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AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

HALLOWED GROUND

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CHATTANOOGA: MEDAL OF HONOR CITY

A LEGACY OF CONFLICT
AND VALOR IN TENNESSEE



HALLOWED
GROUND

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of the American
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AMERICAN
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★ ★ ★

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COVER: The *General*/involved in the Great Locomotive Chase; THIS PAGE: Tunnel Hill, Tunnel Hill, Ga. Both composite images by BUDDY SECOR.

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Brown's Ferry Battlefield
Lookout Mountain in the distance.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
BUDDY SECOR

A

S IT NEARED 11:00 p.m. on July 20, 1969, my older brother and I were already asleep in the small bedroom we shared, in the small house in which we lived, in the small town of Salem, Virginia. When my dad, a middle-school history, civics, and social studies teacher awakened us and told us that we needed to come into the living room, my five-year-old self wondered, first, what had I done wrong this time, and second, what could be so gosh-darn important to justify waking someone up in the middle of the night?

He sat us down on the couch, not to scold us, but to focus our attention on our black-and-white television where, a few minutes later, a space-suited Neil Armstrong dropped onto the surface of the moon, uttering his immortal phrase about mankind, which I missed completely. Far more impactful for me was how serious my dad was acting at that moment. His very clear message to me was: *This is historic. This is important. You need to see this.*

Five years later, he did the same thing on the evening of August 8, 1974, as Richard Nixon became the only person ever to resign the presidency of the United States. Again, my dad's message was unmistakable, even to a 10-year-old: *This is historic. This is important. You need to see this.*

I suppose those early lessons in historic significance stuck with me, because many years later, as the "Student Manager on Duty" in the dining hall at James Madison University, I was shocked to hear through the grapevine of the *Challenger* disaster on the morning on January 28, 1986. This was in the "old days" before ubiquitous smartphones and laptops, so most of my fellow students had spent that morning in class and had not yet heard the awful news as they headed to lunch. I didn't have multiple televisions that I could just roll into the several large dining rooms, so I did the only thing I could think of to pass along the news of this important event: I placed the speaker of a portable radio (remember those?) next to the intercom microphone in the building's main office, taping down the "talk" button so that the live radio broadcast coverage could be heard continuously over the speakers throughout the building. Slowly, as it began to register with people what they

were hearing, these usually very loud dining rooms fell silent as the tragic news began to sink in.

Obviously channeling my father, my message to my fellow students that day was: *This is historic. This is important. You need to hear this.* And in a way, we here at the Trust are doing the same thing today: With every issue of *Hallowed Ground*, with every appeal letter and email we send to you, with every meeting with elected officials asking them to prioritize matching funds for battlefield preservation, with every resource we make available to teachers, students and lifelong learners, we are saying: *This is historic. This is important. You need to see this.*

I'm sure you could tell similar stories about those moments in your life when important people encouraged you to pay close attention to important events. I cannot count the number of conversations I've had with Trust members who recalled how a childhood trip to Gettysburg, Shiloh or Antietam kindled a lifelong and life-enriching interest in history.

As we prepare to celebrate our nation's 250th birthday, we know intrinsically that major anniversaries are worthy of our attention, and I encourage you to take full advantage of this opportunity to pass along to your friends and family your passion for our great cause of preserving America's incomparable history. It is my fervent hope that, sometime during this commemorative year, you will make the effort to visit a battlefield — perhaps one you've never seen before. Further, I hope you will invite a child, grandchild, friend or colleague to go with you to that battlefield, or other historic site. Even beyond that, I ask you to consider giving a gift membership to the American Battlefield Trust to that person so they, too, can experience the same fulfillment of saving our country's history for future generations that you do. Even if you never say it out loud, your message to them will be: *This is historic. This is important. You need to see this.*

David N. Duncan

DAVID N. DUNCAN
President, American Battlefield Trust

Portrait by BUDDY SECOR

battlefields.org

THE TRUST WEBSITE

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HEROES

With the Medal of Honor Valor Trail™ you can hear incredible stories of courage and learn about the many sites connected to the lives and legacies of recipients.
www.valortrail.org

MYTH OR FACT?

The Cracker Line is cited as saving the Union's starving Army of the Cumberland, but the full story is more complex and worthy of examination. Learn more about the Civil War's most famous supply line.
www.battlefields.org/cracker-line

CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN

From September 21 through November 25, 1863, the Union and Confederate armies were locked in tense maneuvers and conflict as Union forces were besieged in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Explore the timeline of events, military strategy and battle facts, and check out videos about the Battles of Chattanooga. www.battlefields.org/chattanooga-campaign

TASTES OF THE CIVIL WAR

There's no better way to understand the goods sent along the Cracker Line than by trying them yourself. Check out these 19th-century dishes, from coffee to hardtack, and learn how to taste them today.
www.battlefields.org/taste-the-civil-war

A TRIP TO THE PAST

By 1861, more than 30,000 miles of railroad crisscrossed the Northern and Southern states. Explore the importance of rail lines, as well as the problems they faced, in articles and videos on the Trust website.
www.battlefields.org/confederacy-railroads

EXPLORE
THIS ISSUE



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Wauhatchie Battlefield, Hamilton County, Tenn., MICHAEL BYERLEY.

Data centers like this are being
constructed all over Virginia
near hallowed ground!
ROBERT JAMES



DATA CENTER DEVELOPERS ON THE BRINK

Ambitious plans for datacenters at Manassas and Wilderness are in deep trouble

THE DEEP-POCKETED developers behind the Prince William Digital Gateway, the massive data center complex at the edge of Manassas National Battlefield Park, are now in deep trouble.

First, a three-judge panel in the Virginia Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the lower court's ruling that the hasty rezoning vote was illegal. Then, the Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to withdraw the county's support for any further appeals in the case, stopping the use of taxpayer money in the case, albeit after almost \$2 million had been. Then Compass, one of the two firms behind the original proposal, announced that it would not exercise its right to appeal to the state's highest court.

We'd hoped that QTS, the remaining developer, would see the wisdom in standing down. We were cautiously optimistic that our five-year fight against this monstrosity of a proposal — 37 data center buildings requiring 14 on-site electrical substations and consuming enough energy to power more than 2 million homes — would be at its end.

Not quite yet.

At the conclusion of the 30-day window for filings, we learned that QTS is filing a petition of appeal on the matter to the Supreme Court of Virginia. And so, the fight continues.

A lot has changed since December 2023, when the 4-3 rezoning vote (with one abstention) was pushed through by a lame-duck Board amid public outcry and against recommendations

from County planning staff. Since then, voters have elected supervisors who have expressed concerns about the impropriety of the process and the effect of the project on the County. Communities that once embraced the idea of data centers have reversed course; A recent poll conducted by *The Washington Post* and George Mason University found that only 33 percent of Virginians would support a data center being built in their community, down from 69 percent.

Sadly, Manassas is not the only instance of a large-scale data center being proposed within the footprint of a nationally significant battlefield. The Trust is also engaged in litigation regarding the Wilderness Crossing project in Orange County, which would sit at the gateway to the Wilderness Battlefield unit of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. More than two years after our initial filing of the suit, thanks to a series of delaying tactics by attorneys for the developer have further demonstrated the profound weakness of their case.

PLEASE CONSIDER making a gift to support the Trust's advocacy efforts, to keep us in the fight as we prepare for a possible hearing before Virginia's highest court. Doing so helps ensure that we have the resources to continue the highest level of opposition we can muster – without sacrificing our ability to protect a single acre of the hallowed ground we are currently in negotiations to secure. ★

We are in the final weeks of *Our Enduring Legacy*, the Trust's most ambitious overarching fundraising campaign to date. Learn how you can help us reach our goals at www.ourenduringlegacy.com. But act fast! We must declare victory by July 4, 2026.



Princeton Battlefield State Park
Princeton, N.J.
MEREDITH BARNES



JARED HERR

THE 2025-2026 Youth Leadership Team visited Washington, D.C., in April with a busy agenda that included a tour of Antietam, a production of *1776* at Ford's Theatre and meeting with their legislators on Capitol Hill. All 10 members of the cohort were able to join in 17 total meetings at Senate and House offices, where they discussed battlefield preservation and thanked members for their support for the American Battlefield Protection Program.

Is there a young person in your life who would thrive in this type of hands-on history program? Encourage them to apply for the 2026-2027 Youth Leadership Team cohort! Applications are currently being accepted. Learn more at www.battlefields.org/YLT. ★

APPLY HERE



2026 BOOK PRIZE FINALISTS

THE AMERICAN Battlefield Trust has announced our seven finalists for the 2026 American Battlefield Trust Prize for History, an annual award that seeks to showcase the vital nature of historic battlefields as primary sources for researchers and amplify the pressing need for preservation to readers interested in American history.

The \$50,000 award, endowed by a generous donor to ensure no funds are diverted from the Trust's primary land preservation and education mission, recognizes an outstanding published work focused on military history or a biography central to the nation's formative conflicts: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The winner and two runners-up will be honored at the Grand Review in October; all finalists are invited to speak at the Trust's Battlefield BookFest, a ticketed-public event held November 13-14 in Gettysburg, Pa.

This year's finalists are:

- **Rick Atkinson**, *The Fate of the Day: The War for America, Fort Ticonderoga to Charleston, 1777-1780* (Crown)
- **Richard Bell**, *The American Revolution and the Fate of the World* (Riverhead)
- **Ken Burns and Geoffrey Ward**, *The American Revolution* (Alfred A. Knopf)
- **John Ferling**, *Shots Heard Round the World* (Bloomsbury)
- **A. Wilson Greene**, *A Campaign of Giants: The Battle for Petersburg Volume 2, From the Crater's Aftermath to the Battle of Burgess Mill* (University of North Carolina Press)
- **Mark Edward Lender & James Kirby Martin**, *War Without Mercy: Liberty or Death in the American Revolution* (Osprey)
- **Damian Shiels**, *Green and Blue: Irish Americans in the Union Military* (Louisiana State University Press) ★

GETTYSBURG RESTORATION EFFORTS
Continue at McKnight House and elsewhere

IF YOU ARE HEADED to Gettysburg this summer after some time away, the battlefield may look different than you remember, thanks to restoration efforts by the American Battlefield Trust and others. Early in 2021, the Trust acquired two small, adjacent parcels on the north slope of East Cemetery Hill, bordering McKnight’s Hill, also known as Stevens Knoll, an area of the battlefield set aside for preservation in the 1860s. One lot included the historic James McKnight House, a landmark on this portion of the field. The preserved land also included two modern buildings, notably a vacant and obsolete structure that once housed the Gettysburg Battlefield Military Museum.

Since last fall, the McKnight House has undergone significant refurbishment to stabilize structural elements and remove postwar additions, using photographs and other documentary evidence to bring it back to its wartime appearance.

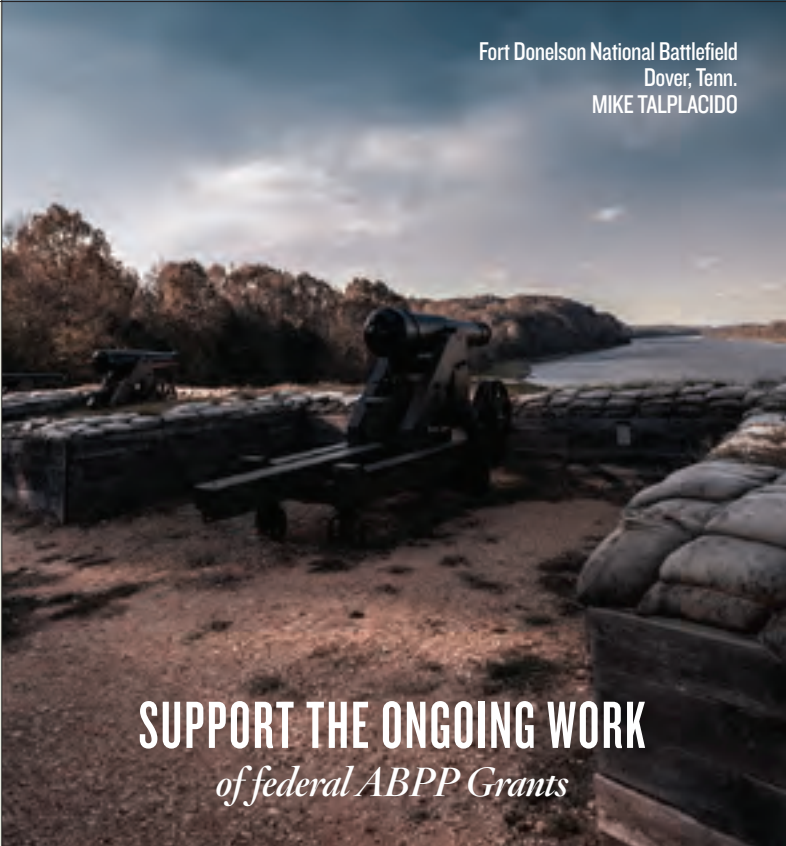
Over the winter, following approvals by Cumberland Township, the Trust demolished the modern structures, clearing the way for walking trails and interpretive signage and markers to explain the notable fighting that occurred there on the evening of July 2.

Perhaps the greater impact, however, is on the viewshed, as the demolition opens a vista obscured for decades. The new view enables visitors to understand how different elements of the field relate to each other, deepening public understanding of the battle and the battlefield.

This work represented the first phase in a multi-year plan to restore and interpret a number of Trust-protected properties across the Gettysburg battlefield. Keep up to date with our progress at www.battlefields.org/gettysburg-enlivened★



Behind the McKnight House where the Gettysburg Battlefield Military Museum once stood.
Gettysburg, Pa.
CAMERON BISHOP



Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Dover, Tenn.
MIKE TALPLACIDO

SUPPORT THE ONGOING WORK
of federal ABPP Grants

THIS SPRING, the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program announced an impressive array of matching grants to advance preservation work at 17 sites across six states. The \$16.1 million in federal money are expected to be matched by state allocations from

Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, plus private donations and municipal contributions, to protect 1,966 acres of hallowed ground.

Over its lifetime, more than \$265 million in grants have been appropriated by the Congress for the program. This money has been matched many times over by private-sector contributions and state and local grants, safeguarding nearly 40,000 acres of historic open space across 20 states.

This process has taken on even greater significance in this, the country’s 250th anniversary year. Protecting historic landscapes is a tangible legacy that will remain long after the last parade and firework display to celebrate the milestone have faded.

But for these remarkable success to continue, legislation is needed to extend the program through 2036. The American Battlefield Protection Program Amendments Act (S.3524 and H.R. 7618), has been introduced in the Senate by Dave McCormick (R-PA) and Tim Kaine (D-VA) and in the House by Jennifer Kiggans (R-VA-2) and Seth Magaziner (D-RI-2). It is making solid, swift progress through the halls of Congress, but needs broad, demonstrable support to advance and be enacted. Please use the tools available on the American Battlefield Trust website to contact your legislators and urge them to support this important initiative.★

CONTACT YOUR
LAWMAKERS.



DIVE INTO THE PAST
New videos highlight Civil War history

THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST continues to bring the past to life with a lineup of new videos that highlight historic conflicts and sites from the Civil War. Two additions to its Step Into History video series take viewers into Robert E. Lee’s Headquarters at Gettysburg and the historic Farley House at Brandy Station, and two new animated map videos on the First and Second Battles of Manassas and the Battle of Atlanta showcase these iconic engagements.

The acclaimed Step Into History series blends contemporary video, animation and expert narration to illuminate the stories behind historical images and landscapes through immersive visual storytelling. These recent episodes focus on two sites of special significance to the Trust, as the preservation and restoration of Lee’s Headquarters is one of the organization’s most significant achievements, and the long campaign to recognize the conflicts at Brandy Station and the surrounding area cumulated in the formal dedication of Culpeper Battlefields State Park in 2024. The Step Into History videos vividly enliven the protected, restored sites with the stories of their past.

Two new animated maps join the Trust’s catalog of video content, providing a comprehensive look at historic battles through motion graphics, engaging narration and battle reenactment footage. *The Battle for Manassas* dives into the First and Second Battles of Manassas, two of the Civil War’s most iconic engagements. Generously supported by a grant from the Manassas Battlefield Trust, the piece brings to life the battles fought just 13 months apart. *The Fight for Atlanta* showcases the 17-week-long Atlanta Campaign in the spring of 1864, a fight for the



manufacturing center and railroad hub held by Confederate forces. Both the Step Into History and animated map series are produced alongside Wide Awake Film, a longtime partner in creating the Trust’s educational video content. The Step Into History series has earned significant recognition, winning a Bronze Anthem Award in the Education, Art & Culture category from the International Academy of Digital Arts & Sciences, as well as a Silvery Telly Award. Both honors speak to the quality of the Trust’s creative partnership with Wide Awake Films and its commitment to making battlefield history accessible and engaging across platforms. Find the award-winning content on the Trust’s YouTube channel and website today.★



CELEBRATING GREAT THINGS TO COME
at Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park



ALONG-AWAITED milestone in the preservation and interpretation of Florida’s Civil War heritage was marked this spring with the groundbreaking for a new museum and visitor center at Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, site of the largest Civil War battle fought in Florida. The new facility promises expanded exhibit space, enhanced visitor orientation and improved interpretation of the February 20, 1864, battle and its enduring legacy.

State leadership and local advocates were central to advancing this project. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which administers the state park, partnered with Charles Perry Partners, Inc., the construction management firm leading the build, to host the ceremony and kick off construction. Speakers included DEP Secretary Alexis Lambert, State Representative Chuck Brannan and Florida Secretary of State Cord Byrd, all of whom have championed the park’s preservation and educational mission.

Legislative support also played a decisive role: A Local Funding Initiative Request sponsored in the Florida Senate secured dedicated state capital funds to help underwrite construction of the museum, reflecting bipartisan recognition of the site’s historical importance to Florida and the nation.

The American Battlefield Trust is proud to stand alongside the Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Citizens Support Organization — the park’s longstanding nonprofit partner — the HTR Foundation and other allies, which have together advocated and successfully sustained momentum for this long-planned project.★



DEAN SHULTZ AWARDED FOR LIFELONG DEDICATION

Preservationist lauded for longtime Gettysburg service

CONGRATULATIONS to Gettysburg icon Dean Shultz, who recently received the 2026 Edwin C. Bearss Legacy Award from the Civil War Round Table of the District of Columbia (CWRTDC) in recognition of his lifelong commitment to preservation of Civil War history and education. The honor is especially meaningful as it comes in the midst of CWRTDC's 75th anniversary, celebrating the group's 1951 establishment with legendary historian Bruce Catton among its founding members.

Among Shultz's many tangible accomplishments are the 14,000 acres protected by the Land Conservancy of Adams County (LCAC), of which he was a founder and first president. LCAC has been a longtime partner of the Trust, helping us establish conservation easements on many of our properties in and around Gettysburg and earning him the Trust's Carrington Williams Battlefield Champion Award.

But some of Shultz's stewardship of the battlefield landscape has been even more personal and hands-on.

"Dean has also been responsible for maintaining and preserving a portion of the Gettysburg National Park known as 'Lost Avenue,' said CWRTDC president Eileen Bradner. "Dean and his wife Judy have singlehandedly maintained this hallowed spot for decades and acted as its gatekeeper, mowing paths through his and other private lands to facilitate access to this special Gettysburg site."

His knowledge of this property and the broader battlefield are so great that he is one of only four people over the course of 110 years to be named an "Honorary Licensed Battlefield Guide" in Gettysburg. ★

CELEBRATING THE FINEST: SONGS OF A YOUNG NATION

THE TRUST CELEBRATES the winners of the Trust's *Songs of a Young Nation* Music Competition! The contest, sponsored by the Trust and the Ray and Vera Conniff Foundation, calls on high school and college-age musicians, as well as independent artists under the age of 30, to craft a song that showcases not only their creativity, but also captures the vibrant spirit of America's first century, from the Revolution to Reconstruction.

"The creativity and historical reverence of our nation's young people continues to be inspiring," said Trust President David Duncan. "These beautiful works of art have provided a deeply meaningful way to connect to listeners of today with the Revolution and honor the bravery and sacrifice of our forefathers."

Dozens of talented artists submitted moving and original pieces of music to our panel of expert judges, who selected a \$3,500 prize winner in four categories — which you can listen to each winner on the Trust website.

BEST OVERALL PERFORMANCE:

"Surge: An American's Dream," by Anthony Phan of Mississippi

BEST MODERN INTERPRETATION:

"Fight 'Till the End," by Connor Wheat of Ohio

BEST USE OF HISTORICAL INSTRUMENTS:

"Franklin in Paris," by Aaron Gabriel Soriano of California

BEST HISTORICAL TREATMENT:

"Battle Cry of Freedom" by Anastasia Lee of Wisconsin ★



Listen to the
CONTEST
WINNERS



IN MEMORIAM: CHRIS CALKINS

Historian and leader in interpretation

CIVIL WAR HISTORIAN Christopher M. "Chris" Calkins, a battlefield preservation leader in Virginia stretching back to the earliest days of the movement, died on April 1, following a years-long battle with Parkinson's disease.

Calkins had a 34-year career with the National Park Service (NPS), working at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, before concluding his NPS career as historian and chief of interpretation at Petersburg National Battlefield. In 2008 he accepted the position of first full-time park manager at the newly established Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historical State Park.

But some of Calkins's greatest contributions came from his behind-the-scenes work on behalf of Civil War battlefield preservation and interpretation, for which the American Battlefield Trust presented him the Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award in 2021. For eight years, he served on the board of directors of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc., from which the current Trust evolved, working on many of the fledgling organization's early purchases. This included engineering the initial 1991 purchase of the Breakthrough site Dr. Robert B. Pamplin, Jr. That project came full circle this spring with the Trust's purchase of the 417-acre Pamplin Park Campus, uniting ownership of the battlefield and establishing the Breakthrough Battlefield Foundation to continue operation of the park and museum.

In 1994, he was among a small group of historians who created Lee's Retreat, a modest 12-site driving tour that has since evolved into Civil War Trails, Inc., whose distinctive "red bugle" signs are part of more than 1,500 sites across six states. ★



PRESERVATION VICTORY AT MINE RUN

Veteran Friends group saves historic property

CONGRATULATIONS to the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield (FOWB) on their recent landmark property purchase! On February 26, 2026, FOWB closed on a historic 42.3-acre property in Orange County, Va., associated with the autumn 1863 Mine Run Campaign. This often-overlooked action was the final significant fight for the Army of the Potomac before Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general and moved east to oversee all Union military operations and travel alongside his spear-tip force. As its name implies, FOWB was long focused on the May 1864 battle at the eastern edge of Orange County. But in recent years, has taken a more contextual stance and devoted attention to its home community's other notable battlefield by working to steward and improve Trust-protected property there.

The newly protected land features a structure believed to date back to 1824 and a small on-site cemetery. The property, once home to Civil War-era master gunsmith William Ambler Morris, will be placed under easement with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to ensure its preservation for generations to come. Plans include restoring the historic home, creating walking trails with interpretive panels, and eventually housing FOWB's research library there. ★

HAVE YOU HEARD?

SEASON TWO of *Boom Goes the History*, the Trust's insightful podcast, is now live! Grab your headphones and join hosts Kris White, Garry Adelman and Andy Poulton and a lineup of engaging guests as they explore American history and chat about some behind-the-scenes experiences at the Trust and battlefields alike. This season introduces the podcast in video format, so you can watch the conversation unfold with the team's reactions, lightbulb moments and historical rabbit holes. Find it on the Trust's website or YouTube channel, or wherever you get your podcasts. ★



PARK DAY 2026

Safeguarding and improving America’s historic sites



THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST extends its deepest gratitude to the more than 110 sites that rallied volunteers and hosted stewardship activities for the 30th annual Park Day. Over three decades, Park Day volunteers have contributed more than 475,000 hours of labor to the preservation, maintenance and improvement of battlefields, historic sites, museums, and cemeteries — places that bring our nation’s history to life. This year, we were proud to welcome sites from 27 states and Washington, DC, representing conflicts spanning from the French and Indian War through World War II. None of this would be possible without the dedication of the outstanding site managers and volunteer coordinators whose commitment makes Park Day a meaningful and memorable experience for all who participate.★

ARKANSAS

Jenkins Ferry Battleground State Park
Pea Ridge National Military Park

CONNECTICUT

Academy Hill & Stratford Historical Society
New England Civil War Museum

GEORGIA

Andersonville National Historic Site
Brier Creek Revolutionary War Battlefield
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Kettle Creek Battlefield
Pickett’s Mill Battlefield State Historic Site
Prater’s Mill Historic Site
Resaca Confederate Cemetery
Shoupade Park

HAWAII

Pearl Harbor National Memorial

ILLINOIS

David Davis Mansion State Historic Site
General John A. Logan Museum

INDIANA

General Lew Wallace Study & Museum

KANSAS

Fort Blair Historic Site
Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield

KENTUCKY

Battles For The Bridge Preserve
Battle of Richmond, KY
Camp Nelson National Monument
Camp Wildcare
Fort Donelson National Battlefield –
Fort Heiman Unit

Fort Duffield
Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site
Tebbs Bend Battlefield

LOUISIANA

Camp Moore Confederate Museum
and Cemetery
Mansfield State Historic Site
Port Hudson State Historic Site

MAINE

Fort Knox State Historic Site

MARYLAND

Monocacy National Battlefield

MASSACHUSETTS

Minute Man National Historical Park

MISSISSIPPI

Brice’s Crossroads National Battlefield
Raymond Military Park (Battle of Raymond)
Vicksburg National Military Park

MISSOURI

Battle of Lexington State Historic Site
Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site
Fort D Historic Site
Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield,
Soldiers Cemetery, and Museum
Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield

MONTANA

Fairview Bridge and Tunnel

NEW JERSEY

Fort Lee Historic Park
Princeton Battlefield State Park

NEW MEXICO

Fort Stanton Historic Site

NEW YORK

Revolutionary Cemetery
Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site
Saratoga National Historical Park

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Fisher State Historic Site
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Historic Carson House
Moores Creek National Battlefield
Old Baldy Lighthouse
Smith-McDowell House, home to the
Asheville Museum of History
Sulphur Springs Park

OHIO

Buffington Island Battlefield Memorial Park
Johnson’s Island Civil War Military Prison

PENNSYLVANIA

Braddock’s Battlefield History Center
Brinton Run Preserve
Bushy Run Battlefield
Colonial Pennsylvania Farmstead
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Fort Mifflin on the Delaware
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg Natural Alliance & Gettysburg
Heritage Center
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
Lancaster Cemetery
Milesburg Museum and Historical Society
Renfrew Museum and Park
The Conococheague Institute
Washington Crossing Historic Park

RHODE ISLAND

Butts Hill Fort

SOUTH CAROLINA

Buford’s Massacre Site/Buford’s Battleground
Camden Battlefield
Historic Camden
Rivers Bridge State Historic Site
(Battle of Rivers Bridge)

TENNESSEE

Brown’s Ferry Tavern Historic Site
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National
Military Park
Fort Dickerson
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Fort Negley Park
Fort Pillow State Historic Park
Glenmore Mansion & The Battle of Mossy Greek
Mabry-Hazen House
Marble Springs State Historic Site
Murfreesboro, Stones River National Battlefield
Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield
Shiloh National Military Park
Shy’s Hill
Tipton-Haynes State Historic Site

TEXAS

Palmito Ranch Battlefield State Historic Site

VIRGINIA

Abingdon Muster Grounds
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Ball’s Bluff Battlefield Regional Park
Brandy Station Battlefield, Graffiti House
Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
Cannon Branch Fort
Cedar Mountain Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
Historic Endview
Historic Salubria
Historic Sandusky
Kernstown Battlefield
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Patrick Henry’s Red Hill
Payne’s Farm (Mile Run Campaign)
Petersburg National Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park/Malvern Hill Battlefield
Stonewall Brigade Tract (Chancellorsville Battlefield)
Williamsburg Battlefield

WASHINGTON, DC

Fort Davis, Civil War Defenses of Washington

WEST VIRGINIA

Shepherdstown Battlefield



Princeton Battlefield State Park N.J.
JAMES SALZANO



Gettysburg, Pa.
PAM COPE



Waxhaws Battlefield, Lancaster, S.C.
MARK THORNBERRY



Gettysburg NMP, Pa.
JIM FREDLUND

PRESERVATION SUCCESS

The following represents the land transactions completed by the Trust from July to December 2025.

Antietam, Md.

The September 17, 1862, Battle of Antietam remains the single bloodiest day in American history. While the battle was a draw from a military standpoint, Lee’s army withdrew, giving Abraham Lincoln the “victory” he had been waiting for to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Trust acquired two parcels totaling more than 2 acres in the Final Attack Field at Antietam. The transactions were made possible thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and Save Historic Antietam Foundation. The Trust has now saved 500 acres at Antietam.

Brandy Station, Va.

The largest cavalry battle in American history and the opening clash of the Gettysburg Campaign took place on June 9, 1863. While the daylong fighting resulted in a tactical Confederate victory, Brandy Station was a huge morale boost for the Union and proved the fighting prowess of the Union Cavalry.

During the summer, the Trust acquired eight acres at Brandy Station that saw fighting on June 9th between Union and Confederate regiments. The Trust has now saved 2,361 acres at Brandy Station.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Union Army of the Cumberland, besieged in Chattanooga, was dependent on a single supply line. Desperate to open a more direct route for food and reinforcements, the Federals used bridge pontoons to float past Confederate guards on Lookout Mountain and establish a bridgehead at Brown’s Ferry on October 27, 1863. The resulting “Cracker Line” facilitated the men, food and supplies necessary for November’s Federal assaults on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Thanks to funding from the American

Battlefield Protection Program and the Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund, the Trust acquired 30 acres at Chattanooga at Brown’s Ferry. The Trust has now saved 436 acres at Chattanooga.

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.

Between December 26 and 29, 1862, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman failed in his bid to compromise Vicksburg’s Confederate defenses at Chickasaw Bayou. The outnumbered Confederates stood strong while Sherman’s Federals suffered eight times as many losses. While the defeat subverted the Union’s first attempt at capturing Vicksburg, the tide turned in July 1863.

In the fall, the Trust acquired two parcels totaling more than two acres at Chickasaw Bayou. The two transactions were made possible thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Mississippi Historic Sites Preservation Fund. The Trust has now saved 52 acres at Chickasaw Bayou.

Gaines’ Mill and Cold Harbor, Va.

On June 27, 1862, Gaines’ Mill was the third in the Seven Days’ Battles. Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan gave orders to hold off Gen. Robert E. Lee’s Confederates long enough for the Army of the Potomac to begin heading south toward the James River. Outnumbered and eventually overwhelmed, Union troops retreated across the Chickahominy River, burning the bridges behind them. The Battle of Cold Harbor, one of the last battles of Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s Overland Campaign, was fought for two weeks in May and June of 1864 over much of the same ground.

The Trust preserved three tracts at the Gaines’ Mill and Cold Harbor Battlefields, totaling 598 acres, including part of the core battlefield for both the 1862 Battle of Gaines’ Mill, where the primary Union defensive line

stood, and the 1864 Battle of Cold Harbor, where Union Brigadier Gen. Barlow’s division attacked. The Trust has now saved 1,225 acres at the Gaines’ Mill and Cold Harbor Battlefields.

Gettysburg, Pa.

On July 1, 1863, Confederate forces converged on Gettysburg from the west and north, driving Union defenders back through the streets. Union reinforcements arrived during the night, forcing the Confederates to attack strong positions on both flanks the next day. On July 3, the Confederate infantry assault known as Pickett’s Charge failed.

In September, the Trust acquired nearly an acre of land at Gettysburg on East Cemetery Hill, which hosted thousands of Union troops on July 1 and 2, 1863. The transaction was made possible with funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Trust has now saved 1,362 acres at Gettysburg.

Iuka, Miss.

On September 14, 1862, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price’s Army of the West entered Iuka, Mississippi. Ordered by Gen. Braxton Bragg to block Union forces from reinforcing Nash-

ville, Price faced a Union plan devised by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Grant ordered Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans to attack from the southwest while Maj. Gen. E.O.C. Ord advanced from the west. Fierce fighting erupted on September 19, but Ord claimed he heard nothing and never joined the fight. Price withdrew the next day and later joined Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, leading to the Second Battle of Corinth.

During the fall, the Trust acquired 43 acres at Iuka. During the battle, the tract was host to the 10th Iowa along with part of the 12th Wisconsin Battery of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah Sullivan’s brigade. This preservation effort was made possible by funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Mississippi Historic Sites Preservation Fund. The Trust has now saved 98 acres at Iuka.

Johnstown, N.Y.

In late October 1781, British Maj. John Ross and Capt. Walter Butler led a raid across New York’s Mohawk Valley. After reaching Johnson Hall on October 25, American militia under Col. Marinus Willett moved to intercept them. Willett attempted a flanking maneuver, but the British forced the militia to retreat. Maj. Aaron Rowley’s troops then struck the British right flank, renewing the American

advance and pushing the raiders back. The British withdrew that night and were pursued by Willett the next day.

Thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Trust acquired 57 acres at Johnstown, marking the organization’s first preservation effort at this battlefield. The Trust has now saved 57 acres at Johnstown.

Newtown, N.Y.

The only major battle of the Sullivan Expedition, a campaign against the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in western New York, the Battle of Newtown ended with an American victory. In response to Indian raids on American settlements, George Washington launched a campaign against the British-backed Haudenosaunee, which culminated on Aug 29, 1779, at the Battle of Newtown. The Battle left the Haudenosaunee Confederacy demoralized and eventually forced them to relocate.

The Trust acquired 1.3 acres at Newtown thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Trust has now saved 379 acres at Newtown.

Pea Ridge, Ark.

By spring 1862, Union forces had pushed the Confederates from Missouri into northwest-

ern Arkansas. On March 6, Confederate Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn led 16,000 troops to attack Union forces under Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis near Pea Ridge, leaving his supply trains far behind. Fighting began near Elkhorn Tavern on March 7. Confederate Brig. Gens. Ben McCulloch and James McQueen McIntosh were killed, halting momentum. Though Confederates held the field that night, Curtis counterattacked the next day. Short on ammunition, Van Dorn withdrew, leaving Arkansas vulnerable and securing Union control of Missouri for the next two years.

The Trust acquired nearly three acres at Pea Ridge, marking the organization’s first preservation effort at the Battle of Pea Ridge. The transaction was made possible with funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Trust has now saved three acres at Pea Ridge.

Perryville, Ky.

Fought on October 8, 1862, the Battle of Perryville was the largest engagement fought in Kentucky. Confederates exploited their early advantage due to lack of communication in the Union command, until Federal reinforcements turned the tide. Confronted by a larger force and running low on supplies, Gen. Braxton Bragg withdrew toward the Cumberland Gap.

Thanks to funding from the Kentucky Battlefield Preservation Fund and a landowner donation, the Trust preserved 14 acres at Perryville. The Trust has now saved 1,216 acres at Perryville.

Ringgold Gap, Ga.

After the Union victory at Missionary Ridge in November 1863, Confederate forces retreated into Georgia. Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne’s division was ordered to hold Ringgold Gap and protect the Western and Atlantic Railroad as supply trains withdrew. On November 27, Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Hooker advanced with about 16,000 Union troops. His forces attacked piecemeal against Cleburne’s well-positioned defenders along Taylor’s Ridge. After five hours of heavy fighting and with ammunition running low, Cleburne withdrew once the supply trains had safely crossed, burning the railroad bridge behind him.

The Trust acquired 13 acres at Ringgold Gap thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Georgia Battlefields Association. This marks the Trust’s first preservation effort at this battlefield. The Trust has now saved 13 acres at Ringgold Gap.



SUCCESS STORIES

LAND SAVED FOREVER



Stones River National Battlefield
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
BUDDY SECOR

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

On May 4, 1864, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman led 100,000 men into northwest Georgia to destroy the Army of Tennessee camped at Rocky Face Ridge. Fighting began in earnest on May 7, and when the heavily entrenched Confederates ran out of ammunition, they held their position by hurling rocks.

*Thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program, Open Space Institute Appalachian Landscapes Protection Fund, Frank Pierce Foundation, Save the Dalton Battlefields and Dalton Utilities, the Trust acquired 61 acres at Rocky Face Ridge in September. The Trust has now saved **987 acres** at Rocky Face Ridge.*

Saltville, Va.

In October 1864, Union forces under Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge attempted to destroy the Confederate saltworks at Saltville, Virginia, where salt was produced to preserve food and cure leather. Delays allowed Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson to gather defenders, including militia. On October 1, Union troops attacked but failed to break the Confederate position and withdrew after a day of fighting.

*The Trust acquired 65 acres at Saltville, thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. The Trust has now saved **172 acres** at Saltville.*

Shiloh, Tenn.

On the morning of April 6, 1862, Confederate

soldiers poured out of the nearby woods and struck a line of Union soldiers near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The overpowering Confederate offensive drove the Federal forces from their camp. Fighting continued until after dark, but the Federals held. A Union counteroffensive the next morning overpowered the weakened and outnumbered Confederate forces, resulting in a Union triumph.

*Thanks to funding from the Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund, the Trust acquired nearly two acres at Shiloh. The Trust has now saved **1,568 acres** at Shiloh.*

Spring Hill, Tenn.

The engagement at Spring Hill served as the prelude to the Battle of Franklin. On November 28, 1864, Gen. John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee moved toward Spring Hill to cut off Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's Union army. Cavalry skirmishing continued as Confederates advanced. On November 29, Hood's infantry crossed Duck River and attacked, but Union forces repulsed the assault. That night, Schofield's army slipped past Spring Hill toward Franklin, escaping what may have been Hood's best opportunity to isolate and defeat the Federals.

The Trust partnered with the Battle of Franklin Trust to preserve 11 acres at Spring Hill. The transaction was made possible thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program, Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund and the Battle

*of Franklin Trust. The Trust has now saved **206 acres** at Franklin.*

Stones River, Tenn.

The Battle of Stones River was an enduring and bitterly cold three-day struggle — beginning on the final day of 1862 and concluding on the second day of 1863 — that resulted in 23,500 casualties and a much-needed, strategic Union victory. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg abandoned the field on January 3, leaving behind Confederate aspirations for control of Middle Tennessee.

*The Trust acquired a key tract at Stones River, totaling 37 acres. The transaction was made possible thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program, Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund and the City of Murfreesboro. The Trust has now saved **144 acres** at Stones River.*

White Oak Road, Va.

Intending to cut Lee's communications with Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, Maj. Gen. Gouverneur Warren directed his corps against the Confederate entrenchments along White Oak Road on March 31, 1865. Victorious, Warren's forces set the stage for a Confederate defeat at Five Forks the next day.

*Thanks to funding from the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, and the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Forestry and a landowner donation, the Trust helped preserve 816 acres at White Oak Road. The Trust has now saved **1,779 acres** at White Oak Road.*

Williamsburg, Va.

The Battle of Williamsburg, fought on May 5, 1862, was the first pitched battle of the Peninsula Campaign, as troops from the Army of the Potomac engaged the rear guard of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army of Confederates retreating from Yorktown following a month-long siege. The battle ended indecisively, with both sides suffering substantial casualties, and the Confederates resumed their withdrawal towards Richmond during the night.

*The Trust acquired two important acres contiguous to land previously saved, thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. The Trust has now saved **345 acres** at Williamsburg.★*

PAGE from the PAST

TANGIBLE LINKS TO HISTORY



A VIEW FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

A glimpse into history through a photography studio in the clouds



WHEN THE ROLLING CLOUDS cleared to reveal the Star-Spangled Banner atop the former Confederate-held Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 25, 1863, following a bloody battle, a cheer rang out

across the battered Union forces. The flag was planted before the sun rose by the 8th Kentucky Infantry under Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker by carefully creeping to the crest using sticks, poles and each other for support. This courageous act was reenacted later for photographer Robert M. "Royan" Linn, whose photo studio on Lookout Mountain produced some of the most interesting visuals of the Civil War.

Linn captured his images, which included the Tennessee River's Moccasin Bend and picturesque rock formations, from his Gallery Point Lookout studio. He found true success, however, in photographing tourists and soldiers. Portraits from atop the mountain became a popular keepsake for those who visited — especially soldiers returning to or passing through

Chattanooga in the later years of the war and after.

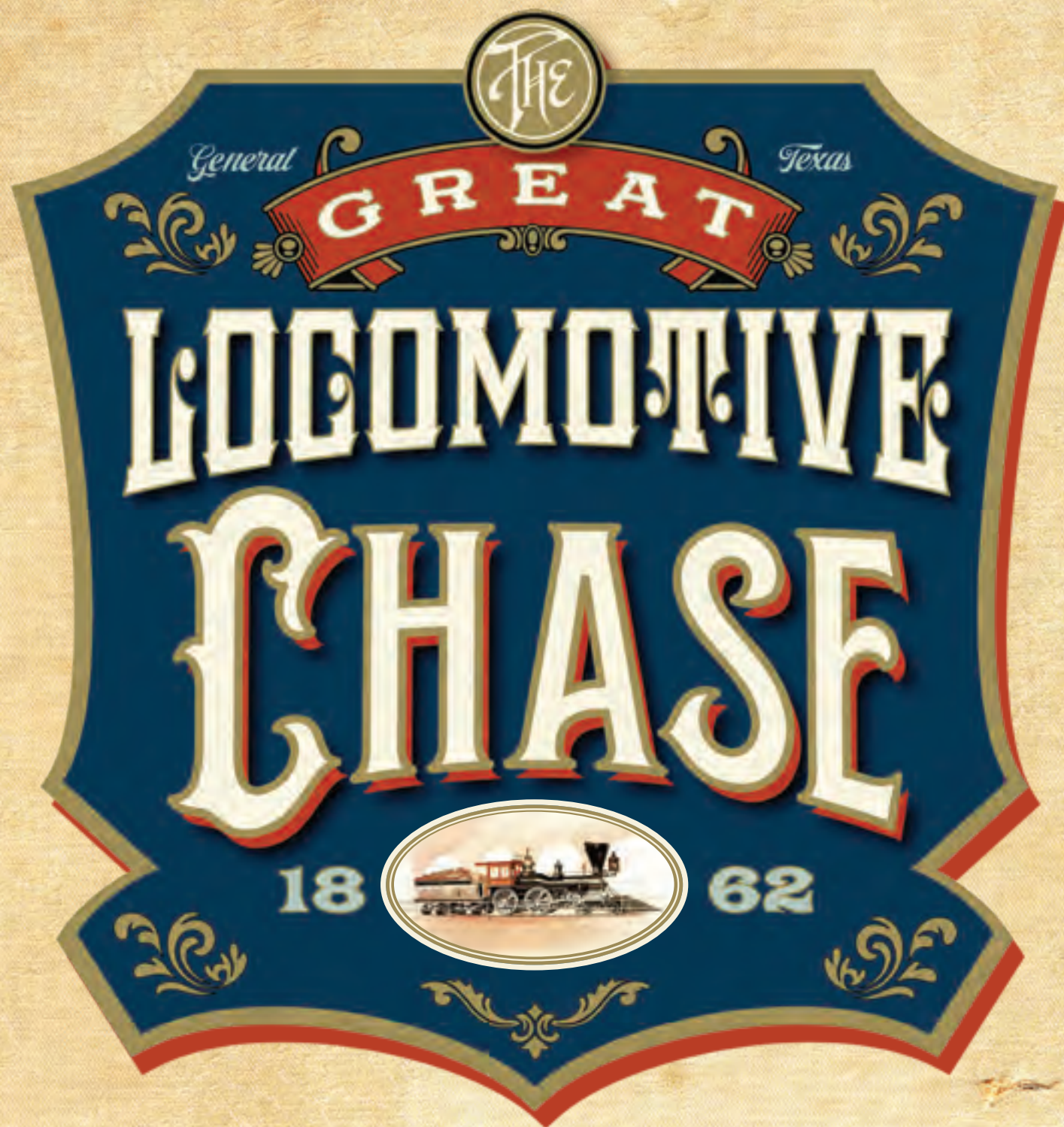
Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his staff visited the famous peak shortly after the Union victory in the fall of 1863, with the resulting photos becoming some of Linn's most published. Men also posed for portraits at the spot where Confederate leader Jefferson Davis addressed his troops from Pulpit Rock on the mountain's northern, upper slope in October 1863, doing so either in homage or mockery.

Henry Boynton was another former soldier who could regularly be found at the Chattanooga site. A strong proponent of preserving the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, he and a group of military and legislative leaders

were photographed by Linn at the Point while on a tour of the site. Boynton had received the Medal of Honor for his actions at Missionary Ridge, just miles from Lookout Mountain but 32 years before the official dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

Alongside the beautiful view from the peak, the remnants of the 1863 battle were undeniably present in later years. The ladders early tourists used to scale the rocky face were remained from the Confederate encampments; looking over the edge, one could glimpse the rifle pits below. When the 7th Illinois Infantry returned to Lookout Mountain, who in June 1864, Linn took their photos as they remembered the battle from the year before. Their historian would write, "Presently the clouds vanish and we now behold Chattanooga and her fortifications beneath our feet; the winding Tennessee, the current of which is moving on towards the father of waters to tell its silent story of blood, and Missionary Ridge where warriors moved in the grand pageantry of battle, flinging to the wind a hundred union battle flags."★





A daring raid on April 12, 1862, plunged Union operatives into the heart of the Confederacy in an effort to disrupt rail communications and deliver a blow to Confederate morale. What was originally a high-stakes operation turned into a chase rivaling modern action movies and the first presentations of the Medal of Honor.

By **DR. RICHARD BANZ**
 PHOTOGRAPHY *by* **BUDDY SECOR**

Calhoun, Ga., area where Captain Fuller gains sight of the *General*.





PERHAPS NO OTHER STORY better conjures the notion of daring and adventure during the Civil War than the Great Locomotive Chase of April 12, 1862. The episode contains all the elements of a fantastic novel: a spectacular plan, infiltration behind enemy lines and high-stakes exploits between daring raiders and determined pursuers. Further cementing this event in the imagination is its conclusion, with the presentation of the first Medals of Honor to Union soldiers. It is little wonder that Hollywood discovered the story and memorialized it on film in 1926 and 1956. Because of all this, it can be easy to forget that the event was real and that actual lives were tragically lost.

Despite all the attention — then and ever since — the Great Locomotive Chase didn't do much to affect the course of the war. The raiders failed in their mission, and Union efforts to take Chattanooga didn't materialize. In some ways, it made both sides more aware of and vigilant in protection of supply lines and infrastructure within their own territories. Mostly, it served as a source of pride for the courage displayed by individual participants on both sides. And as the impetus for the first Medal of Honor ceremonies.

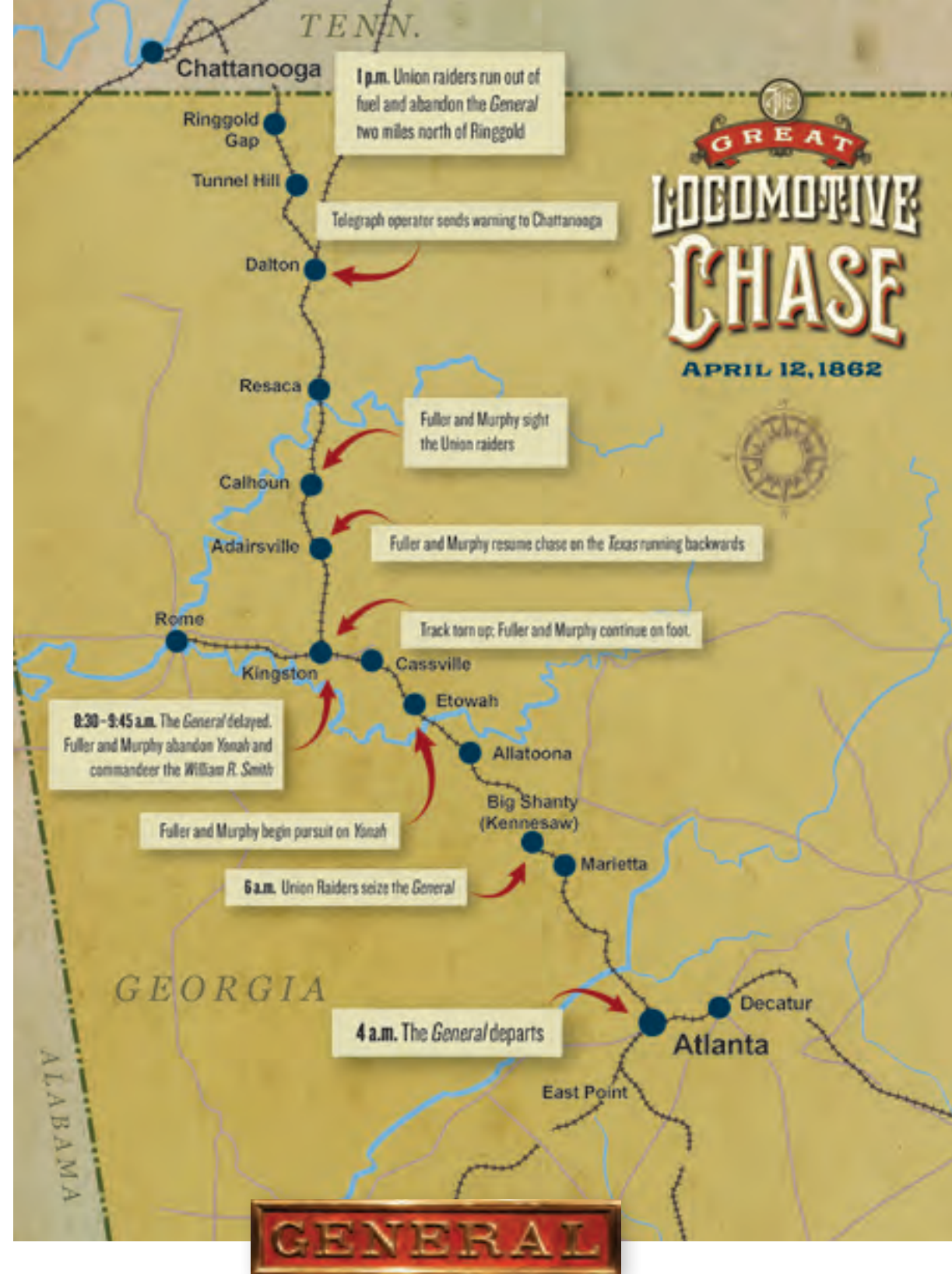
So exactly what was the Great Locomotive Chase, and why is it still so remembered?

The episode occurred relatively early in the Civil War, when many on both sides still believed that a decisive event or two might win the war for their side. Railroads were still in their infancy, just coming onto the American scene in the 1830s, but already playing a meaningful role in the conflict, including transporting reinforcements at First Manassas in July 1861. Perhaps even more important, railroads were proving instrumental in moving supplies for the war effort. For the South, Chattanooga, Tennessee, served as a rail hub connecting points as disparate as Richmond, Memphis and Atlanta. Losing Chattanooga would be disastrous to the Confederacy.

James Andrews recognized the importance of railroads to the outcome of the war. He was also familiar with Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, having worked as a civilian spy during the 1862 campaign against Fort Donaldson, Tennessee. With Buell's approval, Andrews made his first, unsuccessful attempt to go behind enemy lines to damage a Southern railroad in March 1862. The attempt failed. He then worked under Union Brig. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel, who commanded the Third Division of Buell's Army of the Ohio. Andrews and Mitchel believed a similar operation could work if the railroad raid was coordinated with a larger simultaneous military move.

Andrews recruited men from Mitchel's regiments, seeking out individuals with railroading and track skills who could be daring yet calm, able to follow his direct orders. In total, 24 men joined the raiders. Five were from the Second Ohio, nine from the 21st Ohio and eight from the 33rd Ohio, plus Andrews and another civilian, William Campbell. The plan called for them to infiltrate enemy lines in small groups dressed as civilians for the purpose of capturing a Confederate locomotive on the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Georgia. They would then engineer this locomotive north toward Chattanooga, damaging bridges and severing communications along the way. Simultaneously, Mitchel's division would move south from Nashville to capture Huntsville, Alabama. This, they hoped, would open the door to an attack by Mitchel on Chattanooga.

The raiders divided into small groups for their travel behind enemy lines to Chattanooga. If questioned, the men were to claim to be from Kentucky and looking for a similar Confederate regiment in which to enlist. While traveling, two of the men, Samuel Llewellyn and Ovid Smith, were questioned and forced to enlist in Jasper, Tennessee. Once the rest of the group made it to Chattanooga, they were to board southbound trains toward Marietta, Georgia, where they would congregate on April 10 at the Fletcher (later renamed



The plan CALLED FOR THEM TO INFILTRATE ENEMY LINES IN SMALL GROUPS DRESSED AS CIVILIANS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CAPTURING A CONFEDERATE LOCOMOTIVE ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD IN GEORGIA.

Kennesaw) House.

This carefully sequenced timing was crucial to the plan, but the weather had other ideas.

It began raining and conditions deteriorated, making the men's passage through the Cumberland Mountains toward Chattanooga difficult. Because of this, Andrews passed word to his party postponing the raid by one day. He incorrectly assumed that Mitchel was experiencing the same difficulties and would also be delayed. It was a fatal mistake; Mitchel proceeded on schedule.

On the morning of Saturday, April 12, at 5:15 a.m., James Andrews and his raiders, with tickets to various locations up the line, boarded a northbound train and sat together. Two members of the intended group, John Porter and Martin Hawkins, had overslept and missed the train. The plan limited most raiders' interaction with outsiders. Andrews would do any necessary talking, representing himself as a government railway man on official Confederate business.

The train the raiders boarded was pulled by a locomotive named *General* that had left Atlanta at 4:00 a.m., for its run north and consisted of boxcars followed by passenger cars. Capt. William Fuller served as conductor. (Most railroad conductors were bestowed with the title of "Captain" during this time.) The train

made its way north to Big Shanty (now Kennesaw) and at 6:00 a.m. stopped for 20 minutes to allow passengers and crew to depart for breakfast at the local eating house commonly referred to as the Lacy Hotel. While the others dined, Andrews and his men disengaged the passenger cars and began moving the *General* north.

When Andrews selected Big Shanty, he was focused on the breakfast stop and the lack of a telegraph station. He had not considered the nearby Confederate training facility at Camp McDonald, the presence of which later caused Captain Fuller and others to assume that the train had been stolen by Confederate deserters.

Wishing to avoid attracting attention, the raiders followed standard railroad rules and adhered to the regular timetable as they headed north. Besides, deviation risked coming face to face with an approaching southbound train, and such an encounter on the single track mainline could end the mission.

Although the idea was to sabotage along the way, the raiders had not brought tools with them so as not to attract suspicion. All they had were tools obtained from a naïve pole car crew they overtook at Moon's Station, the next stop north of Big Shanty. It is believed that the pry bar the raiders came across was an all-purpose pry bar and not a track pry bar, meaning it didn't have the v-notched end needed for lifting spikes out of ties. Instead, they may have had to try to disassemble track by prying the rail upward, which can be very difficult and slow. The wet weather also hampered any attempts to burn trestles or bridges. They did have a saw and used it to cut the telegraph lines in several locations.

Unknown to Andrews, he was being pursued.

Captain Fuller, along with his engineer Jefferson Cain and Anthony Murphy, a foreman with the Western & Atlantic Railroad, took off on foot to retrieve the train, which they expected would be abandoned by Southern deserters a few miles up the line. After coming across the pole car crew who had handed over their tools, Fuller, Cain and Murphy discovered the first missing rail. Suddenly it was clear they were not trailing deserters. Continuing north with new purpose, Fuller's company arrived at Etowah, where the Cooper Iron Works spur connected with the Western & Atlantic mainline, and commandeered the Cooper Iron Works locomotive *Yonah*, speeding their progress.

Andrews hit trouble when he began running into unscheduled trains heading south. This was ironic because they bore Confederate supplies being shifted south from Chattanooga to Atlanta for safekeeping — a move spurred after Mitchel, still operating on the original timeline, captured Huntsville the previous day. For almost an hour, Andrews

was held up at Kingston as three southbound trains passed before losing his patience and forcing his way out.

Only four minutes later, Fuller and the *Yonah* arrived at Kingston, but found the way further north blocked by the chaos caused by the *General*'s disorganized departure. Fortunately for Fuller, he found the *William R. Smith*, a standard-size locomotive from the Rome Railroad, sitting under full steam just north of Kingston and renewed his pursuit. But a rail dislodged by the raiders forced them to abandon the *William R. Smith*. Cain dropped out of the pursuit and stayed with the engine, but Fuller and Murphy resumed

nately for him, one of the southbound trains was pulled by the *Texas*, whose engineer, Pete Bracken, recognized Fuller and listened to his urgent tale. Bracken took Fuller and Murphy back to Adairsville, where they dropped the engine's freight cars and took up pursuit of the *General* with the *Texas* in reverse. The Great Locomotive Chase was in full swing!

Up to this point, the chase itself was hardly high speed. Typical locomotives of the day proceeded between 10 and 20 miles per hour along the main lines of America, making numerous scheduled stops along a designated route. They were not equipped with brakes, instead rolling into stations



The *General* is on display at The Southern Museum in Kennesaw, Ga.

BRACKEN TOOK FULLER AND MURPHY BACK TO ADAIRSVILLE, WHERE THEY DROPPED THE ENGINE'S FREIGHT CARS AND TOOK UP PURSUIT OF THE *General* WITH THE *Texas* IN REVERSE.

chasing the *General* on foot

In Adairsville, Andrews learned of Mitchel's attack on Huntsville. He also came to the realization that he was being pursued.

Once again frustrated by unscheduled southbound freight trains, and facing questions as to his identity and purpose, Andrews forced his way north out of Adairsville. Unfortu-



or slamming into reverse for an emergency stop. Speed was further restricted by track conditions, turns and grades. There is no consensus on an actual top speed for the time, but it's plausible that during this stage locomotives reached top speeds between 40 and 60 miles per hour. Meanwhile, the raiders became desperate to stop the *Texas*. They tried sending a

boxcar backward into the other engine, a tactic that would have been more successful if they hadn't chosen a level grade on which to do so. They also tried heaving ties and wood onto the track, while they continued cutting telegraph wires. Andrews even attempted to burn the Oostanaula Bridge south of Resaca by setting a boxcar on fire and leaving it on the span. But heavy rains had left things waterlogged, and the resulting smoldering boxcar was pushed from the bridge by the *Texas*. Nothing worked to stop Fuller! Surprisingly, Andrews made no attempt to disrupt the pursuit while traveling through the 1,477-foot-long Chetoogeta Mountain Tunnel. Of further detriment to Andrews, Fuller had enlisted telegraph operator Ed Henderson at the Dalton station to get a message through to Confederate Gen. Danville Lead-



better at Chattanooga: The *General* had been stolen by Union spies!

With Fuller and the *Texas* in hot pursuit, Andrews could not afford any more stops. Ultimately, the *General* ran out of wood and lost steam just two miles north of Ringgold at 1:30 p.m. The raiders had made it 89 miles when Andrews gave his final order: "Jump off and scatter! Every man for himself!"

With seemingly all of north Georgia aware of the operation, they didn't get far. All the raiders were rounded up within 12 days.



The train station in Adairsville, Ga. Adairsville is one of several towns that commemorates the chase every spring.



Jacob Parrott's Medal of Honor was the very first ever awarded in 1863. After the medal was redesigned in 1904, all Recipients received this new Gillespie design, usually in the mail.

and missed the chase. Although most of the Medals were presented during the war, two were recently awarded posthumously in 2024. Medals belonging to Wilson W. Brown and John Scott are among the raid-related items on display at the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History, along with the *General* locomotive itself.

Fuller was revered for his role in stopping the raid and was viewed as a Confederate hero, although according to some, he became quite possessive of how the Great Locomotive Chase story was told. Fuller continued working for various railroad lines after the war and was recognized posthumously in 1950 when the Georgia State Legislature presented a special gold medal to his son William Alford Fuller.

The Great Locomotive Chase remains just as compelling and intriguing a story today as it was more than 160 years ago. Museums and attractions from Atlanta to Chattanooga proudly retell the story and their community's special place in it. An annual three-day festival commemorates the chase every spring. The story behind April 12, 1862, has persisted and passed into legend. In this way at least, James Andrews made a permanent mark on the history of the Civil War.

Dr. Richard Banz serves as the executive director of the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History located in Kennesaw, Georgia. He has an avid interest in railroads, both model and real, and the Civil War. He is published in both adult learning- and transportation-themed topics.

3

Who Were THE RAIDERS?

JAMES J. ANDREWS

A civilian scout who conceived the April 12, 1862, seizure of the locomotive *General*, Andrews led the daring raid to sever Confederate rail communications. Captured after the pursuit, he was hanged as a spy on June 7, 1862. As a civilian, he was never eligible for the Medal of Honor.

WILLIAM BENSINGER ★

Private, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Bensinger helped disrupt rail traffic and communications during the northward dash toward Chattanooga. Captured and imprisoned, he was later exchanged. He received the Medal of Honor in 1863, among the first soldiers formally recognized for the raid.

WILSON W. BROWN ★

Private, Company F, 21st Ohio Infantry. Brown worked to damage track during the race northward and was captured after the chase ended. Sentenced as a spy but spared execution, he was eventually exchanged. He received his Medal in September 1863.

ROBERT BUFFUM ★

Private, Company H, 21st Ohio Infantry. Buffum took part in severing telegraph lines and dismantling track before being captured. He later escaped from prison and rejoined Union lines. For his actions in the raid, he received the Medal of Honor in March 1863.

WILLIAM HUNTER CAMPBELL

Another civilian, Campbell was ineligible for the Medal of Honor. Among those captured and convicted of spying, his first trip to the scaffold was unsuccessful as his large frame and heavy build snapped the rope. A second attempt to hang Campbell and Samuel Slavens was successful.

DANIEL A. DORSEY ★

Private, Company H, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Dorsey tore up rails and obstructed pursuit along the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Captured after the locomotive was abandoned, he survived imprisonment and was exchanged. He received the Medal of Honor in September 1863.

MARTIN J. HAWKINS ★

Private, Company A, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Hawkins participated in sabotaging rail lines and was captured and condemned as a spy, though the sentence was not carried out. Exchanged later in the war, he received the Medal of Honor in September 1863.

WILLIAM JAMES KNIGHT ★

Sergeant, Company E, 21st Ohio Infantry. Knight led the detail responsible for prying up rails and twisting iron to hinder pursuit. Captured and imprisoned, he was later exchanged. He received the Medal of Honor in March 1863.

ELIHU H. MASON ★

Sergeant, 21st Ohio Infantry. Mason was among the raiders who mounted an escape from the Confederate prison in Atlanta on October 16, 1862. When illness prevented him from keeping pace with the group, he urged them to continue without him, at which point Mason was recaptured. He was part of a prisoner exchange on March 18, 1863, and was one of the first Medal recipients.

JACOB PARROTT ★

Private, Company K, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Among the first aboard the *General*, Parrott helped cut telegraph lines. After capture, he was severely beaten but refused to betray the mission. He became the first recipient of the Medal of Honor on March 25, 1863.

WILLIAM PITTENGER ★

Private, Company G, 2nd Ohio Infantry. Pittenger assisted in severing communications and uncoupling railcars before capture. Exchanged later in 1862, he received the Medal of Honor in March 1863. After the war, he became a minister and published an influential account of the raid.

JOHN REED PORTER ★

Private, 21st Ohio. Despite oversleeping and not actually participating in the operation, Porter was captured along with the rest of the raiders within two weeks. He was one of only six who escaped from prison and managed to reach Union lines, receiving the Medal in March 1863. He died in 1923, the last of the raiders.



Ten of the 11 surviving Andrews' Raiders posing by the *General* along with Capt. William A. Fuller at the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in Columbus, Ohio, August 1888. *On the train, left to right:* John A. Wilson, Wilson W. Brown, William J. Knight. *Standing below:* Elihu H. Mason, William H. Reddick. *Seated:* John Wollam, Daniel A. Dorsey, William Pittenger *Right side, in front of locomotive:* William Bensinger, Jacob Parrott, Texas captain William A. Fuller.

WILLIAM H. H. REDDICK ★

Private, Company B, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Reddick helped damage track and telegraph lines during the raid and was captured after the locomotive stalled. He endured imprisonment before exchange and received the Medal of Honor in March 1863 for his role.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON ★

Private, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Robertson worked to tear up rails and sever communications before capture. Tried as a spy, he was hanged in Atlanta on June 18, 1862. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in September 1863.

MARION A. ROSS ★

Private, Company A, 2nd Ohio Infantry. Ross participated in cutting telegraph wires and sabotaging rail lines before capture. He was one of eight raiders hanged in June 1862 and received the Medal posthumously in September 1863.

JOHN MOREHEAD SCOTT ★

Sergeant, Company K, 21st Ohio Infantry. Scott assisted in removing rails to impede Confederate pursuit. He was one of the eight raiders executed on June 18, 1862, and his Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously in August 1866.

PHILIP G. SHADRACH ★

Private, Company K, 2nd Ohio Infantry. Shadrach assisted in cutting telegraph wires during the early stages of the raid. Captured soon after, he was tried and hanged in Atlanta in June 1862, but unlike his comrades did not receive the Medal posthumously the following year. President George W. Bush authorized his award in 2008, but it was not presented until 2024.

SAMUEL SLAVENS ★

Private, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Slavens helped dismantle track during the northward dash and was captured after the locomotive was abandoned. He was one of the eight raiders hanged in June 1862, although the rope broke on the first attempt. He received his Medal of Honor posthumously in 1883.

OVID WELLFORD SMITH ★

Private, 2nd Ohio. Smith became ill during preliminary phases of the operation and did not participate in the raid. He was detained behind enemy lines near Huntsville, Alabama, but escaped and managed to rejoin his unit. He received the Medal of Honor in July 1864.

GEORGE D. WILSON ★

Corporal, Company H, 2nd Ohio Infantry. Wilson helped destroy railroad infrastructure before being captured. Treated as a spy, he was hanged in Atlanta on June 18, 1862. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in 1863.

JOHN ALFRED WILSON ★

Private, 2nd Ohio. Wilson, part of the October 1862 escape group from the Confederate prison in Atlanta, was the second raider who, by virtue of accidental omission, did not receive the Medal of Honor fairly swiftly. President George W. Bush authorized the Medal in 2008, but it was not awarded until 2024.

JOHN WOLLAM ★

Private, Company G, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Wollam had a dramatic path throughout the war. After the raid, he escaped from Confederate prison in June 1862 but was recaptured later that same month — only to escape again in October. He rejoined his unit but was captured again during the Battle of Chickamauga the following year, then received his Medal of Honor in 1864 after being exchanged.

MARK WOOD ★

Private, Company C, 21st Ohio Infantry. Wood was part of the contingent that escaped the Confederate prison in Atlanta in October 1862, evading capture by sailing down the Chattahoochee River. He rejoined his unit but was captured again at the Battle of Chickamauga. He received his Medal of Honor in January 1864.★



Missionary Ridge
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park
Chattanooga, Tenn.
BUDDY SECOR

TALES from CHATTANOOGA Medal of Honor City

by JAMES GINDLESPERGER

*Adapted from longer works initially produced for the Congressional Medal of Honor Society,
our partner on the Medal of Honor Valor Trail™.*

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA had proven disastrous for the Union army under Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans, which had pulled back to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was soon encircled by Confederate forces on the dramatic ridgelines surrounding the city that cut off its supply lines.

When word reached Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses Grant in mid-November that Rosecrans was planning to evacuate Chattanooga, surrendering the important rail hub to Bragg, Grant instead placed the “Rock of Chickamauga,” Maj. Gen. George Thomas, in command and ordered him to hold Chattanooga at all costs.

Thomas vowed to hold the town until his troops starved, a real possibility in the besieged city. In response, Grant set out to secure what has become known as the Cracker Line, a supply line that extended over wagon roads from the Union supply depot in Bridgeport, Ala. A key moment came at Brown’s Ferry on October 27, when a small Union force floated down the Tennessee River in the pre-

dawn light to establish a bridgehead where a pontoon crossing could be established. The link was tenuous at first, but the sharper fight at Wauhatchie the next night solidified it; the Cracker Line could hold and feed the city. But the issue was far from resolved.

Beginning on November 23 and continuing until November 25, the two armies fought fiercely over control of the rail hub — nearly 14,000 casualties in just two days. Ultimately, Bragg’s outnumbered Southerners were forced to withdraw, first from Lookout Mountain, then from Missionary Ridge and finally from Chattanooga itself, fighting for time to shift his supplies into the safety of north Georgia at Ringgold Gap.

In total, 38 men received the Medal of Honor for actions associated with the Chattanooga Campaign — two at Wauhatchie on

October 28, two at Orchard Knob on November 23, eight at Lookout Mountain on the 24th, 25 at Missionary Ridge on the 25th and one at Ringgold Gap on the 27th. These are a few of their stories.



LT. JOHN JAMES TOFFEY
★ 33RD NEW YORK ★
From Sickbed to Hero



JOHN JAMES TOFFEY was born June 1, 1844, in Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York. Although he remained an Empire State resident, he crossed the Hudson River in August 1862 when he heard a regiment was being formed to enlist as a private in Company C of the 21st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

On June 19, 1863, he received a commission to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in Company F of the 33rd New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. In late November he was so ill that the regimental surgeons ordered him into a hospital. But sensing a major battle on the horizon, Toffey protested — going so far as to tear up the orders and rejoin the regiment.

On November 23, 1863, the anticipated fight came, and Toffey’s regiment was part of the assault against the extreme right of the Confederate line. The Southerners were well protected in a dense woodlot that could only be reached across an open field.

Companies A and I, leading the charge, immediately came under heavy fire that mortally wounded their captains, sending the disoriented units into a chaotic retreat. Col. George W. Mindil, seeing his two lead companies in such disarray, ordered Toffey to take command.

Toffey ran through the open field and, somehow, reached the advanced line, now milling about and taking cover where they could find it. Toffey reformed the line and led a charge into the woods. Pressing onward, into the teeth of live fire, they took the position, but Toffey received a serious wound that saw him discharged to the Veteran Reserve Corps in June.

While still recuperating from his wound, Toffey was at Ford’s Theater the night of April 14, 1865, where he witnessed the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. With others from the Veteran Reserve Corps, he participated in the search for John Wilkes Booth and the rest of the conspirators, then testified at their trials. He finished the assassination saga by witnessing the executions of the guilty parties.

Following his discharge from service, he moved to his adopted state of New Jersey and raised a family, including his youngest son, who joined the Army and rose to the rank of colonel. First a sheriff in civilian life, Toffey later served as state treasurer of New Jersey, a Jersey City alderman and a member of the New Jersey state legislature. On September 10, 1897, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions on Missionary Ridge. Although he died on March 13, 1911, it took 93 years for this distinguished man’s headstone to finally reflect his Medal of Honor.



SGT. JOHN KIGGINS

★ 149TH NEW YORK ★

Friendly Fire Savior

JOHN ARTHUR KIGGINS was born in Syracuse, New York, on February 2, 1837. On September 2, 1862, he enlisted as a private into the 149th New York Infantry and assigned to Company D. He was promoted to corporal on May 10, 1863, and again to sergeant on November 1, 1863.

The regiment saw little action over the first several months of its existence, serving in expeditionary capacities before entering winter camp at Falmouth, Va. They participated in the infamous Mud March of January 1863 before finally seeing intense battle action at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, the entire XII Corps was transferred from the Army of the Potomac westward to join the Army of the Cumberland, beleaguered at Chattanooga. Arriving in Tennessee, and as part of efforts to open the city's supply line, the regiment helped repulse the Confederate midnight attack at Wauhatchie on October 27, with Kiggins serving as flag bearer throughout that entire time.

On November 24, 1863, Kiggins and his regiment moved on the entrenched Confederate position on Lookout Mountain, charging through a thickening fog above the Craven House. The owner, a wealthy iron master and slave owner, had fled to Georgia with his family during the siege, making the unoccupied house a favorite target of the Union artillery.

With visibility impaired by both the fog and the smoke of battle, a Union battery inadvertently opened fire on the New Yorkers. As his comrades fell all around him, Kiggins rushed out between the two lines, stood on a stump, and began waving his flag frantically, hoping to gain the attention of the gunners and stop the friendly fire. But his actions also drew Confederate fire — one Rebel ball struck him in the thigh and another grazed his head before he was able to reach the safety of the Union line. Once there, he found nine bullet holes in his clothing.

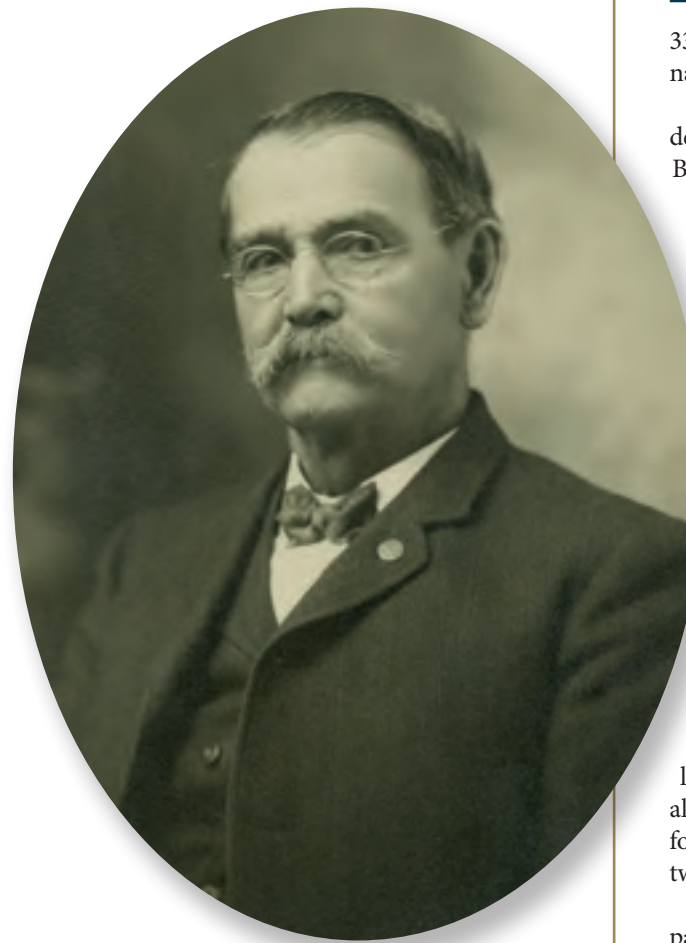
Kiggins survived the Battle of Lookout Mountain, albeit with nine holes in his clothing, and went on to fight through the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea and onward to Bentonville, before mustering out on June 12, 1865, near Bladensburg, Maryland.

Kiggins returned to the Syracuse area, married and raised four children. He was presented with the Medal of Honor on January 12, 1892, and proudly wore it until his death in 1914 at age 77. Two of his Medals — one original 1863 design and a 1904 Gillespie design replacement — are housed at the Onondaga Historical Association in Syracuse.

SGT. GEORGE LOVELL BANKS

★ 15TH INDIANA ★

First Flag on the Parapet



FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT of the Confederate army at Lookout Mountain on November 24, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg reassembled his troops on nearby Missionary Ridge. An extremely steep 330-foot rise above the city of Chattanooga, it presented a nearly impregnable position.

Predictably with such steep terrain and well-entrenched Confederate defenders, the next day's uphill attack did not begin well for the Union army. Both its right and left flanks stymied, taking heavy losses. A frustrated Major General Ulysses S. Grant ordered Major General George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland to attack the center of the Confederate line.

Sixty regiments, including the 15th Indiana advanced under heavy artillery fire from the top of the ridge. Their basic goal -- capture the rebel rifle pits at the base of the ridge -- was clear, but the particulars were lost in conflicting orders. Should they hold that position? Or continue forward and advance as far as they could?

Under the cover of choking gunsmoke, the 15th Indiana was among those that advanced, unauthorized and unexpected, as it would turn out. They soon encountered heavy fire that caused the men to drop face down to the ground, made muddy by heavy rains the day before. But when Major Frank White screamed above the din, "Men, for God's sake, forward!", color-Sergeant George L. Banks leaped to his feet without hesitation, exhorting the men to follow him.

Banks had already suffered a relatively minor but painful wound to his left hand, and was soon struck again by in the chest by a minie ball. Stunned, fell to the ground, his already tenuous grip on the flag relaxing. Banks could not discern who picked up the flag, but saw him fall almost immediately. As Banks struggled to fully regain his senses, a total of four other men briefly carried the colors; two were killed outright, the other two wounded badly.

But Banks's second wound was comparatively fortuitous -- bloody and painful, but not fatal, thanks to a novel and packet of letters in his coat pocket. He was winded and shaken by the impact, but he got to his feet and made his way forward, catching up with the colors just as the fourth unfortunate man fell. Banks grasped the staff before it reached the ground for the fifth time in the charge.

Approaching the ridge, the 15th Indiana dropped to the ground so that the waiting rebel guns fired a volley over their heads. Before the Confederates could reload, the Federals rose and charged the summit, with Banks leading the way. As he planted the first colors on the parapet, Banks received a third wound, this one to the head.

Banks recovered from his wounds and moved west, spending time in Michigan and Indiana before settling permanently in Kansas. He was presented with his Medal of Honor on September 28, 1897, and wore it proudly until his death in 1924.



Confederates again at Ringgold Gap, Ga., where the Western & Atlantic Railroad passed through Taylor's Ridge. Earlier Union arrivals to the Gap were already giving way to the Confederate army when the newly arrived division was ordered to hold the line until artillery could take up position. As its brigade advanced, the 149th New York was at the fore, moving deliberately and putting a Rebel cannon out of service.

They held position until the Union artillery arrived and opened fire into the Southerners. The added firepower sent the Confederates into a fighting retreat, with the New Yorkers in pursuit. Racing toward a Confederate flag bearer, Goettel tore the flag from the startled man's grasp before the Rebel realized he was there; he also captured a second flag and an artillery battery's guidon.

Compared to many Civil War compatriots, Goettel received his Medal of Honor quickly, on June 28, 1865. Following the war, he returned to New York, settling in Syracuse and having three children with his wife Henrietta, before her untimely death at just 29. A second marriage produced another child, but Goettel ultimately spent 18 years a widower before being buried beside both women in Woodlawn Cemetery in 1920.

Seventy-three years later, Henry Crumb, one of Goettel's great-grandsons, donated two versions of his medal to the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College, of which he had been a longtime member, and ardent admirer of its mission.★

LITTLE IS KNOWN about the early years of Philip Goettel — the second in a family of what became 11 children — between his birth on September 2, 1840, and his enlistment in the 149th New York Infantry on September 18, 1862. He departed Syracuse for Washington, D.C., just five days later. Like his comrade in the 149th and fellow recipient John Kiggins, Goettel participated in the Mud March and fighting at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded on May 3, 1863, causing him to miss their action at Gettysburg. But he had recuperated and rejoined his regiment in Tennessee before the fighting at Chattanooga. On November 24, he participated in the charge for which Kiggins was recognized, and moved with his unit as it redeployed following the Union Capture of Missionary Ridge the next day.

On November 27, the 149th New York met the

James Gindlesperger is a retired safety manager from Carnegie Mellon University and an award-winning author of nine books. He has written for publications that include Gettysburg Magazine and for the Congressional Medal of Honor Society. He sits on the Advisory Committee for the National Museum of Civil War Medicine and represented the university on a Civil War mapping project in conjunction with National Geographic, NASA and Google Earth.

PROFILES *in* PRESERVATION
RECOGNIZING INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT

NATIONAL PARK PARTNERS
*Preserving the heart of Chattanooga's
battlefield legacy*

STANDING ON the oldest battlefield in the country, National Park Partners (NPP) is turning preserved land into lived history. The official philanthropic partner of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (CCNMP), NPP champions the conservation of the natural, historic and cultural resources of the first — and largest — national military park in the country. Its work spans six distinct park units, each carrying the weight of conflict, reconciliation and reunion across the Chattanooga landscape.

NPP traces its roots to two predecessor organizations — Friends of the Park, established in 1986, helped the National Park Service (NPS) prepare for the park's centennial anniversary, and Friends of Moccasin Bend, formed in 1995, advocated for the inclusion of 750 historically and culturally significant acres into NPS protection. The latter's goal was achieved in 2003 when Moccasin Bend became the country's first and only National Archeological District. Today, the two organizations are united under the National Park Partners banner.

The land NPP preserves and protects changed the course of the Civil War. After Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg laid siege to Chattanooga following the Union defeat at Chickamauga, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the newly appointed commander of all western Union forces, coordinated a three-day assault that drove the Confederates out of their entrenched positions and into Georgia. The Union victory secured Chattanooga's vital rail hub and opened the Deep South to Federal forces, enabling Gen. William T. Sherman's March to the Sea the following year. This same landscape earned Chattanooga its distinction as the Birthplace of the Medal of Honor, with more than 50 of the Medal's earliest recipients having fought or originated here, including the first awardees of "The Great Locomotive Chase" of 1863.

One of NPP's most consequential preservation achievements is Brown's Ferry Tavern. Built in 1803, the tavern is the oldest standing structure in Chattanooga. The site carries layered significance: Founded by Cherokee businessman John Brown, the Tavern witnessed his family's forced removal along the Trail of Tears, and Brown's eventual return to the land. It also played a pivotal military role during the Civil War, serving as the site of the October 1863 Battle of Brown's Ferry, which reopened the Union's vital "Cracker Line" supply line that allowed Federal forces to reclaim Chattanooga and press south into Georgia.

For more than 150 years, the Brown's Tavern property remained largely undisturbed, until mounting development pressure threatened to erase its historical significance. Local businessman and preservationist Bill Chapin stepped in to purchase the site to safeguard it temporarily until a longer-term solution was possible. The American Battlefield Trust took possession from Chapin in 2020 and secured the property through a permanent conservation easement with the State of Tennessee. The Trust's acquisition was made possible through a cooperative

funding effort, combining matching grants from the federal American Battlefield Protection Program and the Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund with private donations from Trust members. A conservation easement, donated by the Trust and held by the Tennessee Historical Commission, now ensures the property's protection in perpetuity. In the years since, NPP has maintained the surrounding acreage, hosted educational programs for local schools and historical organizations and launched fundraising efforts for the historic restoration of the Tavern itself.

Beyond land conservation, NPP invests heavily in community engagement. Each summer, the organization funds the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Conservation Crew (C4), a six-person team from the Southeast Conservation Corps that works alongside NPS rangers on monument restoration, trail maintenance and other projects. The crew's work is essential: scrubbing weathered stone and clearing overgrown trails, keeping the park accessible for the millions who walk it. Through its Open Outdoors for Kids program, NPP helped connect nearly 8,000 elementary school students last year alone with the park's history, weaving Civil War narratives together with Indigenous perspectives and women's history. For many of these students, it is their first time inside the park's boundaries, and their first encounter with the history that shaped the city around them.

Together, NPP and the Trust work to preserve Chattanooga's hallowed ground. This is a place where the full, unvarnished complexity of American history — its courage, its contradictions and its cost — remains alive and visible to current and future generations.★



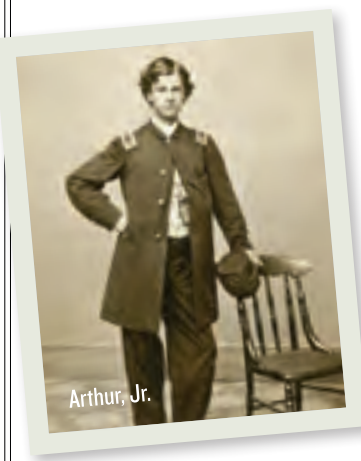
Brown's Ferry Tavern Historic Site
Chattanooga, Tenn.
MICHAEL BYERLEY

THE FIGHTING MACARTHURS

A father-and-son legacy of valor

THERE HAVE ONLY BEEN two pairings of father and son to receive the Medal of Honor since the award's inception, but it's clear that for these two duos, valor runs in the family. Theodore Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., share a surname and the title of Medal of Honor recipient, but they were only cemented in the history books as related recipients in 2001 when the elder Roosevelt was awarded his Medal posthumously. The first pair to hold the honor was Arthur MacArthur, Jr., in the Civil War and Douglas MacArthur in World War II — with MacArthur, Jr., one of many recipients of the Medal of Honor for actions at Chattanooga.

Born in Massachusetts in 1845, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., soon moved with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for his father's political career in local and state government. His exposure to the Civil War came quickly — at the outbreak of the war in 1861, his father attempted to enroll him at West Point to serve but was unable to. In the summer of 1862, though, the senior MacArthur secured the 17-year-old junior a commission as a first lieutenant of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment.



Arthur, Jr.

Ridge and Lookout Mountain. By afternoon on November 25, however, the Union was looking to take the final line: Missionary Ridge.

Maj. Gen. George Thomas ordered 24,000 Union troops to attack rifle pits at the base of the Missionary Ridge to distract from fighting on its southern point. The soldiers successfully overran the 9,000 defenders and continued the charge, despite orders to the contrary. This largely uncoordinated and spontaneous attack continued up the hilltop, with MacArthur in its midst.

The Union troops fought up the hill, with regimental color bearers at the front of the charge. When one fell, MacArthur seized the flag and planted the regimental colors on the crest of Missionary Ridge. Shouting "On, Wisconsin!" he encouraged his fellow soldiers at a critical moment on the captured works. MacArthur received the

Medal of Honor for this courage in action following the major victory at Chattanooga.

Arthur MacArthur, Jr., would continue his rise through the ranks, becoming a brevetted colonel the following year at age 19. Becoming known as "The Boy Colonel," he mustered out as a lieutenant colonel in 1865. He ultimately saw action at Chickamauga, Stones River, Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign and Franklin through his four years of service in the Civil War.

MacArthur resumed his career with the Army in 1866. He served in the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War, moving between military bases for decades. In 1875, he married Mary Pinkney "Pinkey" Hardy, and the couple had three children. Douglas MacArthur, his son with whom he shares the Medal of Honor, was born in 1880 at the Arsenal Barracks in Little Rock, Arkansas. With the elder MacArthur's position, Douglas grew up in a succession of posts in the West, learning to shoot and ride as soon as he could walk.

Douglas followed in his father's footsteps quickly, attending West Texas Military Academy for high school and entering West Point at age 19. A great baseball player and an even better student, MacArthur was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers after graduating. He spent the next chapter of his life traveling Asia as his father's aide-de-camp, examining military bases in Japan, India and China.

Douglas MacArthur worked his way up to colonel as World War I began, leading his troops through multiple raids in Europe to great success. He was nominated for the Medal of Honor in 1918 for his role in a reconnaissance patrol in France during which he was wounded and the sole survivor, but he did not receive it. Following the war, he became the superintendent of West Point before assuming command of a brigade of the Philippine Division of the Army in 1923. On January 17, 1925, he became the Army's youngest major general at age 44.



Douglas

As the United States entered World War II in 1941, MacArthur was named commander of the U.S. Army Forces in the Far East and resumed his leadership in the Philippines. It was for this role that he received the Medal of Honor, the citation noting his conspicuous leadership, gallantry and intrepidity above the call of duty against invading Japanese forces, as well as his calmness in crisis. He was the oldest living active-duty recipient at age 62 and the highest-ranking military servicemember to receive it.

If valor did run in the family, it may have started in the Revolution. Douglas MacArthur was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). His patriot ancestor, John Barney, was a private in the Massachusetts Militia. MacArthur himself is depicted on SAR's Patriot Medal, which is awarded for service to the organization. He approved the design shortly before his death in 1964 and was the first recipient of the medal, presented posthumously at his tomb, where it is now on permanent display. Thanks to his father, MacArthur was also a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The MacArthurs individually committed acts of incredible valor time and time again throughout their years of service. Their courage and leadership were instrumental in major American events, spanning from the Civil War to World War II. ★



Left to right: Douglas, Arthur, Jr., Arthur III and Mary MacArthur.

RAIDERS AND THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

A monument to the Great Locomotive Chase

COVERING SOME 120 acres and home to more than 50,000 burials, Chattanooga National Cemetery is one of the oldest and most interesting units in a now-vast network that includes 173 military cemeteries across the United States and its territories, as well as 26 permanent military cemeteries and 31 federal memorials in 17 countries beyond its borders.

On Christmas Day, 1863, Union Maj. Gen. George Thomas ordered his Army of the Cumberland to transform this formerly contested ground in view of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain into a military cemetery. It took shape under the direction of Army Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne. Much of the labor was performed by Black soldiers — including men of the 42nd and 44th United States Colored Troops (USCT) regiments, originally raised in Chattanooga — who cleared, graded and laid the stone walls establishing the grounds.

During the war and its immediate aftermath, Union burials associated with battlefields and hospital sites across southeast Tennessee and northern Alabama and Georgia were relocated to Chattanooga. By 1870, some 12,000 interments had been made, many of them unknown individuals. Unlike most other Civil War-era national cemeteries, burials have continued ever since, and, thanks to a recent expansion, will likely extend through 2045.

Among those buried in Section H of

the cemetery are the eight Andrews' Raiders executed as spies in June 1862: Pvt. Samuel Robertson, Sgt. Maj. Marion Ross, Sgt. John Scott, Pvt. Samuel Slavens, Pvt. Philip Shadrack and Pvt. George Wilson, and civilians James Andrews and William Campbell.

In 1890, the State of Ohio — the state from which all the soldiers involved in the raid hailed — placed a unique memorial at the center of the section, near their graves: a tiered marble base is topped with a bronze



Monument to Andrews' Raiders
Chattanooga National Cemetery
Chattanooga, Tenn.
MICHAEL BYERLEY

replica of the *General*, the locomotive they commandeered for their 200-mile exploit behind enemy lines. Sculpted by R.D. Barr and cast at the Bureau Brothers Foundry — both entities with a prolific track record of producing monuments of the era — it lists the names of those who participated in the raid by regiment, and their fate.

Chattanooga National Cemetery has

a number of interesting burials besides the Raiders, such as long-lived Revolutionary War veteran S. Miller (Section B, Site 830) and German POWs from both world wars. In addition to the Raiders, there are five Medal of Honor recipients from other conflicts, including Pvt. William F. Zion, who received the Medal for action during the Boxer Rebellion in China. He was later promoted to lieutenant and placed in charge of a German POW barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in July 1917 during World War I, but died at the age of 46 of an accidental gunshot wound while cleaning his weapon in March 1919.

Hometown hero Charles Coolidge was the final Medal recipient during World War II. Born on Signal Mountain, he returned to Chattanooga after the war and eventually took over the family business, which celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2010. His son, Charles H. Coolidge, Jr., is a retired

lieutenant general in the U.S. Air Force.

Nor is *The Great Locomotive Chase* the only Hollywood film whose inspiration is found in the cemetery. Cpl. Desmond Doss, a World War II combat medic, is one of only three conscientious objectors to have received the Medal of Honor. His dramatic story gained renown through the Oscar-winning 2016 film *Hacksaw Ridge*. ★

MAKE BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION YOUR LEGACY

More than 1,500 American Battlefield Trust members have made battlefield preservation and education their legacy through membership in our Honor Guard legacy giving society. If you are passionate about preserving hallowed ground, consider joining this special group today!

LEGACY GIVING

LEAVING A GIFT to the Trust through your estate is easier than you think — and may not even require a visit to your lawyer.

We pledge to respect you throughout this process, understanding that circumstances or your intentions may change, and honor your desire for anonymity, should you choose. To get started, request our Guide to Legacy Giving by e-mailing legacy@battlefields.org or visiting www.battlefields.org/legacygiving.



THE HONOR GUARD

is the American Battlefield Trust's legacy giving society, made up of committed supporters who are ensuring that endangered battlefield land will be protected and preserved for decades to come. To learn more visit www.battlefields.org/legacygiving or e-mail legacy@battlefields.org.

The American Battlefield Trust is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization. The federal tax ID number is 54-1426643.

*You may also wish to restrict your gift to fund a certain purpose, please contact Meaghan K. Hogan to discuss options (legacy@battlefields.org). This information should not be construed as tax, investment or estate planning advice. Please consult your estate planning attorney, accountant and financial adviser before making financial decisions.

STEP 1

Make an inventory of your assets.
Our *Guide to Legacy Giving* has a chart to use as a guide.

STEP 2

Decide where your assets should go — and how.
Our *Guide* outlines the five main categories of beneficiaries and different types of charitable gifts you can consider.

STEP 3

Meet with your attorney, accountant and financial adviser.
See our suggested bequest language and be sure to provide our federal tax ID number.

STEP 4

Tell the Trust you have included us in your estate plans.
Contact Meaghan K. Hogan at legacy@battlefields.org.



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GIVE THROUGH YOUR RETIREMENT PLAN

YOU MAY WANT to consider making the Trust a beneficiary of your retirement plan. Simply complete the beneficiary form from your plan administrator and update the beneficiaries. This is easy and makes sense tax-wise (retirement plan distributions are taxable, so if you leave a retirement plan's assets to your heirs, they may face double taxation). The Trust can also serve as a beneficiary on life insurance plans, checking, savings or brokerage accounts, as well as donor-advised fund residuals.

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU HAVE INCLUDED THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST IN YOUR ESTATE PLANS

HAVE YOU already included the Trust in your estate plans? Please let us know by completing our online confidential Declaration of Intent form online at www.battlefields.org/declarationofintent or by e-mailing Meaghan K. Hogan at legacy@battlefields.org.



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A LEGACY GIFT DELIVERS LONG-LASTING IMPACT BY...

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- ★ funding educational programs, restoration and interpretation of battlefield land
- ★ going directly to a particular program or use of your choice — or being sent where need is considered greatest upon receipt

Consider making YOUR permanent mark on the preservation movement by joining the Honor Guard today, a group that is already more than 1,500 strong and always in need of additional members to inspire this and future generations to action — so that the places that make up our American story are cherished for ages to come.



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“The Trust is one of the best discoveries I’ve ever made. How can you beat their work? It can’t be done! I wanted to make a truly lasting impact on battlefield preservation and joining the Honor Guard allows me to do just that.”

— KEN ENGLE, AMADO, ARIZ., HONOR GUARD MEMBER

The National Civil War Museum

The National Civil War Museum is one of the largest museums in the country dedicated solely to the American Civil War. We seek to tell the whole story of this troubled chapter in American history by discussing the causes of the war, the battles that took place during the conflict, and the legacy of the war that remains with us to this day.

Immerse yourself in the compelling stories of the past as we bring the Civil War era to life through captivating day-long events, thought-provoking lectures, and book events. Step back in time and witness history unfold during our event days, where you can experience authentic reenactments, hands-on activities, and interactive exhibits that transport you to the heart of the Civil War.



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Consider membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), a volunteer women's service organization that honors and preserves the legacy of our Patriot ancestors. Nearly 250 years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today.

As a member of the DAR, you can continue this legacy by actively promoting patriotism, preserving American history and securing America's future through better education for children.

DO YOU HAVE A REVOLUTIONARY
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Who is eligible for membership?

Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership. DAR volunteers are willing to provide guidance and assistance with your first step into the world of genealogy.

How is Patriot defined?

DAR recognizes as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

DAR has nearly 190,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 14 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 1 million members.

How can I find out more?

Go to **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership." There you'll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879-3224 for more information on joining this vital, service-minded organization.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION & AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD TRUST

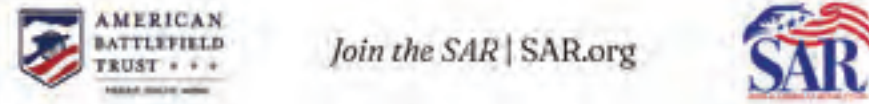
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The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR or SAR) was founded in 1889. SAR is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and promoting education for our future generations. SAR members volunteer untold hours of service each year in their local communities. SAR is very active in assisting veterans. We proudly assist teachers with living history interpreters, lesson planning materials, and reenactment events for school-aged youth to attend.

- ★Remembering Our Past...By honoring those who served or assisted the efforts for Independence during the Revolutionary War.
- ★Promoting Core Values...By inspiring communities and institutions with more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers.
- ★Shaping Future Generations...By educating our youth about the founding of our nation and American ideals and traditions.

Having an ancestral connection of our nation's revolutionary era, the SAR is a collegial organization whose mission is to further the founding ideals. As a hereditary society, our members are connected through a shared sense of honor, privilege, and responsibility to perpetuate the "cause" of the founders to create an independent nation of free people.

Join the SAR | SAR.org




COOLIDGE NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR CENTER

CHATTANOOGA'S important heritage as the birthplace of the Medal of Honor is unmistakable in the storytelling of the Coolidge National Medal of Honor Heritage Center. Located in downtown Chattanooga, the Heritage Center serves as an interactive connection to the Medal of Honor, from its origins in the Civil War to the present day. Visitors are guided through history by the stories of ordinary people who demonstrated acts of extraordinary heroism and are reminded that they, too, can embody the six character traits all Medal of Honor recipients share — Patriotism, Citizenship, Courage, Integrity, Sacrifice and Commitment.

Officially opened in February 2020, the Heritage Center's exhibits highlight major conflicts and the inspiring stories they hold. In the museum's center is the "Heart of Valor," a life-size representation of Arthur MacArthur, father of fellow Medal of Honor recipient Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient for his actions at Missionary Ridge, located just miles from the Center.

The main gallery of permanent exhibits includes Andrews' Raiders and the Great Locomotive Chase, the daring escapade that led to Jacob Parrott receiving the first Medal of Honor. Vis-

itors are then taken to meet Mary Walker, the only female Medal of Honor recipient to date. She served as a field surgeon near the front lines of multiple battles, often crossing battle lines to help civilians until her capture as a prisoner of war in 1864.

The visitor's journey into the past continues through the Indian Wars and wars in the Pacific. These exhibits feature recipients such as George Jordan, a former slave from Williamson County, Tennessee, turned Buffalo Soldier, and Desmond Doss, the conscientious objector at Hacksaw Ridge in World War II responsible for rescuing 75 men. Hands-on activities help put the experiences of these recipients into perspective.

The Coolidge Theater tells the story of the Heritage Center's namesake, Charles H. Coolidge. Visitors are placed in the middle of the action as he dodges tank fire in the forests of France during World War II, in an immersive look into the bravery exhibited by the local hero. It's his story, and those of so many like him, that build the incredible legacy of the Medal of Honor.★

COOLIDGE NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HERITAGE CENTER
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