to document their presence.

BCD documents the presence of natural heritage resources at several of the remaining battlefield sites. These sites are treated here separately:

1) Opequon (3rd Winchester) - This site contains a significant pond and associated wetlands where the western boundary of the City of Winchester meets the Frederick County line. While the site is being degraded from adjacent residential development, our

Mary Vasse
31 August 1993
Page Two

records indicate that 16 rare plants occur in the wetlands adjacent to the pond. DNH urges the National Park Service to work closely with us toward the protection of these plants if this site is selected for park development.

2) Cool Spring - Although there are no documented occurrences of natural heritage resources on this site, DNH botanists have identified a good potential for Maianthemum stellatum (starflower false Solomon's-seal, G5/S283/NF/NS) and Rosa setigera (prairie rose, G5/S1/NF/NS) to occur on site. We recommend that this site receive a natural heritage inventory if it is selected for development. DNH biologists are qualified and available to conduct such inventories. Please contact Leslie D. Trew, Natural Heritage Inventory Manager, at (804) 786-7951 to discuss arrangements for field work.


3) Port Republic - South of the existing Port Republic Battlefield Monument is a series of low herbaceous wetland communities. At least six rare plants, including threatened and endangered species, occur in this area. DNH again urges cooperation between our agencies if this site is selected for park development.

4) Piedmont - The site boundary indicated on the submitted map includes an area of significant karst and cave resources associated with Grand Caverns. The karst systems in this area support occurrences of at least nine rare cave invertebrates including threatened and endangered species. DNH recommends that the National Park Service work closely with us and members of the Virginia Cave Board to ensure that karstic terrain in the area is adequately buffered against potential water quality impacts stemming from development on the surface.

5) McDowell - The state rare fish Cottus girardi (Potomac sculpin, G4/S3/NF/NS) occurs in the Bullpasture River near the indicated site. DNH recommends that any plans for site development in this area incorporate strict adherence to erosion and sediment control standards.

An explanation of species rarity ranks and legal status abbreviations is enclosed for your reference. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. DNH looks forward to working with the National Park Service to better protect Virginia's cultural and natural heritage.

Sincerely,


Timothy J. O'Connell
Environmental Review Coordinator

Definition of Abbreviations Used on Natural Heritage Resource Lists
of the
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Natural Heritage Ranks

The following ranks are used by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation to set protection priorities for natural heritage resources. Natural Heritage Resources, or "NHR's," are rare plant and animal species, rare and exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic features. The primary criterion for ranking NHR's is the number of populations or occurrences, i.e. the number of known distinct localities. Also of great importance is the number of individuals in existence at each locality or, if a highly mobile organism (e.g., sea turtles, many birds, and butterflies), the total number of individuals. Other considerations may include the quality of the occurrences, the number of protected occurrences, and threats. However, the emphasis remains on the number of populations or occurrences such that ranks will be an index of known biological rarity.

- S1 Extremely rare; usually 5 or fewer populations or occurrences in the state; or may be a few remaining individuals; often especially vulnerable to extirpation.
- S2 Very rare; usually between 5 and 20 populations or occurrences; or with many individuals in fewer occurrences; often susceptible to becoming extirpated.
- S3 Rare to uncommon; usually between 20 and 100 populations or occurrences; may have fewer occurrences, but with a large number of individuals in some populations; may be susceptible to large-scale disturbances.
- S4 Common; usually >100 populations or occurrences, but may be fewer with many large populations; may be restricted to only a portion of the state; usually not susceptible to immediate threats.
- S5 Very common; demonstrably secure under present conditions.
- SA Accidental in the state.
- SB# Breeding status of an organism within the state.
- SH Historically known from the state, but not verified for an extended period, usually > 15 years; this rank is used primarily when inventory has been attempted recently.
- SN# Non-breeding status within the state. Usually applied to winter resident species.
- SU Status uncertain, often because of low search effort or cryptic nature of the element.
- SX Apparently extirpated from the state.
- SZ Long distance migrant whose occurrences during migration are too irregular, transitory and/or dispersed to be reliably identified, mapped and protected.

Global ranks are similar, but refer to a species' rarity throughout its total range. Global ranks are denoted with a "G" followed by a character. Note that GA and GN are not used and GX means apparently extinct. A "Q" in a rank indicates that a taxonomic question concerning that species exists. Ranks for subspecies are denoted with a "T". The global and state ranks combined (e.g. G2/S1) give an instant grasp of a species' known-rarity.

These ranks should not be interpreted as legal designations.

Federal Legal Status

The Division of Natural Heritage uses the standard abbreviations for Federal endangerment developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Endangered Species and Habitat Conservation.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| LE - Listed Endangered | 3A - Former candidate - presumed extinct |
| LT - Listed Threatened | 3B - Former candidate - not a valid species under current taxonomic understanding |
| PE - Proposed Endangered | 3C - Former candidate - common or well protected |
| PT - Proposed Threatened | NF - no federal legal status |
| C1 - Candidate, category 1 | |
| C2 - Candidate, category 2 | |

State Legal Status

The Division of Natural Heritage uses similar abbreviations for State endangerment.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| LE - Listed Endangered | PE - Proposed Endangered | SC - Special Concern |
| LT - Listed Threatened | PT - Proposed Threatened | |
| C - Candidate | NS - no state legal status | |

Information on the laws pertaining to threatened or endangered species, contact:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for all FEDERALLY listed species
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Plant Protection Bureau for STATE listed plants and insects
- Department of Game and Inland Fisheries for all other STATE listed animals



DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** AMPHIBIANS					
AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	TIGER SALAMANDER	G5	S1		LE
PLETHODON PUNCTATUS	WHITE-SPOTTED SALAMANDER	G3	S2	C2	SC
** BIRDS					
ARDEA HERODIAS	GREAT BLUE HERON	G5	S3		
CISTOTHORUS PLATENSIS	SEDGE WREN	G5	S1		SC
DENDROICA FUSCA	BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER	G5	S2		
IXOBRYCHUS EXILIS	LEAST BITTERN	G5	S2		
RALLUS ELEGANS	KING RAIL	G4Q	S2		
** COMMUNITIES					
ALGAL WETLAND					
APPALACHIAN KARST PHREATIC COMMUNITY		G1	S1		
APPALACHIAN TERRESTRIAL DUNG/TRANSITORY ORGANIC MATTER CAVE COMMUNITY		G2	S2		
EUTROPHIC SATURATED SCRUB					
LOW HERBACEOUS WETLAND					
MESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
MID-HEIGHT HERBACEOUS WETLAND					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC SEMIPERMANENTLY FLOODED HERBACEOUS VEGETATION					
OLIGOTROPHIC SEMIPERMANENTLY FLOODED SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC WOODLAND					
SUBMESOTROPHIC FOREST					
SUBMESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
TALL HERBACEOUS WETLAND					
** FISH					
COTTUS COGNATUS	SLIMY SCULPIN	G5	S2		
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
NOTROPIS SEMPERASPER	ROUGHHEAD SHINER	G3	S3	C2	SC
SEMOTILUS MARGARITA	PEARL DACE	G5	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
AESHNA CONSTRICTA	LANCE-TAILED DARNER	G5	S1		
AESHNA MUTATA	SPRING BLUE DARNER DRAGONFLY	G3G4	S1		C
AESHNA TUBERCULIFERA	BLACK-TIPPED DARNER	G4	S1		
ANAX LONGIPES	LONG-LEGGED GREEN DARNER DRAGONFLY	G5	S2		
ANTROLANA LIRA	MADISON CAVE ISOPOD	G1	S1	LT	LT

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE
NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
APOCHTHONIUS COECUS	A PSEUDOSCORPION	G1	S1		
BATHYPHANTES WEYERI	A CAVE SPIDER	G7	S1		
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
CAMBALA MINOR	A MILLIPEDE	G5	S3		
CHROMAGRION CONDITUM	AURORA DAMSELFLY	G5	S2		
CORDULIA SHURTLEFFI	AMERICAN EMERALD	G5	S1		
ENALLAGMA ASPERSUM	BOG BLUET	G5	S3		
HELICODISCUS INERMIS	OLDFIELD COIL	G4	S2		
ISCHNURA VERTICALIS	EASTERN FORKTAIL	G5	S5		
KLEPTOCHTHONIUS SP 1	A PSEUDOSCORPION	G1	S1		
LESTES EURINUS	AMBER-WINGED SPREADWING	G4	S1		
LESTES FORCIPATUS	SWEETFLAT SPREADWING	G5	S2		
LESTES VIGILAX	SWAMP SPREADWING	G5	S2		
OPHIOGOMPHUS CAROLUS	RIFLE SNAKETAIL	G5	S1		
POECILOPHYSIS WEYERENSIS	A CAVE MITE	G3?	S1		
SEMIONELLUS PLACIDUS	A MILLIPEDE	G3	S1		SC
SPEYERIA IDALIA	REGAL FRITILLARY	G3	SU	C2	C
STRIARIA SP 1	A MILLIPEDE	G1	S1		
STYGOBROMUS SP 7	SHERANDO SPINOSOID AMPHIPOD		S2		
STYGOBROMUS STEGERORUM	MADISON CAVE AMPHIPOD	G1	S1		LE
TRICHOPETALUM WEYERIENSIS	A MILLIPEDE	G3Q	S2		
TRICHOPETALUM WHITEI	A MILLIPEDE	G2Q	S2		
** MAMMALS					
MYOTIS LEIBII	EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED BAT	G3	S1	C2	
** REPTILES					
EUMECES ANTHRACINUS	COAL SKINK	G5	S2?		
OPHEODRYS VERNALIS	SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE	G5	S3		
PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS	PINE SNAKE	G5	SU	C2	
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ALNUS INCANA SSP RUGOSA	SPECKLED ALDER	G5T5	S2		
ARABIS SEROTINA	SHALE-BARREN ROCKCRESS	G2	S2	LE	LE
ARALIA HISPIDA	BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA	G5	S2		
ARETHUSA BULBOSA	DRAGON'S MOUTH	G4	S1		C
ASTER RADULA	ROUGH-LEAVED ASTER	G5	S1		
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPER BIRCH	G5	S2		
BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES	ASTER-LIKE BOLTONIA	G5	S2		
CAREX BARRATTII	BARRATT'S SEDGE	G3	S1S2	3C	C
CAREX BUxbaumii	BROWN BOG SEDGE	G5	S2		
CAREX INTERIOR	INLAND SEDGE	G5	S1		
CAREX LACUSTRIS	LAKE-BANK SEDGE	G5	S1		
CAREX POLYMORPHA	VARIABLE SEDGE	G2	S2	C2	LE
CAREX PRAIREA	PRAIRIE SEDGE	G5?	S1		
CAREX SCHWEINITZII	SCHWEINITZ'S SEDGE	G3	S1		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
CAREX SUBRECTA	PRAIRIE STRAW SEDGE	G4	S2		
CASTILLEJA COCCINEA	SCARLET INDIAN-PAINTBRUSH	G5	S2S3		
CLEMATIS ALBICOMA	WHITE-HAIRED LEATHERFLOWER	G4	S2	3C	
CLEMATIS CATESBYANA	SATIN-CURLS	G4G5	S1		
CORNUS RUGOSA	ROUNDLEAF DOGWOOD	G5	S1		
CUSCUTA CORYLI	HAZEL DODDER	G5	S2?		
CYPERUS DENTATUS	TOOTHED SEDGE	G4	S1		C
DESMODIUM SESSILIFOLIUM	SESSILE-LEAF TICK-TREFOIL	G5	S2		
ELEOCHARIS MELANOCARPA	BLACK-FRUITED SPIKERUSH	G4	S2		C
ELEOCHARIS ROBBINSII	ROBBINS SPIKERUSH	G4G5	S1		C
ELEOCHARIS SMALLII	CREEPING SPIKERUSH	G5?	S1S2		
ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS SSP TRACHYCAULUS	SLENDER WHEATGRASS	G5T5	S2		
EQUISETUM FLUVIATILE	WATER HORSETAIL	G5	S1		
ERIOCAULON AQUATICUM	WHITE BUTTONS	G5	S1		C
ERYNGIUM YUCCIFOLIUM	RATTLESNAKE-MASTER	G5	S2		
FILIPENDULA RUBRA	QUEEN-OF-THE-PRAIRIE	G4G5	S2		
GEUM LACINIATUM	ROUGH AVENS	G5	S2		
HELENIUM VIRGINICUM	VIRGINIA SNEEZEWEED	G2	S2	C1	LE
HELIANTHEMUM PROPINQUUM	LOW FROSTWEED	G4	S1		
HELONIAS BULLATA	SWAMP-PINK	G3	S2S3	LT	LE
HEUCHERA ALBA	WHITE ALUMROOT	G2Q	S2?		
HOUSTONIA CANADENSIS	LONGLEAF BLUEETS	G4G5	S1		
IRIS VERSICOLOR	BLUEFLAG	G5	S2		
ISOETES VIRGINICA	VIRGINIA QUILLWORT	G1G2Q	S1?	C2	
JUNCUS BALTICUS	BALTIC RUSH	G5	S1		
LACHNANTHES CAROLIANA	CAROLINA REDROOT	G4	SH		
LATHYRUS PALUSTRIS	VETCHLING	G5	S1		
LILIUM GRAYI	GRAY'S LILY	G2	S2	C2	
LYCOPODIELLA INUNDATA	NORTHERN BOG CLUBMOSS	G5	S1		
LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA	FOUR-FLOWERED LOOSESTRIFE	G5?	S1		
LYSIMACHIA RADICANS	TRAILING LOOSESTRIFE	G4G5	S1		
LYTHRUM ALATUM VAR ALATUM	WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	G5T5	S2		
MAIANTHEMUM STELLATUM	STARFLOWER FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL	G5	S2S3		
MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA	BUCKBEAN	G5	S1		C
MILIUM EFFUSUM	TALL MILLET-GRASS	G5	S1		
MUHLENBERGIA GLOMERATA	MARSH MUHLY	G4	S2		
PANICUM HEMITOMON	MAIDENCANE	G5?	S1		
PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA	LARGE-LEAVED GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS	G2G3	S2		C
PENSTEMON HIRSUTUS	HAIRY BEARDTONGUE	G4	S2		
PHLOX BUCKLEYI	SWORD-LEAVED PHLOX	G2G3	S2	3C	
PLATANThERA GRANDIFOLIA	LARGE PURPLE-FRIDGE ORCHIS	G5	S1		
PLATANThERA LEUCOPHAEA	PRAIRIE WHITE-FRIDGE ORCHIS	G2	S1	LT	C

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
POA PALUSTRIS	FOWL BLUEGRASS	G5	S1S2		
POA SALTUENSIS	A BLUEGRASS	G5?	S1		
POTAMOGETON OAKESIANUS	OAKES PONDWEED	G4	S1		C
POTAMOGETON TENNESSEENSIS	TENNESSEE PONDWEED	G3	S1		
POTENTILLA ARGUTA	TALL CINQUEFOIL	G5	S1		
PYROLA ELLIPTICA	SHINLEAF	G5	S2		
RUBUS IDAEUS	COMMON RED RASPBERRY	G5	S2		
SABATIA CAMPANULATA	SLENDER MARSH PINK	G5	S2		
SAGITTARIA RIGIDA	SESSILE-FRUITED ARROWHEAD	G5	S1		
SALIX DISCOLOR	PUSSY WILLOW	G5	S1		
SARRACENIA PURPUREA	NORTHERN PITCHER-PLANT	G5	S2		
SCIRPUS ACUTUS	HARD-STEMMED BULRUSH	G5	S2		
SCIRPUS ANCISTROCHAETUS	NORTHEASTERN BULRUSH	G2	S2	LE	LE
SCIRPUS SUBTERMINALIS	WATER BULRUSH	G4G5	S1		
SCIRPUS TORREYI	TORREY'S BULRUSH	G5?	S1		C
SCLERIA VERTICILLATA	WHORLED NUTRUSH	G4?	S1		
SPARTINA PECTINATA	FRESH WATER CORDGRASS	G5	S2		
SPIRANTHES LUCIDA	SHINING LADIES'-TRESSES	G5	S1		
SPOROBOLUS ASPER	LONGLEAF DROPSEED	G5	S1		
TOFIELDIA RACEMOSA	COASTAL FALSE-ASPHODEL	G5	S1		
TRIFOLIUM VIRGINICUM	KATE'S-MOUNTAIN CLOVER	G3	S2S3	3C	C
TRILLIUM PUSILLUM VAR VIRGINIANUM	VIRGINIA LEAST TRILLIUM	G3T2	S2	C2	
UTRICULARIA FIBROSA	FIBROUS BLADDERWORT	G4G5	S1		
VACCINIUM MACROCARPON	LARGE CRANBERRY	G4	S2		
VERONICA SCUTELLATA	MARSH-SPEEDWELL	G5	S2		
XYRIS CAROLINIANA	CAROLINA YELLOW-EYED-GRASS	G4G5	S1		

140 Records Processed

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF CLARKE COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** COMMUNITIES					
EUTROPHIC FOREST					
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** INVERTEBRATES					
LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS	ATLANTIC HEELSPLITTER	G4	S2	C2	SC
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
BROMUS CILIATUS	FRINGED BROME	G5	S1		
CAREX CONJUNCTA	SOFT FOX SEDGE	G4G5	S2		
GEUM ALEPPICUM	YELLOW AVENS	G5	SH		
JUNCUS TORREYI	TORREY'S RUSH	G5	S2		
LYTHRUM ALATUM VAR ALATUM	WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	G5T5	S2		
MAIANTHEMUM STELLATUM	STARFLOWER FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL	G5	S2S3		
ROSA SETIGERA	PRAIRIE ROSE	G5	S1		
SPARGANIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	NARROW-LEAF BURREED	G5	S1		
TRILLIUM CERNUUM	NODDING TRILLIUM	G5	S1		
VERONICA SCUTELLATA	MARSH-SPEEDWELL	G5	S2		

Records Processed

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF FREDERICK COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
AESHNA CONSTRICTA	LANCE-TAILED DARNER	G5	S1		
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
LASHIGONA SUBVIRIDIS	ATLANTIC HEELSPLITTER	G4	S2	C2	SC
PHYCIODES BATESII	TAWNY CRESCENTSPOT	G3G4	SH	C2	C
SPEYERIA IDALIA	REGAL FRITILLARY	G3	SU	C2	C
STYGOBROMJUS BIGGERSI	BIGGER'S CAVE AMPHIPOD	G1G2	S1	C2	SC
STYGOBROMJUS GRACILIPES	SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAVE AMPHIPOD	G2	S1	3C	
** REPTILES					
CLEMMYS INSCULPTA	WOOD TURTLE	G4	S2		LT
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ARALIA HISPIDA	BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA	G5	S2		
ASTER PRAEALTUS	WILLOW ASTER	G5	S1		
CAREX ATHERODES	AWNED SEDGE	G5	S1		C
CAREX INTERIOR	INLAND SEDGE	G5	S1		
CAREX PRAIREA	PRAIRIE SEDGE	G5?	S1		
CAREX ROSTRATA	BEAKED SEDGE	G5	S1		
CAREX SUBERECTA	PRAIRIE STRAW SEDGE	G4	S2		
CORNUS AMOMUM SSP OBLIQUA	SILKY DOGWOOD	G5T?	S1		
DELPHINIUM EXALTATUM	TALL LARKSPUR	G3	S2S3	C2	
EQUISETUM FLUVIATILE	WATER HORSETAIL	G5	S1		
EUPATORIUM MACULATUM	SPOTTED JOE-PYE WEED	G5	S2		
JUNCUS BALTICUS	BALTIC RUSH	G5	S1		
JUNCUS NODOSUS	KNOTTED RUSH	G5	S1		
JUNCUS TORREYI	TORREY'S RUSH	G5	S2		
LEMNA TRISULCA	STAR DUCKWEED	G5	S1		
PAXISTIMA CANBYI	CANBY'S MOUNTAIN-LOVER	G2	S2	C2	C
SAGITTARIA RIGIDA	SESSILE-FRUITED ARROWHEAD	G5	S1		
SCLERIA VERTICILLATA	WHORLED NUTRUSH	G4?	S1		
SCUTELLARIA GALERICULATA	HOODED SKULLCAP	G5	S1		
SPARGANIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	NARROW-LEAF BURREED	G5	S1		
STACHYS PALUSTRIS	MARSH HEDGE-NETTLE	G5	S1		
TRIFOLIUM VIRGINICUM	KATE'S-MOUNTAIN CLOVER	G3	S2S3	3C	C

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF HIGHLAND COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** BIRDS					
ACCIPITER COOPERII	COOPER'S HAWK	G4	S1S2		
AEGOLIUS ACADICUS	NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL	G5	S1		SC
CARPODacus PURPUREUS	PURPLE FINCH	G5	S1		SC
CATHARUS GUTTATUS	HERMIT THRUSH	G5	S1		SC
CERTHIA AMERICANA	BROWN CREEPER	G5	S3		SC
DENDROICA FUSCA	BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER	G5	S2		
DENDROICA MAGNOLIA	MAGNOLIA WARBLER	G5	S2		SC
DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS	BOBOLINK	G5	S1		
EMPIDONAX ALNORUM	ALDER FLYCATCHER	G5	S2		SC
LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS	LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE	G4	S2	C2	LT
LOXIA CURVIROSTRA	RED CROSSBILL	G5	S1		SC
NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON	G5	S1		SC
OPORORNIS PHILADELPHIA	MOURNING WARBLER	G5	S1		SC
REGULUS SATRAPA	GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	G5	S2		SC
SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS	NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH	G5	S1		
SITTA CANADENSIS	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	G5	S2		SC
SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS	YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER	G5	S1		
THRYOMANES BEWICKII ALTUS	APPALACHIAN BEWICK'S WREN	G5T?	SU	C2	LE
** COMMUNITIES					
OLIGOTROPHIC FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC SEASONALLY FLOODED					
HERBACEOUS VEGETATION					
OLIGOTROPHIC WOODLAND					
PERMESOTROPHIC FOREST					
SUBMESOTROPHIC FOREST					
** FISH					
COTTUS COGNATUS	SLIMY SCULPIN	G5	S2		
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
NOTROPIS SEMPERASPER	ROUGHHEAD SHINER	G3	S3	C2	SC
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
AESHNA CANADENSIS	CANADA DARNER	G5	S1		
AESHNA MUTATA	SPRING BLUE DARNER DRAGONFLY	G3G4	S1		C
AESHNA TUBERCULIFERA	BLACK-TIPPED DARNER	G4	S1		
AESHNA VERTICALIS	GREEN-STRIPED DARNER	G5	S1		
ARIGOMPHUS FURCIFER	FORKED CLUBTAIL	G5	S1		
BOLORIA SELENE MYRINA	SILVER BORDERED FRITILLARY	G5T5	SU		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF HIGHLAND COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
CALOPTERYX AMATA	SUBERB JEWELWING	G3G4	S1		
COLIAS INTERIOR	PINK-EDGED SULPHUR	G5	S1S2		C
CORDULEGASTER DIASTATOPS	DELTA-SPOTTED SPIKETAIL	G5	S2		
CORDULIA SHURTLIFFI	AMERICAN EMERALD	G5	S1		
EPITHECA CANIS	BEAVERPOND BASKETTAIL	G5	S1		
GOMPHUS BOREALIS	BEAVERPOND CLUBTAIL	G4	S1		
GOMPHUS DESCRIPTUS	HARPOON CLUBTAIL	G3G4	S1		
LANTHUS PARVULUS	ZORRO CLUBTAIL	G3G4	S1		C
LEUCORRHINIA FRIGIDA	FROSTED WHITEFACE	G5	S1		
LEUCORRHINIA HUDSONICA	HUDSONIAN WHITEFACE	G5	S1		
LEUCORRHINIA PROXIMA	CANADIAN WHITE-FACED SKIMMER	G5	S1		
LIBELLULA JULIA	JULIA'S SKIMMER DRAGONFLY	G5	S1		
OPHIOGOMPHUS CAROLUS	RIFLE SNAKETAIL	G5	S1		
OPHIOGOMPHUS MAINENSIS	TWIN-HORNED SNAKETAIL	G3G4	S1		
PHYCIODES SELENIS	NORTHERN PEARLY CRESCENTSPOT	G5	S1S3		
PIERIS VIRGINIENSIS	WEST VIRGINIA WHITE	G4	S3S4		
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS POTOMACA	A CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1		
PSEUDOTREMIA PRINCEPS	A MILLIPEDE	G1	S1		
SATYRIUM KINGI	KING'S HAIRSTREAK	G3G4	S2S3		
SOMATOCHLORA ELONGATA	SLENDER BOG SKIMMER	G5	S1		
SOMATOCHLORA WILLIAMSONI	WILLIAMSON'S BOG SKIMMER	G5	S1		
SPEYERIA IDALIA	REGAL FRITILLARY	G3	SU	C2	C
STYGOBROMUS CONRADI	BURNSVILLE COVE CAVE AMPHIPOD	G1	S1	C2	SC
STYGOBROMUS MORRISONI	MORRISON'S CAVE AMPHIPOD	G3	S1S2	C2	SC
SYMPETRUM OBTRUSUM	WHITE-FACED MEADOWFLY	G5	S1		
TRICHOPE TALUM WHITEI	A MILLIPEDE	G2Q	S2		
** MAMMALS					
GLAUCOMYS SABRINUS FUSCUS	VIRGINIA NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	G5T2	S1	LE	LE
LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS	SILVER-HAIRED BAT	G5	S3		
MARTES PENNANTI	FISHER	G5	S1		
MYOTIS LEIBII	EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED BAT	G3	S1	C2	
MYOTIS SEPTENTRIONALIS	NORTHERN LONG-EARED MYOTIS	G4	S3		
MYOTIS SODALIS	INDIANA OR SOCIAL MYOTIS	G2	S1	LE	LE
PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII VIRGINIANUS	VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT	G5T2	S1	LE	LE
** REPTILES					
OPHEODRYS VERNALIS	SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE	G5	S3		
VIRGINIA VALERIAE PULCHRA	MOUNTAIN EARTH SNAKE	G5T5	SU		SC
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ARABIS SEROTINA	SHALE-BARREN ROCKCRESS	G2	S2	LE	LE
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPER BIRCH	G5	S2		
CAMASSIA SCILLOIDES	WILD HYACINTH	G4G5	S2S3		
CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA	AMERICAN HAREBELL	G5	S1		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF HIGHLAND COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
CAREX CONOIDEA	FIELD SEDGE	G4	S1S2		
CAREX POLYMORPHA	VARIABLE SEDGE	G2	S2	C2	LE
CINNA LATIFOLIA	SLENDER WOOD REEDGRASS	G5	S2		
CLEMATIS ALBICOMA	WHITE-HAIRED LEATHERFLOWER	G4	S2	3C	
DELPHINIUM EXALTATUM	TALL LARKSPUR	G3	S2S3	C2	
EPILOBIUM LEPTOPHYLLUM	LINEAR-LEAVED WILLOW-HERB	G5	S2S3		
GNAPHALIUM VISCOSUM	WINGED CUDWEED	G3G5	S1		
HEUCHERA ALBA	WHITE ALUMROOT	G2Q	S27		
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	GROUND JUNIPER	G5	S1		
LONICERA CANADENSIS	AMERICAN FLY-HONEYSUCKLE	G5	S2		
MILIUM EFFUSUM	TALL MILLET-GRASS	G5	S1		
POA SALTUENSIS	A BLUEGRASS	G57	S1		
SCHIZACHNE PURPURASCENS	PURPLE OAT-GRASS	G5	S1		
SPIRANTHES OCHROLEUCA	YELLOW NODDING LADIES'-TRESSES	G4	S2		
TRIFOLIUM VIRGINICUM	KATE'S-MOUNTAIN CLOVER	G3	S2S3	3C	C
VACCINIUM MYRTILLOIDES	VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY	G5	S1S2		

91 Records Processed

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF PAGE COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** AMPHIBIANS					
PLETHODON SHENANDOAH	SHENANDOAH SALAMANDER	G1	S1	LE	LE
** COMMUNITIES					
APPALACHIAN TERRESTRIAL DUNG/TRANSITORY ORGANIC MATTER CAVE COMMUNITY		G2	S2		
MESOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
MESOTROPHIC SATURATED SCRUB					
MESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC WOODLAND					
SUBMESOTROPHIC FOREST					
SUBMESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
EUCHLOE OLYMPIA	ROSY MARBLE	G4	S3		
FONTIGENS OROLIBAS	BLUE RIDGE SPRINGSNAIL	G3Q	S3		
GLYPHYALINIA VIRGINICA	DEPRESSED GLYPH	G3	S2S3		
LANTHUS PARVULUS	ZORRO CLUBTAIL	G3G4	S1		C
MIKTONISCUS RACOVITZAE	RACOVITZA'S TERRESTRIAL CAVE ISOPOD	G2	S1		SC
PALLIFERA VARIA	VARIABLE MANTLESLUG	G2	S2		
PHILOMYCUS VIRGINICUS	VIRGINIA MANTLESLUG	G3	S3		
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS HUBBARDI	HUBBARD'S CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS PETRUNKEVITCHI	PETRUNKEVITCH'S CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
SCYTONOTUS VIRGINICUS	A MILLIPEDE	G3	S3		
STYGOBROMIUS PSEUDOSPINOSUS	LURAY CAVERNS AMPHIPOD	G1	S1		SC
STYGOBROMIUS SPINOSUS	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN AMPHIPOD	G2	S2		SC
TRICHOPETALUM WHITEI	A MILLIPEDE	G2Q	S2		
** NON-VASCULAR PLANTS					
SPHAGNUM QUINQUEFARIUM	FIVE-ROWED PEATMOSS	G5	S2		N
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ABIES BALSAMEA	BALSAM FIR	G5	S1		
ALNUS INCANA SSP RUGOSA	SPECKLED ALDER	G5T5	S2		
ARABIS HIRSUTA	WESTERN HAIRY ROCKCRESS	G5	S1		
ARABIS SEROTINA	SHALE-BARREN ROCKCRESS	G2	S2	LE	LE
ARALIA HISPIDA	BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA	G5	S2		
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI	BEARBERRY	G5	S1		C
BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS	WILD FALSE-INDIGO	G5?	S2		
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPER BIRCH	G5	S2		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE
NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF PAGE COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
BETULA POPULIFOLIA	GRAY BIRCH	G5	S1		
BOTRYCHIUM MULTIFIDUM	LEATHERY GRAPE-FERN	G5	S1		C
BROMUS CILIATUS	FRINGED BROME	G5	S1		
CAREX INTERIOR	INLAND SEDGE	G5	S1		
CHEILANTHES EATONII	CHESTNUT LIPFERN	G3G4	S2		
CONIOSELINUM CHINENSE	HEMLOCK PARSLEY	G5	S1		
CORNUS RUGOSA	ROUNDLEAF DOGWOOD	G5	S1		
CRATAEGUS PRUINOSA	A HAWTHORN	G5	S1		
CUSCUTA CORYLI	HAZEL DODDER	G5	S2?		
CUSCUTA POLYGONORUM	SMARTWEED DODDER	G5	S2?		
CYPERUS HOUGHTONII	HOUGHTON'S UMBRELLA-SEDGE	G3G4	SH		
ELEOCHARIS ELLIPTICA	SLENDER SPIKERUSH	G5	S1S2		
EUPHORBIA PURPUREA	GLADE SPURGE	G2	S2	C2	C
GALIUM BOREALE	NORTHERN BEDSTRAW	G5	S2S3		
GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM	HERB-ROBERT	G5	S1		
GEUM ALEPPICUM	YELLOW AVENS	G5	SH		
GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM	A CUDWEED	G5	S1		
HUPERZIA APPALACHIANA	FIR CLUBMOSS	G7	S2		
JUNCUS TRIFIDUS	HIGHLAND RUSH	G5	S1		C
LONICERA CANADENSIS	AMERICAN FLY-HONEYSUCKLE	G5	S2		
MAIANTHEMUM STELLATUM	STARFLOWER FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL	G5	S2S3		
MIMULUS MOSCHATUS	MUSKFLOWER	G4G5	S1?		
MUHLENBERGIA GLOMERATA	MARSH MUHLY	G4	S2		
PAXISTIMA CANBYI	CANBY'S MOUNTAIN-LOVER	G2	S2	C2	C
PENSTEMON HIRSUTUS	HAIRY BEARDTONGUE	G4	S2		
PLATANHERA GRANDIFOLIA	LARGE PURPLE-FRIDGE ORCHIS	G5	S1		
POA PALUDIGENA	BOG BLUEGRASS	G2	S2	C2	C
PYROLA CHLORANTHA	GREENISH-FLOWERED WINTERGREEN	G5	SH		
PYROLA ELLIPTICA	SHINLEAF	G5	S2		
QUERCUS PRINOIDES	DWARF CHINQUAPIN OAK	G5	S2		
RHAMNUS LANCEOLATA	LANCE-LEAVED BUCKTHORN	G4G5	S2		
RUBUS IDAEUS	COMMON RED RASPBERRY	G5	S2		
SAGITTARIA RIGIDA	SESSILE-FRUITED ARROWHEAD	G5	S1		
SANGUISORBA CANADENSIS	CANADA BURNET	G5	S2		
SIBBALDIOPSIS TRIDENTATA	THREE-TOOTHED CINQUEFOIL	G5	S2		
SOLIDAGO RUPESTRIS	ROCK GOLDENROD	G2?Q	S1		
SOLIDAGO SIMPLEX VAR RANDII	RAND'S GOLDENROD	G7T3?	S2		
SPOROBOLUS NEGLECTUS	SMALL DROPSEED	G5	S2		
STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS	WHITE MANDARIN	G5	S1		C
TRisetum SPICATUM	NARROW FALSE OATS	G5	S1		
VACCINIUM MYRTILLOIDES	VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY	G5	S1S2		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** AMPHIBIANS					
PLETHODON PUNCTATUS	WHITE-SPOTTED SALAMANDER	G3	S2	C2	SC
** BIRDS					
LOXIA CURVIROSTRA	RED CROSSBILL	G5	S1		SC
NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON	G5	S3		
SITTA CANADENSIS	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	G5	S2		SC
TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES	WINTER WREN	G5	S2		SC
** COMMUNITIES					
LOW HERBACEOUS WETLAND					
MESOTROPHIC FOREST					
MOSS/LICHEN UPLAND VEGETATION					
OLIGOTROPHIC FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SEASONALLY FLOODED WOODLAND					
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
CHITRELLA CAVICOLA	A PSEUDOSCORPION	G3	S3		
GLYPHYALINIA VIRGINICA	DEPRESSED GLYPH	G3	S2S3		
NANNARIA MORRISONI	A MILLIPEDE	G3	S3		
NANNARIA SHENANDOAH	SHENANDOAH MT XYSTODESMID	G1	S1		
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS AVERNUS	AVERNUS CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
SEMIONELLUS PLACIDUS	A MILLIPEDE	G3	S1		SC
STYGOBROMUS GRACILIPES	SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAVE AMPHIPOD	G2	S1	3C	
TRICHOPETALUM WHITEI	A MILLIPEDE	G2Q	S2		
** MAMMALS					
PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII VIRGINIANUS	VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT	G5T2	S1	LE	LE
** NON-VASCULAR PLANTS					
SPHAGNUM RUSSOWII	RUSSOW'S PEATMOSS	G5	S1S2		N
** REPTILES					
CLEMMYS INSCULPTA	WOOD TURTLE	G4	S2		LT
OPHEODRYS VERNALIS	SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE	G5	S3		
PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS	PINE SNAKE	G5	SU	C2	
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEAE	PEARLY EVERLASTING	G5	S1		
ARALIA HISPIDA	BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA	G5	S2		
BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS	WILD FALSE-INDIGO	G5?	S2		
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPER BIRCH	G5	S2		
CAREX BUXBAUMII	BROWN BOG SEDGE	G5	S2		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
CAREX POLYMORPHA	VARIABLE SEDGE	G2	S2	C2	LE
CASTILLEJA COCCINEA	SCARLET INDIAN-PAINTBRUSH	G5	S2S3		
CORNUS AMOMUM SSP OBLIQUA	SILKY DOGWOOD	G5T?	S1		
CORNUS CANADENSIS	BUNCHBERRY	G5	S1		
CUSCUTA CORYLI	HAZEL DODDER	G5	S2?		
CUSCUTA POLYGONORUM	SMARTWEED DODDER	G5	S2?		
CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE	SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER	G4	S1		C
DESMODIUM SESSILIFOLIUM	SESSILE-LEAF TICK-TREFOIL	G5	S2		
ELEOCHARIS MELANOCARPA	BLACK-FRUITED SPIKERUSH	G4	S2		C
ELEOCHARIS SMALLII	CREEPING SPIKERUSH	G5?	S1S2		
ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS SSP TRACHYCAULUS	SLENDER WHEATGRASS	G5T5	S2		
GEUM ALEPPICUM	YELLOW AVENS	G5	SH		
GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM	A CUDWEED	G5	S1		
HELENIUM VIRGINICUM	VIRGINIA SNEEZEWEED	G2	S2	C1	LE
HELIANTHEMUM BICKNELLII	PLAINS FROSTWEED	G5	S1		
HEUCHERA ALBA	WHITE ALUMROOT	G2Q	S2?		
ISOETES VIRGINICA	VIRGINIA QUILLWORT	G1G2Q	S1?	C2	
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	GROUND JUNIPER	G5	S1		
LEMNA TRISULCA	STAR DUCKWEED	G5	S1		
LIPARIS LOESELII	LOESEL'S TWAYBLADE	G5	S2		
MILIUM EFFUSUM	TALL MILLET-GRASS	G5	S1		
ORYZOPSIS ASPERIFOLIA	WHITE-GRAINED MOUNTAIN-RICEGRASS	G5	S1		
PHLOX BUCKLEYI	SWORD-LEAVED PHLOX	G2G3	S2	3C	
POA SALTUENSIS	A BLUEGRASS	G5?	S1		
POA WOLFII	WOLF BLUEGRASS	G3G4	S1		
POTAMOGETON STRICTIFOLIUS	STRAIGHT-LEAF PONDWEED	G5	S1		
PRUNUS ALLEGHANIENSIS	ALLEGHANY PLUM	G3	S2S3	3C	
QUERCUS MACROCARPA	BUR OAK	G5	S1		
RHAMNUS LANCEOLATA	LANCE-LEAVED BUCKTHORN	G4G5	S2		
RIBES LACUSTRE	BRISTLY BLACK CURRANT	G5	S1		
SCIRPUS ANCISTROCHAETUS	NORTHEASTERN BULRUSH	G2	S2	LE	LE
SCIRPUS TORREYI	TORREY'S BULRUSH	G5?	S1		C
SOLIDAGO SIMPLEX VAR RANDII	RAND'S GOLDENROD	G7T3?	S2		
SPIRANTHES OCHROLEUCA	YELLOW NODDING LADIES'-TRESSES	G4	S2		
TRILLIUM PUSILLUM VAR VIRGINIANUM	VIRGINIA LEAST TRILLIUM	G3T2	S2	C2	
TRIPHORA TRIANTHOPHORA	NODDING POGONIA	G4	S1		
VACCINIUM MYRTILLOIDES	VELVETLEAF BLUEBERRY	G5	S1S2		
VERBENA SCABRA	SANDPAPER VERVAIN	G5	S2		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** BIRDS					
FALCO PEREGRINUS	PEREGRINE FALCON	G3	S1	LE	LE
** COMMUNITIES					
LOW HERBACEOUS WETLAND					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
OLIGOTROPHIC SATURATED SCRUB					
SUBMESOTROPHIC WOODLAND					
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
ALASHIDONTA VARICOSA	BROOK FLOATER	G3	S1	C2	LE
ATHETA ANNEXA	A BEETLE	G4	S2		
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
CHITRELLA SUPERBA	A PSEUDOSCORPION	G1	S1		
CICINDELA PATRUELA	A TIGER BEETLE	G3	S1		
LAMPSILIS CARIOSA	YELLOW LAMPMUSSEL	G4	S2	C2	
LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS	ATLANTIC HEELSPLITTER	G4	S2	C2	SC
MIKTONISCUS RACOVITZAE	RACOVITZA'S TERRESTRIAL CAVE ISOPOD	G2	S1		SC
MUNDOCHTHONIUS HOLSINGERI	A PSEUDOSCORPION	G1	S1		
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS LIMICOLA	MUD-DWELLING CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS PARVICOLLIS	THIN-NECK CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
SPELOBIA SEMIOCVLATA	A FLY	G7	S1		
SPEYERIA IDALIA	REGAL FRITILLARY	G3	SU	C2	C
TRICHOPETALUM WHITEI	A MILLIPEDE	G20	S2		
** MAMMALS					
MYOTIS SODALIS	INDIANA OR SOCIAL MYOTIS	G2	S1	LE	LE
PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII VIRGINIANUS	VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT	G5T2	S1	LE	LE
** REPTILES					
CLEMMYS INSCULPTA	WOOD TURTLE	G4	S2		LT
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ARABIS SEROTINA	SHALE-BARREN ROCKCRESS	G2	S2	LE	LE
ARALIA HISPIDA	BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA	G5	S2		
ASTRAGALUS DISTORTUS	BENT MILKVETCH	G5	S1		C
CHEILANTHES EATONII	CHESTNUT LIPFERN	G3G4	S2		
CINNA LATIFOLIA	SLENDER WOOD REEDGRASS	G5	S2		
CORNUS RUGOSA	ROUNDLEAF DOGWOOD	G5	S1		
CRATAEGUS PRUINOSA	A HAWTHORN	G5	S1		
CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE	SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER	G4	S1		C
EQUISETUM SYLVATICUM	WOODLAND HORSETAIL	G5	SH		
ISOETES LACUSTRIS	LAKE QUILLWORT	G5	S1?		C
JUNCUS NODOSUS	KNOTTED RUSH	G5	S1		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
JUNCUS TORREYI	TORREY'S RUSH	G5	S2		
LIPARIS LOESELII	LOESEL'S TWAYBLADE	G5	S2		
PAXISTIMA CANBYI	CANBY'S MOUNTAIN-LOVER	G2	S2	C2	C
RHAMNUS LANCEOLATA	LANCE-LEAVED BUCKTHORN	G4G5	S2		
SCUTELLARIA PARVULA VAR PARVULA	SMALL SKULLCAP	G4T?	S2		
TRICHOSTEMA SETACEUM	NARROW-LEAVED BLUE-CURLS	G5	S2		
TRIFOLIUM VIRGINICUM	KATE'S-MOUNTAIN CLOVER	G3	S2S3	3C	C

42 Records Processed

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF WARREN COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
** COMMUNITIES					
MESOTROPHIC SATURATED FOREST					
MESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
OLIGOTROPHIC SCRUB					
SUBMESOTROPHIC SCRUB					
** FISH					
COTTUS GIRARDI	POTOMAC SCULPIN	G4	S3		
** GEOLOGIC FEATURES					
SIGNIFICANT CAVE					
** INVERTEBRATES					
CAECIDOTEA PRICEI	PRICE'S CAVE ISOPOD	G3	S2		SC
CORDULEGASTER ERRONEA	ERRONEOUS BIDDIE	G4	S1		
LAMPSILIS CARIOSA	YELLOW LAMPUSSEL	G4	S2	C2	
LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS	ATLANTIC HEELSPLITTER	G4	S2	C2	SC
PSEUDANOPHTHALMUS PETRUNKEVITCHI	PETRUNKEVITCH'S CAVE BEETLE	G1	S1	C2	
SPEYERIA IDALIA	REGAL FRITILLARY	G3	SU	C2	C
STRIARIA COLUMBIANA	A MILLIPEDE	G2	S2		
STYGOBROMUS GRACILIPES	SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAVE AMPHIPOD	G2	S1	3C	
STYGOBROMUS SPINOSUS	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN AMPHIPOD	G2	S2		SC
VERTIGO PARVULA	SMALL-MOUTH VERTIGO	G3	S3		
** VASCULAR PLANTS					
ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEAE	PEARLY EVERLASTING	G5	S1		
CAREX POLYMORPHA	VARIABLE SEDGE	G2	S2	C2	LE
CENCHRUS CAROLINIANUS	COAST SANDBUR	G5	S2		
CUSCUTA CORYLI	HAZEL DODDER	G5	S2?		
DELPHINIUM EXALTATUM	TALL LARKSPUR	G3	S2S3	C2	
HUPERZIA APPALACHIANA	FIR CLUBMOSS	G7	S2		
JUNCUS TORREYI	TORREY'S RUSH	G5	S2		
LYTHRUM ALATUM VAR ALATUM	WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	G5T5	S2		
PAXISTIMA CANBYI	CANBY'S MOUNTAIN-LOVER	G2	S2	C2	C
PLATANThERA GRANDIFOLIA	LARGE PURPLE-FRINGE ORCHIS	G5	S1		
POA PALUDIGENA	BOG BLUEGRASS	G2	S2	C2	C
PRUNUS NIGRA	CANADA PLUM	G4G5	S1		
QUERCUS MACROCARPA	BUR OAK	G5	S1		
QUERCUS PRINOIDES	DWARF CHINQUAPIN OAK	G5	S2		
RHAMNUS LANCEOLATA	LANCE-LEAVED BUCKTHORN	G4G5	S2		
ROSA SETIGERA	PRAIRIE ROSE	G5	S1		
SOLIDAGO RIGIDA	STIFF GOLDENROD	G5	S2		
SOLIDAGO SIMPLEX VAR RANDII	RAND'S GOLDENROD	G7T3?	S2		
SPIRANTHES LUCIDA	SHINING LADIES'-TRESSES	G5	S1		
STACHYS PALUSTRIS	MARSH HEDGE-NETTLE	G5	S1		
TRICHOSTEMA SETACEUM	NARROW-LEAVED BLUE-CURLS	G5	S2		
WISTERIA FRUTESCENS	AMERICAN WISTERIA	G5	S2		

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES OF WARREN COUNTY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL STATE RANK RANK	FEDERAL STATE STATUS STATUS
ZIGADENUS ELEGANS SSP GLAUCUS	WHITE CAMASS	G5T4? S2	

39 Records Processed



APPENDIX D: RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

National Park

Shenandoah National Park

National Forests

George Washington National Forest
Jefferson National Forest

State Parks

a state park is being acquired in Warren County, adjacent to the South Fork Shenandoah River - exact location has not been released.

State Forest

Paul State Forest (Rockingham County)

Scenic Highways and Parkways

Skyline Drive (Shenandoah National Park - August, Rockingham, Page and Warren Counties)

Trails

Bike Trails

Virginia Loop Bike Trail (Clarke, Warren, Page, Shenandoah and Augusta Counties)
Trans America Bike Trail (Augusta County)

Hiking Trails

Appalachian Trail (Shenandoah National Park)
The Big Blue Trail (Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties)
Massanutten Mountain Trail (George Washington National Forest)

County Parks (Individual County Parks were not investigated)

The Upper Valley Regional Park Authority (August and Rockingham Counties)
Natural Chimneys Regional Park (Augusta County)
Grand Cavern Regional Park (Augusta County)

Other Resources

Bryce Resort (Shenandoah County)
Endless Caverns (Rockingham County)
Luray Caverns (Page County)
Massanutten Resort (Rockingham County)
Shenandoah Caverns (Shenandoah County)
Skyline Caverns (Warren County)



APPENDIX E: BATTLEFIELD SITE DESCRIPTIONS



KERNSTOWN I

CWSAC Reference #: VA101

Other Names: First Kernstown**Location:** Frederick / City of Winchester VA**Campaign:** Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)**Date(s):** March 23, 1862**Principal Commanders:** Col. Nathan Kimball [US]; Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson [CS]**Forces Engaged:** 12,300 (US 8,500; CS 3,800)**Estimated Casualties:** 1,308 (US 590; CS 718)

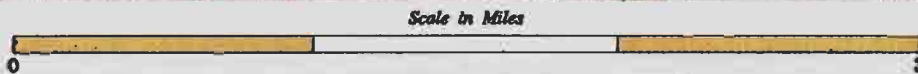
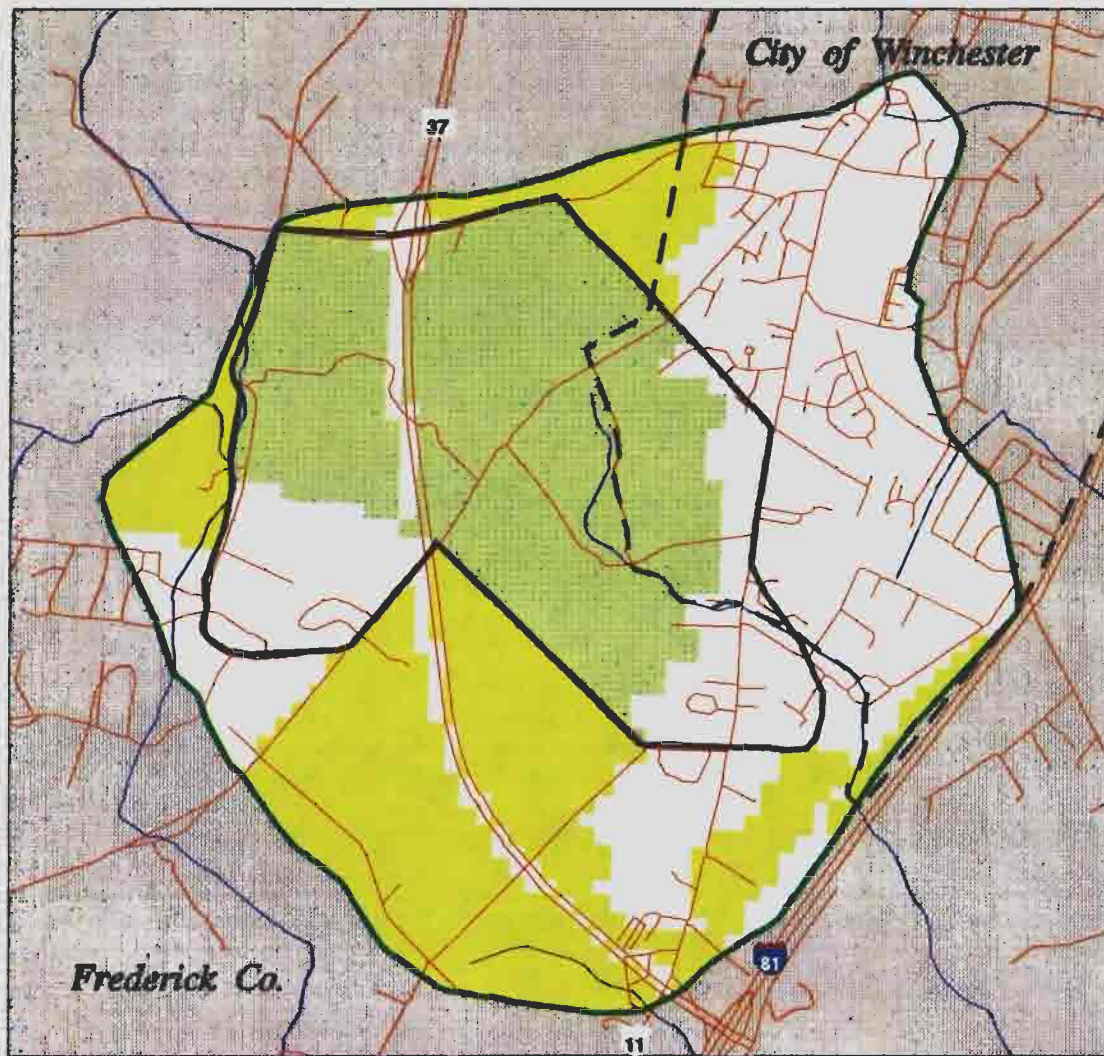
Description: The opening battle of Jackson's Valley Campaign. Relying on faulty intelligence that the reported Union force at Kernstown numbered only about 3,000, Stonewall Jackson advances his 3,400-man division. The Federals, commanded by Colonel Kimball, launch a counterattack that drives back Jackson's left flank. Jackson retreats. Despite a Union victory, President Lincoln is disturbed by Jackson's threat to Washington and redirects substantial reinforcements to the Valley, depriving McClellan's army of these troops. McClellan claims the additional troops would have enabled him to take Richmond during his Peninsular campaign.



Result(s): Union victory

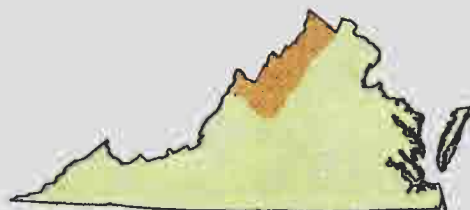
Interpretive Potential: Pritchard's Hill (See Second Kernstown) and Sand Ridge form the interpretive nuclei of the First Kernstown battlefield. Although bisected by the VA 37 bypass, these parcels are visually and strategically related. The Sand Ridge parcel (Glass property) cannot be adequately interpreted from the road.



First Kernstown Battlefield March 23, 1862



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  City Boundary



National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





McDOWELL

CWSAC Reference #: VA102

Other Names: Sitlington's Hill

Location: Highland VA

Campaign: Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): May 8, 1862

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gens. Robert Milroy, Robert Schenck [US]; Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson [CS]

Forces Engaged: 12,500 (US 6,500; CS 6,000)

Estimated Casualties: 717 (US 260; CS 500)

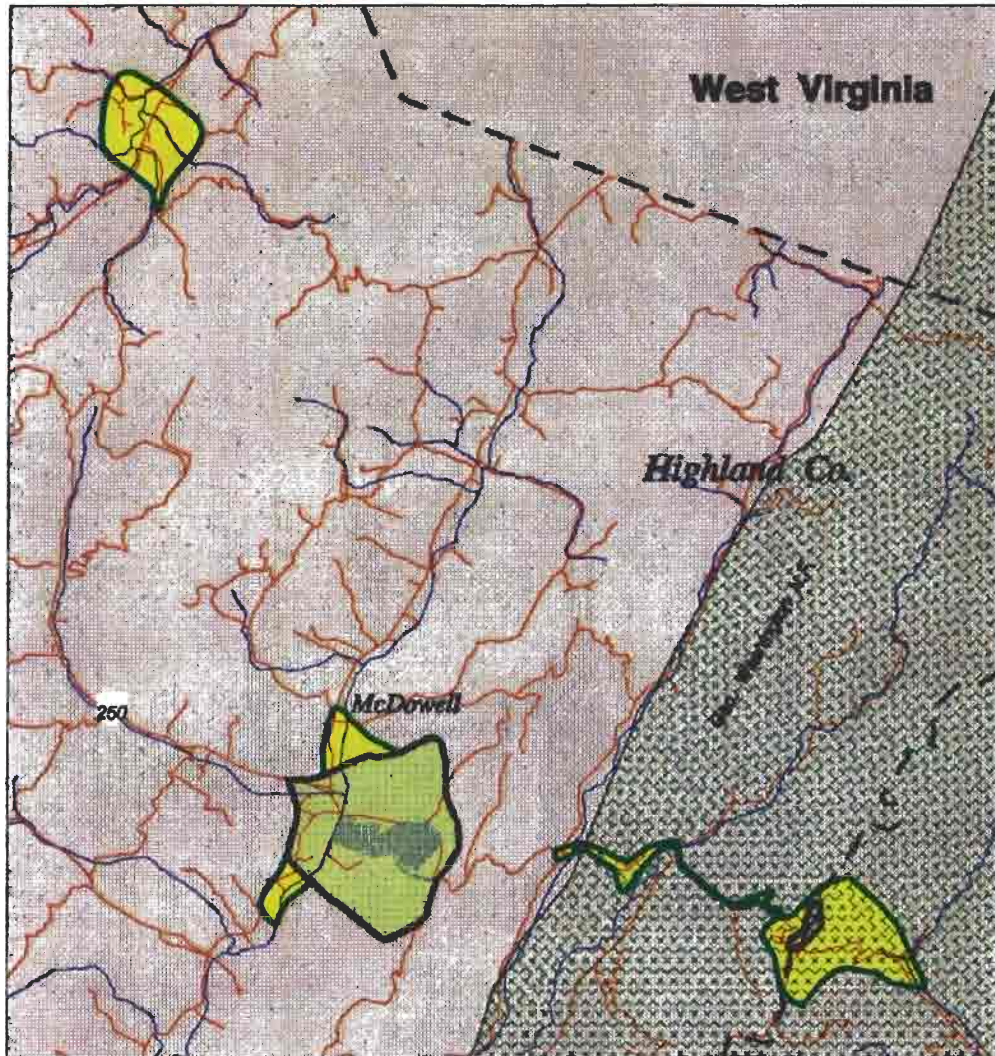
Description: From Staunton, Jackson moves his army west along the Parkersburg Road to meet two brigades of Frémont's force (Milroy and Schenck), advancing toward the Valley from western Virginia. Milroy takes the initiative and assaults the Confederate position on Sitlington's Hill. The Union assault is repulsed after severe fighting that lasts four hours. Afterwards, Milroy and Schenck withdraw into western Virginia, freeing up Jackson's army to move against the other Union columns threatening the Valley.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Interpretive Potential: Pristine and scenic, the battlefield holds great potential for attracting visitors who are interested in nature as well as history. The APCWS and the Lee-Jackson Foundation own about 200 acres of battlefield core, including the crest of Sitlington's Hill and a hiking trail to reach it. The view of the valley is well worth the arduous climb. Currently, there is no on-site interpretation.










McDowell Battlefield May 8, 1862



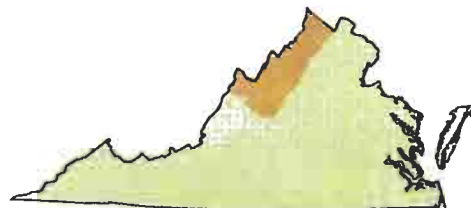
Scale in Miles



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (235 acres)
-  County boundary



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

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August 1993





FRONT ROYAL

CWSAC Reference #: VA103

Other Names: Guard Hill, Cedarville

Location: Warren VA

Campaign: Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): May 23, 1862

Principal Commanders: Col. John R. Kenly [US]; Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson [CS]

Forces Engaged: 4,063 (US 1,063; CS 3,000)

Estimated Casualties: 960 (US 904; CS 56)

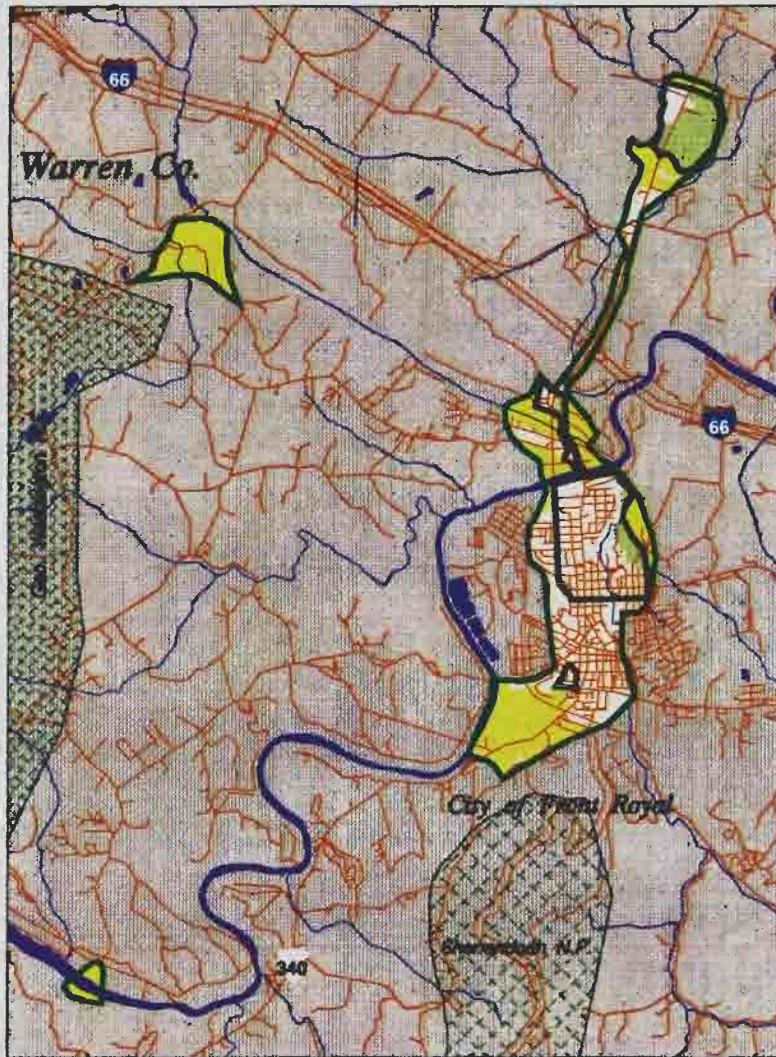
Description: On May 23, Confederate forces, spearheaded by the Louisiana "Tigers" and the 1st Maryland, overran the pickets of the 1,000 Union troops under Col. Kenly stationed at Front Royal in a surprise attack. They are driven through the town. After making a stand on Camp Hill and at Guard Hill, Kenly continues to retreat to Cedarville, after attempting to fire the river bridges. At Cedarville, the Union forces attempt another stand, but two cavalry charges by Major Flournoy rout the Union line. The action at Front Royal forces the Union army under Banks at Strasburg to withdraw towards Winchester.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Interpretive Potential: Preservation efforts for this battlefield would need to focus, first, on providing an adequate driving tour of the remaining resources. Many visitors could be encouraged to drive Stonewall Jackson's route from Limeton to Cedarville, if the route was marked and interpreted. Interpretive signage at Prospect Hill Cemetery would allow an understanding of the battle areas engulfed by the city of Front Royal. Access to the North and South Fork bridge sites would assist interpretation.



Front Royal Battlefield May 23, 1862



Scale in Miles

— Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)

— Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)

□ Lost Integrity

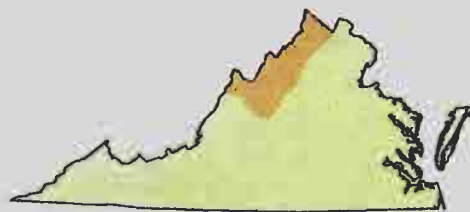
■ Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)

■ Surviving area of intensive fighting

— County boundary



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

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WINCHESTER I

CWSAC Reference #: VA104

Other Names: First Winchester, Bowers Hill

Location: Frederick / City of Winchester VA

Campaign: Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): May 25, 1862

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks [US]; Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson [CS]

Forces Engaged: 22,500 (US 6,500; CS 16,000)

Estimated Casualties: 2,419 (US 2,019; CS 400)

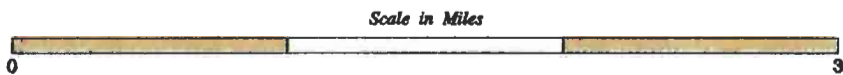
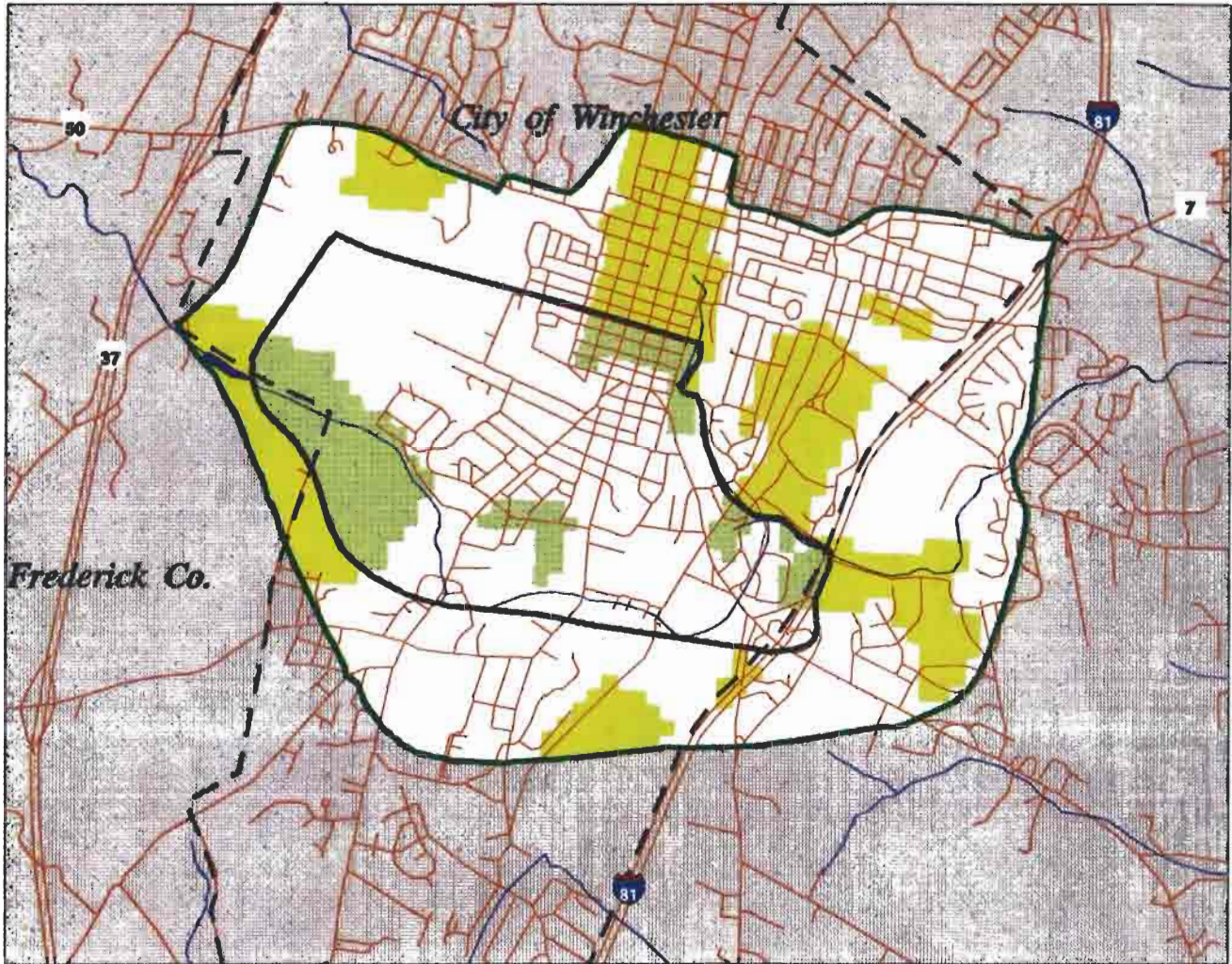
Description: Ewell's division advances on Winchester from the southeast to attack Camp Hill, while Jackson's division advances from the south along the Valley Pike. The Louisiana Brigade under Richard Taylor attacks, outflanks, and overruns the Union position on Bowers Hill. Panic spreads through the Federals, who flee through Winchester. A decisive battle in Jackson's Valley Campaign. Banks' army is soundly defeated and retreats north across the Potomac River.







Result(s): Confederate victory

Interpretive Potential: Although lost as a coherent landscape, enough remains of the battlefield to allow commemoration and some level of interpretation of the events. Bowers Hill, which was the focus of the Federal defense, remains a prominent landmark, despite residential development. The importance of this site could be appreciated by an overlook and interpretive shelter on the crest of the hill that lies west of and adjacent to US 11, north of rte. 622, and south of the abandoned Winchester and Western railroad spur. The path of an abandoned rail line parallels the course taken by the Louisiana brigade on its way to assault Bowers Hill.



First Winchester Battlefield May 25, 1862



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  City Boundary



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August 1993





CROSS KEYS

CWSAC Reference #: VA105

Other Names: None

Location: Rockingham VA

Campaign: Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): June 8, 1862

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont [US]; Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell [CS]

Forces Engaged: 17,300 (US 11,500; CS 5,800)

Estimated Casualties: 951 (US 664; CS 287)

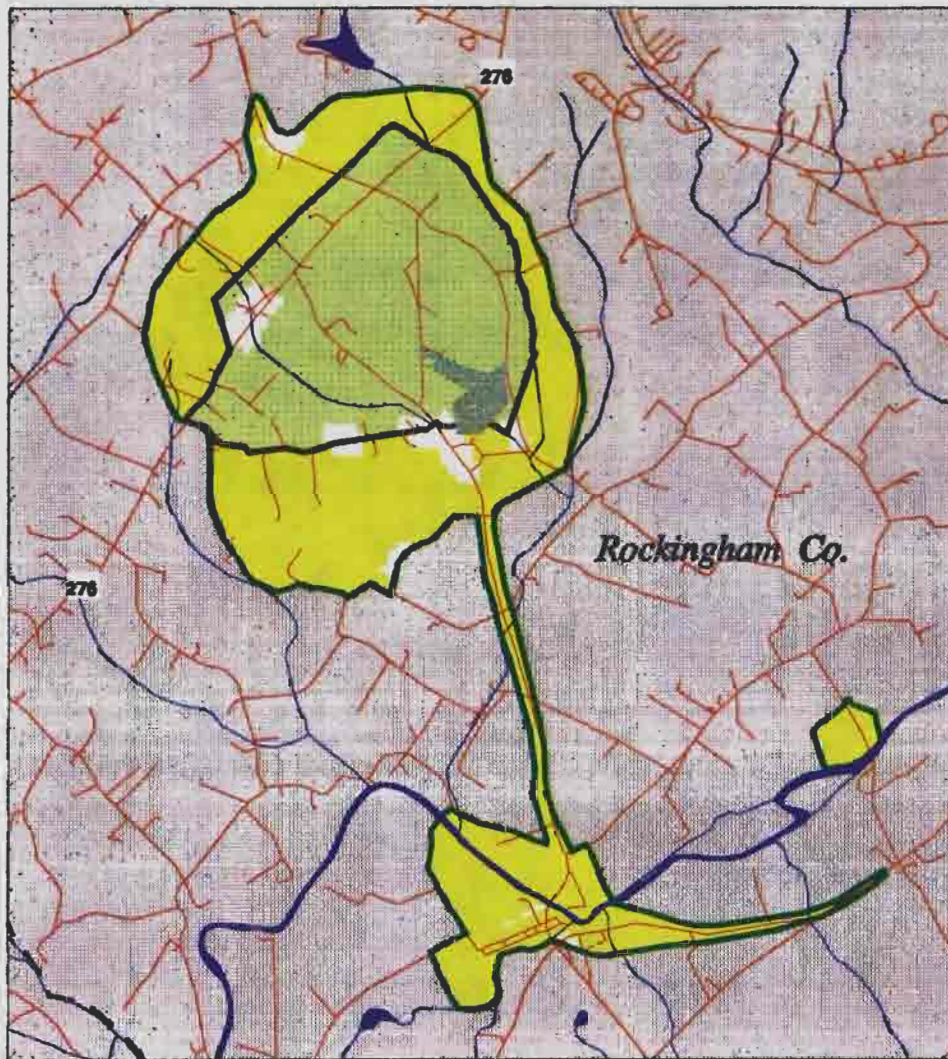
Description: Frémont advances to Cross Keys where he is met by Ewell's division. Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel's brigade, attacking on the Union left, is stunned by a surprise volley from Trimble's command and driven back in confusion. After feeling out other parts of the Confederate line, Frémont withdraws to the Keezletown Road under protection of his batteries. The next day, Trimble's and Patton's brigades hold Frémont at bay, while the rest of Ewell's force crosses the river to assist in the defeat of Brig. Gen. E. Tyler's command at Port Republic.

Result(s): Confederate victory.

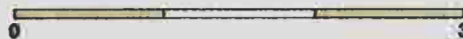
Interpretive Potential: Cross Keys offers a wonderful opportunity for landscape preservation. The Lee-Jackson Foundation owns 100 acres of key ground on Victory Hill, allowing public access.



Cross Keys Battlefield June 8, 1862



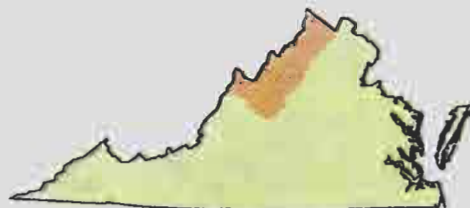
Scale in Miles



- Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
- Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
- Lost integrity
- Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
- Surviving area of intensive fighting
- Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (100 acres)
- County boundary



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

National Park Service
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August 1993





PORT REPUBLIC

CWSAC Reference #: VA106

Other Names: None

Location: Rockingham VA

Campaign: Jackson's Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): June 9, 1862

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Erastus Tyler [US]; Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson [CS]

Forces Engaged: Divisions 9,500 (US 3,500; CS 6,000)

Estimated Casualties: 1,818 (US 1,002; CS 816)

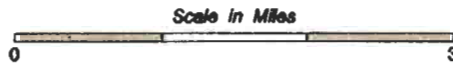
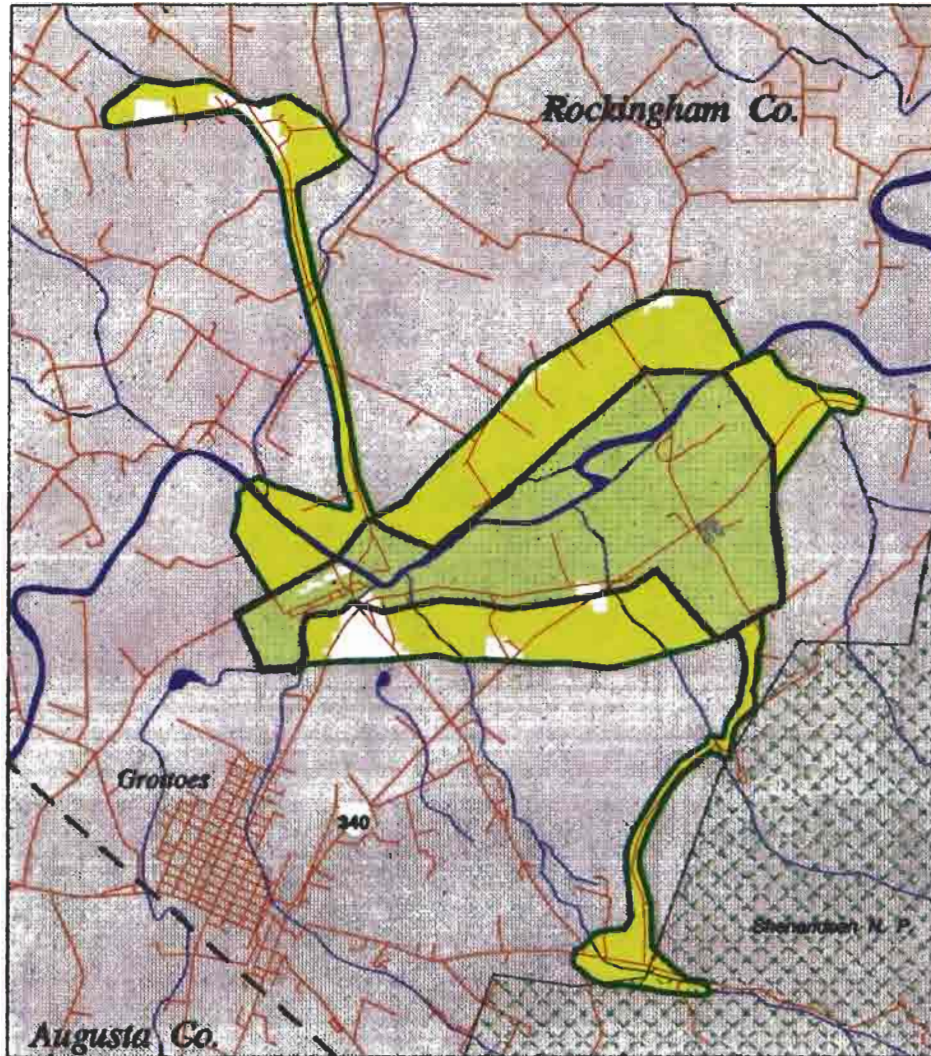
Description: Jackson concentrates his forces against the isolated brigades of Tyler and Carroll of Shields division. Confederate assaults on the left are repulsed with heavy casualties, but a flanking move turns the Union left at the Coaling. Union counterattacks fail to reestablish the line and Tyler is forced to retreat. Confederate forces at Cross Keys march to join Jackson at Port Republic, burning the North River Bridge behind them. Frémont's army arrives too late to assist Tyler and Carroll and watches helplessly the retreat from across the rain-swollen river. After dual defeats, the Union armies retreat, leaving Jackson in control of the upper and middle Shenandoah Valley and freeing his army to reinforce Lee before Richmond. The dual victories at Cross Keys and Port Republic are the culmination of Jackson's Valley Campaign.








Result(s): Confederate victory.

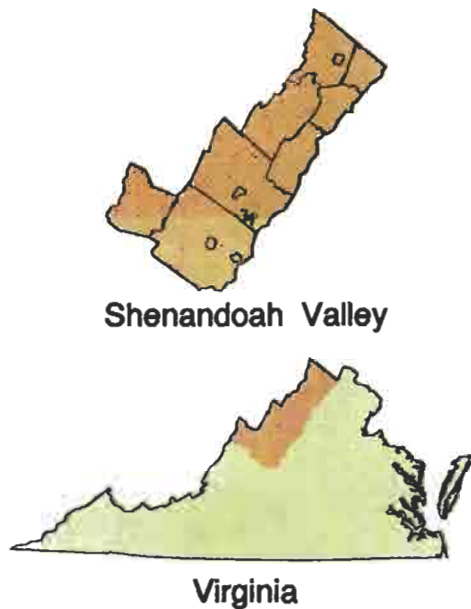
Interpretive Potential: Port Republic can be viewed entirely from public roads with adequate signage and interpretive materials. APCWS owns about 8 acres at the Coaling site, allowing interpretation from this vantage point. The bottomland, where severe fighting occurred, is currently farmed. The village of Port Republic is listed in the National Register, and the Society of Port Republic Preservationists has recently purchased the "Turner Ashby House" to serve as a museum and potential interpretive center for the town and battle. With adequate support, the site could serve as a public access point for the battles of Cross Keys, Port Republic, and Piedmont.



Port Republic Battlefield June 9, 1862



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving Battlefield Site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving Area of Intensive Fighting
-  Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (9.5 acres)
-  County boundary



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August 1993





WINCHESTER II

CWSAC Reference #: VA107

Other Names: Second Winchester

Location: Frederick and City of Winchester

Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)

Date(s): June 13-15, 1862

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy [US]; Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell [CS]

Forces Engaged: 19,500 (US 7,000; CS 12,500)

Estimated Casualties: 4,709 (4,443; CS 266)

Description: After the Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, Lee orders the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, under Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, to clear the lower Shenandoah Valley of Union opposition. Ewell's columns converge on Winchester's garrison commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy. After fighting on the afternoon of June 13 and the capture of West Fort by the Louisiana Brigade on June 14, Milroy abandons his entrenchments after dark and attempts to retreat toward Charles Town.

"Allegheny" Johnson's division conducts a night flanking march and before daylight of the 15th cuts off Milroy's retreat just north of Winchester at Stephenson's Depot. More than 2,400 Federals surrender. This Confederate victory clears the Valley of Union troops and opens the door for Lee's second invasion of the North.

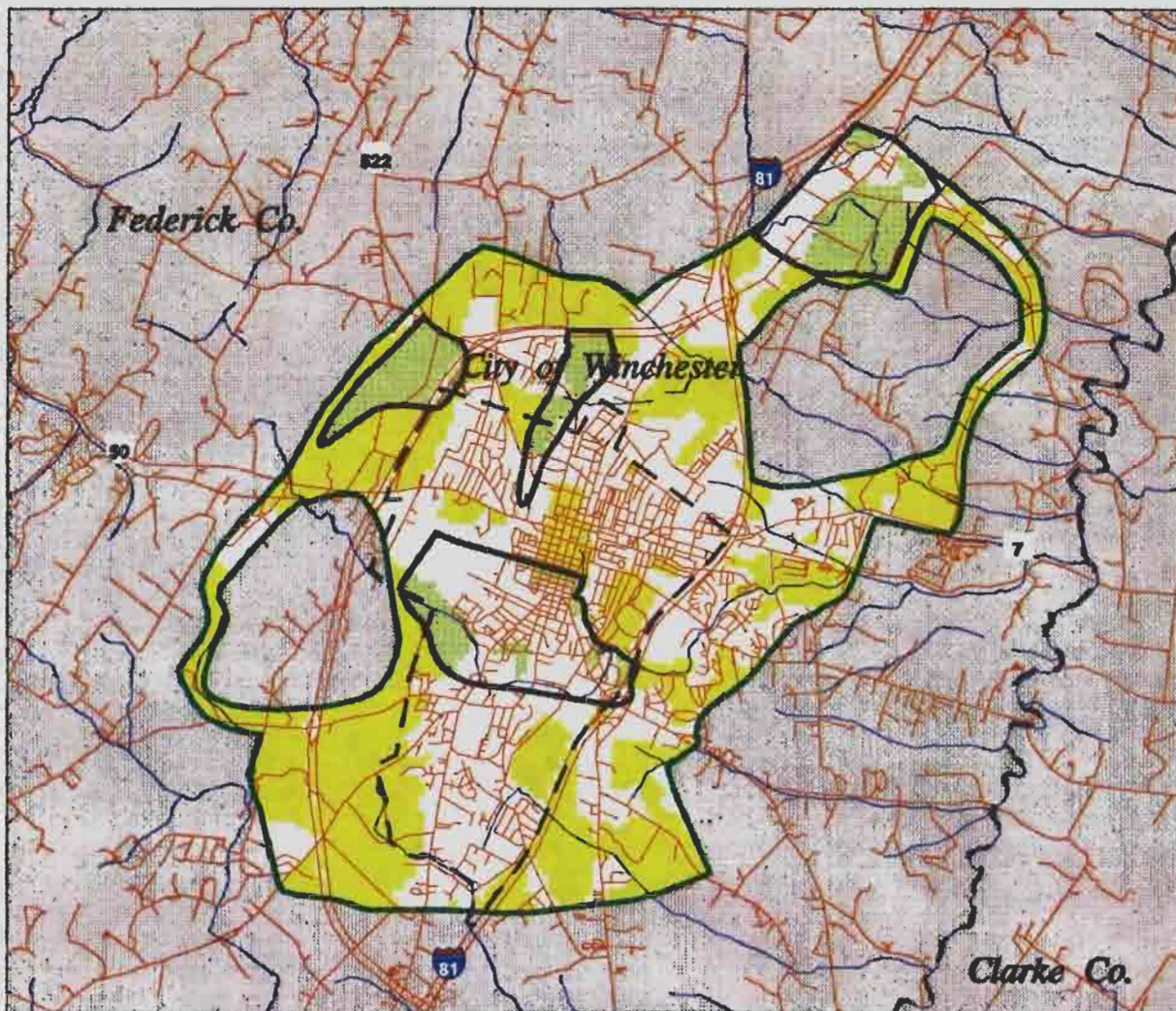
Result(s): Confederate victory








Interpretive Potential: The essential fieldwork, Star Fort, is critically endangered. Although about 7 acres of the fort area is currently preserved, the surrounding 50 acres is zoned commercial/industrial and is developing. Extensive restoration would be required at Fort Milroy. The viewshed from Apple Pie Ridge to West Fort (Louisiana Heights) should be protected. The parcel south of Stephenson's Depot (bounded by US 11, rte. 761, rte. 662, and rte. 838) is by far the best preserved part of the battlefield and holds great potential for interpretation.



Second Winchester Battlefield

June 13-15, 1863



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (7 acres)
-  City/County Boundary



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August 1993





NEW MARKET

CWSAC Reference #: VA110

Other Names: None

Location: Shenandoah VA

Campaign: Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): May 15, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel [US]; Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge [CS]

Forces Engaged: 10,365 (US 6,275; CS 4,090)

Estimated Casualties: 1,380 (US 840; CS 540)

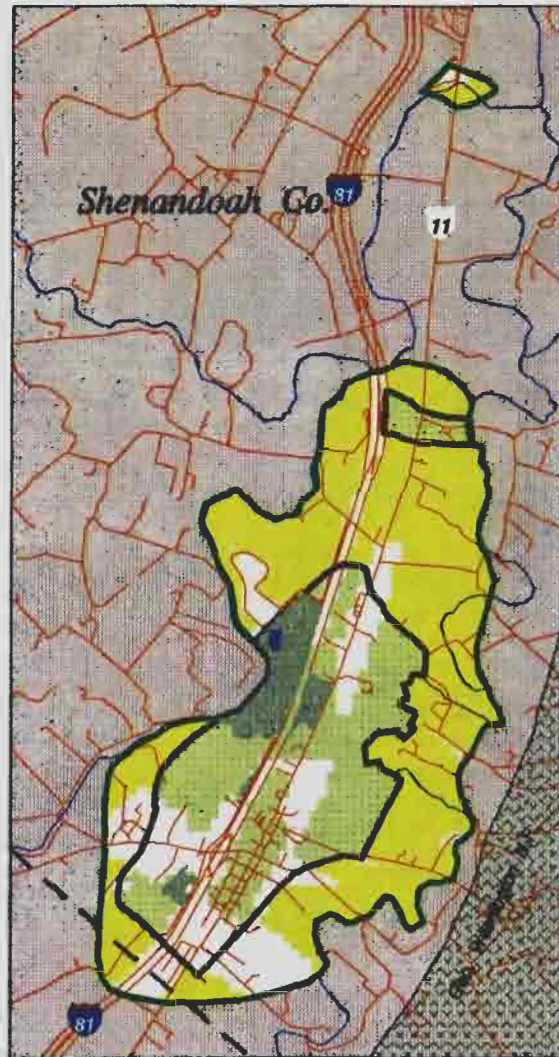
Description: In conjunction with his Spring offensive, U.S. Grant orders Sigel to advance south along the Valley Pike to destroy the railroad and canal at Lynchburg. At New Market on the 15th, Sigel is attacked by a makeshift Confederate army commanded by John C. Breckinridge. At a crucial point, a key Union battery is withdrawn from the line to replenish its ammunition, leaving a weakness that Breckinridge is quick to exploit. He orders his entire force forward, and Sigel's stubborn defense collapses. Threatened by Confederate cavalry on his left flank and rear, Sigel orders a general withdrawal, burning the North Fork bridge behind him. Sigel retreats down the Valley and is replaced by Maj. Gen. David "Black Dave" Hunter.

Result(s): Confederate victory

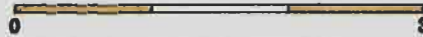
Interpretive Potential: The VMI New Market Battlefield Park could be encouraged to acquire more land from willing sellers to expand its ability to protect and interpret the battlefield. A study should be conducted to determine if I-81 could be redesigned or screened in some way to make it less intrusive without further disrupting the landscape contours.



New Market Battlefield May 15, 1864



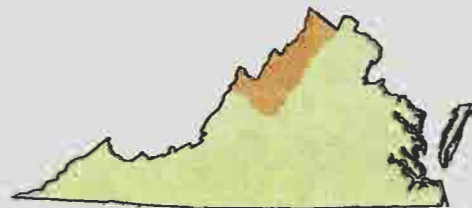
Scale in Miles



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving Area of Intensive Fighting
-  Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (214 acres)
-  County boundary



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





PIEDMONT

CWSAC Reference #: VA111

Other Names: None

Location: Augusta VA

Campaign: Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): June 5, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. David Hunter [US]; Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Jones [CS]

Forces Engaged: 14,000 (US 8,500; CS 5,500)

Estimated Casualties: 2,375 (US 875; CS 1,500)

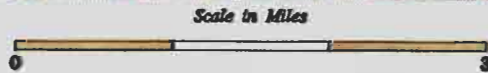
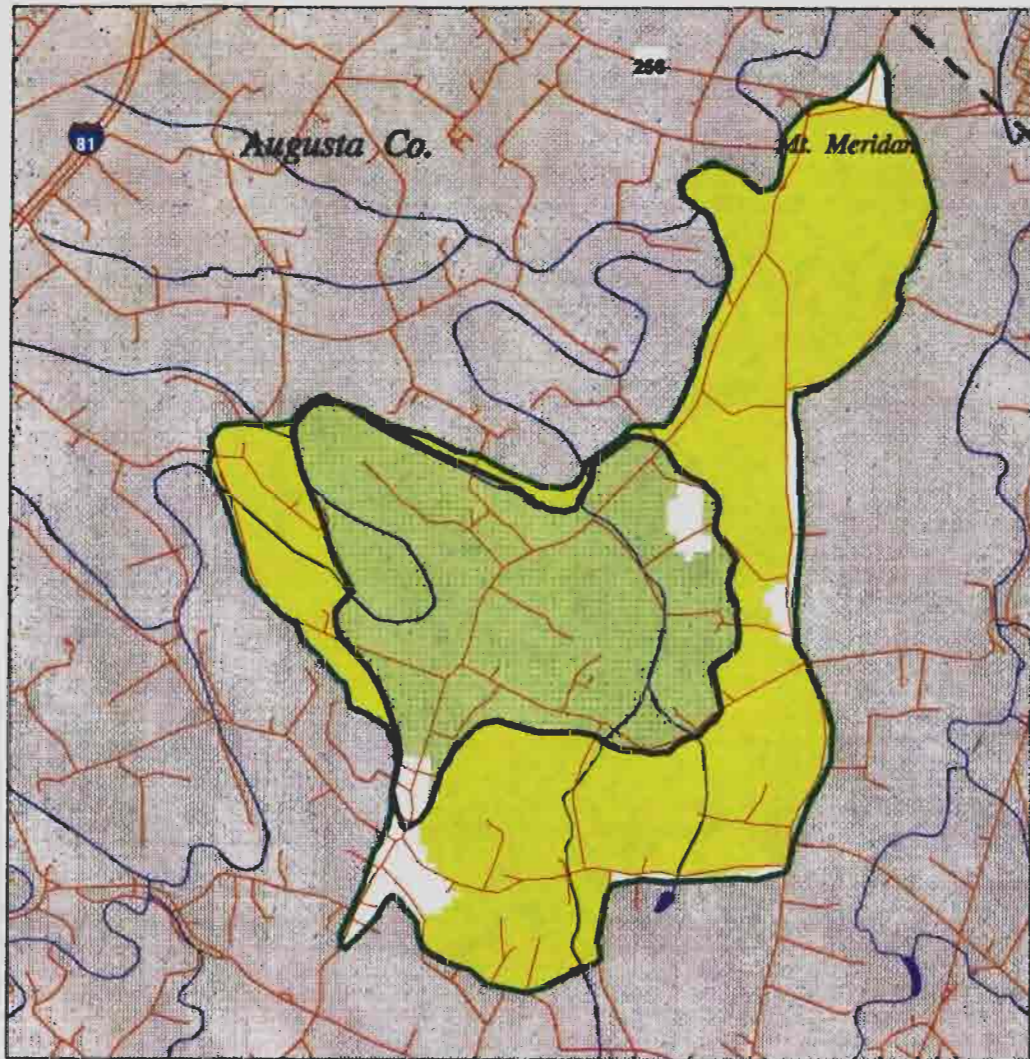
Description: After replacing Sigel in command of Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley, Maj. Gen. David "Black Dave" Hunter renews the Union offensive. On June 5, Hunter engages the Confederate army under Brig. Gen. William E. "Grumble" Jones north of Piedmont. After severe fighting, a flanking movement made by Thoburn's brigade turns Jones' right flank. While trying to stem the retreat of his soldiers, Jones is killed. The retreat becomes a rout. More than 1,000 Confederates, including 60 officers, are captured. Jones loses three guns. Hunter occupies Staunton on June 6 and begins to advance on Lynchburg, destroying military stores and public property in his wake.

Result(s): Union victory

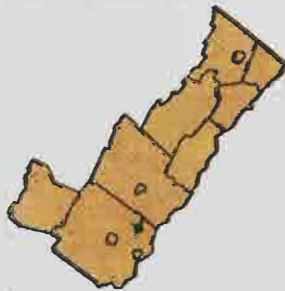
Interpretive Potential: The landscape is largely intact. This battlefield could be interpreted from the public roads with adequate signage and materials. Local landowners have organized to form a county agricultural preservation district that encompasses much of the battlefield.



Piedmont Battlefield June 5, 1864



- Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
- Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
- Lost integrity
- Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
- Surviving area of intensive fighting
- County boundary



National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





COOL SPRING

CWSAC Reference #: VA114

Other Names: Island Ford, Parkers Ford, Snickers Ferry, Castleman's Ferry

Location: Clarke VA

Campaign: Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)

Date(s): July 17-18, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early [CS]

Forces Engaged: 13,000 (US 5,000; CS 8,000)

Estimated Casualties: 819 (US 422; CS 397)

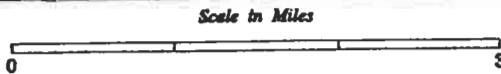
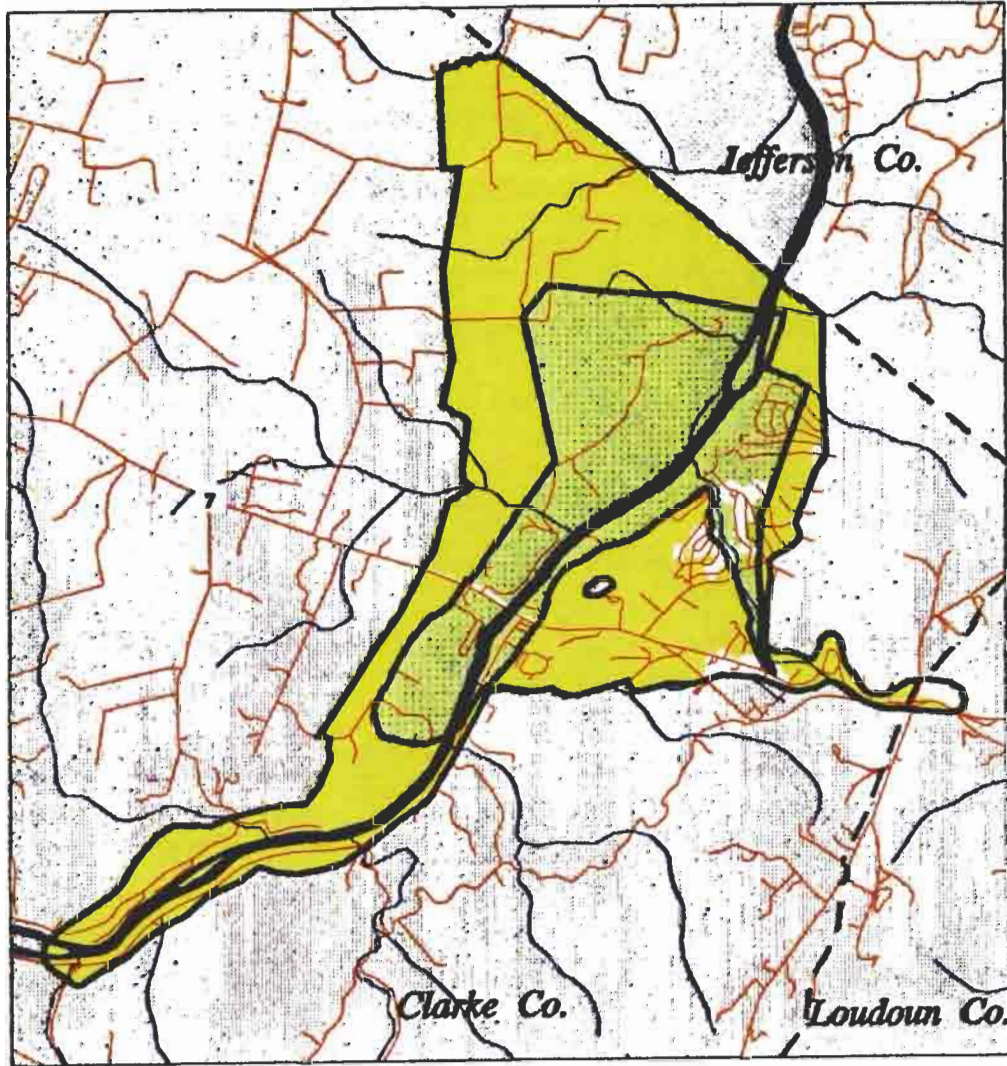
Description: A Union column under Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright pursues Early's army as it withdraws from the environs of Washington, D. C. On July 17, there is cavalry fighting at Snickers Ford (Castleman's Ferry) on the Shenandoah River. On the morning of July 18, the vanguard of the Union infantry moves through Snickers Gap. Col. Joseph Thoburn leads his division downstream to cross the river at Judge Richard Parker's ford. Early's three nearby divisions move to defend the fords. Rodes' division attacks and shatters Thoburn's right flank. Thoburn makes a stand behind a stone wall at the river's edge and beats off three attacks until darkness enables him to withdraw. Union pursuit of Early is delayed several days.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Interpretive Potential: Much of the battlefield on the west bank of the river is owned by the Holy Cross Abbey, which has expressed a desire to maintain its high integrity. A golf course is scheduled for redevelopment on the east bank, and the owners have suggested that they would be willing to offer some public access to the fords and interpretative signage.



Cool Spring Battlefield July 19, 1864



— Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)

— Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)

□ Lost integrity

■ Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)

■ Surviving area of intensive fighting

— County boundary



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





FISHER'S HILL

CWSAC Reference #: VA120

Other Names: None

Location: Shenandoah County

Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)

Date(s): September 21-22, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal Early [CS]

Forces Engaged: 38,944 (US 38,950; CS 9,500)

Estimated Casualties: 1,760 (US 528; CS 1,235)

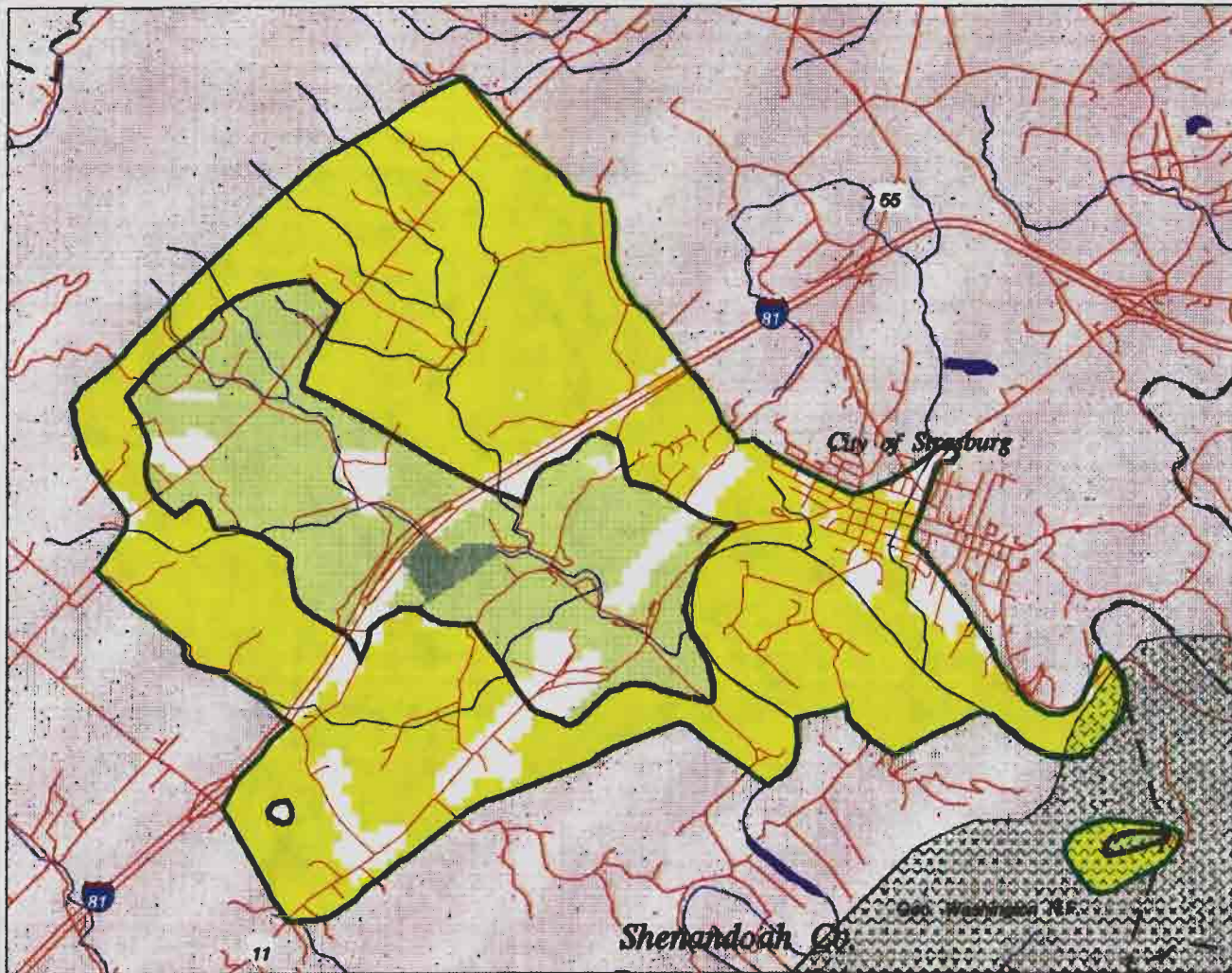
Description: Early's army, bloodied by its defeat at Third Winchester on September 19, takes up a strong defensive position at Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg. On September 21, the Union army advances, driving back the skirmishers and capturing important high ground. On the 22nd, Crook's Corps moves along North Mountain to outflank Early and attacks about 4 p.m. The Confederate cavalry offers little resistance, and the startled infantry are unable to adequately face the attacking force. The Confederate defense collapses from west to east as Sheridan's other corps join in the assault. Early retreats to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro, opening the Valley to a Union "scorched earth" invasion. Mills and barns from Staunton to Strasburg are burned in what became known as the "Burning" or "Red October."

Result(s): Union victory

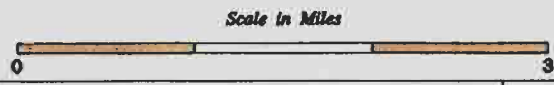
Interpretive Potential: This site offers much potential for developing a creative solution to the private property-public access issue. Much of the battle can be interpreted from the roads. With cooperation of landowners, a hiking trail could be designed to follow a portion of the surviving CS entrenchments. The potential for private development of battlefield resources is significant: the old mill and several period homes in the area provide valuable local context. APCWS owns 200 acres of the battlefield, providing a suitable core for visitation.



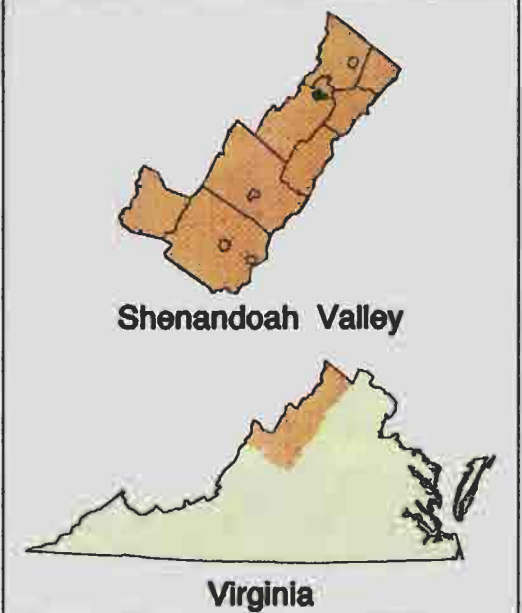
Fisher's Hill Battlefield September 22, 1864



77



- Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
- Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
- Lost integrity
- Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
- Surviving area of intensive fighting
- Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (275 acres)
- County boundary



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August 1993



TOM'S BROOK

CWSAC Reference #: VA121

Other Names: Woodstock Races

Location: Shenandoah VA

Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)

Date(s): October 9, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Alfred Torbert [US]; Maj. Gen. Thomas Rosser [CS]

Forces Engaged: 9,800 (US 6,300; CS 3,500)

Estimated Casualties: 407 (US 57; CS 350)

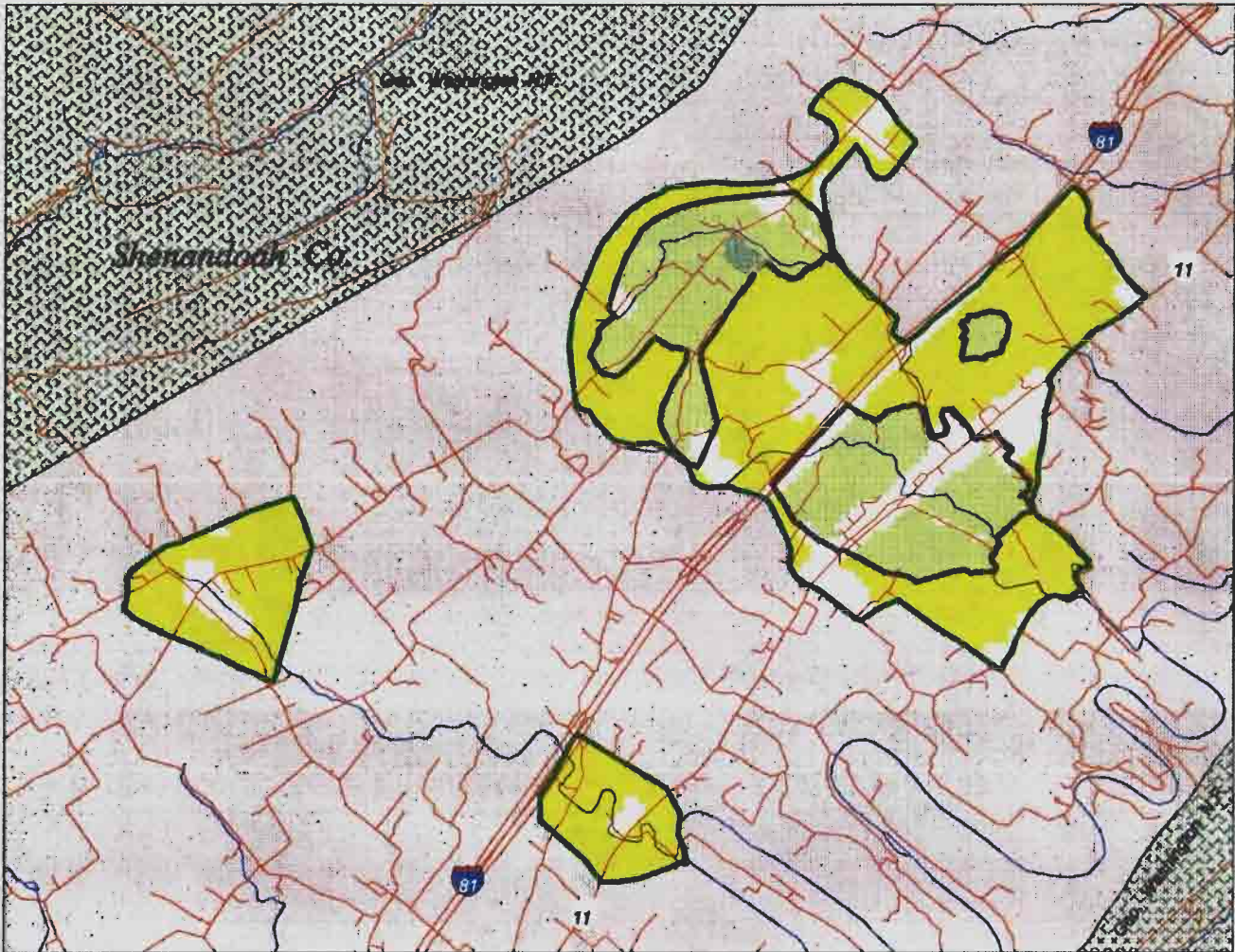
Description: After his victory at Fisher's Hill, Sheridan pursues Early's army up the Shenandoah Valley to near Staunton. On October 6, Sheridan begins withdrawing, as his cavalry burns everything that can be deemed of "military significance," including barns and mills. Reinforced by Kershaw's division, Early follows. Rosser arrives from Petersburg to take command of the Confederate cavalry and harasses the retreating Federals. On October 9, Torbert's troopers turn on their pursuers, badly routing two divisions at Tom's Brook. The Union cavalry attains overwhelming superiority in the Valley.

Result(s): Union victory

Interpretive Potential: This battlefield could be interpreted from the vantage point of Sand Ridge Church. The viewshed from Spiker's Hill to the head of Massanutten Mountain is one of the most striking of the Valley. A marked hiking trail, leading from North Mountain to the Massanutten Mountain already traverses the battlefield along the county roads. Round Hill is a distinctive landmark. The integrity of this site is endangered by commercial and industrial development, spawned by the interstate interchange.



Tom's Brook Battlefield October 9, 1864



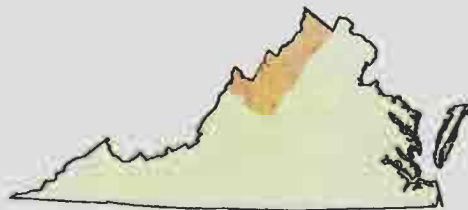
Scale in Miles



-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (42 acres)



Shenandoah Valley



Virginia

National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division

Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





KERNSTOWN II

CWSAC Reference #: VA116

Other Names: Second Kernstown

Location: Frederick and City of Winchester VA

Campaign: Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad
(June-August 1864)

Date(s): July 24, 1864

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. George Crook [US]; Lt. Gen.
Jubal A. Early [CS]

Forces Engaged: 23,000 (US 10,000: CS 13,000)

Estimated Casualties: 1,800 (US 1,200); CS 600)

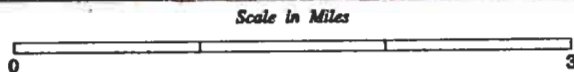
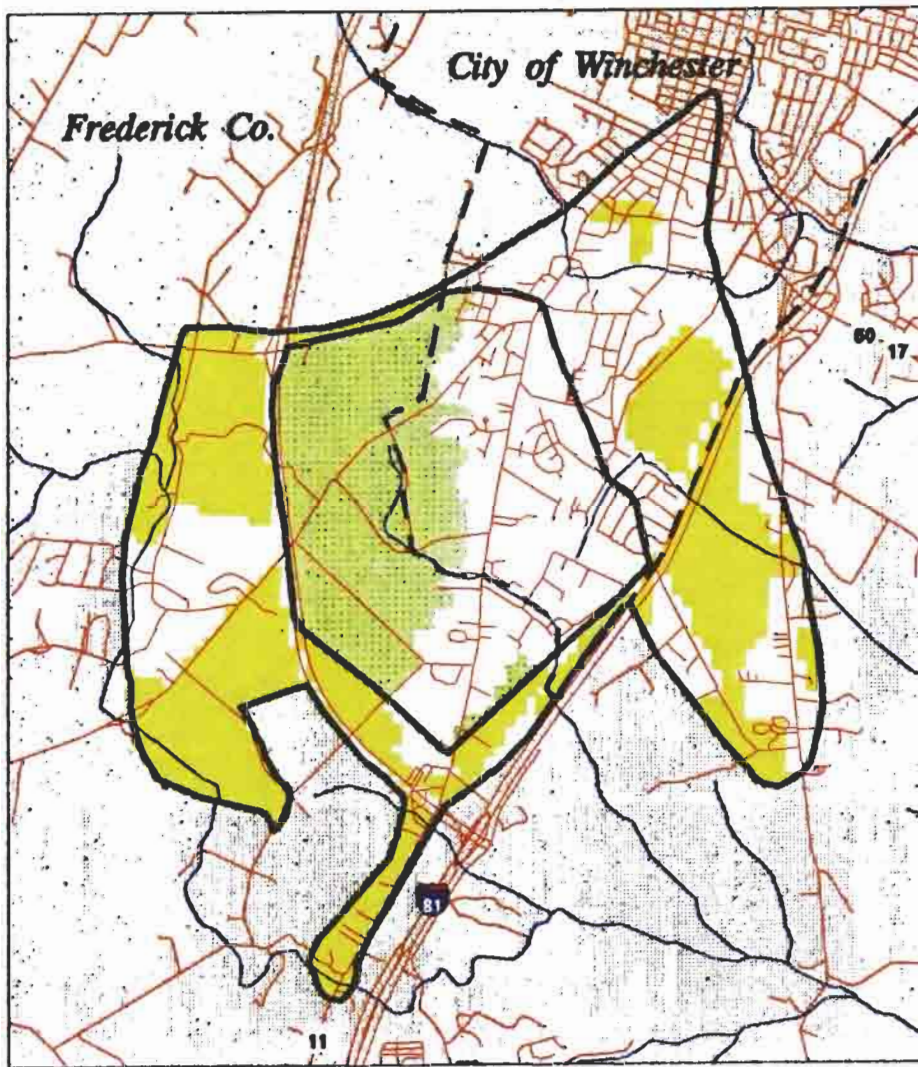
Description: Early converges three divisions against Crook's corps, deployed at Pritchard's Hill. After an hour of stubborn Union resistance, the line buckles and both flanks collapse. Soon Crook's divisions are streaming in disarray down the Valley Pike and through the streets of Winchester. James Mulligan in command of Crook's 3rd division is mortally wounded. Rutherford B. Hayes commands a brigade against John C. Breckinridge's division. Crook retreats to the Potomac River and crosses near Williamsport on July 26. As a result of this defeat and burning of Chambersburg PA on the 30th, Grant appoints Sheridan as commander of Union forces in the Valley.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Interpretive Potential: The key to interpreting Second Kernstown battlefield is Pritchard's Hill. Without this feature, the battlefield would be lost. The view from Opequon Church (where there is interpretive signage) to Pritchard's Hill enables full interpretation of the battle, making it essential that the intervening property be maintained in its current agricultural state.



Second Kernstown Battlefield July 24, 1864



— Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)

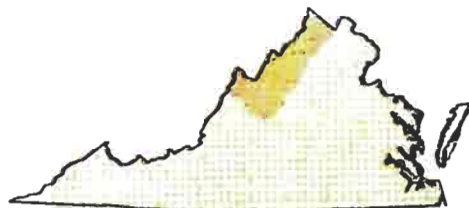
— Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)

□ Lost integrity

□ Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)

□ Surviving area of intensive fighting

— City Boundary



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Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





OPEQUON

CWSAC Reference #: VA119

Other Names: Third Winchester**Location:** Frederick VA**Campaign:** Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)**Date(s):** September 19, 1864**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal Early [CS]**Forces Engaged:** 54,440 (US 39,240; CS 15,200)**Estimated Casualties:** 8,630 (US 5,020; CS 3,610)

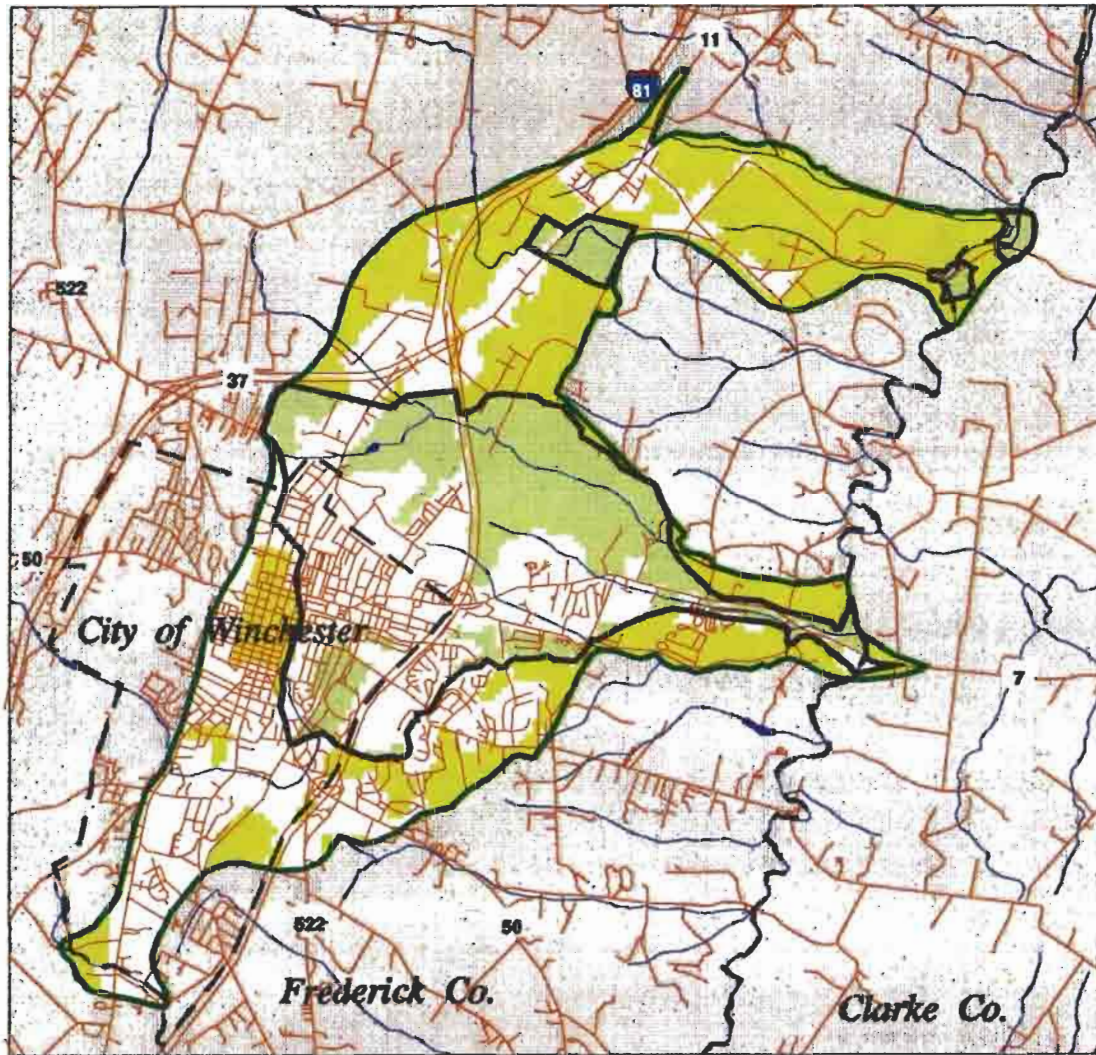
Description: After Kershaw's division leaves Winchester to rejoin Lee's army at Petersburg, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early renews his raid on the B&O Railroad at Martinsburg, badly scattering his remaining force. On September 19, Sheridan advances toward Winchester along the Berryville Pike with the VI and XIX Corps, crossing Opequon Creek. The Union advance is delayed long enough for Early to concentrate his divisions in time to meet the main assault, which continues for several hours. Casualties are very heavy. The Confederate line is gradually driven back toward the town. Mid-afternoon, Crook's (VIII) Corps and the cavalry turn the Confederate left flank. Early orders a general retreat. Confederate generals Rodes and Goodwin are killed; Fitz Lee, Terry, Johnson, and Wharton wounded. Union generals Russell and Mulligan killed; McIntosh, Upton, and Chapman wounded. Because of its size, intensity, and result, many historians consider this the most important conflict of the Shenandoah Valley.

Result(s): Union victory







Interpretive Potential: One of the largest and most significant battlefields of the Valley, a portion of its core--east of I-81, south of Redbud Road, west of rte. 656, and north of the residential and commercial development along VA 7--retains considerable integrity. The potential remains here for some form of larger scale landscape preservation, although currently much of the area is scheduled for residential development. Hackwood Estate, which was recently on the market, was a focal point of the battle. With Hackwood Estate alone, the battle could be interpreted, although this would fall short of landscape preservation. Adjacent lands in the First Woods and Middle Field sections (where from a third to half of the battle's fatalities were incurred) would be necessary for a comprehensive interpretation of the battle. Redbud Run Valley could provide a scenic-natural corridor and wildlife refuge, and would be of particular value if residential development in the area continues to fill in the available open space.



Opequon Battlefield September 19, 1864



Scale in Miles

-  Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
-  Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
-  Lost integrity
-  Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
-  Surviving area of intensive fighting
-  City/County Boundary



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August 1993





CEDAR CREEK

CWSAC Reference #: VA122

Other Names: Belle Grove

Location: Frederick / Shenandoah / Warren VA

Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)

Date(s): October 19, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal Early [CS]

Forces Engaged: 47,210 (US 31,945; CS 15,265)

Estimated Casualties: 8,575 (US 5,665; CS 2,910)

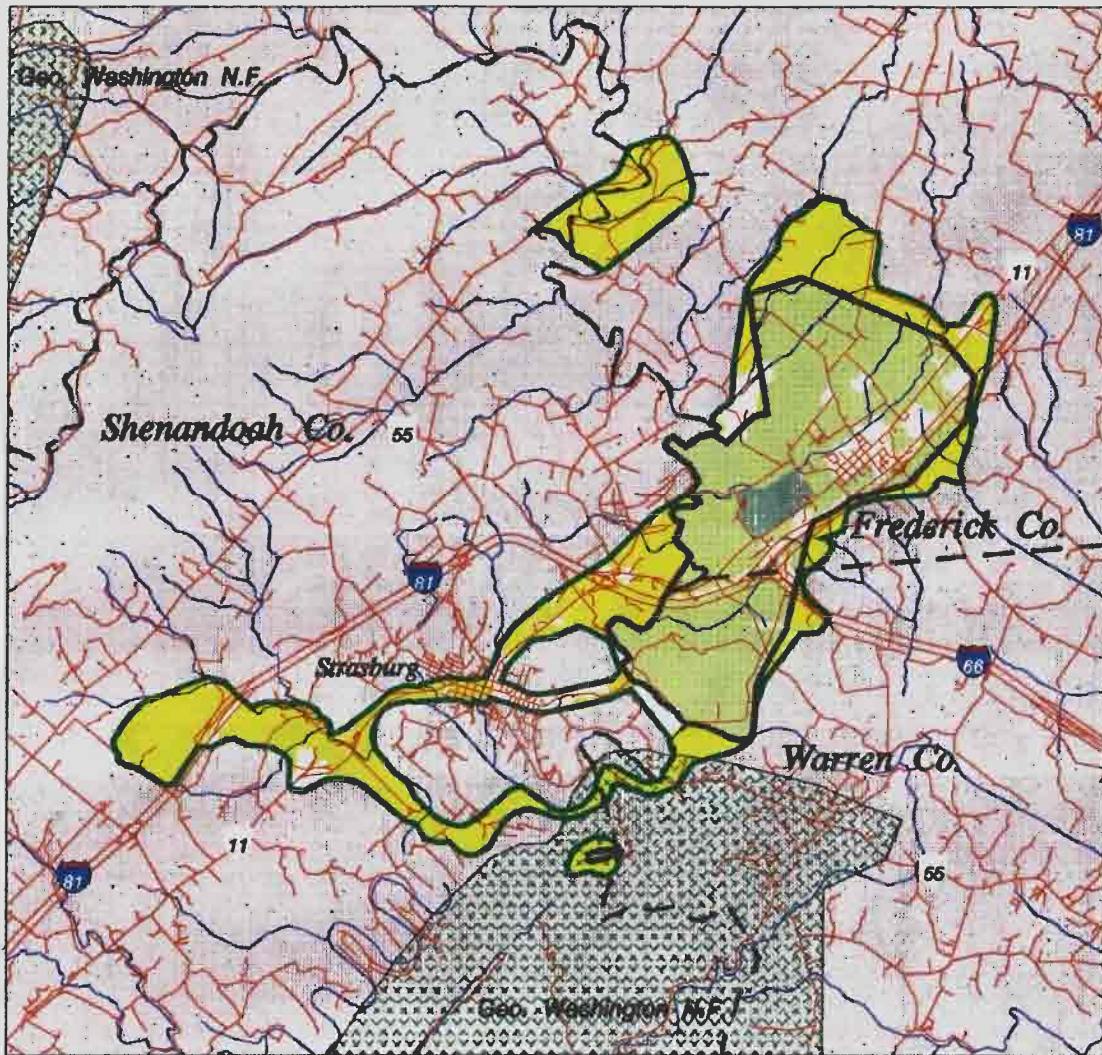
Description: At dawn, October 19, 1864, the Confederate Army of the Valley under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early surprises the Federal army at Cedar Creek and routs the VIII and XIX Army Corps. Commander Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan arrives to rally his troops, and, in the afternoon, launches a crushing counterattack, which recovers the battlefield. Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek breaks the back of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln rides the momentum of Sheridan's victories in the Valley and Sherman's successes in Georgia to re-election.

Result(s): Union victory

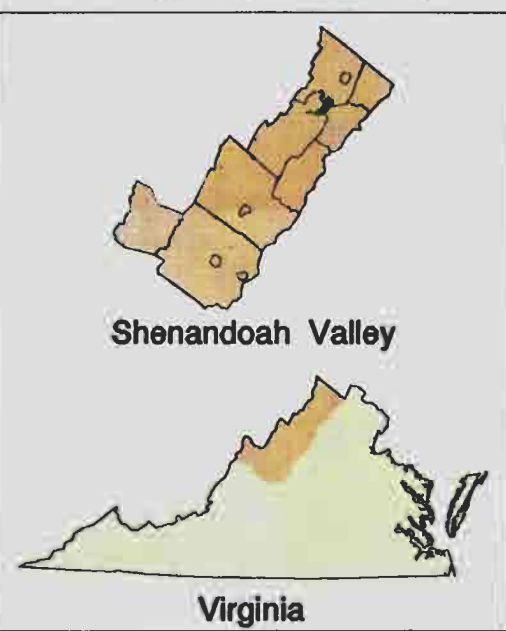
Interpretive Potential: The landscape is largely intact with some intrusions. The National Trust and the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation have made a good start in preserving portions of the battlefield around Belle Grove through private donations. The viability of agriculture is slipping at this end of Frederick County, endangering the integrity of battlefield resources. The landscape between Belle Grove and Cemetery Hill is most in danger of residential development, and hundreds of acres would need to be protected in order to retain the high integrity of the currently preserved parcels.



Cedar Creek Battlefield October 19, 1864



- Original extent of battlefield site (Study area)
- Original extent of intensive fighting area (Core area)
- Lost integrity
- Surviving battlefield site (outside the area of intensive fighting)
- Surviving area of intensive fighting
- Battlefield land now protected in non-profit/state ownership (258 acres)
- County boundary



National Park Service
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Cultural Resources GIS Facility
August 1993





STUDY TEAM AND CONTRIBUTORS

Mid-Atlantic Region

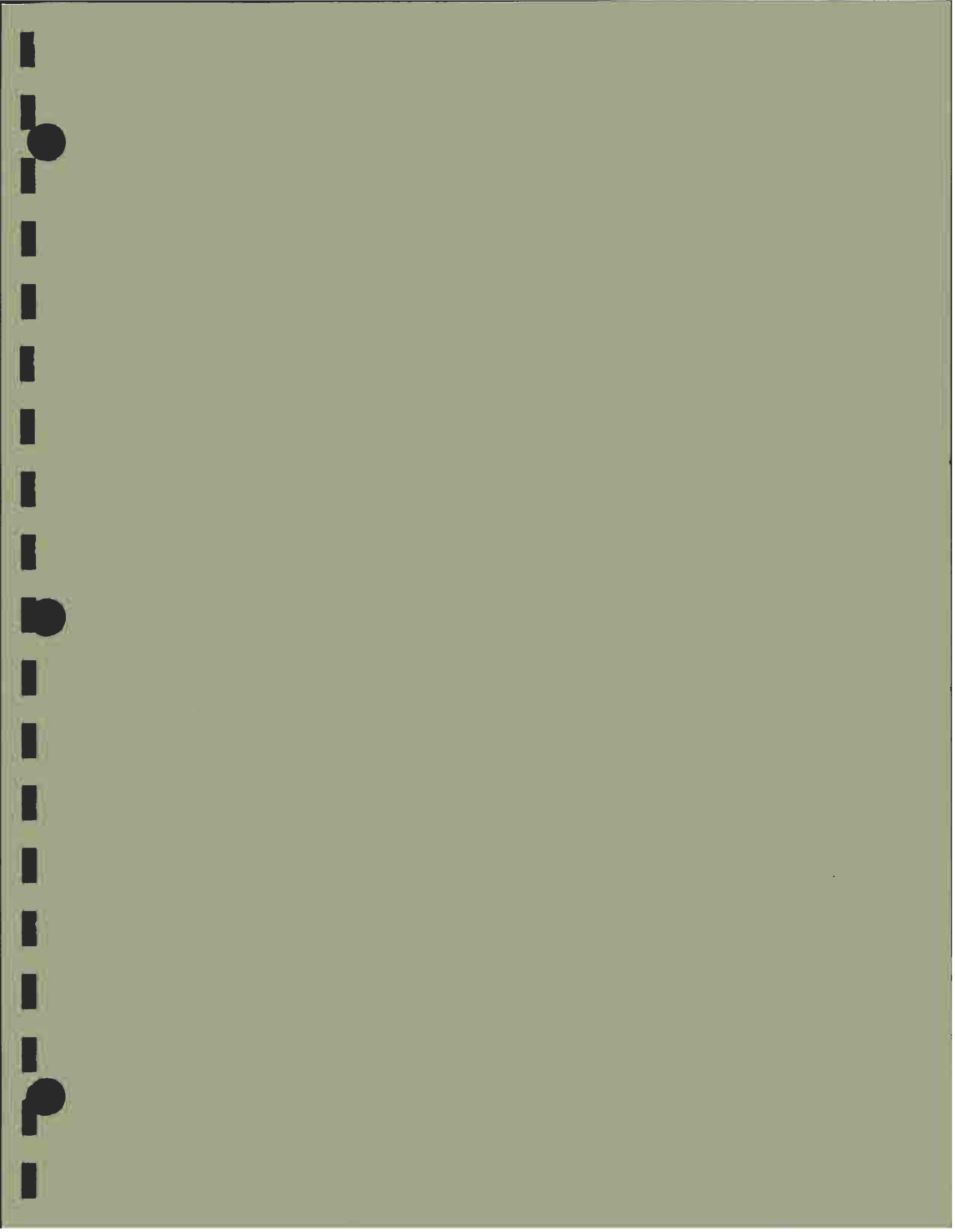
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David Hollenberg, Chief, National Register Programs Division
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