

FALL 2019 ★ Vol. 20 No. 3

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

HALLOWED GROUND



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HOW MAPS WERE CREATED AND SHARED
WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THEY WERE INACCURATE
OR SIMPLY UNAVAILABLE?

HALLOWED GROUND
A quarterly publication
of the American
Battlefield Trust
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Vol.20 No.3

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The American Battlefield Trust preserves our nation’s hallowed battlegrounds and educates the public about what happened there and why it matters today. We permanently protect these battlefields as a lasting and tangible memorial to the brave soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Thanks to the contributions of more than 300,000 members and supporters nationwide, we have preserved more than 50,000 acres at 131 sites in 24 states. For more information, call 1-888-606-1400 or visit our website at www.battlefields.org. *Hallowed Ground* is the membership magazine of the American Battlefield Trust. It is produced solely for nonprofit educational purposes and every reasonable attempt is made to provide accurate and appropriate attribution for all elements, including those in the public domain. Contemporary images are reproduced only with permission and appropriate attribution; uncredited images are courtesy the American Battlefield Trust. Feature articles reflect the research and opinion of the bylined author. ©2019 American Battlefield Trust.



Resaca Battlefield
Resaca, Ga.
NOEL BENADOM



F THERE IS ONE THING that members of the American Battlefield Trust love — other than saving endangered battlefield land — it's our maps.

You use them to scrutinize a land acquisition opportunity, determining if the project fits your favored reasons for contributing. You check what troops moved across it and gauge how intense the fighting was. I know that many of you save each one you receive in the mail from us, bundling them together in binders and books to create a personal reference atlas covering years or decades of preservation activity.

You bring them out onto the field with you when you're on a tour, giving them quite a workout — turning them to orient you to the ground, folding and unfolding them in the heat and humidity. At the Annual Conference, we would get constant requests from people seeking “extra” maps from tours they hadn't attended in person. So we began binding all the relevant maps together in a keepsake booklet. Then we decided that we should print those on especially robust paper so they could stand up to the weekend's wear and tear — and still be suitable for reference when you return home.



If there has ever been an issue of *Hallowed Ground* for map lovers, it's this one. You want to know how carefully gathered intelligence was transformed into cartography? See page 17. Curious about the kind of impact a good — or bad! — map could have upon a general on the field? That's page 20.

What about how period maps help us determine the historic significance of a property? Page 24. How does the type of satellite mapping found on your smart phone inform the work of the Trust? Check page 33. And possibly the most frequent map-related question we receive: What is the process behind creation of the Trust's signature battle maps? Well, meet our long-time cartographer on page 16.

I hope that you'll learn something new in this issue — find a new way to look at these incredible primary resources or come away with greater ability to interpret modern maps. Please take your newfound skills to our website and explore the nearly 500 maps online at www.battlefields.org.★

JIM LIGHTHIZER
President, American Battlefield Trust

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THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

BATTLEFIELDS FROM ALL ANGLES

WE HAVE recently refreshed our 360° Virtual Tours for mobile devices and for speedier experiences. View our panoramic tours and jump from scene to scene to explore compelling photography, historic details, battle highlights, points of interest and more. Look for the “360” symbol to indicate availability. The Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, North Anna, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy and Wilderness battles are currently available. Many more on the way, including some Revolutionary War battles! Try viewing the rich battlefield landscapes with a VR headset to get a real immersive experience. It's the closest thing to being there. www.battlefields.org/360

CARTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE


IN ADDITION to outstanding articles and compelling videos, battlefields.org is home to a massive collection of maps — nearly 500 in all, ranging from hand-drawn sketches made on Revolutionary War battlefields to dynamic, multi-media animations. www.battlefields.org/maps


MAKE THE MOST OF OUR MAPS


A NEW VIDEO featuring our chief historian Garry Adelman as he guides you through the key features to look for when studying a Trust battle map. From terrain contours to fence types, these maps are packed with information and you'll gain a new appreciation for just how much you can learn from them. www.battlefields.org/ourmaps


MOUNT YOUR OWN FIELD EXPEDITION


HAVING READ our latest article on how jayhawkers, bushwhackers and other guerrillas used deep local knowledge of the terrain to wage war, are you inspired to head out and explore the Trans-Mississippi Theater? Check out our newest itineraries for greater St. Louis and greater Kansas City to find suggested places to eat, stay and play while you explore history. www.battlefields.org/itineraries

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MAP Rappahannock and Battle of Fredericksburg, copied from the original belonging to Gen. Burnside, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

www.battlefields.org AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

JOHN BROWN'S RAID SITE JOINS *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*

TRUST-PROTECTED PROPERTY AT ALLSTADT'S CORNER PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE
IN THE ABOLITIONIST RAID AND THE 1862 BATTLE



CLOCKWISE: Event speakers, left to right, Dan Neff (office of Rep. Alex Mooney), Catherine Baldau (Harpers Ferry Park Association), park superintendent H. Tyrone Brandyburg, Lt. Gen. Richard Mills and Keith McIntosh (office of Sen. Manchin); Allstadt's ordinary; Ceremonial deed signing.



ON AUGUST 17,

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park grew meaningfully, with an event marking the ceremonial transfer of 13 acres known as Allstadt's Corner. The property, purchased by the Trust in 2014, includes an original structure that played a key role in abolitionist John Brown's 1859 raid, while the larger historical farm figured prominently in the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry.

"The events at Allstadt's Corner shaped our nation," park superintendent H. Tyrone Brandyburg said. "This generous donation to the American people allows the National Park Service to preserve this important place, its lessons and its stories forever. It's an honor to be entrusted with its care."

In facilitating the property's

purchase, the American Battlefield Trust received a matching grant from the federal American Battlefield Protection Program and an exceptional gift from Elliottsville Plantation, Inc. Assistance in the process was provided by the National Park Foundation, the State of West Virginia Division of Culture & History and the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission.

"This is just the latest example of the Trust working alongside Harpers Ferry National Historical Park to protect the critical landscapes involved in some of the most dramatic chapters of American history," said American Battlefield Trust board member Lt. Gen. Richard Mills, who spoke on behalf of the organization. "Nine times since 2002, we have joined together with fellow conservation groups to set aside 542 acres associated with the

1862 battle."

The original structure housing Allstadt's Ordinary (or tavern) was built circa 1790. On October 16, 1859, when John Brown launched his raid on Harpers Ferry, he ordered a detachment of his forces to go to Charles Town and capture prominent prisoners. On their return to Harpers Ferry, the party stopped at Allstadt's Ordinary, kicking in the front door to capture John H. Allstadt, his son John Thomas Allstadt and seven slaves. Ultimately, Brown and his raiders were compelled to surrender the federal arsenal they had seized, and Brown was hanged for his crimes.

Almost three years later, the Battle of Harpers Ferry was fought on September 12–15, 1862, when Confederate forces surrounded and besieged the town. Unable to mount any breakout attempt past the Confederates massed around the turnpike at Allstadt's Ordinary, the 12,000-man Union garrison was forced to capitulate. It was the largest surrender of U.S. forces during the Civil War.

"It was particularly rewarding to work with the NPS and the American Battlefield Trust to preserve this unique and fascinating historic structure," said Roxanne Quimby of Elliottsville Plantation, Inc. "I learned a great deal about the era and the story of Allstadt's Ordinary, as well as enjoyed having the opportunity to admire the beautiful landscape of the region. It's gratifying to see the culmination of our efforts come to fruition."★

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TEAM MEMBERS

Preservation's voice for a new generation



with their elected officials as part of the Trust's first Youth Lobby Day on Capitol Hill.

"At a time when popular opinion holds that young people are not interested in subjects like history, the testimony of these passionate teens will bear powerful witness to the contrary," said Connor Townsend, the Trust's associate for audi-

ence development and the YLT project lead. "They are articulate and eager to share this message with the world."

During the course of the academic year, they will pursue individual projects in their home communities, supported by Trust staff. Among the initiatives being undertaken by YLT members are organizing living history events, raising funds toward land acquisition and establishing clean-up gatherings — plus more 21st-century offerings like a podcast series. During the organization's 2020 Annual Conference next May in Chantilly, Va., they will present their findings and results to the broader membership.

"Many teens and adults don't even know that an important civil war battle occurred in Hart County, Kentucky," said participant Taylor Bishop. "So what I am going to do is try to fix that. In early October I'm going to take at least 30-35 high schoolers and a few 8th grade students to the battlefield at Munfordville, giving them a name of a man that was either killed, wounded or fought in that battle. So that way they get a closer connection to the Civil War."

The members of the 2019 inaugural Youth Leadership Team are: Taylor Bishop, 15, of Greensburg, Ky.; Olivia Brinkman, 17, of Patchogue, N.Y.; Makayla Decker, 16, of Dillsburg, Pa.; Jessica Gajeda, 17, of Goodyear, Ariz.; Owen Lanier, 15, of Gloucester, Va.; Scott Lee, 15, of Los Angeles, Calif.; John Mugabe, 16, of Rock Hill, S.C.; Sarah Schwartz, 16, of Fort Myers, Fla.; Hays Turner of Middleburg, Va.; and Karalyn Viszoki, 16, of Monroe Township, N.J.★

Photos by MAGGIE HOLMGREN



AFTER ENDING their summer with a whirlwind, three-day trip to Washington, D.C., for orientation and training, the 10 members of the American Battlefield Trust's first-ever Youth Leadership Team (YLT) returned to their communities with newfound knowledge, eager to begin a yearlong advocacy engagement with the Trust, communicating the importance of historic preservation via projects in their own communities.

"By supporting this group of emerging leaders, we hope to create a ripple effect for battlefield preservation, visitation and history education in our nation," said Trust President Jim Lighthizer. "They are the face of battlefield preservation for a new generation, empowering other young people to create change within their own schools and communities."

YLT participants were chosen through a competitive application process, beginning last spring. Successful candidates were invited to Washington in early August to meet the staff, learn more about the Trust vision and refine their individual project proposals in consultation with these experts.

"History is such an interesting subject that gets overlooked," said participant Makayla Decker. "It is very important know our history and by being part of this organization, I hope to spark interest in not only the people of my community but also my younger generation."

The group will return to Washington in late September to meet



KENTUCKY MEMORIES

2019 Annual Conference Recap



BRAHAM LINCOLN

once said, “I think to lose Kentucky nearly the same as to lose the whole game.” But during the American Battlefield Trust 2019 Annual Conference, members enthusiastically seized the Bluegrass State, enjoying top-notch tours, exceptional lectures and presentations, beautiful scenery and warm fellowship during their stay.

Tour destinations included Civil War sites at Munfordville, Perryville, Richmond, Tebb’s Bend, Camp Wildcat and Camp Nelson, as well as battlefields and destinations associated with Revolutionary War military history and the adventures of legendary frontiersman Daniel Boone. The lineup of expert tour guides and speakers featured Garry Adelman, Kent Masterson Brown, Daniel Davis, A. Wilson Greene, Nikky Hughes, Christopher Kolakowski, Richard McMurtry, Lawrence Peterson, Phillip Seyfrit, Stuart Sanders, Darryl Smith, Dr. Amy Taylor and Kristopher White.

As always, the Trust used the occasion to present its annual Preservation Awards, recognizing extraordinary achievements in the field of battlefield protection. Among this year’s honorees were the following: novelist and champion of Tennessee’s Franklin Battlefield Robert Hicks received the Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award; Joni House, site manager of Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site, received the Shelby Foote Preservation Legacy Award; and the Kentucky Heritage Land Preservation Fund and Kentucky State Parks, which each received the State Preservation Leadership Award.★

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Top two rows *by* MIKE TALPLACIDO
Bottom two rows *by* BUDDY SECOR



LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM: On the field at Perryville; The red roof barn serves as a landmark on the battlefield at Richmond; Trust chief historian Garry Adelman leads a tour of Perryville for members including Jon Willen, Wayne Basconi, Harry Bulkeley, Garry Adelman, John Riley, Larry Swiader, Jimmy Ervin, Meghan Mullenix (scholarship winner, Joe Kelliher); The historic Fayette County Courthouse in downtown Lexington; Exploring Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument, one of the newest units within the National Park System; Trustee Bob and Lynn Uhler; Trust President Jim Lighthizer with Lifetime Achievement Award recipient Robert Hicks; A beautiful day on the Perryville Battlefield; Color Bearer Amber Lass and Trustee Kate Kelly.

STAR OF STAGE, SCREEN AND HISTORY

Actor Steve Zahn takes a leading role in preserving Perryville



YOU MAY RECOGNIZE HIM from his role in ABC’s “The Crossing,” providing motion capture talent for *War for the Planet of the Apes* or playing guitar

alongside Tom Hanks in *That Thing You Do!* But perhaps, you would do better to consider him in a different light, as a farmer and outdoorsman, history lover and preservationist.

For a decade and a half, Steve Zahn has owned a farm outside Lexington, Ky., raising horses and goats, and enjoying the beauty and the history of the surrounding countryside. He started a local theater company during his downtime from Hollywood, but that is hardly his only contribution to the surrounding community; he has also become a leading advocate for Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site.

As hundreds of American Battlefield Trust members and staff gathered in Lexington this May for our Annual Conference, Zahn joined in the festivities, speaking at the Color Bearer Dinner. He also joined the Trust’s education team on a very special tour of the Perryville Battlefield, musing on our opportunity to protect the proverbial “hole in the donut” — the last critical portion of the battlefield still in need of preservation.

“I spent several hours with Steve over the course of three days, and I can tell you he knows his stuff!” reported Trust chief historian Garry Adelman. “He needed no coaching as we walked the battlefield, and he told me about which regiment or which battery fought where at which time of day!”

A lifelong lover of history, Zahn reports that among his great regrets as a thespian is not playing a role in a major historical epic, like *Gettysburg*, *Ride with the Devil* or *Free State of Jones* earlier in his career. Instead, he made the most of being on a Confederate ironclad with Matthew

McConaughey and Penelope Cruz and in playing with Civil War miniatures in the *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* movies. Now, however, he is thrilled to be on set filming a forthcoming miniseries “The Good Lord Bird,” which dramatizes John Brown’s Raid on Harpers Ferry.

But his love of the past is more than the-



atrics. When he was performing in the production “Bye Bye Birdie” more than 20 years ago, he would spend his leisure time exploring nearby historic sites. On one occasion, he found himself at a yard sale near Harpers Ferry, W.Va., amazed to see a real Confederate Zouave coat for sale. He inquired of the woman manning the table, who said it belonged to her husband, who was out getting food, but that he could have it for \$50! As Zahn drove away with the coat, he imagined the husband coming back with a bagful of McDonald’s and being shocked to learn that his coat had been sold for such a paltry sum. The artifact now sits in the museum at Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site, following his donation to the park.

With the support of knowledgeable and passionate individuals like Trust members and Steve Zahn, the future of the Perryville Battlefield is in excellent hands.★



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

One dozen students and educators join attendees at Annual Conference



ACH YEAR, hundreds of history lovers and preservationists gather for the American Battlefield Trust's Annual Conference. Some attendees are longstanding fixtures of the event, having come each year for two decades, but others are brand-new faces. And, among those, are a handful who have not yet finished their undergraduate degrees, attending thanks to the Trust's scholarship program.

In 2019, 12 individuals — six students and six teachers — attended the conference through the scholarship program. They were selected via a competitive process and received complementary conference registration, as well as lodging and travel expenses and meal costs for the event.

And they enjoyed the experience mightily.

"The best part of the conference for me was the knowledge of everyone involved and the passion and focus of the participants," reflected teacher scholarship recipient Jeff Scott, Ph.D. "I was in awe of how so many people had such knowledge of battlefields and how important it was for them to enhance the learning and understanding of people in our country."

This sense of camaraderie was also memorable for student recipient Christian Spencer, who noted, "Each member was extremely welcoming, and I looked forward to every event where I could meet new people and have great conversations!"

This year's student scholarships were underwritten by support from Trustee Mary Abroe and her late husband Mike; Color Bearers Dave and Jean Kreidler; Susan Malone Trainor, in

memory of her father Thomas Malone; Ben and Nancy Crago, in memory of their ancestor Peter Long; and the estate of Patricia Kay Davies. Teacher scholarships were provided by Color Bearer John Dudzik and Trustees Bill Hupp and Mary Abroe, together with her late husband Mike.

In the decade since it began, the scholarship program has grown significantly. It is advertised via university history departments and various social media channels. Demonstrating that they will be natural fits for the Trust community, applicants craft their packages with care — and the favor is returned by the sponsors as they review the materials.

"This was my first year to review the candidates, both teachers and students," said scholarship sponsor Nancy Crago. "[We] spend time discussing each candidate and making the choices. I was so excited to read the application letters and I could wait to get to Lexington to meet these wonderful people."

For Abroe, a longtime history professor, support of the scholarship program is a natural extension of her ongoing commitment to the Trust's education programming.

"Walking a historic battlefield is an immersive experience, one in which our senses are firing on all cylinders; there's nothing quite like it," Abroe said. "One past scholarship recipient, a fifth- and six-grade teacher from Arizona, described her Appomattox visit to me as follows: 'I was able to feel that special energy that only comes from battlefields....Thanks to my tour of Lee's Retreat, my students will have a better understanding of how it feels to be traveling with an ar-my.' Her time there, like the time spent by this year's awardees, becomes has a ripple effect that touches all whom they touch—and their experience becomes a force multiplier that carries their passion for history and preservation into the future and beyond."

The full class of 2019 Conference student scholarship winners included: Michael Esser of Temple University; Joseph Santoro of the University of Delaware and Christian Spencer of North Carolina State University; Joshua Cameron of Cumberland University; Danielle Powers of Washington and Lee University; and Megan Mullennix of the University of Delaware. We were also pleased to welcome these six classroom educators as teacher scholarship recipients: Stephanie Behr of Lincoln Preparatory Academy, Arizona; Hannah Bomback of Berkshire Junior/Senior High School, Ohio; Ann DeTurk of Hartland Elementary School, Vermont; Annemarie Gray of the Alabama School of Fine Arts, Alabama; Kathleen Roberts of Strasburg High School, Virginia; and Jeff Scott of Dade County High School, Georgia.

Full information and application procedures for the 2020 Conference Scholarship program toward attendance and next year's event in Chantilly, Va., will be available at www.battlefields.org/annualconference. The submission window opens in January, with recipients notified in early April.★



NEW CONTENT

invigorates Trust YouTube channel



HE INTERNET is full of people seeking information about countless topics in American history.

With industry data suggesting that an increasing number of internet users are turning directly to YouTube with their queries, regardless of subject, the Trust has thoughtfully tailored its channel to meet the needs of these researchers.

The Trust has a new way to appeal to everyone who has a burning question about American history and needs a succinct — but authoritative — answer. Battlefield U, our new YouTube-based video series, tackles commonly asked questions with lightning-strike answers suitable for all audiences.

"Thanks to 21st-century technology,



learning about American history is no longer confined to the classroom, and we're able to reach a much broader audience than armchair generals who have already read significantly on the subject." said Trust President Jim Lighthizer. "Multimedia content is an ideal entry point for those who are just venturing into the field of history, and Battlefield U is a simple and effective means to introduce the many resources that the Trust provides through its website and other media channels."

Battlefield U is not the Trust's first foray into educational video content; it joins others on a robust YouTube channel that adds at least one video every week. The long-running In4 series provides significantly more context on specific topics, and the War Department invites experts to venture into analysis of events, in addition to relaying historical facts. Your State in the Civil War videos trace local connections throughout the broader course of history, and Animated Maps provide unparalleled perspectives on individual battles or campaigns — plus long-form videos covering the entire Revolutionary War and Civil War. In all, more than 500 videos are available on the Trust's YouTube channel.★

BRANDY STATION BATTLEFIELD ANNIVERSARY

500 luminaria crown Fleetwood Hill



MARK the 156th anniversary of the Battle of Brandy Station, the Brandy Station and Cedar Mountain State Park Alliance partnered with the Liberty Rifles, an authentic living history unit, to place 500 luminaria along the Fleetwood Hill interpretive trail. Each flickering luminaria represented 10 soldiers who were killed, wounded, captured or went missing during the major battles fought in Culpeper County during 1862 and 1863.

"Every time you read a number in history, for example, the 1,400 casualties suffered at Brandy Station, it's so incredibly easy to normalize those staggering numbers through the lens of the past, and to quickly make them impersonal," Michael Clarke, the Liberty Rifles' leader, told the *Culpeper Star Exponent*. "Any way that we can make those numbers more tangible, we better remember their sacrifices and struggles."★



Brandy Station Battlefield
Culpeper County, Va.
BUDDY SECOR

ALUMNI BOARD

Veteran Trustees retain enthusiasm for cause

IN JULY, members of the Trust's Alumni Board gathered at Antietam National Battlefield for a weekend of fellowship, reconnection and discussion. This new group is made up of veteran members of our Board of Trustees who remain eager to be involved in our mission despite their official terms on that body ending. The Trust is thrilled to continue working with them in this capacity, taking advantage of their considerable institutional knowledge and enthusiasm for our cause. We look forward to the many contributions that we know the Alumni Board will make toward our success in the future.



WELCOME, NEW MILITARY MEMBERS!

Thousands joined thanks to special offer during month of July

DURING THE MONTH of July, the American Battlefield Trust offered a limited-time opportunity for veterans, active-duty military and their families — a complimentary year of membership in the organization. Nearly 3,000 patriotic Americans enrolled in the program, and we are honored to count each and every one among our numbers.

In joining the Trust, these new members are part of a grand tradition. In fact, most of the first battlefield preservationists in

America were veterans seeking ways to memorialize their fallen comrades. Today, we uphold that mission, protecting hallowed ground as a living memorial to the bravery of generations of soldiers who have answered the call of their nation and worn its uniform.

We would ask that these new members — as well as any other existing members with a military background who have not already done so — complete our short survey about their service. Please visit www.battlefields.org/welcomemilitary.★

VETERANS *for* BATTLEFIELDS A BROTHERHOOD OF SERVICE



HERE WAS A TIME when Pete Brown imagined that he might be a history professor, but the modern realm of public history owes a great deal to the fact that he took a different, less conventional path. Instead, through a circuitous route, he founded HistoryAmerica Tours with his wife Julia and brought thousands of people to walk the ground of important places across the country and around the world.

In recognition of their tremendous contributions to the field of history and preservation by introducing their guests to the power of a place to open windows to the past, Pete and Julia Brown are the most recent recipients of the Trust's Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award.

"The goals [for HistoryAmerica] were pretty simple," said Pete. "Making the experience so poignant that the participants ... fall in love with history by being on the site of great events in the company of a well-respected historian."

Raised in Los Angeles, Pete discovered a love of history as early as the third grade. He enlisted in the Marines at age 17 and spent two years as a private during the era between the Korean and Vietnam Wars. After attending the University of New Mexico on a track scholarship, he took a job as a teaching assistant in the history department.

Despite loving the subject matter, he "became convinced I would not be good material for a college professor. I liked to be outside and moving around too much." Instead, he started a landscape contracting company on a shoestring budget, and history took a back seat. The company grew fast, building parks and undertaking highway beautification projects across the state. During this time, Pete met and married his second wife, Julia May Brown.

In 1982, the Browns sold the business and moved to Chicago. A few years later, inspired by Ken Burns's "The Civil War," Pete drove to the Shiloh Battlefield to see it for himself. The experience was so profound that, during the return trip, he formulated a plan to create a history tour company, recreating those revelations for others. With Julia at his side, HistoryAmerica Tours was born.

"Our first tour, Grant's Early Victories, showed we were real rookies. In fact, we were fortunate in our first two years to fill up two vans per event."

That changed when influential early preservationist Jerry Russell introduced the Browns to Ed Bearss, who was poised to retire from the Park

PETE & JULIA BROWN RECEIVE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

*Former Marine and wife pioneered battlefield visitation
with HistoryAmerica Tours*



Service. Bearss organized a tour of Nathan Bedford Forrest sites that filled an entire bus and set a new precedent. The Browns continued to seek out renowned historians who could lead groups through their specialties. They also created a relationship with the Delta Queen Steamboat Company, which they parlayed into expertise that served them well in other theaters, too.

"We eventually discovered that small ships had repositioning cruises, and we could turn their routes into history cruises. For example, a ship going from Malta to Spain could be coaxed into doing the Italian Campaign of WWII from Sicily to Rome if we could bring the people, which we did."

Whether it was a small ship serving as a floating hotel or multiple lodgings along a bus route, the Browns' tours were synonymous with well-planned logistics. That was no small feat and required extensive scouting. In hosting 300 events over almost 20 years, the Browns walked thousands of historic sites from numerous eras — virtually all the American conflicts from the Revolutionary War through WWII, and even unexpected events like the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927. Their favorite stops?

"Some of them that jump out to me are obvious places like Gettysburg, Antietam and Little Big Horn. Others, further off the beaten track, are Saratoga, Trophy Point at the U.S. Military Academy, St. Clair's Defeat in Ohio and the Nez Perce Trail in Idaho. In Mexico, we found Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo to be critical turning points. The Bridge Too Far at Arnhem in the Netherlands was outstanding, as was the Kall Gorge Trail in the Hurtgen Forest of Germany."

With a business model based on the importance of physical places, Pete reports, "Saving battlefields became of great importance if we wanted to stay in business," leading to a close working relationship with the Trust. "Preserve, educate and inspire gradually became the watch words. Looking at the big picture now, the umbrella organization is a dream come true. HistoryAmerica helped people fall in love with history, and we take great pride in that."★



TOP TO BOTTOM: Pete and Julia Brown in 2007, shortly after retiring from active tour duty; Pete with NPS Chief Historian Emeritus Ed Bearss, who became a close friend and mentor, increasing Brown's pride in having served in the Corps, albeit in peacetime; A HistoryAmerica group, including American Battlefield Trust Trustees Bill Vodra, with wife Dru, and Ed Bearss, landing on Red Beach, Guadalcanal, where Bearss served briefly in WWII; Mobile accommodations aboard the Dixie Queen steamboat let HistoryAmerica guests explore numerous battlefields in style.

REMEMBERING Lester G. "Ruff" Fant

SHORTLY, after his passing, when the Board of Trustees gathered for its meeting in Lexington, Ky., Trustee Don Barrett offered the following tribute to our late chairman emeritus.

"Ruff Fant served on the board of the old Civil War Trust from 1995 to the time of the merger in 1999. He was chairman from 1997 through 1999, and at the very first meeting of the newly merged organization, rather than demand to be continued as chairman, Ruff formally nominated Carrington Williams, from the APCWS board, to take over. According to Jim Lighthizer, it is highly unlikely that the merger would have happened but for

Ruff's determination, his professionalism, and his dedication to the cause.

"In our organizational history, Ruff recalled that prior to the merger, the old APCWS 'would have 16-hour board meetings with yelling and screaming.... We [the old Trust] had very Episcopalian board meetings....' Is there any doubt that the board took their cues from their respectful-to-a-fault leader?

"Ruff continued to serve on the board of the merged organization, helping to steer it through its early, challenging years, serving primarily as the finance committee chairman, until 2006, when he rotated off. We were delighted that he agreed to rejoin the board in 2014, serving again with distinction and great dedication.

"He was a true gentleman to everyone, but he was especially esteemed by many of the senior staff. Ruff would, of course, never take any credit for anything good that happened, instead taking the time graciously to recognize a staff member."★



DID YOU KNOW?

FOR THE 11th consecutive year, *Hallowed Ground* has won accolades in the APEX Awards for Publication Excellence! Several recent layouts were also recognized by the international Society of Publication Designers in New York City.

SUCCESS STORIES
LAND SAVED FOREVER

BENTONVILLE, N.C.
IN MARCH 1865, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman divided his force as he marched north into the Carolinas. Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston confronted an isolated wing on March 19, experiencing success until Union reinforcements arrived late in the day. On March 21, the Confederates attempted a final, desperate counterattack before retreating.

In May, the Trust purchased three acres at Bentonville with the assistance of the federal American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), land that we will steward until its transfer to Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site. The Trust has now protected a total of 1,864 acres at Bentonville.

CHAMPION HILL, MISS.
THE MAY 16, 1863, Battle of Champion Hill has rightly been called the most decisive battle of the Vicksburg Campaign, one of the most decisive campaigns of the Civil War. After a fierce, seesaw struggle, Federal soldiers seized the Jackson Road, and the Confederates were driven from Champion Hill, setting the stage for the siege and surrender of Vicksburg.

The Trust has recently completed two transactions at Champion Hill, a 10-acre property and a 58-acre property, the latter owned by egg producer Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. Both will eventually be transferred to the National Park Service as part of the ongoing expansion of Vicksburg National Military Park to include other engagements from the campaign. The Trust has cumulatively protected 866 acres at Champion Hill.

COLD HARBOR, VA.
THE BATTLE of Cold Harbor is remembered as the culmination of the Overland Campaign and one of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War. Beginning on May 31, Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered a series of hopeless frontal assaults, finally shifting his army to threaten Petersburg on June 12.

In January, the Trust closed on two properties totaling nearly 42 acres at Cold Harbor, both of which will someday become included in the Richmond

National Battlefield Park. We have now saved a total of 182 acres at Cold Harbor.

FORT BLAKELY, ALA.
MANY HAVE called the Battle of Fort Blakeley in Alabama “the last stand of the Confederate States.” The battle, fought on April 9, 1865,

Confederate fortifications. This achievement adds to the Trust’s earlier 67-acre success at Fort Blakely.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
ON JULY 1, 1863, Confederate forces converged on the town from the west and north,

additional seven acres in conservation easement. This major preservation effort, one of the largest in Trust history, was accomplished with funding nearly entirely by Trust members. The Trust has now protected a total of 1,183 acres at Gettysburg.

of ABPP and the State of New York. The land will eventually be transferred into the Newtown Battlefield State Park. This is the Trust’s first protection effort at Newtown.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA.
UNDER PRESSURE to press forward

battles fought in Culpeper County, the Trust will transfer this land to the state as part of that process. The Trust has now protected a total of 869 acres at Rappahannock Station.

SARATOGA, N.Y.
IN THE FALL of 1777, British grand strategy called for a coordinated three-pronged offensive that would converge on Albany, N.Y. British General John Burgoyne’s army advanced south from Canada to the small village of Saratoga. After sharp fighting on September 19, the British dug in, only to be defeated in a second attack on October 7. Ten days later, Burgoyne surrendered his army, a decisive victory that helped persuade France to ally with the American cause.

In February, the Trust completed the acquisition of six acres at Saratoga that will eventually be transferred to Saratoga National Historical Park. The Trust has now protected at total of 26 acres at Saratoga.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD.
IN SEPTEMBER 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland, but the bold plan was jeopardized when a copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee’s orders fell into Union hands. In intense fighting on September 14, 1862, the Federals gained control of all three passes in the South Mountain range. But stubborn resistance had bought Lee precious time and set the stage for the Battle of Antietam.

During March, the Trust worked with ABPP and the State of Maryland Highway Administration’s Transportation Enhancement grant program to purchase 18 acres that will later be donated to South Mountain Battlefield State Park. The Trust has now protected a total of 665 acres at South Mountain.

WILSON’S CREEK, MO.
THE BATTLE of Wilson’s Creek was fought on August 10, 1861, just a few weeks after the First Battle of Manassas, albeit 1,000 miles away in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. This Confederate victory buoyed Southern sympathizers in Missouri, serving as a springboard for a bold thrust north and a rump convention to pass an ordinance of secession.

This spring, the Trust worked with the Wilson’s Creek Battlefield Foundation to acquire six acres that were immediately transferred to the Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. The Trust has now protected a total of 278 acres at Wilson’s Creek.★

following his partial victory at Bristoe Station, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade ordered an assault against Lee’s infantry along the Rappahannock River on November 7, 1863. The single pontoon bridge at Rappahannock Station was overrun in a brutal nighttime bayonet attack, forcing Lee to retreat south.

In February, the Trust acquired 200 acres at Rappahannock Station with the assistance of the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund, Virginia Land Conservation Foundation and ABPP. Should the Commonwealth enact legislation to create a new state park honoring the

NEWTOWN, N.Y.
CONTINENTAL FORCES were frequently plagued by negative encounters with the British-allied Iroquois Nation in upstate New York, then representing the American western frontier. To prevent further disturbances General John Sullivan moved against the Iroquois Nation. The August 29, 1779, Battle of Newtown was the decisive action of his campaign to subdue the threat, setting precedent for future military treatment of Native peoples in the process.

In June, the Trust completed the acquisition of 68 acres at Newtown with the assistance



VICTORY
OUR LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS
Properties recently protected by the Trust

after a weeklong siege, concluded just a few hours after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant. The United States Colored Troops, African-American forces fighting for the Union, played a major role in this Union victory.

In June, the Trust worked with ABPP, the University of South Alabama, and the Conservation Fund to acquire and preserve 59 acres at Fort Blakely that include many

driving Union defenders back through the streets. Union reinforcements arrived during the night, forcing the Confederates to attack strong positions on both flanks the next day. On July 3, the Confederate infantry assault known as Pickett’s Charge failed.

This spring, the Trust completed the preservation of two properties owned by the United Lutheran Seminary on Seminary Ridge: 11 acres in outright purchase and an

Rappahannock Station Battlefield Park
Fauquier County, Va.
MATTHEW MINION

FIELD REPORTS
LOCAL PARTNERS AND ALLIES

WITH THE BUSY SUMMER travel season now closed, historic sites across the country can take stock of another successful cycle greeting and educating visitors. And contrary to conjecture, battlefield parks, at least, continue to experience a steady stream of history lovers and families eager to explore their landscapes.

Popular opinion seems to hold that nostalgic activities like the family road trip, replete with visits to national parks and other significant sites, are on the decline, a misapprehension furthered by dire

last three decades, nearly 40 percent.

When examining historical trends, it's important to note some limitations in the available data. As National Park Service officials testified under oath to members of Congress, "Prior to the mid-1980s, no standard Service-wide system existed for counting visitors. As a result, a considerable amount of mathematical errors and double-counting occurred." Thus, it is deeply problematic to base assumptions on earlier, flawed information, which can distort results and lead to erroneous conclusions. NPS has been working to improve the accuracy of its visitation numbers for decades, developing and implementing site-specific counting instructions for each of its parks. "In raw numbers," NPS has taken pains to emphasize, "the combined effect of these changes sometimes looked like a decline or increase in visitation, when in fact the change was the result of more accurate counting." Relying on statistics from the 1970s may provide startling anecdotes and riveting media trend stories, but not reliable comparison.

Moreover, statisticians know that looking only at an individual year's numbers will not always render accurate longitudinal trends. A hurricane that closes the park for repair work can skew outcomes, for example; so would a broken in-street

counter over a major holiday weekend. Conversely, events unrelated to the park's mission could be a one-time draw — the 2016 record at Stone's River was aided by those coming to the park for optimal viewing of that summer's solar eclipse. Instead, multiyear averages paint a more accurate picture, prompting Harbinger to compare the averages in the period 1990–1992 (once rigorous system-wide metrics were in place) and 2016–2018, noting a 21 percent increase across the parks at Antietam, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Gettysburg, Richmond, Shiloh and Vicksburg.

Using more reliable figures heralds a promising future for battlefield tourism and illustrates the powerful effect of preservation on visitation. A perfect case in point: At the dawn of the new millennium, Richmond National Battlefield Park was home to fewer than 1,000 acres of preserved battlefield land and was often host to fewer than 100,000 visitors each year. Today, the park has grown to comprise nearly 4,000 acres in and around Virginia's capital — welcoming

just under 200,000 visitors last year alone. This, in turn, creates tremendous economic benefits. Whereas travelers to the Old Dominion typically spent \$559 per trip in Fiscal Year 2018, the Virginia Tourism Corporation found, heritage travelers in particular spent \$1,116 per trip during the same time period. A 2017 report prepared for Preservation Virginia by the Center for Urban and Regional Analysis at Virginia Commonwealth University calculated that heritage travelers to the state spend a total of \$7.7 billion per year, generating \$1.3 billion in taxes and supporting more than 105,000 jobs.

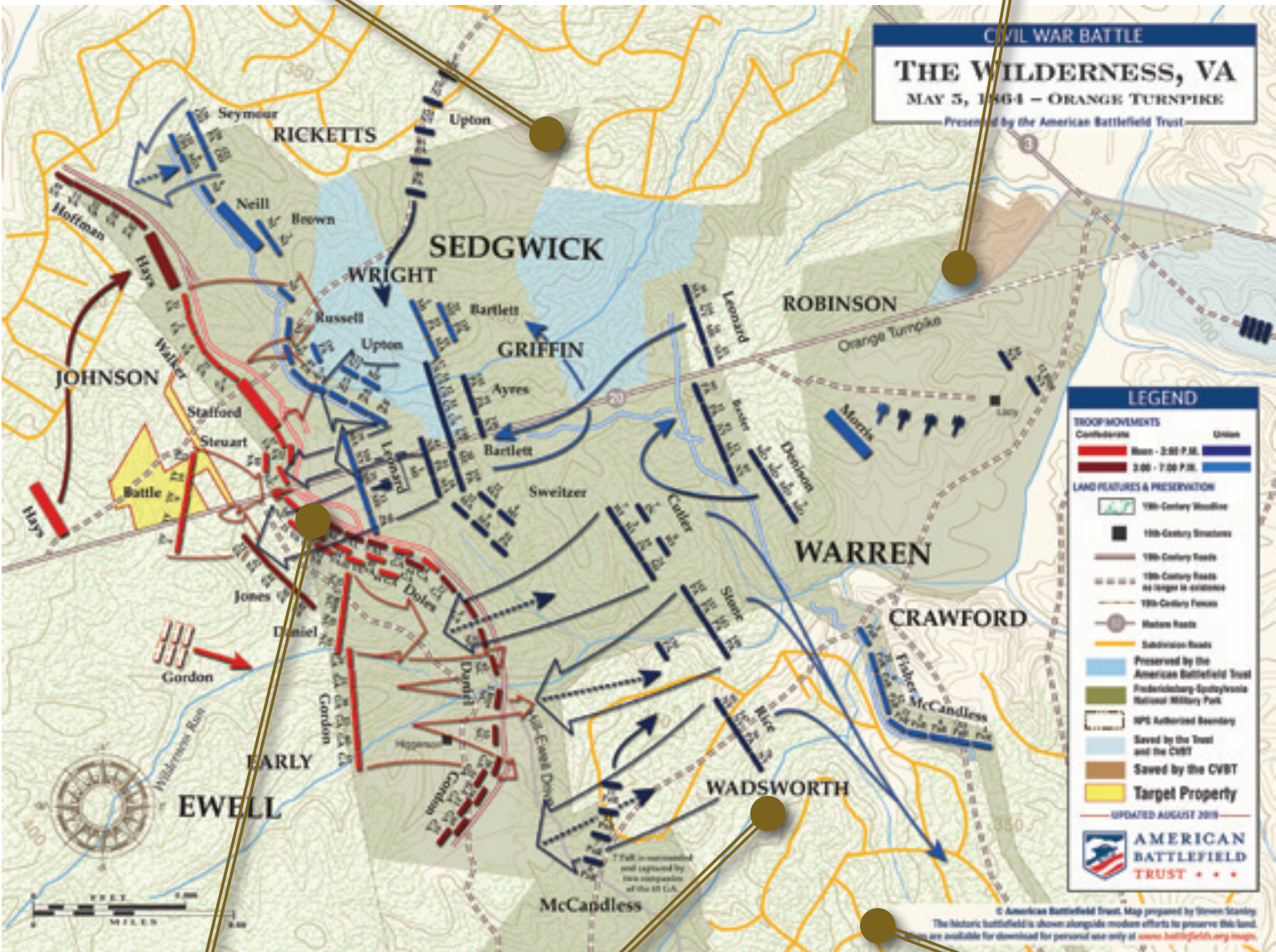
While it is an ever-present challenge to make history relevant to modern audiences, it is one that historians and preservationists are rising to meet, both ably and admirably. In part, they do this by seeking to expand their audience, drawing visitors from beyond their traditional demographic, and making a collective commitment to transforming it into an opportunity to augment current visitation. ★

PAGE from the PAST
TANGIBLE LINKS TO HISTORY

HOW TO READ OUR MAPS
A wealth of information

National Park Service-authorized boundaries indicate whether preserved lands would be eligible for transfer or donation to the park.

Shadings show the preservation work done by the National Park Service, the Trust and other partner groups.

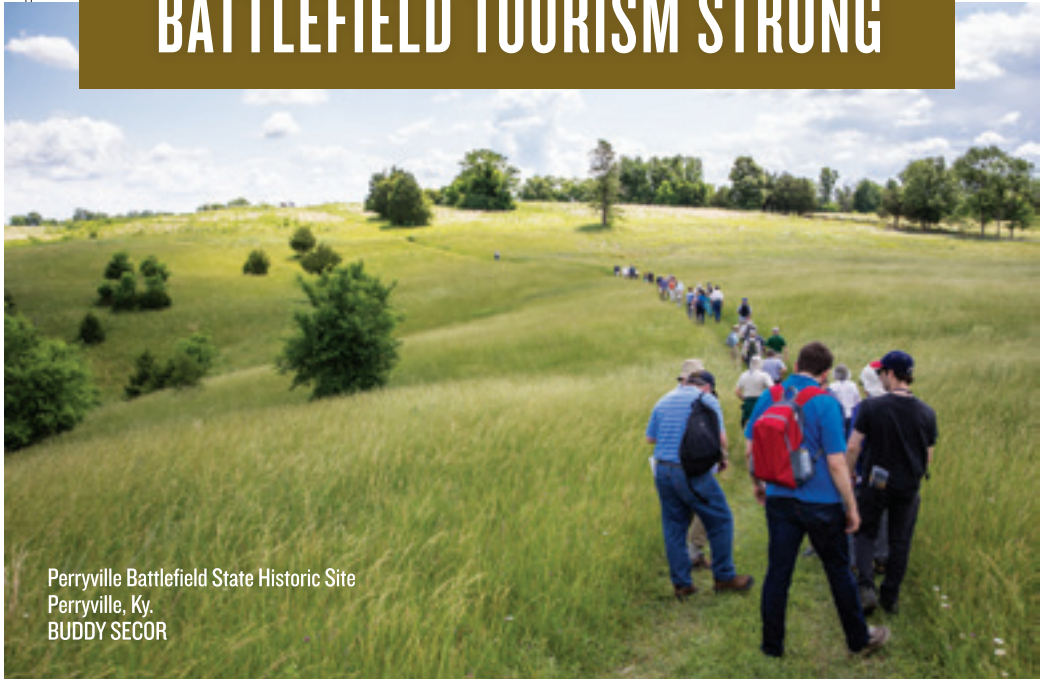


Different shades among troop positions indicate multiple phases of battle, with timing reflected in the legend.

Minor roads from modern subdivisions help orient you when visiting the site in person.

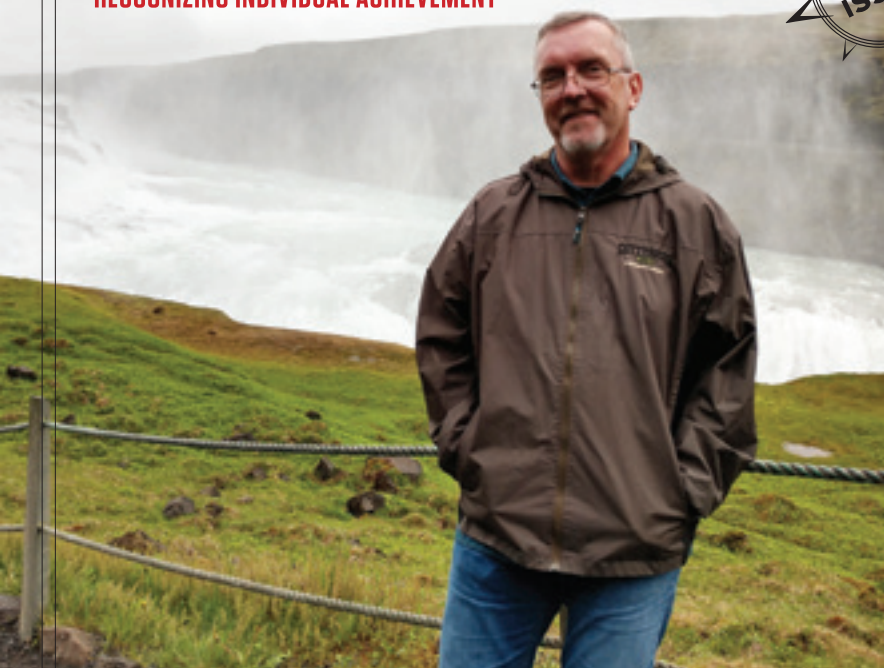
With Trust maps typically a top result in online searches, including descriptive information of this type helps introduce new audiences to our work.

BATTLEFIELD TOURISM STRONG



reporting in a May *Wall Street Journal* article. Deeper analysis of visitation data, however, paints a far more nuanced and accurate picture.

In-depth study of annual visitation data to a selection of National Park Service (NPS) units by the Harbinger Consulting Group, which has a long association with the Park Service and the Trust, found an adjusted 20 percent increase in visitors to battlefield parks between 1990 and 2018. This trend is born out by the experience of Stone's River National Battlefield, which experienced its fourth-ever highest visitation in 2018. And that was hardly an anomaly, considering that 2016 set the all-time record. In broader terms, visitation to Stone's River has increased notably in the



“MAP BY STEVEN STANLEY”

*Meet the researcher and artist
behind our maps*

Detailed maps showing historical features and troop movements alongside modern preservation status have become virtually synonymous with the American Battlefield Trust. These hallmark products — a constantly growing body of work already in the hundreds — are all the work of historic cartographer Steve Stanley.



OVER THE YEARS, Stanley has charted a career path that prioritizes strong working relationships with organizations like the Trust, parks and other historical organization. This is work he feels “honors the men who fought and died there in both the education and the preservation of the battlefields” through his mapmaking.

“Saving our heritage has long been a passion of mine, and with my talent of producing the battle maps, I can keep pursuing that passion.”

Stanley’s love of history stretches back to high school and was nurtured by checking out Bruce Catton’s books from the local library and taking family trips to battlefields at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and New Market.

A graphic designer by training, he became involved in historic



cartography while serving on the board of directors for the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust and was approached about creating a large-format, 25-sheet map set of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.

“After creating that map, I started working on maps for other individuals and organizations,” Stanley recalls, “but I wanted to create my own look and feel by adding in details like modern roads grayed in the background, so that the reader or user of the map could orientate themselves on the battlefield in present day.”

Stanley’s relationship with the Trust began in 1998, meeting the staff when he attended an event. He initially worked on individual display projects. Then, in 2000, he was asked to produce a special map for the newly merged Civil War Preservation Trust to include in a mailing to raise funds for the purchase of the Widow Pence Farm on the Cross Keys Battlefield. This means of conveying the importance of a particular property truly resonated with members.

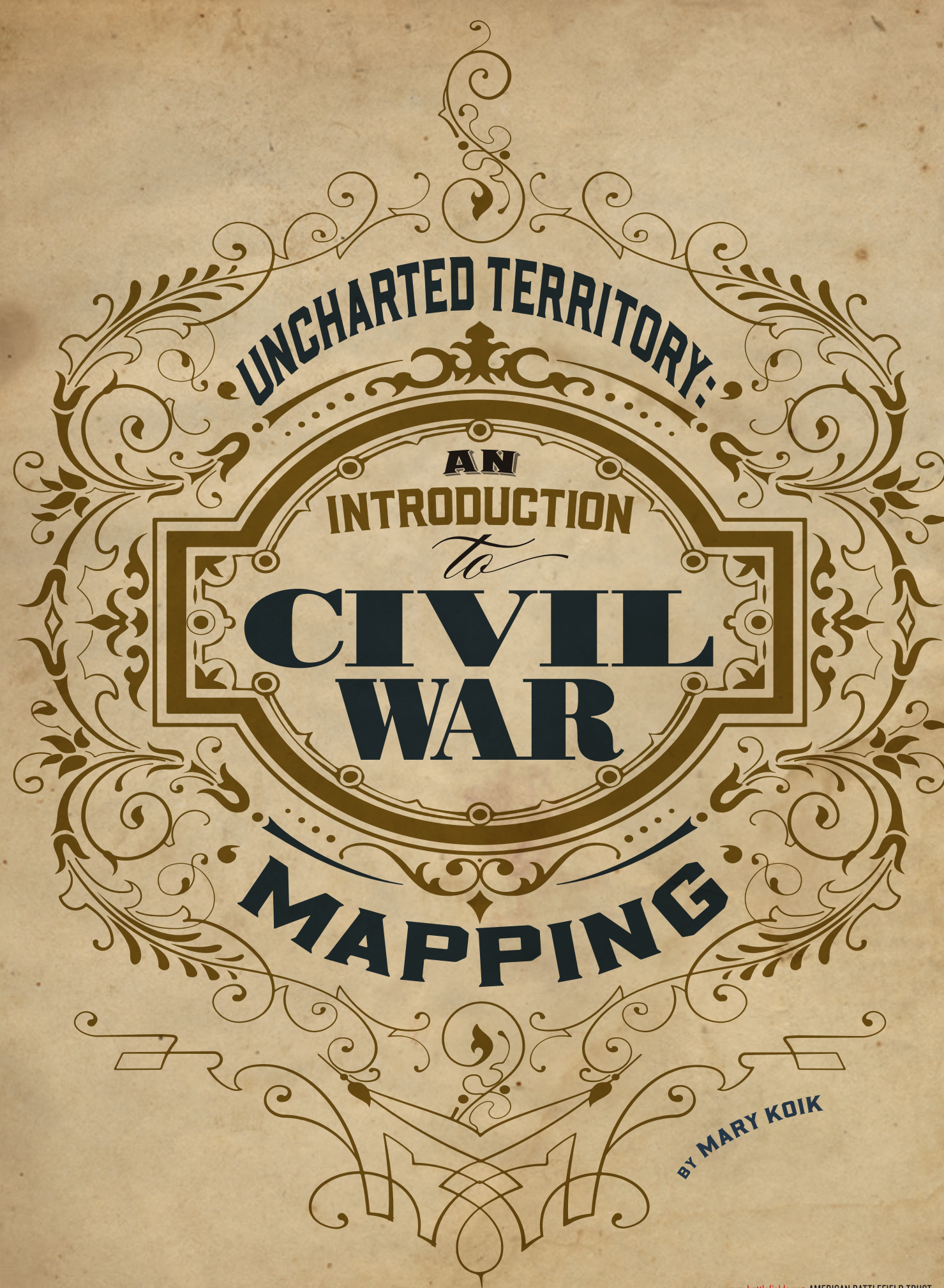
To create a map, Stanley first must find the physical location of the battlefield, which can be surprisingly difficult for some lesser-known sites. After laying out that essential perimeter, he pulls together primary sources and other materials to begin placing troops on the battlefield. It isn’t a neat process. “My wife knows when I am getting deeply involved in creating a new map by the mess around me.”

To accurately render topographical features from the Civil War period, he typically references old maps, as the landscape may have changed significantly over time. Before the U.S. Geological Survey reworked its modern topographical maps to be more user-friendly for cartographers, Stanley had to hand draw each topographical element, a process that might take several hours — or several days, depending on terrain.

It’s the details that make a map come to life, and so Stanley adds historical and modern roads, water features — whether small streams or major rivers — historical buildings and period farm fields and tree lines. Once the base map with these physical features is complete, he turns to the action of the battle. Myriad factors contribute to determining where units were located and what their movements were during the battle.

“The maps I’ve collected have gotten me in the general vicinity, but it is really the primary and contemporary resources that get the troops moving correctly. After I feel I have the troops in the correct positions ... I will send the maps to a historian for that battle and have them check my work.”

Historians greatly value Stanley’s efforts, and in addition to his work with the Trust, he has served as the designer for *America’s Civil War* magazine and provided maps for more than 60 books. Recently, his repertoire has expanded beyond the Civil War, into both the 18th and 20th centuries, and he produces work for the Italian magazine *WARS*. ★



AT THE OUTSET OF THE CIVIL WAR.

it was immediately clear that the mapping resources available to commanders on both sides were woefully insufficient. In most cases, state legislatures issued medium-format maps of their territories at a scale of five miles to one inch, meaning they lacked necessary detail. Moreover, although they had been updated by state governments in the 1850s, the base maps might be decades old; the state maps of Maryland and Virginia — the most likely theater of war, given the location of the warring sides’ capitals at Richmond and Washington, D.C. — originally dated to 1841 and 1826, respectively.

Commercially produced county-level maps, often at the far better scale of one inch to a mile, were snatched up by commanders whenever the opportunity presented itself, including through confiscation or subterfuge, as the Confederate army did when it plotted its 1863 invasion of Pennsylvania.

Despite the lack of existing maps that plagued both sides, the Union war effort was at a material advantage, in that it had infrastructure in place that could be mustered toward the challenge. Swiftly, the U.S. Army’s Corps of Topographical Engineers and Corps of Engineers, the Treasury Department’s Coast Survey and the navy’s Hydrographic Office took on greater roles and significance than ever before. Under the direction of Maj. Gen. John G. Barnard — ultimately the chief engineer for all Union armies in the field — maps of unprecedented detail were produced for the region around Washington, D.C., to aid in its defenses. As mapping projects moved into Virginia and other enemy territories, professional survey and reconnaissance teams from the various branches worked cooperatively to inform precise finished products for both land and naval operations.

RECONNAISSANCE AND RENDERING

Unable to rely on existing entities in the way their counterparts in Washington were, authorities in Richmond faced a very serious quandary with regard to mapping. Describing the untenable situation faced by his fellows during the Seven Days’ Battles of 1862, Confederate Brig. Gen. Richard Taylor recalled, “The Confederate commanders knew no more about the topography of the country than they did about Central Africa.” Assuming command of the Army of Northern Virginia in the midst of the campaign, Gen. Robert E. Lee, who had been trained as a military engineer, swiftly set about rectifying the situation, appointing a new head of the Topographical Department five days into his tenure and sending field parties out almost immediately.

Perhaps, then, it is unsurprising that the most fa-

mous Confederate mapmaker of the war — Jedediah Hotchkiss, whom Stonewall Jackson famously commanded to “Make me a map of the Valley” — was a schoolteacher by trade and had no formal cartographic training. Instead, it was his keen observation and survey work in the field that bred success.

As any army moved through the field, topographical engineers and cartographers were forced to keep pace, often working under pressure to

provide maps on short notice in a variety of formats. For example, maps rendered on washable muslin were particularly sought after by the cavalry, as they could survive hard service. Areas of repeated campaigning became increasingly well mapped, but when a force prepared to launch an incursion into new territory, fresh challenges presented themselves.

Take the Atlanta Campaign, when Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman’s command was operating so far from Washington that it was forced to put into place mechanisms and staff not only to research and construct maps, but also to print and distribute them. To craft useful and usable maps for the army, engineers began by taking the best available map and enlarging it proportionally via the scale. Then came critical additions made via any and all means of intelligence possible, including engineers’ own expeditions into the field, other spies and scouts, refugees and local civilians and prisoners of war. In his *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, Thomas B. Van Horne recalled that “the best illustration of the value of this method is the fact that Snake Creek Gap, through which our whole army turned the strong positions at Dalton and Buzzard Roost Gap, was not to be found on any printed map that



ABOVE: Confederate cartographer Jedediah Hotchkiss’s rendering of the Battle of Chancellorsville. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



we could get” but was attested to by those with local knowledge.”

When they were not busy producing new maps for every brigade commander and higher officer — reproduced in sections to be of manageable size when folded, and mounted with cardboard covers to protect the valuable document from the elements — topographical engineers were further tasked with creating accurate maps of the action that took place during battles. Engineers were issued small-scale maps when they made field reconnaissance alongside the army, marking additional features and positions as they encountered them. These data could then be integrated into updated regional maps, as well as maps made to record instances of combat that were filed with official reports.

After the war, these cartographical resources created by both Northern and Southern armies were consulted for the U.S. War Department’s *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. This monumental undertaking is remarkably thorough and, with 178 plates of images, remains the most detailed atlas of the Civil War — a resource still reprinted in new editions and consulted by historians of all stripes.

PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

As important as thorough reconnaissance of terrain and accurate recording of these details onto an authoritative map may be, it is just as critical to sufficiently reproduce and distribute that information.

The tried-and-true method for mass production

Areas of repeated campaigning became increasingly well mapped, but when a force prepared to launch into new territory, fresh challenges presented themselves.

on paper treated with a solution of dissolved table salt using the same plate. But, as with any emerging technology, the price was steep, and printing results required significant refinement. According to a report by Capt. W. E. Merrill of the federal Army of the Cumberland, early-war prints were suboptimal on several counts: the borders might distort and sections not join properly, prints were prone to fading in sunlight and the process itself was weather-dependent.

Capt. William Margedant of the 9th Ohio, who had worked in photography before the war, developed a groundbreaking technique for map reproduction. His “black maps” — named so because the information appeared in white on a black background — were swift to reproduce, meaning that amended versions could be distributed as new information was gathered. Equipment requirements were minimal and eminently portable, albeit expensive. This technique was used to great effect in the later part of the war, particularly in the Western Theater.★

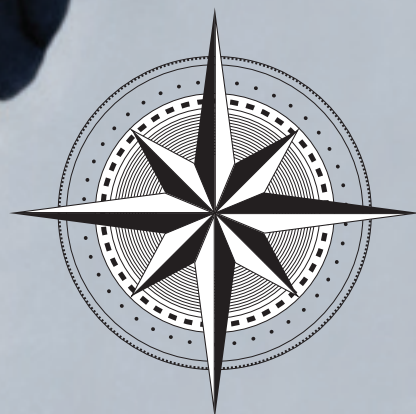
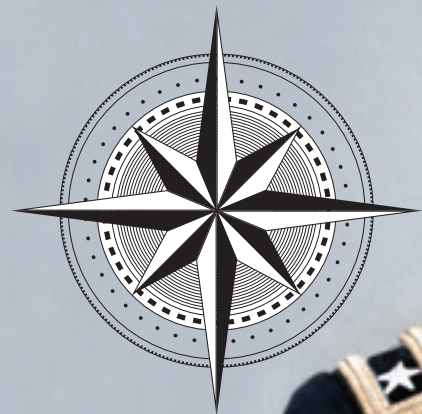
of maps in the field, used for centuries after Johannes Gutenberg debuted his groundbreaking technology, was transferring the information onto a copper engraving and using a traditional printing press. The process required significant time and skill, as well as a steady hand and the patience to engrave an entire map in reverse.

Then, in the 19th century, the reproduction process was revolutionized with the advent of lithographic printing, which enabled significantly more detail to be included and expedited the process. The desired images were drawn, in reverse, onto large, flat slabs of limestone and then chemically etched so that ink could be applied. When care was taken to line them up properly, multiple stones could be prepared for layering colors to better convey detailed information, approximating the delicate watercolors employed on the originals.

Refinements to the process came with the advent of the transfer method, which allowed cartographers to draw their work in the “positive” on pretreated paper that could, through chemical reactions, transfer the image onto stone. In either case, lithographic printing was speedier and more forgiving than printing from plated engravings, but it required cumbersome equipment — large presses and heavy stones. Still, many topographical engineering units maintained both options in their headquarters.

During the Civil War, however, another technological advance — photography — offered tantalizing promise as a way to efficiently reproduce maps for distribution. Photographic techniques of the time allowed images to be captured in great detail on large glass plates. Multiple prints could be made

IN



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BURNSIDE'S BAWE

**Inaccurate maps repeatedly
thwart a Union general**

by KRISTOPHER WHITE *and* DANIEL DAVIS

QUALITY CARTOGRAPHY is among the most effective tools in a general's arsenal. It can be the secret weapon that lets an army dominate an entire campaign, as Stonewall Jackson did in the Shenandoah Valley during the spring of 1862. Or, as was the case with Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, bad maps — ones that misrepresent the landscape or lack key landmarks — could perpetually turn opportunity into disaster.

Dateline: FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 1862

by KRISTOPHER WHITE, American Battlefield Trust Education Manager

AS GOOGLE MAPS ever led you astray at work? Your boss describes your destination for the big meeting as one place, but Google Maps tells you something else entirely? And it always happens at the worst possible moment. There is, perhaps, no better example of the 19th-century version of Google Maps setting an army on the wrong path than the Battle of Fredericksburg.

On the morning of December 13, 1862, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside set into motion a two-pronged assault against the Confederate lines. The northern prong targeted the now infamous Marye’s Heights sector. The southern prong, Burnside’s more powerful thrust, targeted the “the heights near Captain Hamilton’s.”

Some 60,000 Federal soldiers stood poised to “seize” the heights. The commanding general’s orders seemed clear, at least to him. Left Grand Division commander Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin was “to send at once a column of attack ... composed of a division at least, in the lead, well supported and to keep his whole command in readiness to move down the old Richmond road.” Burnside hoped that Franklin’s men would get “in the rear of the enemy’s line on the crest.”

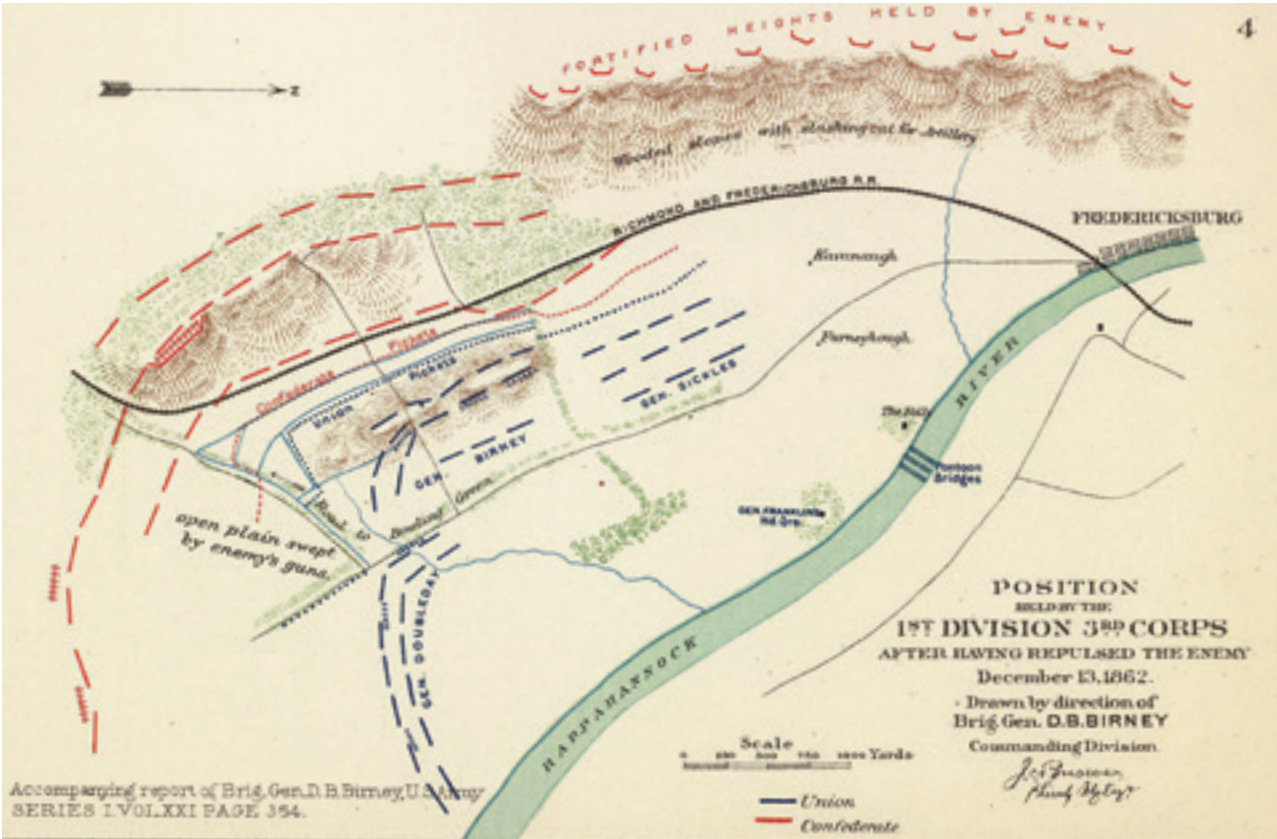
Thus, Old Burn thought that he had just ordered one-half of his army to attack and cut off the Confederate left flank from its direct line of retreat to Richmond. There were two major flaws in Burnside’s plan, however. The first was that he used an incorrect term in his orders. He should have ordered Franklin to “carry” the heights, not “seize” the heights. The former term carries more weight in military parlance. The second flaw was

with Burnside’s map of the battlefield. The high command’s map showed the Old Richmond Stage Road running parallel to the Rappahannock River. Which it does. But, Burnside’s map also showed the road taking a sharp, 90-degree turn westward about two miles south of the city. This abrupt turn should have led the Federals toward the enemy, the heights and their objective. Sadly for the Federals the road did no such thing: Their map was utterly incorrect. Instead, the road meandered south, away from the Confederate position, rather than decisively turning west. Franklin, who was stationed on the west bank of the river, knew that the road actually led away

from the Confederate position. But rather than being proactive and asking his commanding officer for clarification, Franklin blindly followed his orders. Baffled as to why Burnside would order his men due south, Franklin just assumed that his wing would not spearhead the major Federal offensive as had been outlined the night before in a meeting of senior officers. Instead, Franklin halfheartedly attacked. His blind obedience and an inaccurate map led to one of the worst defeats in the history of the Army of the Potomac, including a needless bloodbath at Marye’s Heights.★



Slaughter Pen Farm
Fredericksburg Battlefield, Va.
MATTHEW MINION



Birney map courtesy DAVID RUMSEY MAP COLLECTION, www.davidrumsey.com



Dateline: SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, MAY 1864

by DAN DAVIS, American Battlefield Trust Education Associate

PROPER MAPS and the identification of critical landmarks are vital to a commander. An erroneous map, remembered Lt. Col. Theodore Lyman, an aide de camp to Maj. Gen. George Meade, could “utterly bewilder and discourage the officers who used it, and who spent precious time in trying to understand the incomprehensible.” Plagued by faulty maps, the Union army barely averted catastrophe in the opening days of the Overland Campaign.

Following a two-day stalemate in the Wilderness, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ordered Meade’s Army of the Potomac to Spotsylvania Court House. Grant hoped to reach the crossroads and seize the inside route to Richmond ahead of Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. While the bulk of the army moved along a north-south

axis, Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside’s IX Corps was to march east through Chancellorsville and then proceed to Spotsylvania via the Fredericksburg Road. Grant directed Burnside not to advance farther than an area identified as the “Gate” on a headquarters map. Unfortunately, the landmark did not appear on the map in Burnside’s possession.

Once again, Burnside fell victim to poor and inaccurate maps. The same obstacle led to a misunderstanding when, at the head of the Army of the Potomac during the Battle of Fredericksburg, he issued orders to his subordinates based on faulty understanding of the terrain, contributing to the devastating Union defeat. Removed from command and relegated to lead a corps



Spotsylvania Courthouse Battlefield
Fredericksburg, Va.
BUDDY SECOR

linians attacked Willcox. Although the assault was initially successful, Willcox rallied and repelled the attackers. The destruction of an entire division would have seriously impacted the Union army during this critical juncture in the campaign. And the situation would have been made worse by the knowledge that the outcome had been avoidable, if only the high command had possessed accurate maps.★

NINETEENTH-CENTURY
GEOLOCATION:
The
Elliot Map

by GARRY ADELMAN
American Battlefield Trust Chief Historian

MAPS USED by famous commanders in wartime can be things of legend. Could General George Washington have won his first victory against British Regular troops at Princeton without a critical map showing the roads that led to the isolated enemy force? Could Stonewall Jackson and his “foot cavalry” have performed with such mastery in the Shenandoah Valley without Jedediah Hotchkiss’s maps? Likely not. Military commanders crave maps as critical resources to achieve victory.

Cartographic works made after an engagement or campaign, however, are also essential resources in understanding what happened and where it happened and, by providing context, why it happened. S.G. Elliot’s 1864 Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg is one such map.

While an 1858 map of Adams County, Pa., helped commanders march to Gettysburg, and numerous postwar maps aimed to place troop positions precisely onto battlefield terrain, Elliot’s map stands out as something different. There are few contour lines and no rectangular blocks to denote military units. Elliot revealed other things — the locations of corpses, carcasses and fortifications amidst Gettysburg’s road systems and farm structures. With this unique focus, Elliot performed a great service for 19th-, and indeed, 21st-century Americans.

Elliot captured battlefield carnage in a manner all his own. Photographers secured — visually, on their glass plates — tiny slices of battlefield bloodshed, while combatants captured select scenes in textual format via their letters, memoirs and other reminiscences. But no one else geolocated for all time the blood bath that was Gettysburg, as well as individual graves, artillery emplacements and breastworks. Historians know that Elliot’s work is not perfect — in many cases, far from it, but his map is an essential resource for not only historians, but also modern preservationists.

The American Battlefield Trust consults Elliot’s



map as part of its due diligence for every single acre we consider acquiring at Gettysburg. Indeed, the map helps us know what properties are hallowed ground. In preserving battlefield land west of Willoughby Run, along the Baltimore Pike and Emmitsburg Road, on East Cemetery Hill, Oak Ridge and Barlow’s Knoll, Trust members felt the impact of Elliot’s work. Our members stepped up mightily for great efforts on Seminary Ridge and Lee’s Headquarters long after Elliot placed Union and Confederate graves on the parcels we were aiming to protect.

While other maps may point toward helping armies succeed in battle, Elliot’s achievements endure as one of our best resources for the preservation of America’s greatest battlefield. ★



In this small section of the Elliot Map, each “T” marks a Confederate grave, each “+” a Union grave and each “S” a horse carcass location, including the many seen in post-battle photos taken at General Meade’s Headquarters. Other map features include orchards, woodlots and, in some cases, the identification of individual graves.



JAY HAWKERS BUSH WHACKERS

**Local Knowledge
and Intelligence
in the Bloody
Trans-Mississippi
West**

Shortly after the pro-Southern Missouri Guerrillas sacked the Kansas Jayhawker capital at Lawrence in August 1863, a *New York Daily Times* correspondent attached to the federal cavalry reflected on the Guerrillas' knowledge of local geography, tactics and strategy. Under the command of notorious chieftain Capt. William Quantrill, the Guerrillas, he wrote, "follow the hog-paths through the woods, knowing every foot of ground, and [are] able to evade us at every mile they traverse."



by KRISTEN M. PAWLAK
PHOTOGRAPHY by NOEL BENADOM



Cabin Creek Battlefield
Mayes County, Okla.



AND SWAMP FOXES



Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield State Historic Site
Pleasanton, Kan.

UNLIKE MANY of the larger armies of the Eastern and Western Theaters of war, frontier units on both sides — such as the Missouri Guerrillas, Kansas Jayhawkers and Cherokee Mounted Rifle regiments, as well as Rebels under Meriwether Jeff Thompson — had a remarkable knowledge and understanding of the geography of the land in which they operated, which led to their repeated successes on the battlefields of the Trans-Mississippi West.

ANTEBELLUM ATROCITIES

FOR THE YOUNG United States, the frontier had been a fluid boundary between society and the wilderness. As the country expanded westward throughout the early to mid-19th century, so did the frontier. Americans across all classes were motivated to live and work across this transformative region, which included the area from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River and beyond.

In times of warfare, the frontier played an essential role in American victory, but conflict there was vastly different than the traditional battles fought near strategic centers of gravity. Typically, war on the frontier consisted of irregular combat, marked by local resistance and irregular strategies and tactics, as well as guerrilla troops.

These guerrillas fought using nontraditional combat methods. Their small-unit tactics and understanding of local terrain and communities gave them an advantage that ultimately made up for the superior numbers of their enemy. However, with the guerrilla war much closer to home and hearth for these rural settlers, society and ideology on the frontier were torn apart within a short period of time. With the line between combatants and civilians blurred, war crimes helped consistently fuel the irregular units resisting the enemy.



Capt. William Quantrill

A schoolteacher-turned-bandit-turned-guerrilla, Quantrill commanded wartime contingent of raiders that included future outlaws Jesse and Frank James. He was mortally wounded in a skirmish in Kentucky in May 1865, but his influence was felt for many years during the settlement of the “old west.”



Jackhawker Sen. James H. Lane

The increase in resistance by local combatants, who understood the local geography and population, gave the irregulars a significant advantage over their enemy. The increase in resistance by local combatants, who understood the local geography and population, gave the irregulars a significant advantage over their enemy.

As the new country approached the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it rapidly degenerated into armed conflict over the divisive issue of slavery’s expansion westward. This outbreak of violence was concentrated along the border of Missouri and the Kansas Territory, giving the period the notorious name of “Bleeding Kansas.”

At that time, pro-slavery and abolitionist irregular fighters each took the law into their own hands, with the hope of impacting the statehood election for the Kansas Territory. By targeting the homes and communities of their rival faction, these vigilantes set the tone of warfare on the border for the next two decades, and escalated the level of violence by the time civil war erupted in 1861. Many rural border communities — like Lawrence and Osawatimie — were the sites of horrific massacres between the two factions in these pre-Civil War days. Such feats were only feasible through an undeniable attention to terrain and intelligence. By 1861, however, the Border War — defined by guerrilla warfare — deteriorated into a brutal, seemingly unending conflict for those on the frontier.

A TRADITION OF
IRREGULAR OPERATIONS

ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1861, James H. Lane, a U.S. senator from Kansas and future Union brigadier general, led his 1,200-man brigade of Jayhawkers across the border into Missouri and ransacked, plundered and burned the town of Osceola. Two months later, when the pro-Confederate State

Guard entered town, one member, John W. Fisher, reflected, “It is enough to make a man’s blood boil ... Men are anxious to go to Kansas and retaliate.”

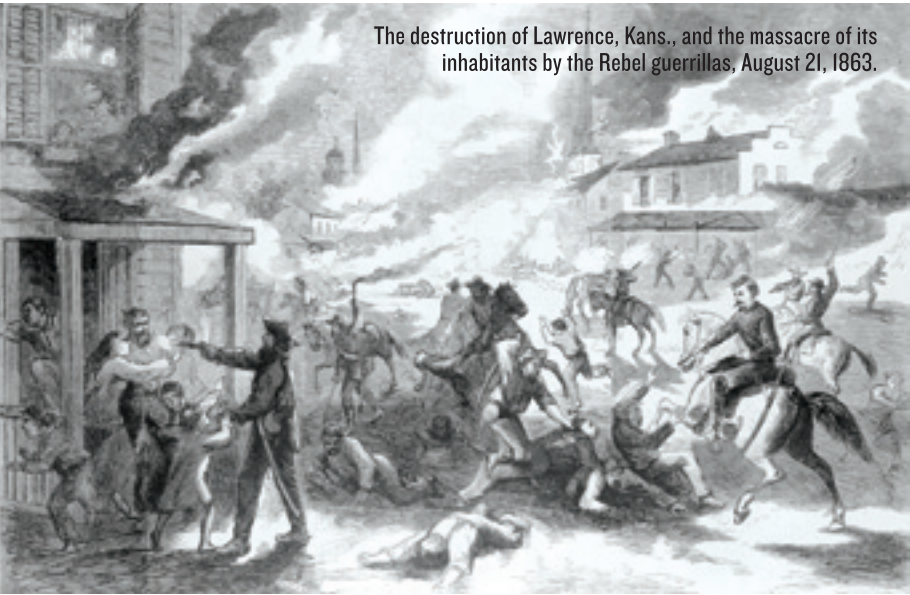
The aggressive and infamous Charles “Doc” Jennison also continued his war against Missouri by forming the 7th Kansas Cavalry Regiment,

They were following
in the footsteps of other
American forces
who had fought on
the periphery
of earlier conflicts

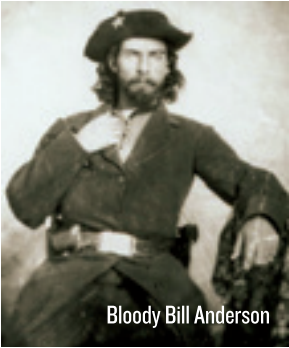
known as “Jennison’s Jayhawkers.” The attacks by Jayhawkers turned even more Missourians against them, which soon led to the formation of the infamous Quantrill’s Raiders, after the unit’s commander and namesake Capt. William Quantrill.

Quantrill’s Raiders, also known as the Missouri Guerrillas, were fueled by personal desire for revenge against Kansans, Jayhawkers, Union troopers and authority more broadly. Each member was a local citizen of Missouri’s Western Border and had personally experienced the wrath of the Border War, which allowed them to familiarize themselves with their area of operations. In fact, many were Missourians who had fled into the brush to fight Union authorities through ambushes, harassment, robberies and hit-and-run attacks.

In this, they were following in the footsteps of other American forces who had fought on the periphery of earlier conflicts, including the Revolutionary War Overmountain Men of Appalachia, who traversed hard country to triumph at the Battle of King’s Mountain. They also echoed the South Carolina Low Country irregulars under the “Swamp Fox” Francis Marion. Missouri



The destruction of Lawrence, Kans., and the massacre of its inhabitants by the Rebel guerrillas, August 21, 1863.



Bloody Bill Anderson

Particularly after the 1864 raid on Centralia, in which 24 unarmed Union soldiers aboard a passenger train were captured and executed, Anderson earned a reputation as one of the most violent bushwhackers.

Guerrillas strategically utilized the area they knew so well by relying on loyal civilians, lesser-used roads and trails and creeks to remain concealed and move throughout both Missouri and Kansas undetected. In fact, the Missourians’ guerrilla-like tactics and firm understanding of the terrain around them led to their infamous nickname, the “Bushwhackers,” as they seemed to blend into the landscape itself, evading capture.

BUSHWHACKER COUNTRY

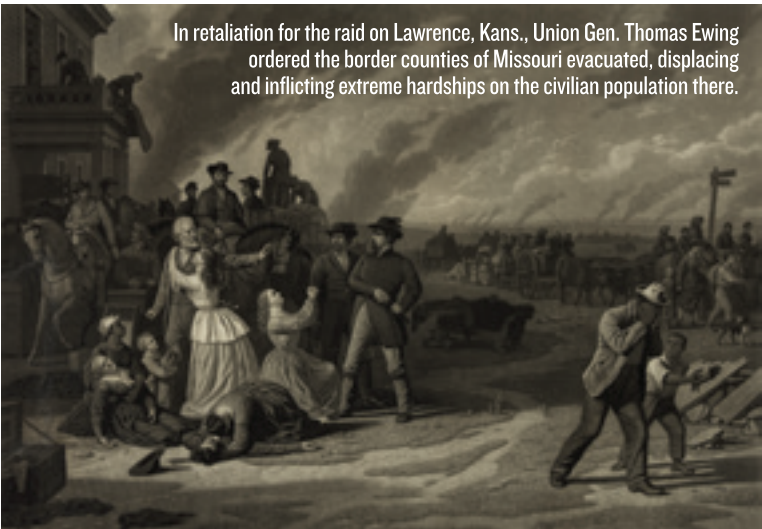
THERE ARE COUNTLESS examples of the Bushwhackers utilizing their local knowledge of their area of operations, including a raid on Olathe that was one of their greatest victories early in the war. Because of their “ravines, hills, and hollows,” as well as their infestation of creepy critters, the Sniabar Hills of the western Missouri backcountry were Quantrill’s preferred hideout location — and a place no Federal trooper dared to enter. In the late evening of September 6, 1862, the Bushwhackers moved



The war between Rebel irregulars and Union authorities continued far longer than anyone could have imagined.

primarily within their own territories in present-day Oklahoma or using these areas as launch points to conduct partisan operations.

The Native American mounted infantry and cavalry regiments’ irregular style of warfare bore fruit in their 1864 raids into Kansas and Missouri, and the successful capture of Federal supplies at Cabin Creek. At the Second Battle of Cabin Creek on September 19, 1864, Confederate Choctaw and Cherokee troopers united in attacking a Federal wagon train filled with more than \$1 million-worth of supplies. Their success was part of a larger effort of raiding Federal supplies throughout the Indian Territory and Kansas, a result of the Cherokee Nation’s remarkable knowledge of the region’s geography and rail systems. It was one example of the Cherokee Nation’s successful exploitation of the advantage offered by operating within its own territory.



Brig. Gen. Meriwether Jeff Thompson commanded the First Division of the Missouri State Guard, which was based out of the southeastern “Bootheel” region of the state. Unable to join the main body, the unit remained in its home area and exploited the Bootheel extensive swamps to its advantage. Like Quantrill’s Raiders and the Kansas Jayhawkers, Thompson’s men were locals who knew the swamps and region very well. Their repeated success in using the swamps to surprise Federal troops led to their commander’s legendary nickname: the “Swamp Fox of the Confederacy” in tribute to Marion. The troops adopted “Remember Marion” as their motto.

In the fall of 1861, Brig. Gen. Ulysses Grant, commander of the District of Southeast Missouri, was re-peatedly forced to deal with the nuisance of Thompson’s men. On October 2, 1861, Grant deployed more than 1,000 men to intercept these irregulars, but they remained elusive. It was not until later that month, when the irregulars were far north of their native “Bootheel” region and completely outnumbered, that Thompson was defeated.



Stand Watie was the final Confederate general in the field to surrender his command, signing a cease-fire on June 23, 1865.

Opposite: Quantrill's Flag

NATIVE AMERICAN UNITS

ALSO UTILIZING local knowledge to their advantage were the Confederate units of the Five Civilized Tribes. Though the First and Second Cherokee Mounted Rifles are the most well-known of the units — and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, the most well-known Native American Confederate general — there were units from each of the five tribes: Cherokee, Seminole, Choctaw, Creek and Chickasaw. Like many other Confederate units on the frontier, these Native American units did not venture far from familiar areas, operating

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR may have lasted four bloody years, but the war between Rebel irregulars and Union authorities continued far longer than anyone could have imagined. For years after the Civil War, many of these frontier irregulars continued their personal war against authority, as seen with the James and Younger Brothers. Indeed, the strategies of the guerrilla fighters on and off the battlefield have been at the center of American military strategy due to the military’s increasing interest in counterinsurgency operations. Since before the country’s entry into the War on Terror in 2001, the American military has studied frontier irregulars like Quantrill, Jennison, Lane, Thompson and Watie to learn how best to fight modern-day terrorists. Simultaneously adored and despised, but universally respected, these frontier irregular fighters from the Civil War — through their use of geography, terrain, civilians and small unit tactics — have shaped the way the United States has waged war ever since. ★

Kristen M. Pawlak is an editor for the Emerging Civil War community and the driving force behind “Missouri’s Civil War Blog.”



west through the “Sni” and crossed the border into Kansas completely undetected by Federals. Swiftly and quietly, they moved through eastern Kansas and captured three Jayhawkers. Entering their camp, the Guerrillas dragged the Jayhawkers from their beds and murdered them. Their knowledge of the land and their quick movements allowed them to advance straight



into the Kansas town of Olathe, which they soon ransacked and plundered. As one Kansas soldier wrote about Quantrill’s men after that raid, “They were familiar with every cow-path, knew every farmer.” Numerous bands of irregulars operated across Missouri, and these smaller units also resisted Union occupation. Early in the war,

TEACHER INSTITUTE MEETS UP

Near-record crowd descends on Raleigh, N.C.

NEARLY 200 K-12 educators convened in Raleigh, N.C., on July 11-14 for the American Battlefield Trust's annual National Teacher Institute, the second-largest such gathering in the event's 19-year history. Three and a half days of workshops, battlefield and museum tours and guest lectures offered attendees tools to creatively teach about the pivotal conflicts of America's first century.

"The American Battlefield Trust believes that teachers have the power to inspire students and a new generation of historians," Trust President James Lighthizer said. "The National Teacher Institute will give teachers the tools, techniques and approaches to cultivate interest and engagement with U.S. history."

Participants representing 36 states and the District of Columbia learned firsthand at key sites associated with the American Revolution and the Civil War, coming in close contact with the "real stuff" of history — artifacts, images and documents that offer true tangibility to past events. In addition to instructional enrichment for the upcoming school year, attendees earned continuing education units and certifications through Virginia Tech University.

Guest speakers included award-winning author Robert M. Dunkerly, director of education at the American Civil War Museum Stephanie Fitzwater Arduini and Christopher Mackowski, the editor in chief and co-founder of the *Emerging Civil War* blog and book series. Keynote speaker Dr. Edward Ayers, professor and president emeritus of the University of Richmond and 2013 recipient of the National Humanities Medal, spoke about the different explanations for the Civil War throughout America, where these explanations come from and how they should be presented to students.

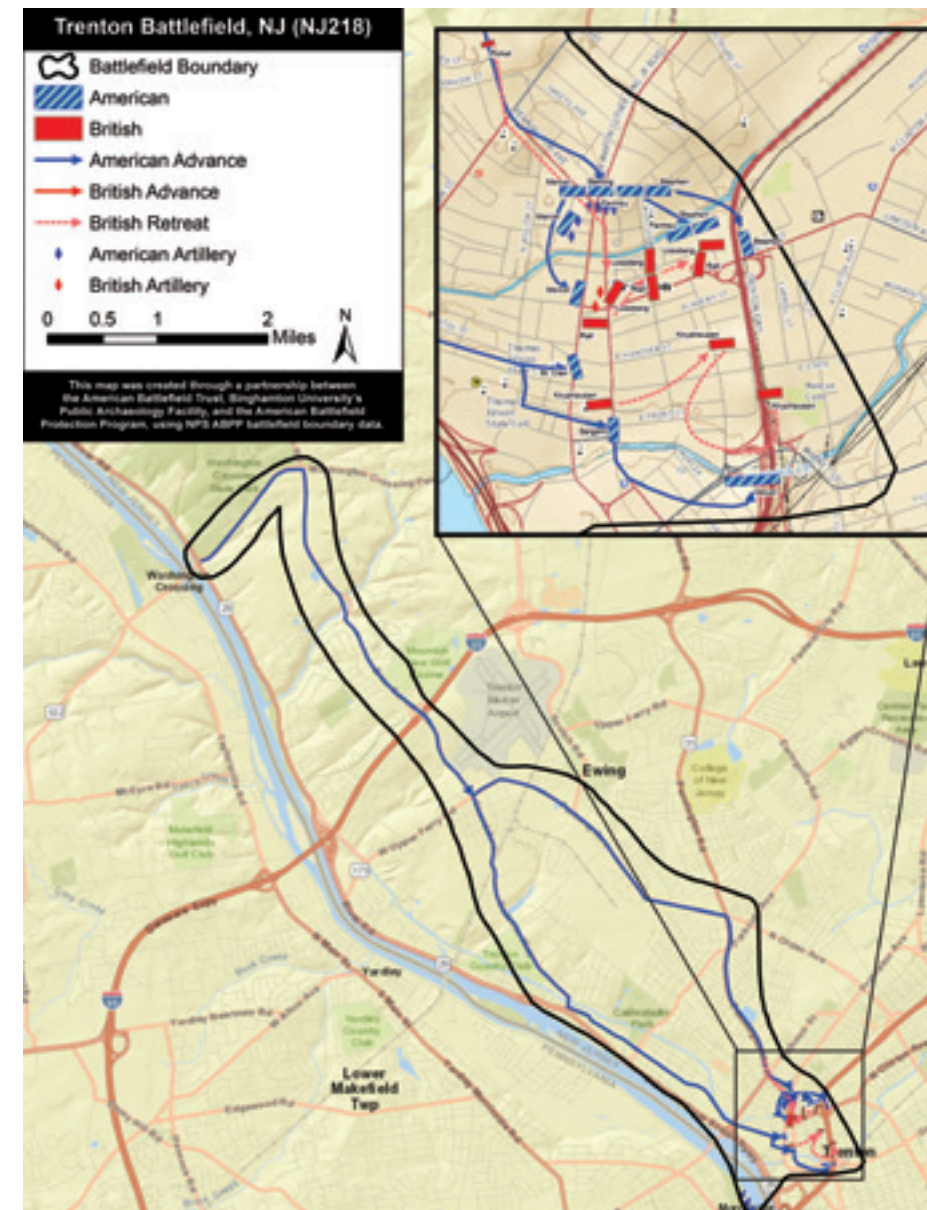
Among the many targeted presentations at this year's institute were several by award-winning educators eager to share their techniques. Robert Rinehart, a two-time Trust award recipient, conducted a workshop on exploring written documents using the five senses, while James A. Percoco, a 2011 National Teachers Hall of Fame inductee, presented on how he integrates primary sources and film into the classroom using the Civil Rights Movement as a case study. Tours, which help educators learn strategies to maximize their own time away from the classroom, included visits to Revolutionary War sites like Guilford Court House; Civil War battlefields at Bentonville and Aversboro; and sites related to the Civil Rights Movement in Durham.

As part of the event, the Trust named Richard Houston of Monomoy Regional High School in Harwich, Mass., as its 2019 Teacher of the Year. A 41-year veteran educator, Houston not only reaches his AP U.S. history students in the classroom, he also inspires some 90 percent of them to attend the voluntary after-school enrichment sessions that enable him to cover the many topics on the A.P. test in greater detail.

The 2020 National Teacher Institute will be held in Mobile, Ala. July 9-12. Registration will open in mid-November, as will the application period for scholarships to cover travel and lodging costs, as the Institute itself remains free to educators. Full details are available at www.battlefields.org/teacherinstitute. ★



PHOTOGRAPHY
BY DAVID
& DELORES DAVIS



MAPPING THE FUTURE

of Revolutionary War, War of 1812 battlefields

IN 1993, the federal Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) released its *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC had been tasked by Congress to identify America's most significant Civil War sites. Out of the roughly 10,500 armed conflicts that occurred during the Civil War, 384 of these — just 3.7 percent — were recognized by the CWSAC as the war's principal battles. In preparing its report, the CWSAC worked closely with the National Park Service (NPS) to survey and map these sites as well, carefully delineating the historic boundaries of each of the nearly 400 battlefields listed.

Having this information has, over the last two-and-a-half decades, enabled the Trust to orient preservation efforts and vital resources toward saving the most significant Civil War acreage. In 2007, NPS followed the CWSAC report with its own *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States*, which identified the 243 most significant battlefields from this pair of conflicts — but did not include maps of these sites akin to the maps produced by the CWSAC of similarly significant Civil War sites.

Knowing the ability of such maps to help pinpoint the most pressing preservation targets and inform related campaigns and pursuits, five years ago, the Trust embarked on an ongoing effort with Binghamton University's Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) to compile these cartographic resources. Funded by a series of planning grants from NPS's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), we set out to augment NPS's 2007 report with digital maps highlighting the historic boundaries of all 243 of the nation's principal Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields and reflecting the troop movements on these sites. The Trust and PAF consulted with appropriate State Historic Preservation Offices as well as other authorities and experts throughout the effort to ensure that the maps and accompanying data would be as accurate as possible.

With this project on track to conclude by year's end, the Trust and greater battlefield preservation community will

now be better equipped than ever before to rise in defense of these early American battlegrounds with both NPS's 2007 report and new, corresponding mapping at the ready. Moreover, landowners and local governments will be able to employ these digital resources as guides to building and zoning in context-sensitive ways, with a better understanding of the position and significance of the historic landscapes in their communities. We know that the availability of these resources will enhance preservation efforts in the same way that their Civil War counterparts have — letting us quickly assess the significance of a particular property and prioritize those areas most in need of protection. ★

MEET OUR BEST SUPPORTERS
The Color Bearers



Missionary Ridge
Chattanooga Battlefield
Chattanooga, Tenn.
BUDDY SECOR

American Battlefield Trust Color Bearers are the undisputed leaders in this nation's battlefield preservation movement. Just as the heroic Color Bearers of the Civil War distinguished themselves on the battlefield with their courage, valor and dedication, our Color Bearers distinguish themselves by their extraordinary commitment to the mission of saving our nation's most hallowed ground.

THE American Battlefield Trust exists to identify and preserve, for all time, the battlefields of the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. We do this so that all Americans, now and in the future, may learn of the sacrifices made to secure democracy and individual freedoms. Unfortunately, these sacred battlefields are rapidly disappearing under the relentless wave of urban sprawl. To stem this tide of destruction, the American Battlefield Trust issues an urgent call for volunteers — individuals, corporations and foundations — to join a prominent league of supporters: the Color Bearers.

Color Bearer membership requires an additional, unrestricted gift of \$1,000 or more that goes above and beyond any battlefield-specific gifts. These important membership dues act as a “ready reserve” fund the Board of Trustees can utilize to move quickly to save a piece of hallowed ground. They also allow us to actually run the organization: to pay staff salaries, to cover rent and utilities, to maintain our world-class website and to create outstanding educational

content — even to print and mail the magazine in your hands. The vast majority of Color Bearers also give to many property acquisition appeals, and it is this level of “above-and-beyond generosity” that is worthy of special recognition. While representing less than 3 percent of our total membership, our 1,300 Color Bearers donate nearly 50 percent of all the gifts we receive, year after year. What does it mean to be a Color Bearer? Color Bearers are the leaders of the battlefield preservation movement, and the backbone of the American Battlefield Trust.

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MANY of our Color Bearers choose to pay their membership dues in installments rather than as a lump sum. To do so monthly, Regimental Color Bearers pay \$84/month (\$1,000/year — less than \$3 a day!), Brigade Color Bearers pay \$209/month (\$2,500/year) and so on. You can easily set up these monthly payments online through your credit card, PayPal or bank account, or by calling our offices.

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WHAT OUR COLOR BEARERS SAY

“There are many charitable causes out there, but there are very few where one can make a TRULY lasting difference. Land conservation is one of them. Remember what Scarlett O’Hara’s father Gerald said in the movie Gone With the Wind? ‘It’s the land, Scarlett ... land is the only thing that lasts.’ He was right.”

— Marc Nicholson

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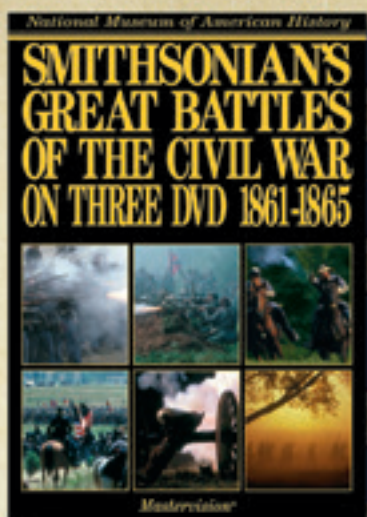
Full donations are tax deductible, if you don’t take advantage of the Events benefits offered. For more tax information, visit us online.

WHAT OUR COLOR BEARERS SAY

“If I could pass on anything to future generations, it would be the same love of history that was instilled in me by my family. I think the efforts of the Trust and its Color Bearers goes a long way towards preserving this history for future generations.”

— Anthony Hodges

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—Philadelphia Inquirer

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—Chicago Tribune

—Civil War Times Illustrated

SMITHSONIAN'S GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR is a visually stunning, provocative history unlike any other Civil War program you've ever seen. This critically acclaimed television and video series from the National Museum of American History is a sweeping and compelling look at the war's military, political and social history. Each episode features dramatic reenactments of important campaigns; first-hand accounts of eyewitnesses and participants read by distinguished actors; period photographs, paintings and artifacts; intriguing expert challenges to traditional historical thinking; original contemporary illustration; computer-enhanced maps; and music of the time. The strategies and motivations that created this devastating and heroic period come alive in this comprehensive reference. The DVDs and a laptop together can be a mobile history tour during your battlefield travels.

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HELP US CAPTURE THE BATTLEFIELDS!

FEW READERS of *Hallowed Ground* realize that all submissions to the magazine by photographers and artists are made as **donations**. If you're interested in donating your time and talent for the American Battlefield Trust by taking high-resolution photography for *Hallowed Ground*, please send an email with a web link or samples of your work to Creative Director Jeff Griffith at HallowedGroundPhotography@gmail.com. (Please note that images taken at web resolution settings on your camera or mobile phones are not of suitably high resolution to reproduce in print media.)

A PARTING SHOT

HERITAGE SITES

PARKER'S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD

Photo here and inset
NOEL BENADOM

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION in west Tennessee got a major boost in early September, as Parkers Crossroads became the country's latest National Park Service-affiliated area. A signing ceremony held between representatives of Shiloh National Military Park, the city of Parkers Crossroads, and the Tennessee Historical Commission formalized the new partnership created by an act of Congress.

"Becoming an affiliated area offers many benefits to the battlefield, and allows the National Park Service to enter into agreements to provide assistance for interpretation and preservation of the battlefield," said Shiloh Superintendent Dale Wilkerson. "We are extremely pleased to be able to formalize our long-standing relationship with Parkers Crossroads."

The sentiment was echoed by Tennessee Historical Commission Executive Director Patrick McIntyre, who said, "This recognition is a testament to the importance of this place, as well as an endorsement of the work by those who have been



instrumental in preserving this battlefield for posterity."

The Trust has worked with local, state and federal partners to protect 368 acres at Parker's Crossroads.

In becoming an official affiliated area, Parkers Crossroads joins more than a dozen other significant sites operated independently but typically closely associated with a nearby national park. These include Benjamin Franklin National Memorial (Independence National

Historical Park in Philadelphia), Jamestown National Historic Site (with Colonial National Historical Park) and Aleutian Islands WWII National Historic Area (the park service's Alaska regional office)

Parkers Crossroads Battlefield preserves and interprets the site where almost 2,000 men commanded by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest were engaged by two Federal brigades on December 31, 1862. After the fight, General Forrest was able to cross the Tennessee River. ★

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www.parkerscrossroads.org



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