

WINTER 2018 ★ Vol. 19 No. 4

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

# HALLOWED GROUND

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KENTUCKY



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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](http://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. ©2018 American Battlefield Trust. CORRECTIONS: We regret the following error that appeared in the Fall 2018 edition of *Hallowed Ground*. The Page from the Past incorrectly stated that Ulysses Grant completed writing his memoirs on July 21; he finished on July 20. The photograph on the front of the Fall fundraising wrap, showing the Antietam Generations event, should have been credited to Melissa Winn.



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**AS WE APPROACH** the close of another year, I find myself pausing to reflect on the changes that the passage of time has brought. I know that I am often struck by some series of accomplishments that prompts me to declare the concluding year the “best” one ever, at least as far as battlefield preservation is concerned.

But this year, I think we really outdid ourselves. As I see it, here are a few of the biggest highlights.

Together, we have now protected more than 50,000 acres of battlefield land. Pause for a moment and consider that staggering figure, a monumental amount of hallowed ground that would be lost forever, but for us.

In a move enthusiastically embraced by our membership, we launched a new umbrella brand to encompass our existing activities under the Civil War Trust and Revolutionary War Trust banners.

We completed the second-most-expensive acquisition project in the organization’s 30-plus-year history — a \$5.6 million property at Yorktown that you can read more about on page 8.

In a first for the organization, we directly assisted in the creation of a new unit of the National Park System, Camp Nelson National Monument in Kentucky — turn the page to read how.

After being selected for the role of official nonprofit partner by the secretary of the interior, we organized and orchestrated the inaugural meeting of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, the congressionally appointed body that will

oversee the commemoration of America’s 250th anniversary.

We proved time and again that battlefield preservation is an ideal that can and should be widely embraced — multiple pieces of legislation supporting the cause passed through committees and even floor votes unanimously.

None of these things could have been accomplished without a great deal of passion. My own, certainly, and that of my talented staff and our all-volunteer Board of Trustees. But most importantly, the thousands of people across this nation who have embraced the cause of battlefield preservation. Who contribute financially to our acquisition efforts. Who sign petitions to politicians and share news articles with friends. Who interact with us on social media and try to introduce young people to the fascinating stories of our past. In short: YOU.

And so, in this season of gratitude, I offer up my heartfelt thanks to you for joining us on the journey this past year. I hope that you, too, feel fulfilled as you look back on this year’s achievements. And I hope that you are ready to be part of the many exciting things that I know 2019 has in store. ★



JIM LIGHTHIZER  
President, American Battlefield Trust

Portrait by BUDDY SECOR

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## KENTUCKY *in* THE CIVIL WAR VIDEO

**DURING** the Civil War, Kentucky was a unique border state sandwiched in conflict. Abraham Lincoln once said, “I think to lose Kentucky is to lose the whole game.” Our Kentucky video takes a look at the people, places and moments in Kentucky history that shaped the Civil War. Our growing collection of state videos examines the contributions of each state during the conflict. [www.battlefields.org/civilwarkentucky](http://www.battlefields.org/civilwarkentucky).

Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas  
Nancy, Ky.  
DON SNIEGOWSKI

## QUIZ *Which war?*

**IN WHICH WAR** did the United States military suffer a crushing defeat on Long Island? In which war did the United States win a decisive engagement after a peace agreement was signed? Do you know when the first African American general in American history served in the military? Test your knowledge of American history and see if you can name “which war” from our clues. Take the quiz at [www.battlefields.org/warsquiz](http://www.battlefields.org/warsquiz).

## HOLIDAY GIFT IDEAS

**ARE YOU SEARCHING** for a gift for a history lover in your life? Our website offers many options for the season. You can give a gift membership, and your recipient will also receive copies of *Hallowed Ground*. Or, you could save land in someone’s name with a donation in honor of or in memory of them. You could also contribute to our final campaigns of the year. Whichever method you choose, you may notify the recipient of their gift with a personalized e-card to be sent on the date of your choice. Plus, your contribution is tax-deductible. Learn more at [www.battlefields.org/waystogive](http://www.battlefields.org/waystogive).

## TEN CRUCIAL DAYS

**THIS SEASON** marks the 242nd anniversary of the American victories at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The Continental Army’s triumphs in the Ten Crucial Days campaign proved instrumental to rekindling Patriot morale and keeping the cause for American independence alive in the wake of early defeats. Visit our website for articles, videos and primary sources about this monumental event at [www.battlefields.org/10crucialdays](http://www.battlefields.org/10crucialdays).



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The area that marks one of four graveyards associated with the camp. While soldiers were exhumed and moved to Camp Nelson National Cemetery, this remains a resting place for other refugees, including women and children.  
MICHAEL BYERLEY

VICTORY

## KENTUCKY'S CAMP NELSON *becomes newest national monument*

**T**HE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM grew richer and more able to tell the full sweep of American history on October 27, with the creation of Camp Nelson National Monument in Jessamine County, Kentucky. The 380-acre site once served as a Union supply depot, training ground and hospital, but perhaps saw its greatest significance as a recruitment center for African American soldiers and an emancipation site for them and their families.

The American Battlefield Trust and the National Park Foundation helped facilitate the 380-acre donation of the site — previously known as Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park, a National Historic Landmark near Nicholasville in central Kentucky — to the National Park Service. It was designated a national monument by President Trump through his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906, becoming the 418th unit of the park system.

“Camp Nelson played an important and often forgotten role in the Civil War, and its addition to the national park system will broaden the interpretation of America’s history,” Trust President James Lighthizer said. “This site was among the nation’s largest recruitment and training centers for African American soldiers during the Civil War and shines a light onto the legacy of these

soldiers. In few other places are the stories of these soldiers and their families, journeying on the difficult road to freedom, so well told.”

The fortified camp began in 1863 as a Union army supply depot, training ground and hospital. As Union policy changed to allow enlistment of black soldiers, it grew into the third-largest recruitment and training center for African American regiments — referred to as United States Colored Troops — during the Civil War.

By the end of 1865, when ratification of the U.S. Constitution’s 13th Amendment ended slavery in Kentucky, some 10,000 African American men had enlisted and been emancipated at Camp Nelson. Crucially, it served as a sanctuary for these soldiers’ wives and children — more than 3,000 by war’s end — as they found freedom in what was a slaveholding state.

Events at the camp encouraged many more African American soldiers to enlist in Kentucky and other border states critical to the Union, which prompted Congress to emancipate the families of all black Union soldiers, and led the Union army to reform how it cared for refugees at its posts.

After the war, former slaves were issued their emancipation papers at the camp, and many men and women considered Camp Nelson to be their cradle of freedom. In postwar years,

the U.S. Sanitary Commission operated a soldiers’ home in former barracks there.

Today, the historic site includes earthen fortifications, entrenchments, a depot magazine, building foundations, historical road remnants and the pre-war Oliver Perry House (now a museum). Together with the Jessamine County Fiscal Court, the Camp Nelson Restoration and Preservation Foundation — a local not-for-profit organization — has played a key role in the site’s restoration and interpretation, encouraging and enabling visitation.

“Camp Nelson, and all the patriots who have ties to it, holds an incredible place in America’s history, and President Trump’s action to designate Camp Nelson as a national monument will ensure the ongoing protection of the site and the story,” Secretary Zinke said. “America’s parks, battlefields and monuments tell the story of who we are as Americans. Camp

## MANY MEN AND WOMEN CONSIDERED CAMP NELSON TO BE THEIR CRADLE OF FREEDOM

Nelson was instrumental as a refuge for escaped and emancipated slaves. The camp tells the story about Americans who risked absolutely everything they have and everyone they love to fight for their freedom, the cause of liberty and to preserve the Union.”

Camp Nelson is the first national monument designation under President Trump. The designation was made with congressional and public input and involved extensive consultation with nearby private landowners.

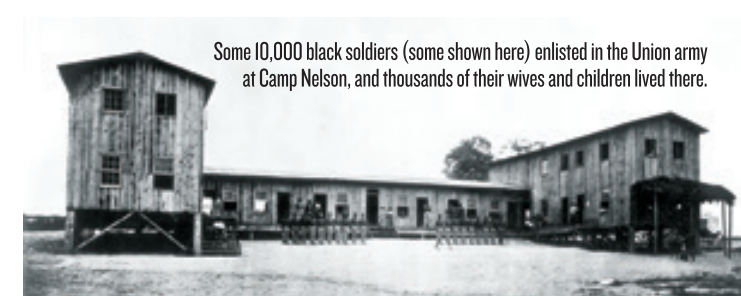
To provide a seamless transition from county to federal ownership and management, Jessamine County and the National Park Service have entered into an agreement to provide a cooperative framework for the protection, preservation, promotion, interpretation and maintenance of the monument. During the transition, Jessamine County will provide continued assistance with operation and maintenance for an initial period.

In 2013, Camp Nelson was designated a National Historic Landmark and, late last year, the Department of the Interior put forward a recommendation to the White House for its elevation to national monument status. Earlier in 2018, the Kentucky congressional delegation introduced legislation supporting such a designation and, in August, the National Park Service began receiving public input on the subject.

A key requirement of the Antiquities Act is that land named as a national monument must already be property of the federal government. In the case of Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, which had been an able steward of the site for many years, transferred ownership to the American Battlefield Trust. The Trust, in turn, donated the site to the National Park Service ahead of the designation.★



Press conference announcement with Secy. of the Interior Ryan Zinke  
TAMI A. HEILEMANN



Some 10,000 black soldiers (some shown here) enlisted in the Union army at Camp Nelson, and thousands of their wives and children lived there.



The earthen walls of Fort Putnam  
Camp Nelson National Monument, Ky.  
MICHAEL BYERLEY



Graveyard No. 1 Memorial  
Camp Nelson National Monument, Ky.  
MICHAEL BYERLEY





## GRAND REVIEW TAKES PLACE in historic Franklin, Tenn.



**DURING** the Trust's annual Grand Review, more than 230 of the Color Bearer Society gathered in historic Franklin, Tenn., to explore the remarkable transformation that has taken place in that community since it embraced the concept of battlefield preservation and the importance of heritage tourism.

From October 12 through 14, donors at the Color Bearer Brigade level or higher took part in tours of the battlefields at Franklin, Nashville, Spring Hill and Stones River all significant engagements with important preservation stories to tell.

The 2019 Grand Review will be held in Boston, Mass., October 18–20. Look for further details on this exciting gathering to be posted at [www.battlefields.org/events](http://www.battlefields.org/events). ★

**CLOCKWISE FROM TOP RIGHT:** Historian Eric Jacobson leads guests on Saturday's Battle of Franklin tour; Cocktail Reception before dinner at Carnton; Jim Lighthizer unveils a plaque honoring chairman emeritus Mike Grainger; Sunday's Battle of Stone's River tour; Guests enjoy an outdoor cocktail reception at Historic Carnton; Battle of Nashville tour stops at the Tennessee State Capitol; Guests mix and mingle at Saturday's dinner banquet.

All Photos by BUDDY SECOR

## CHARLIE SARGENT

*Preservation community mourns loss of recently lauded lawmaker*



Charles Sargent, flanked by Franklin preservationists Eric Jacobson (left) and Julian Bibb (right).



**DURING** the Grand Review's Saturday evening banquet, Trust President James Lighthizer announced that the Trust would honor Charles Sargent, a veteran leader of the Tennessee House of Representatives, with its State Leadership Award for his enduring contributions to battlefield preservation during more than two decades of service as a state legislator. Sadly, just one month after that festive occasion, Sargent lost his fight with cancer, passing away on November 13.

Sargent began his legislative career in Franklin in 1996, in the state's 61st District. As chairman of the state's House Finance, Ways and Means Committee and a member of other key committees, Sargent was vital to the founding of Tennessee's Civil War preservation fund in 2013 and also secured subsequent enhancements to the program. The first fund in the nation to set aside dedicated monies to save Civil War land each year, it was inspired by the highly effective Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund.

Former Deputy House Speaker Steve McDaniel, another preservation-minded lawmaker who worked closely with Sargent, recalled his passion for the past. "Being a person who had come from a Northern state [New York], he came to Tennessee and he made it his business to learn about the state's history and had a great appreciation." ★



Antietam Creek  
Antietam National Battlefield  
Sharpsburg, Md.  
MATT BRANT

## BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION RETAINS BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

*Important steps for reauthorization of federal grant program*



**I**N AN ERA of political contention, the protection of historic landscapes as living memorials to the sacrifices of America's fighting men and women — as well as economic boons for surrounding communities and important environmental resources — remains one topic enthusiastically supported on both sides of the aisle.

The Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants Program, administered by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection program, is a matching grants fund designed to encourage private investment in the preservation of these important historic resources. Since its inception, this mechanism has been used to protect more than 30,000 acres of hallowed ground in 20 states. Eligible properties must be at one of the 243 Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields, or 383 Civil War sites identified by formal reports to Congress, as well as outside the boundaries of any national park system sites.

The Preserving America's Battlefields Act is a bill to reauthorize this successful program for years to come. The House version of the legislation — originally cosponsored by U.S. representatives Matt Cartwright (D-Pa.), Tom Cole (R-Okla.), John Culberson (R-Texas), Ruben Gallego (D-Ariz.), Colleen Hanabusa (D-Hawaii), Jody Hice (R-Ga.), Henry C. "Hank," Johnson, Jr. (D-Ga.), Derek Kilmer, (D-Wa.), Barry Loudermilk (R-Ga.) and Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-American Samoa) — H.R. 6108, now boasting a total of 32 cosponsors, passed the House Natural Resources Committee unanimously in late September.

Meanwhile, in October, U.S. senators Roy Blunt (Mo.), Johnny Isakson (Ga.), Tim Kaine (Va.) and Roger Wicker (Miss.) introduced companion legislation, S. 3505 in the Senate. ★



The Yorktown Monument  
Yorktown Battlefield  
Colonial National Historical Park  
Yorktown, Va.  
BUDDY SECOR

## VICTORY AT YORKTOWN!

*Trust completes second-most-expensive project in its history*

**I**N 1781, a joint Franco-American force compelled the surrender of a British army at Yorktown, Virginia, a decisive event that led to the cessation of hostilities and the beginnings of a new United States. On October 19, exactly 237 years later, word of another monumental victory emerged from Yorktown: The American Battlefield Trust had successfully completed a \$5.64 million campaign to protect 49 acres surrounded by Colonial National Historical Park that played a key role in the siege operation.

“I am delighted and grateful that the Trust and its partners have succeeded in preserving this land associated with the battlefield where George Washington and his allies secured American victory in the Revolutionary War,” Trust President James Lighthizer said in announcing the project’s completion. “This was an ambitious effort that took years of dedication and hard work by many people.”

In fact, the acquisition was the second-most-expensive effort in the Trust’s 31-year history, behind only the Slaughter Pen Farm

at Fredericksburg — a 208-acre property purchased for \$12 million in 2006. And much like that effort, the Yorktown purchase was the result of lengthy negotiations. Trust leaders first learned of a development threat to the parcel in November 2014, just as the organization first expanded its efforts beyond Civil War sites. National Park Service deputy director P. Daniel Smith, who was then superintendent at Colonial, when asked about land-use issues affecting the battlefield, shared his concern about the Battlefield Bluffs subdivision that was to be built adjoining the park. Within months, Trust staff began efforts to acquire the property.

The newly protected land includes the area where French troops advanced when the allied armies marched toward Yorktown on September 28, 1781. French soldiers first exchanged fire with British forces in the vicinity, and the French regiments then encamped on the site and its surroundings. The wooded property includes an old, narrow wagon road that likely has never been traveled by an automobile. It appears on period maps of the battlefield and was likely a key artery between the French camp and the trenches from which they bombarded the British fortifications.

The Battlefield Bluffs tract, near the Goosley and Crawford Roads, is almost entirely surrounded by Colonial National Historical Park. The subdivision’s development would have felled the historic property’s woods, ruined views from the park and shattered visitors’ experience of the historic landscape along the park’s nearby West Tour Road, which follows historical road traces.

Preservation of this key property would not have been possible without support from Gov. Ralph Northam’s and former governor Terry McAuliffe’s administrations, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, the Celebrate Yorktown Committee, the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program and individual Trust members and donors.★



**THE VIRGINIA** Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has announced the latest round of grants from the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund, a state program that, since 2006, has helped nonprofit organizations protect more than 8,500 acres of hallowed ground throughout the Commonwealth.

This year’s \$1.15 million in grants were awarded to two of the state’s most active nonprofit partners in battlefield preservation — the American Battlefield Trust and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. The state money, leveraged with federal grant funds and private donations, will protect more than 562 acres at nine Civil War battlefields and the Revolutionary War’s Yorktown Battlefield.

Since the fund’s creation, the \$17.5 million in grants awarded by the state have helped to preserve 8,542 acres of battlefield land worth more than \$90 million, representing a greater than 5-to-1 return on the state’s investment.

In the 2018 grant round, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation will be awarded \$255,000 to purchase an easement over 130 acres of farmland in Shenandoah County that figured in the Battle of Tom’s Brook and to purchase out-



North Anna Battlefield Park  
Doswell, Va.  
BUDDY SECOR

## VIRGINIA AWARDS \$1.15 MILLION

*in grants to protect 562 Acres*

right a two-acre tract in Frederick County that witnessed the Battle of Opequon (Third Winchester).

The American Battlefield Trust will be awarded \$895,000 to acquire 430 acres at the battlefields of Cold Harbor and North Anna (both in Hanover County), Second Deep Bottom and New Market Heights (Henrico County), Reams Station (Dinwiddie County), Rappahannock Station II (Culpeper County), Petersburg and Yorktown.

The Yorktown project marks the first time the fund has been applied to a Revolutionary War battlefield, while the New Market Heights effort protects a battlefield where 14 United States Colored Troops earned the Medal of Honor for their actions.

“As a result of the Commonwealth’s sustained commitment to the preservation and stewardship of historic battlefields, Virginia is recognized as the national

leader in battlefield preservation, and battlefield preservation is among DHR’s highest priorities,” said Julie Langan, director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. “Through the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund, historically significant open space has been protected, in perpetuity, for the benefit of current and future generations of residents and tourists.”

A study recently completed by STACH pllc of Asheville, N.C., and the Community Land Use and Economics Group of Arlington, Va., on behalf of the American Battlefield Trust and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, articulated the economic benefits of preservation. The Commonwealth’s \$6.5 billion heritage tourism industry supports more than 105,000 jobs and provides \$1.3 billion in tax revenue. State and federal battlefield parks generate about \$6,772 per acre in economic output annually.★



## RESTORATION EFFORTS

*continue in Virginia  
and Maryland*

**T**HE TRUST has recently completed restoration projects on two of its flagship battlefield properties, restoring them ever-closer to their wartime appearances.

At Fredericksburg, several modern barns were removed from the Slaughter Pen Farm. In addition to being visual intrusions, these structures were in poor condition, making their demolition a safety benefit as well. A small outbuilding resembling a cottage, which was likewise not historically relevant to the battle, was also removed. Only one post war structure now remains on the property, the main, early 20th-century farmhouse, which plays a role in the valuation of the larger property and will not be removed.

Meanwhile, at Antietam, the Trust completed restoration of two period outbuildings on the Reel Farm. Although both structures contained many original materials, they were unsound and crumbling. The Trust worked to carefully disassemble, stabilize and repair both buildings using these period elements.★



Slaughter Pen Farm  
Fredericksburg Battlefield, Va.  
JEFF GRIFFITH



Reel Farm  
Antietam National Battlefield  
Sharpsburg, Md.  
MATT BRANT

## BRANDY STATION & CEDAR MOUNTAIN

*Officials tour potential state park site*



**S** PART of September's National Public Lands Week, Virginia secretary of natural resources Matthew Stickler and deputy secretary Joshua Saks toured the Brandy Station and Cedar Mountain Battlefields in Culpeper County. The Commonwealth of Virginia is investigating the opportunity to acquire some more than 1,000 acres protected by private organizations, most notably the Trust, at these two sites for the creation of a new state park.

Beyond such a park's historical significance, it would also provide considerable outdoor recreation infrastructure in a region of central Virginia currently underserved by the state park system. The Brandy Station & Cedar Mountain State Park Alliance, of which the Trust is a member, advocates on behalf of this proposal.★



## MEMBERS OF U.S. SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*sworn in during Independence Hall ceremony*

PLANNING FOR AMERICA'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY HAS OFFICIALLY BEGUN



**T**HE UNITED States Semiquincentennial Commission, a federally appointed body tasked with planning the 250th anniversary of American independence, gathered for its inaugural meeting on November 16 in historic Philadelphia, Pa. The bipartisan commemorative commission is comprised of 16 private citizens, eight members of Congress and nine federal government officials.

As the group gathered for the first time, they heard a presentation by noted historian Dr. Alan Guelzo, spoke to the Commission about his experiences as a tour guide in Philadelphia during the Bicentennial, then urged Commissioners to take advantage of the opportunity the 250th presents to generate renewed interest in the nation's founding principles. Former History Channel executive Dr. Libby O'Connell, who recently played an integral role in the centennial commemoration of U.S. involvement in World War I. The swearing-in ceremony took place in Independence Hall before the group adjourned for its business meeting. Additional events were held at the historic Union League of Philadelphia.

The U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission was formed in July 2016, after both chambers of Congress unanimously passed the United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act. The group's primary responsibility is to create a national program for the commemoration, which will include a full history of

Members of the federal United States Semiquincentennial Commission gathered in Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall for their official swearing-in ceremony. They are charged with orchestrating the 250th anniversary of American independence.

Photos by BUDDY SECOR

the U.S. leading up to the 250th anniversary and beyond. The Commission will develop an overall plan and recommendations that will be submitted to the president and Congress for review, and oversee the execution of the plan through the 250th anniversary year in 2026.

"As a Commission, we seek to ensure that America's 250th anniversary is a true celebration of our history, our values and who we are as a nation past, present and future," said Dan DiLella, chairman of the Commission. "We do not take this responsibility lightly and have been hard at work to ensure this first meeting is as productive as possible."

The Commission has already accomplished a number of critical initiatives designed to support a successful commemoration process. Frank Giordano, president and CEO of the Philly POPS, was named interim executive director by Commission chair Dan DiLella, and American Battlefield Trust was selected by the Department of the Interior as the Commission's national non-profit partner, supporting administrative and fundraising efforts.

Prior to the Commission meeting, Giordano spoke at a tree-planting ceremony to introduce the DAR Pathway of the Patriots along the Schuylkill River Trail. The Pathway, a partnership of DAR, the U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission, USA250 and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, is a gift to the nation on behalf of the DAR, which will result in 250 new trees planted along the trail.★



## ECONOMIC STUDY *shows impact of Kentucky battlefields*

**T**HE FIRST CENTURY of American history saw many battles fought in Kentucky. These sites continue to shape the state's future through the impressive contributions that heritage tourism makes to the state and local economies.

*The Kentucky Battlefield Study* was produced by the Kentucky Civil War Sites Association — a coalition of organizations dedicated to the state's history — through a planning grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. Among the key findings:

Visitors to Kentucky's war-related historic sites spent more than \$10 million annually!

The survey is based on the findings of 728 individual surveys completed by non-local visitors between July and October 2017. Of those visitors, 30 percent reported that

the battlefield was the primary reason for their presence in the area, with another 22 percent counting it among several reasons for their trip. Beyond that, 20 percent found themselves at the battlefield after encountering tourism information in the region.

Regardless of their inspiration for visiting, the data indicated that out-of-state visitors to Kentucky's battlefields and related sites produced economic activity capable of supporting 153 jobs. Overall, tourist spending — from food and lodging to admissions and shopping — contributed \$7.1 million to the state's GDP.

But perhaps most importantly, the survey found incredible support among these visitors for the ideals of historic preservation, with 89 percent of Kentuckians stating a willingness for their tax dollars to be spent on such projects. Legislation to create a state-level preservation grant program is currently under consideration in Frankfurt. ★

## HURRICANES DESTROY KEY AREAS *of battlefields in the Carolinas*

**T**HE 2018 HURRICANE season brought torrential rains and flooding to battlefield parks and historic sites, most notably Moore's Creek National Battlefield. Important portions of the 88-acre park stood under 10 feet of water in the aftermath of Hurricane Florence, which dropped 35 inches of rain on North Carolina.

The park remained closed for a month following the storm's September 14 landfall, with the main road washed out in several places. Lingering damage caused the cancellation of all autumn living-history events and the popular candlelight tour. While, thankfully, the visitor center, administration building and maintenance building did not receive any damage, the picnic area, Patriots Hall, demonstration area and scout campsite were heavily damaged and remain closed to the public for the foreseeable future.

The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge took place on February 27, 1776. "Stunned, outgunned and leaderless, the Loyalists surrendered, retreating in confusion," according to the National Park Service website. "This dramatic victory ended British authority in the colony and greatly influenced North Carolina to be the first colony to vote for independence."

Among the park's most recognizable monuments are the Patriot Monument, the Loyalist Monument, the Moore Monument and the Grady Monument, which commemorates the first North Carolina patriot killed in the war. ★



## ABPP PLANNING GRANTS *benefit battlefields in 13 states*

**T**HE AMERICAN Battlefield Protection Program, an arm of the National Park Service, recently announced the recipients of its 2018 planning grants. This year, a total of \$1.043 million in funding was allotted to 20 individual projects in 13 states.

Congratulations to this year's recipients: Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, California; Stonington Historical Society, Connecticut; Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, Florida; American Veterans, Hawaii; Town of Montague, Massachusetts; Anacostia Trails Heritage Area, Maryland; Preservation Maryland, Maryland; Friends of the Vicksburg National Military Park and Campaign, Mississippi; University of Mississippi, Mississippi; Regents of the University of New Mexico, New Mexico; Hudson Crossing Park, Inc., New York; Fort Plain Museum, New York; The Research Foundation for the State University of New York, New York; Town of Plattsburgh, New York; The LAMAR Institute, New York; Ball State University, Ohio; City of Cayce, South Carolina; South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, Inc., South Carolina; Gloucester County, Virginia; and Shenandoah Forum, Virginia. ★

## CIVIL WAR TRAILS GOES GREEN

*Virginia and Maryland endorse new standard of sustainability*

**A**S CIVIL WAR TRAILS, Inc. expanded to offer more than 1,600 sites across six states and 200,000 square miles, we have claimed the title of the world's largest "open air museum." As such, we need to ensure that the visitor experience from site to site is not only exciting and relevant to all visitors, but also well maintained. And with our signs exposed to the elements, the need for upkeep is nearly constant. Trails operates on such a scale — more than 10,000 directional signs pointing guests to sites! — that the "environmental footprint" of that upkeep and replacement would have been immense. Recognizing this, several years ago, operations manager Jason Shaffer, set the organization on track to become the first signage program to be 100% recyclable.

Of course paper map-guides are fully recyclable, as are those distinctive "trail-blazers," but the last component of Trails's product, the detailed interpretive panels, proved difficult. While many companies have looked toward fiberglass, metal or laminate panels for their signs Civil War Trails, Inc., broke the mold again. While some acrylics are recyclable, the printing methods and/or specific compounds are not. After several years of trial and error, research and development, Trails's weathered panels are now 100 percent

recyclable and able to be reconstituted back into new acrylic sheeting. This is coupled with a revolutionary pedestal design engineered for ease of maintenance, replacement of parts and repainting — a first in the industry.

Earlier this year, after this immense effort, Civil War Trails recycled more than 3,060 pounds — or 1.5 tons — of old interpretive sign panels. In addition, we recycled 682 pounds of aluminum, including pedestal parts and pieces that could not be reused, and old directional "trailblazer" signs and posts. We also recycled 6,400 pounds of paper in the form of outdated map-guides. These materials had been stored for years as we identified recycling schemes for each component. Moving forward, we will continue to warehouse old materials for reuse or recycling.

While Civil War Trails's program revolves around the past, it has now ensured that mission includes a bright and sustainable future. In setting a standard to be emulated by museums, parks and municipalities nationwide, Trails has been certified as a partner of the Virginia Green Travel Alliance, and named to the Maryland Department of the Environment "Maryland Green Registry." ★



## 2019 PARK DAY *schedule announced*

**M**ARK your calendars! Our 24th annual Park Day will be held on April 6, 2019, at sites from Maine to California. Last year, an estimated 7,000 volunteers participated at a record-breaking event at about 160 battlefields and historic sites across the nation. Registration is now open for site managers; visit [www.battlefields.org/parkday](http://www.battlefields.org/parkday) to enroll. A full list of participating locations will be available online in February. ★

## CLEANUP EFFORT *draws local youth*



**O**N NOVEMBER 10, the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust (CVBT) sponsored a Youth Community Service Day, encouraging volunteers to help restore a portion of the Chancellorsville Battlefield that has suffered from vandalism and neglect.

The Zoan Church Ridge on the eastern end of the battlefield contains an interpretive plaza and walking trail that were carved out to protect Confederate earthworks during the construction of the Harrison Crossing shopping plaza. Unfortunately, with little oversight, it has become cluttered with litter, much from nearby fast-food restaurants. A recreated split rail fence was partially removed to facilitate a shortcut path between the plaza and neighboring Riverbend High School. Perhaps worst, one of the educational signs was spray painted into illegibility and will need to be replaced.

The cleanup effort was spearheaded by CVBT education director Eric Powell and targeted young people, particularly Riverbend students. It was a tremendous success. ★



## FIVE GOVERNORS, ONE ARCHIVE

*Kentucky Historical Society project offers digital treasure trove for researchers*

**THE TUMULTUOUS** political and military position occupied by the Commonwealth of Kentucky during the Civil War era can be encapsulated in a single, deceptively simple fact: Five men can claim to have held the title of governor between 1861 and 1865.

The Civil War Governor of Kentucky Digital Documentary Edition, a project of the Kentucky Historical Society, has digitized, transcribed and annotated more than 10,000 documents, tagging the people, places and entities referenced therein to illustrate relationships within the Bluegrass State during the conflict. Although the project's editorial focus is on the office of the governor, it is designed to uncover the voices of everyday Kentuckians struggling to cope with unprecedented societal chaos. These people reached out to their government in letters, court cases and other official documents, leaving a tangible imprint on the written historical record. Via its web of hundreds of thousands of networked nodes, the project shows scholars new patterns and hidden relationships, and recognizes the humanity and agency of historically marginalized people.

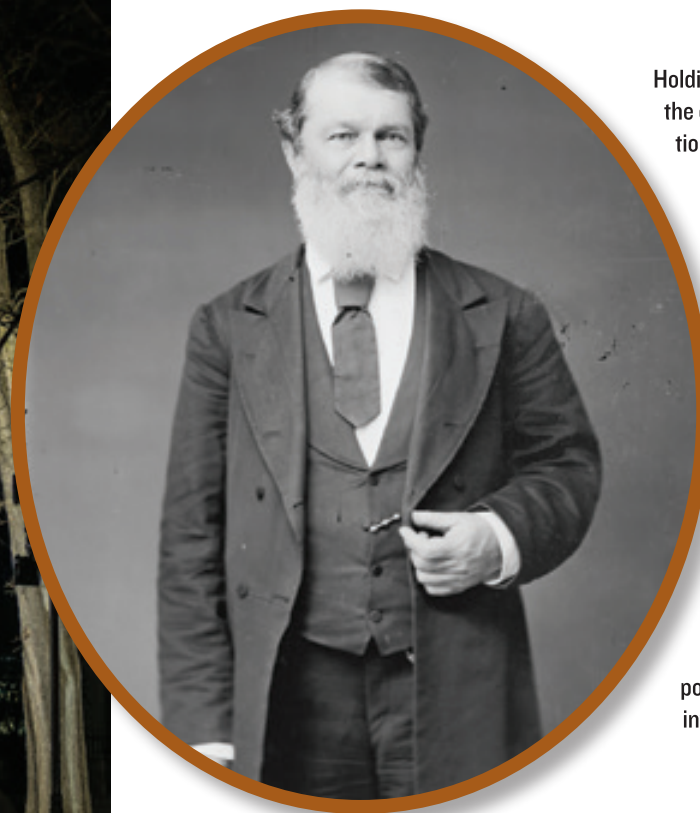
"I have developed a profound empathy for both the plaintive citizens bringing horrifying tales of death, crime, sexual violence, destitution and starvation, as well as for the representatives of government at all levels who are chronically unable to muster sufficient resources to address the systemic problems they saw," said program director Patrick Lewis. "It is easy to see the Civil War as a crisis of elected government — at a legislative, gubernatorial, Congressional, and especially Presidential level — but I have come to

appreciate the war as it drug down an underprepared and underpowered civil service under the weight of modern, total war."

The desire to craft a cross-referenced and searchable digital clearinghouse of information grew out of the Lincoln Bicentennial and Civil War Sesquicentennial, and the project is intended as a lasting contribution to the academic record from those commemorations. Full-time editorial work, funded thanks to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities, began in 2012. The robust and dynamic website launched in 2016, and continues to grow as new documents are added and linked, allowing deeper levels of connection and understanding to emerge.

The project has proven a treasure trove for researchers, whether traditional academics or amateur genealogists. It has also become a rich resource for students and classroom educators, providing a massive selection of primary source documents representing a diverse range of attitudes and experiences in a user-friendly format.

"History has too few characters. We don't know enough names. We don't know enough stories. This limits what we can say about the past," said Lewis. "The Civil War Governors of Kentucky Digital Documentary Edition proposes a bold new solution to this problem. We find the characters, hidden in archives across the country. We publish their stories in the form of 30–40,000 historical documents. And we treat every individual — man or woman, free or slave, Union and Confederate — as an historical actor worthy of study... This is the closest thing we can get to a time machine."★



Holding the executive office during the contentious presidential election of 1860, **BERIAH MAGOFFIN** was not a supporter of Abraham Lincoln and embodied the state's pro-slavery, anti-secession stance. After the firing on Fort Sumter, he refused the call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, and the state militia refused entrance to military personnel from either side. In August 1861, Unionists seized the legislature and began gradually stripping away Magoffin's executive powers. During the Confederate invasion in the summer of 1862, he was pressured to resign.



The hand-chosen successor to Magoffin, **JAMES F. ROBINSON** occupied the executive office for a short but critical window in late 1862 and 1863. He took power as Confederate armies marched through the state, forcing him to flee to Louisville and allowing Confederate provisional governor Richard Hawes to be inaugurated at Frankfort. The loss of private property to a Southern army increased Kentucky's Unionist zeal, but the Emancipation Proclamation shook its slaveholding society, leaving Robinson to walk a tightrope.

**THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE** was elected governor in 1863, as military action in the west shifted out of Kentucky and toward Atlanta. Like his predecessor, he sought to be a moderate voice in the divided state,



opposing the rebellion and urging citizens to regard slavery as a dying institution that they must lay the groundwork to survive without. Opposing the extension of rights to freed African Americans, Bramlette came into conflict with Washington over recruitment of USCT units. Despite the lack of formalized military campaigns during his tenure, Bramlette had to contend with guerrilla conflict that transitioned into racially motivated violence after the war ended.



As head of a Confederate government in exile, **GEORGE W. JOHNSON** did little actual governing. Wealthy and well-connected, he had been a leading pro-secession voice who was forced to flee the state following Kentucky's September 1861 declaration of allegiance to the Union. The next month, those exiles met in Russellville, which was occupied by a Southern army, to form their own government and gain admittance to the Confederacy. Forced to flee alongside the army with the loss of Forts Henry and Donelson, he volunteered as an aide to his cousin, Confederate general and former U.S. vice president John Breckinridge, until he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. He died in a Union camp.

Like Johnson, **RICHARD HAWES** had fled Kentucky when the government declared its allegiance to the Union. He returned to help administer the government, but illness prevented him from taking an immediately active part. As such, Hawes did not hold a seat on the 10-member council that directly assisted Johnson, but this fact is what made him eligible to be named provisional governor upon the latter's death. During the Confederate Heartland Offensive in the summer of 1862, Hawes was formally sworn in at Frankfort, but the ceremony was interrupted by Union artillery, which presaged the Battle of Perryville, fought only days later. Too weak to remain in Kentucky, the Southern army retreated, Hawes with it.





*Such country as this is not readily  
imagined by a European ...*

# REVOLUTION

## ON THE FRONTIER



FOR MANY DECADES, the typical narrative of the American Revolution given in schools focused on the key battles fought in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic. Gradually, the critical Southern Campaigns are receiving their due recognition, but the war on the fledgling nation's western frontier remains thoroughly overshadowed.

PHOTOGRAPHY *by* DON SNIEGOWSKI



**T**HE NATURE of the war west of the Appalachian Mountains is tied as directly to the French and Indian War as it is to the minutemen's stand at Lexington and Concord.

In the aftermath of the former conflict, the British government had issued the Proclamation of 1763, halting colonists' westward expansion beyond the mountains in an effort to avoid conflict with the Native American tribes beyond.

Colonists chafed at the restriction, leading to the Treaty of Fort Stanwix and Treaty of Hard Labour in 1768, which allowed for settlement south of the Ohio River. The first permanent white settlement in modern Kentucky was

established at Fort Harrod (now Harrodsburg) in 1774. Unfortunately, as these treaties had been made with the Iroquois, and not with the tribes that lived and hunted in that area, principally the Shawnee, this new presence led to a conflict known as Lord Dunmore's War — named for the last royal governor of Virginia, which claimed Kentucky as a county.

When the Revolutionary War began, many of the tribes in the Ohio Valley took it as an opportunity to renew their aggression against colonists. Other tribes hoped to remain neutral, a difficult position when sandwiched between the Americans to the east and British settlements on the Great Lakes. Amid raids launched by the British from Detroit and others from hostile tribes, many settlers chose to return east; those few hundred who stayed moved to the fortifications at Boonsborough, Harrodsburg and Logan's Station.

From Fort Pitt (modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) south, the entire American western frontier was vulnerable to raids from the British, their allied Indians and other Native tribes angry at their treatment by settlers. In 1777, settlers appealed to the Continental Congress for protection, but the long and sparsely defended border defied a defensive strategy, and in 1778, the Americans took the offensive. The first thrust against Fort Pitt ended disastrously, with several key players defecting to join the British side.

## THERE WERE SEVEN SIGNIFICANT BATTLES FOUGHT IN WHAT BECAME THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Old Fort Harrod State Park  
Harrodsburg, Ky.



Ancient osage orange tree.  
Old Fort Harrod State Park  
Harrodsburg, Ky.

The second offensive into the Illinois Country, however, was much more successful. The young militia officer George Rogers Clark mounted a daring wintertime march that captured the British fort at Vincennes, securing the broader territory for the Americans. In doing so, he captured British Colonel Henry Hamilton, known as the “scalp buyer” for the belief that he encouraged such violence against civilian settlers. Being transported back to Williamsburg to be tried for war crimes, Hamilton described the Kentucky landscape he was forced to traverse: “The difficulty of marching through such country as this is not readily imagined by a European. The Canes grow very close together. ... As they are very strong and supple the rider must be constantly on watch to guard his face from them as they fly back with great force.... The soil where they grow is rich and deep so you plod thro in a narrow track like a cow path, while the musketoes are not idle.”

The American Battlefield Protection Program identified



seven significant battles fought in what became the state of Kentucky during the Revolutionary War, all of them involving Native American tribes. The most famous of these was the 1778 Siege of Boonsborough, the surrounding events of which were key incidents in the life of legendary frontiersman Daniel Boone. At the direction of leaders from the Detroit militia, the Shawnee unsuccessfully attempted non-traditional methods of fighting, including tunneling under the fort's walls to ignite gunpowder and trigger an explosion.

Illustrative of how the war in the West encapsulated issues

of political revolution and long-simmering conflicts over settlement policy, the bloodiest battle of the Revolution in Kentucky took place almost a year after the British surrender at Yorktown, even as the Treaty of Paris was being negotiated. At Blue Licks, in Robertson County, a small contingent of loyalists, along with 300 Native allies, ambushed and routed a force of about 180 Kentucky militiamen.★



# BATTLE OF LOGAN'S FORT

TWO DECADES before it became the 15th state, the Kentucky frontier was in a state of upheaval — with an obscure log fort serving as its first line of defense.

by LYNDA WILLIAMS CLOSSON

## EARLY

### SETTLERS OF KENTUCKY

often referred to the year 1777 as the “Bloody Sevens.” If the major defensive outposts on the frontier had not survived that year of attack from British-allied Indians — particularly those led by Chillicothe Shawnee war chief Blackfish — the early history of the state would have been greatly altered.

Logan's Fort was the first line of defense against any British threat coming from the south. It began when Benjamin Logan arrived in Kentucky with a survey party led by John Floyd on May 1, 1775, and erected “a little town,” they named St. Asaph's. Logan built a cabin and planted a crop of corn, which he would later use as proof to make his claim to 400 acres and a preemption for 1,000 acres, despite returning to Virginia and not returning until March 1776 with his family.

Following the July 1776 capture and rescue of three girls from Boonesborough — an incident that contributed to the notoriety of frontiersman Daniel Boone, whose daughter, Jemima, was among those abducted — Logan began appealing to other area settlers to join him in building a fort. Logan's cabin was the first structure completed and occupied by February 1777.

The original log fort sat on a slight elevation about 50 yards west of the small spring at St. Asaph's. It was 90 x 150 feet in size, with gates at each end that were lowered and raised by leather tongs. The main gate faced east. On the south side, two blockhouses

were built on each end with three cabins between. There was one blockhouse on the northwest corner, adjoined by four cabins, while the northeast corner was occupied by a conventional cabin. According to a sketch done by a Captain Briggs, the cabins were occupied by families, while six single men occupied the blockhouses. The fort had two notable comforts: a spring accessible by tunnel even during a siege and a gristmill built on the south side along St. Asaph's branch, providing bread for inhabitants.

Due to signs of Indians in the area and attacks on Fort Harrod and Fort Boonesborough in early spring of 1777, Benjamin Logan made preparations for an attack:

*“Capt. Ben Logan made great preparation against the Indians. He dug a deep ditch from the fort to the spring, and covered it all over so that water could be got in a pinch. He told the women and children immediately to hustle themselves and bring into the fort last year's pumpkins, fill their vessels all full of water. He said there was but little doubt but that the Indians would come to our fort.”*

Indians were spotted by scouts near Logan's Fort on May 18, 1777. Twelve days later, the hammer fell.

*“Early on Friday morning the 30th of May, though confident that Indians were about, Mrs. Ann Logan, Mrs. Whitley and a Negro woman ventured out of the fort to milk the cows, guarded by William Hudson, Burr Harrison, John Kennedy and James Craig. They were fired upon by their stealthy foe, and Hudson, shot through the head and killed instantly,*

*while Harrison was shot down and Kennedy, though wounded with four balls, reached the fort as did also Craig, and the women uninjured. The Indians were 57 in number, who kept up a constant fire on the fort until evening, screened behind trees and banks, while the 12 uninjured men in the garrison made such a defense as deterred the enemy from too near an approach to the stockade.”*

To arm the defenders, some of the women began melting their pewter plates and fashioning them into bullets.

As firing ceased in the evening, eagle-eyed Whitley noticed Burr Harrison, who had been left beyond the fort and assumed dead in the initial sortie, move. After further communication confirmed Harrison to be alive, Logan ventured out to bring him to safety, using a bag of wool to shield himself on the approach and running back with Harrison in his arms.

According to the Draper Manuscripts, *“The Indians, now renewed the attack and continued it until sometime in the night, during which they killed all the cattle and hogs they could find. They hovered around the fort, though (they) kept quiet till Sunday morning [June 1], when they departed.”*

Low on munitions, Logan departed for the Holston Settlement on June 6, returning three weeks later. Colonel John Bowman and his 100 militiamen arrived at Logan's Fort on July 28, 1777, under orders from the Virginia governor to escort settlers back across the mountains if he felt they could not be adequately defended. Had Logan's Fort (or

the other strongholds at Fort Harrod or Fort Boonesborough) fallen — either in May or during a second attack in late August — it is likely Bowman would have exercised that option, extracting Kentucky's population back to the east. Instead, Kentucky became the 15th state to join the Union in 1792.

Although small, the fort's important historical significance continued well beyond the 1777 battle. Additional militia, under the command of Major George Rogers Clark, were stationed there in March 1778 in preparation for an offensive campaign into the Illinois Country, and the fort became a major center for provisions. In a 12-week span that summer and autumn, the fort's quartermaster sergeant recorded incoming supplies, either bought or acquired by hunting, amounting to 84 bushels of corn, 724 pounds of pork, 2,779 pounds of tame beef and 2,820 pounds of buffalo beef. Logan's Fort played host to the court martial of Daniel Boone, who was accused of treason following the September 1778 siege at Boonesborough. Boone was ultimately acquitted of the charge, which had been brought by Richard Calloway and supported by Benjamin Logan.

In April 1779, Clark returned to Logan's Fort, transporting British Colonel Henry Hamilton — the “scalp buyer” — back to Williamsburg for trial, having taken him prisoner in recapturing the fort at Vincennes, Illinois. In October, the Virginia Land Commission opened its first office at Logan's Fort, offering settlers their first opportunity to claim the land they had struggled to defend. Those homesteads that had been established and made to the land prior to October 14, 1779, were entitled to settlement rights. Settlers could travel to Logan's Fort and, with satisfactory proof, claim 400 acres of land and could be eligible for a preemption of 1,000 acres.

The location of Logan's Fort gave the settlement great significance throughout this era. The Cumberland Trace, which led to Nashville, Tenn., began at Logan's Fort. The Great Road (also known as the Wilderness Road), Hogan's Trace, which led to the Kentucky River and many other lesser known paths all merged on this little outpost in the



Logan's Fort Park  
Stanford, Ky.  
DON SNIEGOWSKI

## LOGAN'S FORT WAS THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST ANY BRITISH THREAT COMING FROM THE SOUTH

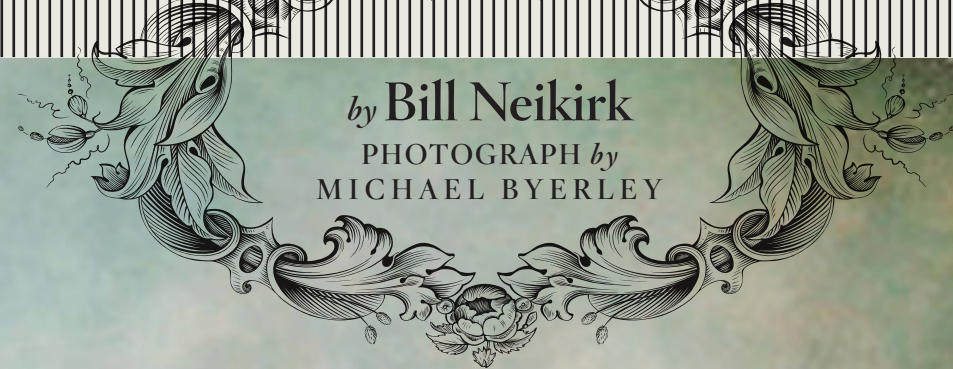
wilderness. One could be safe in saying that all roads leading into Kentucky from the south, save Boone's old Trace, passed through Logan's Fort. Citing the convenience of its location, the Lincoln County (Virginia) Court was moved to Logan's Fort in March 1781, following two sessions held at Fort Harrod.

In its Revolutionary War and War of 1812 preservation study, the National Park

Service's American Battlefield Protection Program ranked the Battle of Logan's Fort as second in relative historical significance among Kentucky's Revolutionary War battlefields. It is exciting to know that, as we prepare to celebrate the 250th anniversary of America's fight for independence, the importance of this chapter in that struggle will receive increased focus and attention.★

*Lynda Williams Closson is a founder and former president of the Logan's Fort Foundation. She is a past national officer of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and an Honorary State Regent of the Kentucky DAR. Closson presently serves as a volunteer genealogist for the 250 Membership Task Force, NSDAR.*





by Bill Neikirk  
PHOTOGRAPH by  
MICHAEL BYERLEY

# LIFE AFTER DEATH

## THE CREATION OF THE MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD PARK

IN LESS THAN three decades, community support and strategic partnerships have transformed a local commemorative park into a battlefield destination worthy of national recognition — a fitting tribute to the men who fell in the war's first significant Union victory.



# J

**JUST HOW DID** the Mill Springs Battlefield Association (MSBA), a small, private, nonprofit organization, succeed in preserving more than 900 acres at one of Kentucky's most important battlefields? Tenacity, vision and partnership. This is the MSBA's story.

First, we must understand why these landscapes are so significant. The Battle of Mill Springs, fought on January 19, 1862, resulted in a decisive Union victory that ultimately drove the Confederates from Kentucky and enabled the Federal advance into Middle Tennessee in February of 1862. It helped secure the Bluegrass State for the Union, and proved to be the first major Federal victory of the war following the Union's disastrous defeat at First Manassas on July 21, 1861. It was the first of many field successes for Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, but saw the promising career of Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer cut short, as he was killed in action.

This important battlefield land is located at Nancy, Ky., a small community found eight miles from the town of Somerset, near Lake Cumberland. Initial steps to preserve the site began in 1868,

when the United States government purchased 2.5 acres for the Mill Springs National Cemetery, where the Union dead were re-interred. In 1910, a local resident donated one acre, on which a Southern veterans' group marked the site of a Confederate mass grave. The Confederate veterans dedicated a monument to their fallen general, and a smaller monument on the mass grave, and this area became known as Zollicoffer Park. In 1933, a new state highway provided improved access to Zollicoffer Park, and a stone wall was erected around the area. Nearly 30 years later, the Pulaski County government took possession of the site and maintained it for the next three decades.

In 1991, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, a congressionally appointed body, identified the Mill Springs Battlefield as one of the 25 most endangered battlefields in the nation in its official report, assigning it a Priority I, Class B rating. In 1992, recognizing the need to preserve and protect the battlefield for future generations, I joined 20 other local residents to establish the Mill Springs Battlefield Association, and was elected the Association's first president. Our mission then, as it is now, is to preserve, protect, interpret and maintain the Mill Springs Battlefield. That summer, the newly formed American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) toured the site, which became a National Historic Landmark in 1993.

During the ABPP tour, a gentleman walked up to me and asked if there was any land for sale that was part of the original battlefield. Across the highway from Zollicoffer Park was a "For Sale" sign on a fence post. I pointed to it and said that 19 acres were available. He smiled and said, "Buy it." I laughed, responding that MSBA had no money. He was undeterred, handing me a business card as he said, "I will give you the money."

True to his word, Rod Heller, the first president of the original Civil War Trust, gave us the seed money and, within 30 days, MSBA had purchased our first parcel of battlefield land. This be-

## THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE ACQUISITION OF ALL THIS LAND.

gan a long and successful partnership between the Mill Springs Battlefield Association and the American Battlefield Trust.

Thanks to Heller and his organization, MSBA was now a landowner and not merely an advocate. But where, we wondered, do we go from here? At that point, we weren't even sure exactly where major portions of the battle took place!

Our benefactors for this next chapter in the site's development were the ABPP and the Kentucky Heritage Council, the state historic preservation office. MSBA received a grant from ABPP to create a master plan for the preservation and interpretation of the battlefield. This allowed us to contact more landowners about selling us property, but they were not initially interested; no one believed that we would be successful in creating a Civil War memorial park. But we were undeterred. The next year, we purchased eight acres that had been a Confederate hospital site, and 15 acres that included the site where Zollicoffer had been killed. Neither purchase would have been possible without funds from the American Battlefield Trust. With these successes to our name, the local community realized our vision and began to embrace our efforts.

Such accomplishments, however, brought additional complications. As an all-volunteer organization, no one had time to mow grass and maintain the property. Needing a site administrator, the Pulaski County government provided grant funds to help alleviate our growing administrative and maintenance costs. Thankfully, it has remained a major supporter ever since. With an administrator in place, we were ready to move to the next phase: interpretation.

First, MSBA received a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to build a half-mile walking trail, complete with 11 interpretive signs. With the land interpreted, we were not only a battlefield park, but were also a tourist destination that could provide economic benefits to the local economy.

Over the next 15 years, MSBA was able to purchase 100 percent of the 600-acre core battlefield. Unfortunately, during the intervening years, much of the privately owned battlefield land had been broken up into small tracts. Of the separate 28 parcels purchased, the largest was 150 acres; many were fewer than 10 acres. The American Battlefield

Trust was instrumental in the acquisition of all this land.

With the core battlefield protected, we next turned our attention to the 600-acre Confederate fortification camp, located eight miles from the battlefield in an area called Beech Grove. Thankfully, the majority of this heavily forested land was un-



Fortified Confederate camp at Beech Grove



Zollicoffer Park Cemetery

## JANUARY 19, 1862



**E**ARLY IN THE WAR, the Lincoln administration knew well the importance of Kentucky's status as a border state. Legend has the president himself extolling, "I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky." Whether that quote ever truly passed his lips, the sentiment is similarly reflected in a letter to Sen. Orville Browning: "I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game."

In late 1861, Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer was assigned to hold the criti-

cally important Cumberland Gap through the Appalachian Mountains. That November, he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. He found a strong defensive position at Mill Springs and decided to make it his winter quarters, fortifying the area on both sides of the Cumberland River.

Union Brig. Gen. George Thomas received orders to drive the Rebels across the Cumberland River and break up Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden's army. He left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan's Crossroads on

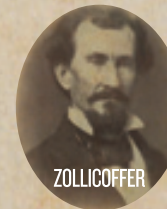
January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him.

Crittenden had arrived at Mill Springs and taken command of the Confederate troops. He knew that Thomas was in the vicinity and decided that his best defense was to attack the Yankees. The Rebels attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19.

Initially, the Rebel attack met with success in the morning mist. It forced the first unit it hit to retire, but stiff resistance followed, with Union reinforcements having ar-

rived, unbeknownst to the Confederates.

At this time, Zollicoffer was killed while conducting reconnaissance on a road in front of his men. The sudden death of their commander and heavy fire from the Federals caused the center of the Confederate line to fall back momentarily in confusion. The Rebels made another attack, but were repulsed. Fighting raged at close quarters for more than an hour, until Thomas ordered the Union line to advance, overwhelming the Confederates, who fled the field in disorder.



The retreat ended in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Confederate strength in eastern Kentucky broken. Victorious at Mill Springs and Middle Creek the week previous, the Federals carried the war into Middle Tennessee in February.

Mill Springs was the first significant Northern victory of the war. It bolstered sagging Northern morale, solidified Union control of Kentucky and set the stage for a momentous 1862 campaign season in the Western Theater, with significant engagements at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. Southern fortunes in the West did not rise again until summer, when Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive into Kentucky. ★





This field at Zollicoffer Park witnessed some of the battle's heaviest fighting.



Site of Zollicoffer's headquarters south of Beech Grove

developed. Better yet, and unlike our earlier efforts, it had been divided into only five tracts. The purchase of this site would protect an area where more than 800 Confederate cabins once stood, their indentations remaining on the ground itself. When we walked the property, we were amazed at the condition of more than a mile of Southern fortifications.

In 2010, the American Battlefield Trust had its annual conference in Lexington, Kentucky. A Mill Springs tour was part of that event, and, a short time later, the Trust notified us that it had purchased the first 89 acres of the Beech Grove property. Other

## TOGETHER WE HAVE PURCHASED 600 ACRES OF CORE BATTLEFIELD LAND.

property owners also agreed to sell, and the Trust purchased the majority of this site on our behalf. The last tract of land that is part of the Confederate campsite is currently for sale, and we have asked the Trust to help us one more time to protect the final portion of Beech Grove.

The Association continues to work with the American Battlefield Trust, our local county government, the state historic preservation office and the ABPP

to purchase battlefield land and to interpret what happened on that cold January day in 1862. Using information gathered from letters, reports, diaries and other primary sources, we now have an eight-mile driving tour, complete with pull-offs and interpretive signs at each stop. There are also two half-mile walking trails interpreted by 24 signs.

In 2005, thanks to the help of Congressman Harold Rogers, we received a federal grant to build a 10,000-square-foot visitors center and museum adjacent to the Mill Springs National Cemetery. The museum houses an extensive collection of artifacts from the battle, on loan from private individuals. There is also an excellent research library and a community room available for private events.

Since our inception, MSBA has benefited from partnership with national battlefield preservation entities. Together, we have purchased 600 acres of core battlefield land, and two-thirds of the available land at related sites. The Brown-Lanier House was the headquarters for both Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer and, later, Union General George H. Thomas. The West-Metcalf House was used as a Confederate hospital site. Also protected are 200 acres of Confederate campsites, which include cabin sites and fortifications.

In total, the American Battlefield Trust has helped the Mill Springs Battlefield Association buy nearly 900 acres. Without the Trust — and its network of donors — the preservation of the Mill Springs Battlefield, an important turning point in the Civil War, would not have been possible. ★

*William R. Neikirk is one of the founding members of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association. He was the organization's president from its inception in 1992 until 2012. He is still involved in the organization's preservation efforts under the title of "President Emeritus."*



Monument marking the death of Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer



Beech Grove, the fall-back point from which Confederates were evacuated across the river.



The approach toward the battlefield's visitor center.



# THE NATURE

## OF

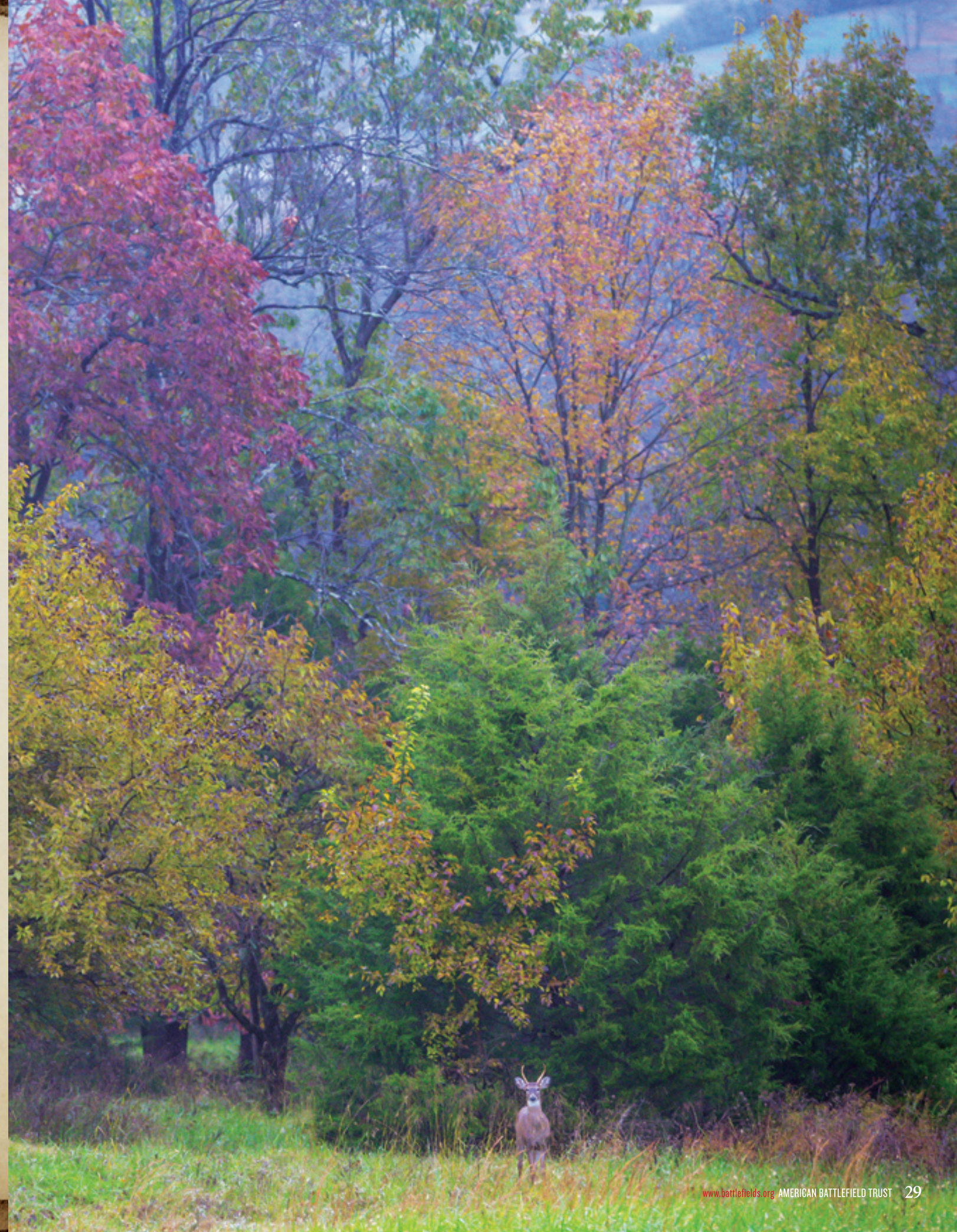


### THE ENVIRONMENTAL RENAISSANCE OF PERRYVILLE

A BATTLEFIELD can be many things — solemn memorial, outdoor classroom, heritage tourism destination. It can also be a thing of great beauty, a haven for native species and a case study in environmental conservation.

**BY JOAN HOUSE**

PHOTO *by* DON SNIEGOWSKI







## CULTURAL RESOURCES

associated with the American Civil War are typically viewed through a modern lens, but the preservation of these landscapes has been a part of public discourse since the war ended. The fields upon which those battles raged have continued to be in the country’s conscience. Although much of that has been lost, there are great preservation victories.

One of the true preservation success stories is the battlefield at Perryville. The sprawling battlefield courses over the Kentucky hills and weaves its way along creeks and up “hollers,” where you can truly be transported to another time and place. It was a long journey to save this hallowed ground, and it required the help of dedicated people who had the ability to ask questions and then to act, guided by the convictions that the answers forced upon us.

Throughout this process, the basic question that kept reoccurring in our conversations was, “What is it that we are trying to preserve?” Of course, the simple answer was the battlefield. But the bigger answer is much more complex: Are we trying to preserve the land? A way of life? The nostalgic “simpler times” we all envision the “old days” to be?

How, we asked ourselves, do you pick a moment in time and freeze it? And, beyond that, should we? Certainly, we have no desire to exhibit the true horrible nature of battle, but we must be able to interpret the military actions that occurred upon the land. It is impossible, both financially and by manpower, to return the land to a picture of what was occurring just a few hours before the battle. And it is not appropriate to let the land go feral and let nature totally reclaim it and turn it into something that did not exist in its original state, rife with invasive insect and plant species.

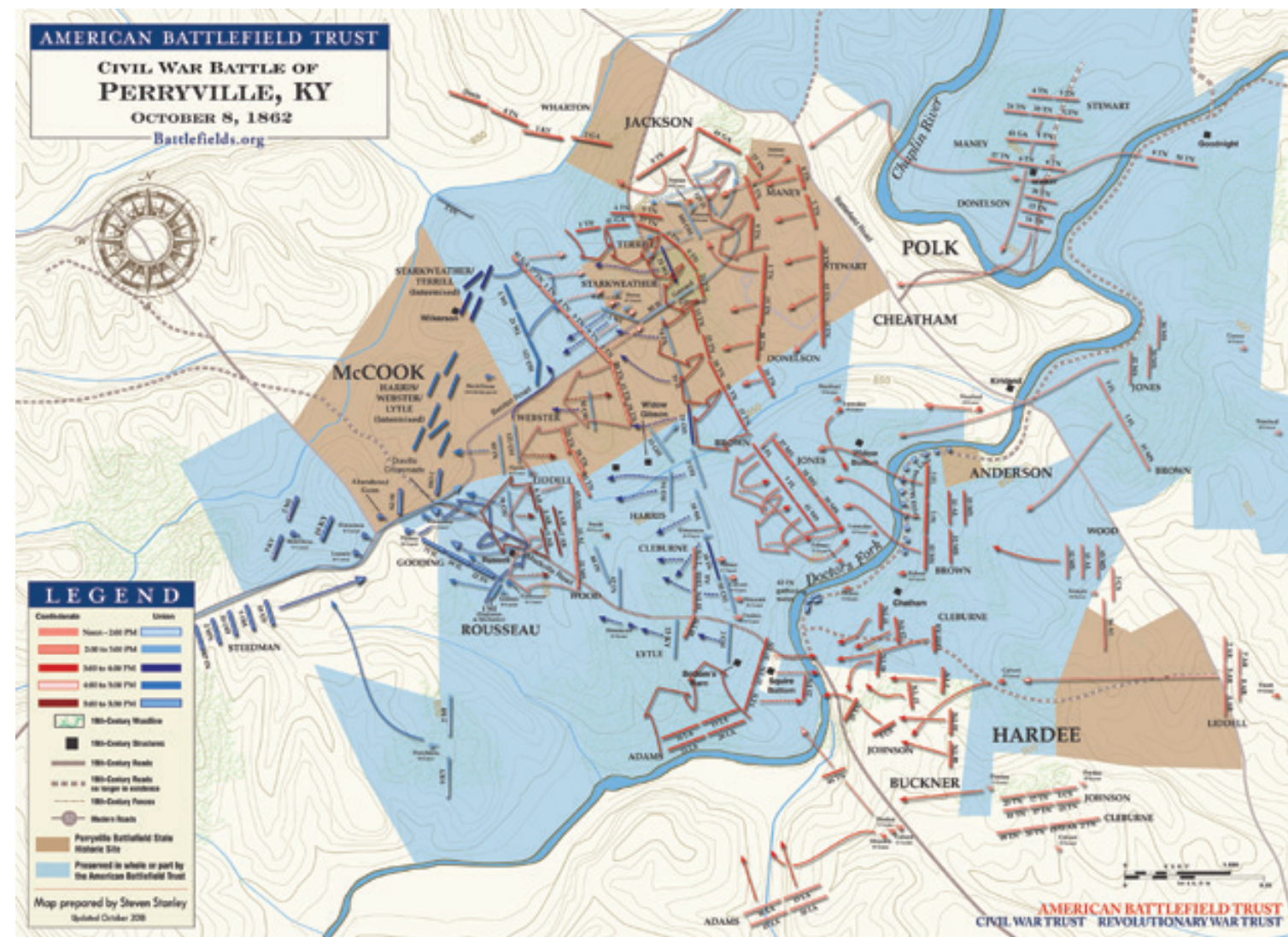
A great responsibility comes to all who are charged with tak-

ing care of our great American places, those sites upon which our culture was founded and oftentimes tried in a violent crucible. As many passionate discussions took place, it gradually became very clear where we needed to look for the answers. We must look to the opinion of those who purchased that history with the greatest sacrifices, who are sometimes too easy for us to talk and write about. What is it that the Civil War soldier wanted for his battlefields?

“A battlefield,” said one veteran, should not be a “park for health seekers, for esthetics or pleasure-seekers, with fine drives and shady walks.” Those who most intimately possessed the trauma of battle were laying claim to control over the landscape of death, which they argued shouldn’t be prettified and improved. It appears that those who fought the battles wanted them to remain as “a landscape so detached from the ordinary hodgepodge of suburbia that it has an almost mystical power to inspire emotion and curiosity.”

There it is — the AHA moment! The land should hold us and give us time to pause and think. We must, of course, interpret the battlefield as the battle moved across it. That means we have to clear certain viewsheds and do our best to make sure that if a Civil War soldier, through the great fantasy of time travel, returned, he would say, “I know this place; it is Perryville.” We can, in a basic way, do that. But what else? Well, we can cut hay off the fields, which keeps it “mowed,” and we can take out this tree line or that tree line and we can replant trees where we know woodlands were. But what more?

If I had all the money in the world, what I couldn’t do for Perryville Battlefield! But I don’t have all the money in the world;



## THE AMAZING THING IS THE WILDLIFE THAT IS FLOURISHING IN THE PARK.

in fact, I don’t have a lot of money at all! So the first thing that had to be done was recruiting an incredibly dedicated, almost fanatical, group of people who really loved the place. (That wasn’t too hard, and in all honesty, I married one of them! I met him at the battlefield and then married him some 20 years later at the park.) Then we set about building a group of people who would really make a difference in things. That group became the Friends of Perryville Battlefield. That is not a very fancy name, but boy, have they really had an impact! They are dedicated to making sure we have funding for what is needed, and then they show up to put boots on the ground to make it happen. All that has happened

at Perryville would have been impossible without them.

Nor can one begin to talk about successes at Perryville without discussing the importance of the American Battlefield Trust. The Trust has been the driving force behind the land acquisitions that continue at Perryville. I hear the same sentiment constantly from the old hands who have worked here year in and year out: “I could never have imagined this 25 years ago.” It simply would not have happened without the Trust and its commitment! Thankfully, Perryville does not face the great development pressures of Northern Virginia or Middle Tennessee. But together with the Trust, we have helped the preserved battlefield grow by leaps and bounds while this area of Kentucky remains rural.

We now have about 80 percent of the core battlefield preserved. That is a lot of land to get very quickly. So what next?

### ANOTHER REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION

A few years ago, we planted a small patch of native grasses on the battlefield. The process of putting the land back as Mother Nature once had it is very costly and fairly labor intensive. But, as the grass grew within those 20 acres, something incredible was happening. Birds, butterflies and other native plants were visibly plentiful, marking a notable increase in the diversity of the





DON SNIEGOWSKI



DANIEL KIRCHNER



MICHAEL BYERLEY

wildlife. We were thrilled with our experiment, but extending the habitat across the park was cost prohibitive.

A few years later, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife (KDFW) called. It seemed there had been some changes in the rules governing several federal conservation programs, and KDFW was interested in working with our Friends group in establishing areas designed to increase the population of the North

## THE HABITAT PLANTING HAS NOT INTERFERRED WITH TELLING THE STORY OF THE BATTLE.

American quail. Suddenly, there was federal funding to realize our vision! After several long and complicated meetings, the Friends of Perryville agreed to manage large tracts of land, which made the group eligible to receive the funding that the state government could not.

It is intimidating to sign a \$380,000 grant from the government of the United States of America, especially with the understanding that if any of the plantings failed, you would be financially responsible for replanting them. But sign the Friends did, and then the hard work started.

The first thing we had to do was kill all the fescue grasses that covered the landscape, inescapably meaning the park was going to look like a vast brown wasteland for a time. Complicating matters was the fact that we were hosting a national Civil War reenactment for the battle anniversary in October. Expecting several thousand reenactors and tens of thousands visitors to the park during the event, we were aware that our work would debut on a massive stage.

After an intense process to decide where to place the habitat, spraying began. We waited anxiously with our barren landscape until Roundstone Seed Company descended on the park with an army of tractors and seed drills. Within a few weeks, a green cast was obvious on the fields. By the time our guests arrived for the reenactment, they were greeted by fields filled with fast-growing flowers carefully selected to bloom in late summer and early fall.

We are now three years into the project, and this summer the native grasses and perennial flowers really put on a show. They are beautiful, no doubt, but the amazing thing is the wildlife that is flourishing in the park.

One day during the late fall a couple years ago, I was driving around looking at fields to see what needed to be done, and came upon this odd-looking bird. When it flushed up, I first thought it was a red-tailed hawk that had made a kill, but it wasn't — it was a northern short-eared owl. Apparently, its family group made a home at Perryville, and now they return every winter and can be seen gliding over the fields. Knowing nothing about these birds, I had posted the sighting on several bird-watching sites to seek information. Suddenly, and in the middle of the winter, the battlefield

was hopping with visitors toting giant cameras in search of these owls. Birding and nature groups are now visiting the park with regularity to see some of the rare grassland birds that have returned to Perryville.

When I was a kid, the song of Mr. Bobwhite could be heard all across Kentucky's hills. I only rarely heard it as an adult — until our restoration work at Perryville. Wildlife has exploded at the park. You can now see mink, bobcats, deer and any number of rare bird species. In the fall of 2016, we were getting ready for the big reenactment and as part of my preparation, I headed to where the Boy Scouts were camping, just to make sure that we had enough wood. As I drove along a treeline, hundreds of monarch butterflies exploded out of the trees. I had never seen anything like it and quickly called the Monarch Watch. I learned we had hosted a "gathering." The butterflies were nectaring in our fields and waiting in the trees to catch the southern breeze to continue their migration south.

Within that moment, I understood what it meant to stop and pause and be swept away from the intense grind of my responsibilities. It occurred to me that was what the Civil War veterans meant — the field was transformed by an unforgettable experience that imprinted on my very soul the true importance of that place.

Preservation and conservation: What an incredible marriage! I often tell people that it is my evil plan. If you come to look at the natural beauty of the place, you cannot leave without understanding the importance that it played in our nation's history. It then becomes a very important and worthy place for preservation for a whole new set of people. We strive, as preservationists, to imprint upon people the importance of these places, and we must be open to any device that accomplishes that without compromising the historic story we are trying to tell.

The habitat project has been widely accepted by visitors and locals alike. Of course, I've heard a few rounds of "Why are you planting flowers all over the battlefield? It wasn't like that during the battle." Certainly, the occasional comment comes up that we should be cutting the hay off the park like we used to. But I can honestly say that the habitat planting has not interfered with our ability to tell the story of the battle and of those men who fought here. I believe we succeeded in our effort to create "a landscape so detached from the ordinary hodgepodge of suburbia that is has an almost mystical power to inspire emotion and curiosity."

One day after a particularly long spell on the tractor in the late-June heat, I dragged myself back into the office to check e-mail. There was a message from one of our board members, a retired marine not given to sentimentality. As he rarely e-mails, I opened his note first. "I drove through the park today," he wrote, "And just wanted you to know that the flowers are beautiful. The battlefield is wrapped in a living wreath and I cannot think of anything more appropriate to the men who fought here."

That was it. I shut off the computer and went home — you cannot hope to do better than that!★

*Joni House is the manager of Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site. She holds a master's degree in historic preservation from the University of Kentucky and is the staff preservation coordinator for the City of Danville.*



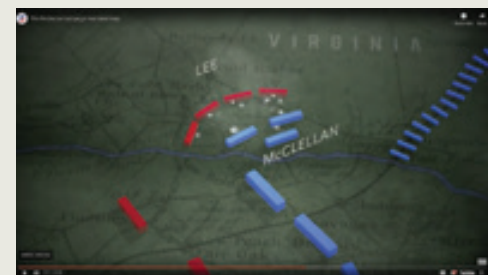
## BRINGING HISTORY TO LIFE

*If a picture is worth a thousand words, video is priceless*



**WHAT ARE** the most versatile tools in the Trust's education arsenal? Much attention is rightfully given to those resources specifically produced to aid classroom teachers, but they only scratch the surface of our educational outreach. Instead, that honor goes to the suite of high-quality video series produced by the Trust and appreciated by a vast array of audiences. In fact, one online fan went so far as to call them "quite possibly the BEST educational resource available" on the subject.

Readily available online for no charge, these productions take a variety of forms to meet different needs. Long-form animated maps may cover a full military campaign or an entire war, utilizing 3-D motion graphics to illustrate the movement of armies, whereas Battlefield Live segments broadcast directly to our 350,000 Facebook fans without any



### ANIMATED MAPS

**MORE AKIN** to mini-documentaries, these videos are our most popular offering. They're widely viewed online and shared on social media. We think they're ideal for use in the classroom and at battlefield sites as a means to quickly grasp military campaigns and battle movements.



### IN4 MINUTES

**THESE SHORT**, basic and compelling treatments represent our largest collection of videos, with more than 100 entries on subjects ranging from famous battles and personalities to equipment, weapons and tactics. As introductions, they simultaneously teach and whet the appetite for more learning.

chance at a "Take Two."

What makes video such an ideal 21st-century way to share our battlefield knowledge? First and foremost, its visual nature helps mimic the very reason that these historic places should be protected in the first place — because there is no substitute for the land itself. And we recognize that even if a property is protected, not everyone who wants to will get the chance to visit it, making footage filmed on-site the best possible approximation.

They also let us showcase the talent of our incredible network of historians — both their expert-level subject knowledge and their engaging delivery. We strive to work with historians, site managers, living historians and archivists who can make the past come alive with their delivery and interact with the historic resources around them.

As one Facebook fan commented, "It is refreshing to see people like myself, energized about the history they are teaching, bringing us on this virtual tour of one of my favorite places in the country.... I only wish I could be on site with these people following them around as they record these." Another added, "It's like

having the best in the business as a group giving you a private tour."

Because video content can be shared across multiple platforms — our website, e-mail newsletters, various social media channels and even high-level presentations to grant-making foundations or potential donors — they help us extend



### BATTLE APP® GUIDES

**WISH YOU COULD** have a tour guide in your pocket? With our Battle App® guide series, users can visit a historic place and, using their mobile device, can see a historian standing where they are standing, talking about what they are seeing. These GPS-enabled multimedia tours are a perfect marriage of history and technology.



### BATTLEFIELD LIVE BROADCASTS

**WHAT DOES** a historian want to do when visiting a battlefield? Share the experience with friends! In our case, 350,000 Facebook followers who can follow along and ask questions live. Our fast-paced live videos are unlike any others, featuring special guests, battlefield artifacts, photos and insights offered while interacting in real-time with viewers.

our reach efficiently, even exponentially. This is especially true as technology has advanced to allow us to produce an ever-increasing amount of quality content in-house by Trust staff. Plus, even if military history probably won't go as viral as a cat video, these products are ready-made for sharing among friends with just a few clicks.

Individual consumers of our videos tell us they enjoy watching them for a variety of reasons. Traffic to our website and interactions with social media posts paint a clear picture in that regard — users watched our videos 4.5 million times for a total of 17 million minutes (or more than 32 years!) On average, we released one video every two days in 2018.



We also know that these statistics don't fully illustrate the impact of Trust videos. We hear regularly from teachers — some even submitting requests for future subjects to be covered — that our informative and easily digestible short videos are perfect for their classrooms. As in so many other things, reaching one educator has a multiplying effect, as they touch 20 or more students in each class, and ultimately, thousands of students in their careers.

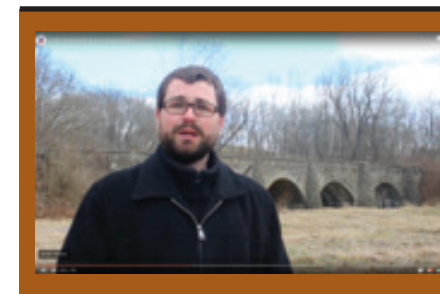
We have a lot of fun creating our videos, but they take real time and effort — shooting the raw footage may require travel for multiple people, while the editing process can be lengthy, depending on the segment's format. Moreover, there is real cost to the finished product. Each minute of an animated map costs more than \$5,000, and every installment of



### THE WAR DEPARTMENT

**CREATED** to appeal to those history aficionados ready to delve deeper into the past, these longer pieces move beyond simple facts and into historians' interpretations and analyses of events and their lasting impact.

videos' educational value is immeasurable, you can help! Even a small donation to our education programs makes



### HISTORY

**WANT TO HEAR** an expert describing a particular battle action, often on land we are actively working to save? Then these interpretive videos are for you. Discover details of how soldiers and civilians shaped the events around them.

the In4 series runs about \$4,000. War Department videos can run several thousand dollars each.

But if you, like us, feel that these

### YOUR STATE IN THE CIVIL WAR

**THE PLACES** with connections to the Civil War aren't limited to battlefields. Soldiers came from across the nation, and many communities far from the front lines were sites for hospitals, prisons or cemeteries. Learn about how different places contributed to the war, and how it shaped them in return with these short videos.

a significant difference to this growing outreach vehicle. A \$250 donation underwrites the video for a virtual sign within one of our Battle App® guides. And as little as \$20 can pay for 20 seconds of Facebook Live video, enough time for us to answer one of the many questions posed to us in real time out in the field.

Go to [www.battlefields.org/supportededucation](http://www.battlefields.org/supportededucation) to make a difference to our video efforts!★



## LEGISLATIVE CHAMPIONS

*seek to protect battlefields in the Bluegrass State*

**N**UMEROUS STUDIES have unanimously concluded that committing to battlefield preservation and heritage tourism offers a great return on investment for communities, especially when buoyed by public-private partnerships. Virginia became the first state to create a state-level matching grant program to support this type of land conservation in 2006, establishing a wildly successful program that was adapted and adopted by Tennessee in 2013.

Now, efforts are gaining steam in Kentucky to encourage policy makers to make the Bluegrass State the third state to create a battlefield protection grant program.

In the 2018 legislative session, a bill, SJR 158, directing the Kentucky Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet to collaborate with the Kentucky Civil War Sites Association (KCWSA) and the American Battlefield Trust to identify historically significant Revolutionary War and Civil war heritage tourism sites in Kentucky, passed with overwhelming bipartisan support. In May 2018, representatives of the Tourism Cabinet along with battlefield preservationists from across the Commonwealth attended a stakeholders meeting convened by the Trust in Frankfort to discuss preservation needs at these sites. Pursuant to SJR 158, the Trust recently submitted a report to the Tourism Cabinet and Kentucky General Assembly discussing preservation needs at the state's Revolutionary War and Civil War battlefields and identifies the matching grants programs of Virginia and Tennessee as models for Kentucky to consider.

Alongside many of our traditional preservation partners, the Trust has been an active supporter of establishing a Kentucky

battlefield preservation fund, with staff traveling to Frankfort in October to testify with the KCWSA before Interim Joint Committee on Tourism, Small Business, and Information Technology. A key message of this hearing was the verifiable economic impact that a well-preserved and well-interpreted battlefield can offer to the surrounding community, as illustrated in a new study released by the KCWSA. (See page 12)

But the true driving force behind this forward-looking legislation is a trio of lawmakers who understand that history is what makes Kentucky communities unique.

As vice-chair of the state Senate's Economic Development, Tourism, and Labor Committee, Rick Girdler's support of battlefield preservation lends significant weight. In addition to having a personal respect for historic sites, Girdler represents both the Perryville and Mill Springs battlefields, both of which have benefited significantly from public-private preservation partnerships.

Alice Forgy Kerr has represented the people of Lexington as their state senator since 1999. Coming from such a historic community, she is keenly aware of the special hold that places connecting us to the past have in the hearts of residents. Her legislative interest in education, and her active role as chair of the state senate's Economic Development, Tourism, and Labor Committee, make her a natural and ideal ally for historic preservation initiatives.

Chairman of the House Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Committee Tommy Turner has been another key ally, helping shepherd SJR 158 through the lower chamber. With his support, the measure passed the House unanimously.★

## VETERANS *for* BATTLEFIELDS A BROTHERHOOD OF SERVICE

### VETERANS TO UNDERTAKE ARCHAEOLOGY *at Saratoga National Historical Park in New York*



**OUR UNDERSTANDING** of the Revolutionary War Battle of Saratoga will grow a bit deeper next summer, thanks to an innovative partnership of the Trust, the National Park Service (NPS) and American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (AVAR), a nonprofit that will bring combat veterans to the battlefield in search of its buried secrets.

"This important project allows us to empower veterans as they reconcile the differences between military and civilian life," said Stephen Humphreys, AVAR president. "Our priority is to provide veterans with opportunities to highlight their skills and work for something bigger. Together, we can bring people together and contribute to our

understanding of American history."

Veterans from the conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and Vietnam will perform a metal detector survey and limited excavation, followed by artifact cataloguing and documentation, under guidance from Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist (AMDA) and NPS archaeologists. These activities will take place in the Barber Wheatfield, seeking to determine the line of fire in the Second Battle of Saratoga, fought October 7, 1777.

"Saratoga National Historical Park is honored to host the American Veterans Archaeological Recovery," said Amy Bracewell, superintendent of Saratoga. "This project will give us a fuller understanding of the battle and events that unfolded at Saratoga. The fact that modern veterans are helping with these efforts brings our nation's history full circle and em-

phasizes the importance of this project."

"Just as the American Revolution was central to our nation's founding, supporting our veterans is crucial to our future," said Jim Lighthizer, Trust president. "Through this partnership, we have a unique opportunity to recognize today's veterans while discovering the lost secrets of those who fought and fell at Saratoga. We are proud of our role and thrilled to provide a bridge between modern and historic military."

In addition to the Trust, AVAR and the Park Service, this program will be made possible through support from Wounded Warriors and AMDA.

Look for extensive coverage of this exciting project in future editions of *Hallowed Ground*.★

CUT HERE

CUT HERE

CUT HERE



## CALLING ALL PURPLE HEART RECIPIENTS! *Be a part of our tribute*



**HAVE YOU** been awarded the Purple Heart after being wounded in our nation's armed services? Tracing its origins to the Revolutionary War — and George Washington's personal desire to recognize superlative valor — the Purple Heart is America's oldest military award still presented.

An upcoming initiative seeks to honor and recognize those Trust members who have sacrificed their physical well-being in the service of our country. If you would like to be included in this tribute, planned for next spring, we ask that you complete this short form and mail it to: **American Battlefield Trust, Attn: Veterans for Battlefields, 1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20011**. Alternately, you can e-mail the same information to [veterans@battlefields.org](mailto:veterans@battlefields.org).★

**NAME AND RANK** \_\_\_\_\_

**BRANCH OF SERVICE** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATES OF SERVICE** \_\_\_\_\_



## SUPPORT THE TRUST'S MISSION *and discover new ways to give*



**AT THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST**, we work hard to be a responsible steward of your donation dollars, earning coveted four-star ratings from the nonprofit watchdog group Charity Navigator in each of the last seven years for our efforts.

As 2018 draws to a close and you contemplate year-end giving, remember that there are many ways you can contribute to the American Battlefield Trust and meet your personal philanthropic goals. A tax-deductible gift of cash made by check or credit card — whether to a particular acquisition effort or education programs — is just the beginning! Learn more at [www.battlefields.org/give](http://www.battlefields.org/give).★

## Stocks & Securities

**WOULD YOU** like to receive superior tax benefits by making a gift of assets? A charitable gift of stocks and publicly traded securities can offer great tax advantages. First, by giving the stock directly to the Trust, you avoid capital gains tax. Second, your income tax deduction is based on any increased value of the stock at the time of transfer, instead of your cost basis. When your broker transfers stocks, bonds or securities directly to the Trust, please be sure to include contact information with your transmission. Not only does this allow the Trust to acknowledge your generosity, but it's necessary for us to provide appropriate documentation for your tax records! Electronically transferred stocks or securities are dated from the day they enter Trust accounts.

### OUR BROKER IS:

Merrill Lynch DTC #8862

### ACCOUNT NAME:

American Battlefield Trust

### ACCOUNT NUMBER: 75802044

Mr. Richard Dickerson, Broker  
901 E. Byrd St., Ste. 1200  
Richmond, VA 23219

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804-780-1497

**TOLL FREE:** 800-937-0740

Fax: 804-201-4804

For more information, Clarissa Borges  
at (202) 367-1861, ext. 7235.



## GIVE AN ACRE

**LOOKING FOR A GIFT** that will outlast even the firmest New Year's resolution? Helping protect battlefield land in the name of someone on your list is a creative way of giving loved ones a meaningful gift that is uniquely tangible and symbolic of their interests. Customize the amount of your gift and send a personalized eCard to the recipient. Plus, as the giver, you will be eligible for tax deductions on your contribution to the Trust. Full details are available at [www.battlefields.org/gifts](http://www.battlefields.org/gifts).



## CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEMORY OR IN HONOR

**MAKING A GIFT** in honor of a friend, relative or colleague can be a touching gesture in recognition of their enduring interest in American military history. Likewise, a gift in memory of a departed loved one can be a powerful tribute to a passion for American history and contribute to a legacy of learning that will last for generations to come. You can choose who will receive notification of your gift and include a personalized message. To make a gift in memory or honor of a loved one, call (888) 606-1400, or visit [www.battlefields.org/honorgift](http://www.battlefields.org/honorgift).



## Gift Memberships

**A GIFT MEMBERSHIP** to the American Battlefield Trust can be a great way to introduce a budding historian to the importance of preservation or to empower an individual to take action on behalf of the places where the American experience unfolded, all starting at less than 10 cents a day! Your recipient will receive all standard membership benefits, including a subscription to *Hallowed Ground*, commensurate with the donation level you select, including Color Bearer status. Visit [www.battlefields.org/giftmembership](http://www.battlefields.org/giftmembership) to give the gift of history with a one-year Civil War Trust membership or membership extension.



## MONTHLY GIVING

**RATHER THAN** making a single large membership donation each year, many Trust supporters have chosen to make their gifts through monthly, recurring credit card charges. This option can make even modest gifts have a larger impact by giving the Trust a steady availability of cash to make important purchases. Choose the level of giving you are comfortable with, starting at \$10 per month. Visit [www.battlefields.org/givemonthly](http://www.battlefields.org/givemonthly) to learn more.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Your used car, truck or RV can benefit battlefield preservation.

[www.battlefields.org/vehicledonation](http://www.battlefields.org/vehicledonation)



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