FUTURE PRESIDENTS UNDER FIRE

WASHINGTON • MONROE • JACKSON • HARRISON • TAYLOR • GRANT • HAYES • GARFIELD • ARTHUR • McKinley • HARRISON
F THERE IS A SINGLE WORD to encapsulate the theme of this issue of Hallowed Ground, it is leadership. Not just in the sense of who commanded which regiment, but in myriad contexts.

Every man and woman who has donned the uniform of our armed services has done something extraordinary. Many have, after mastering our, gone on to exemplary lives of public service in one capacity or another. A very select few have gone on to hold the highest offices in the land. Five men who led armies in the field during the conflicts of America’s first century went on to be elected president and, as we explore in this issue, characteristics evident in their military experiences — from Washington’s personal integrity to Jackson’s willingness to inspire simultaneous love and loathing to Grant’s ability to articulate a clear vision for action — echoed forward into their political careers.

Whether on the field or in the White House, these men were undoubtedly leaders. But I’d also like to call your attention to another category of leader that we honor in this issue — the Trust’s own Color Bearers. Each year, it is my pleasure to name each and every one of these extraordinary donors in these pages in conjunction with our Grand Review weekend, which will be held this October in Franklin, Tenn.

At the recent Annual Conference, we rededicated the American Battlefield Trust’s lifetime achievement award to the greatest giant in the field of Civil War public history and preservation, the legendary Ed Bearss, recognizing all that he has done to advance our cause. The Trust, meanwhile, was yet again recognized as an industry leader in nonprofit fiscal responsibility and accountability.

Looking forward, I would also ask your help, ask you to step forward as a leader in the preservation realm, by assisting in our advocacy efforts toward reauthorization of the federal matching grant program that has enabled the protection of some 30,000 acres of battlefield land to date. All such programs, regardless of their efficacy and efficiency, must be periodically reexamined and legislatively renewed. As I’m sure you can guess, this is a complex process, and we are grateful that our cause has able champions on Capitol Hill.

But we need you to step forward, to lend your own voice and call on your federal elected officials to support the Preserving America’s Battlefields Act. Hearing from constituents who value a program is what inspires legislators to co-sponsor or vote in favor of a measure. You truly do make a difference in helping us achieve the level of broad and bipartisan support necessary for this bill to successfully pass and be signed into law. Please see page 9 for more details on how you can help.

Jim Lightner
President, American Battlefield Trust

NEW APP PUTS CIVIL WAR BATTLE MAPS in the palm of your hand

Searching for the perfect Civil War tour guide? Our new BattleMaps smartphone app allows you to explore 69 Civil War battlefields in 142 different maps in the palm of your hand. This GPS-enabled app allows you to follow the action live from the battlefield, or from the comfort of your living room. This “one-stop shop” includes an overview of the 4-year-long war, timelines of each year of the fighting, and brief histories of 14 major campaigns plus the Confederates 1862 invasion into Kentucky. All our apps are available for download at www.battlefields.org/apps

SEPTEMBER PEOPLE AND PLACES Photo Contest

Have you visited a battlefield and snapped photos of friends, family, and others experiencing time on hallowed ground? The theme of this month’s competition is “People and Places” and we invite you to submit your battlefield photos for a chance to win merchandise from our brand new store. The images may depict people of all sorts — children, families, tour guides, and others enjoying themselves, or having meaningful moments on a battlefield. The images may be taken on any device — smartphone, SLR, or Polaroid — and should tell a story and give a feeling of presence and place. For details on contest rules and the September launch date, keep an eye on the home page at www.battlefields.org.

OVERLAND CAMPAIGN Animated Map

The Overland Campaign, some 40 odd days of maneuver and combat between the Rappahannock and James Rivers, pitted the Civil War’s premier generals — Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the Union, and Gen. Robert E. Lee for the Confederacy — against one another in a grueling contest of endurance and skill. Now our animated map to watch the battles unfold, from Spotsylvania Court House, to Cold Harbor — where we are fighting to save 46 historic acres. Watch it now at www.battlefields.org/overlandap

EXPLORE Princeton

The Battle of Princeton was a quick and decisive action that reversed a series of British successes and restored a dying revolutionary cause. Our battle hub contains articles, videos, and battle maps detailing the July 2, 1777 event. Visit our hub to discover lesser known facts or delve into subjects including the Marquis de Lafayette, or the role of African Americans in the battle. Visit www.battlefields.org/Princeton
N May 29, 2018, the Trust and the Institute for Advanced Study announced the formal end of a decades-long effort to protect a vital portion of the Princeton Battlefield. The two entities worked in good faith over the course of several years to craft a win-win solution that sees the Trust acquire 34.85 acres with the greatest historical significance, while still enabling the Institute to complete construction of new housing for its faculty on its campus.

The Trust’s $4 million acquisition will eventually be conveyed to New Jersey as an addition to the existing Princeton Battlefield State Park. The transaction includes approximately two-thirds of the Maxwell’s Field property, along with an additional 1.12-acre tract north of the property that has been identified by historians as part of the battlefield.

“This addition to the Princeton battlefield is one of the most important acquisitions in the Trust’s 30-year history and preserves the site of one of the defining moments of the American Revolution,” said Trust President James Lightbody. He further noted that while the Trust has raised some $3 million for the project, it is awaiting the result of its application to the federal American Battlefield Protection Program to complete its fundraising.

Fought on January 3, 1777, the Battle of Princeton culminated an audacious, 10-day campaign that began with American General George Washington’s famous crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas Day 1776. In a series of daring maneuvers, Washington successfully attacked isolated elements of the British army. The decisive charge he personally led across Maxwell’s Field at Princeton resulted in the Continental Army’s first victory over British regulars, an achievement that revitalized the cause of American independence.

N June 22, American Battlefield Trust Chairman of the Board and President of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) members during their 127th Congressional session in Washington, D.C., to discuss the Trust’s work in preserving Revolutionary War battlefields and how local chapters and individual DAR members can help.

With both seeking to honor the patriots of the war that forged the United States and educate the public about that era’s continuing relevance, the Trust and DAR are natural allies. Long before the Trust was founded in 1987, DAR has been intimately involved in memorializing the Revolutionary War. Since 1890, DAR has contributed millions of hours of volunteer work and millions of dollars in charitable donations, creating a lasting legacy that honors the patriots of the Revolution. Like the Trust, DAR works tirelessly to preserve American history, promote patriotism and educate our youth about how this nation was founded and what it means to be an American citizen.

This is a perfect example of this national energy exercised in 2015, when Trust staff visited the two-acre Washaws Battlefield county park in South Carolina, the location of the 1780 massacre of more than 133 Continental soldiers by British-led Loyalist cavalry. The staff noticed one memorial marker erected in 1953 by the Washaws Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was obvious that this rural battlefield, though distant from major cities, is still dear to the hearts of DAR members. Since that visit, the Trust has saved 51 more acres at Washaws, increasing the battlefield’s preserved land by 2,450 percent.

Discovery more shared priorities and opportunities for collaboration will take on increased importance in advance of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. In a few short years, Americans will come together for the anniversary of our nation’s founding. The commemoration provides us with an unparalleled opportunity to celebrate the democratic ideals enshrined in the Declaration of Independence — principles that continue to guide us as a country and inspire freedom-loving people around the globe. As the late U.S. Department of the Interior’s selection for the national nonprofit partner to the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, the Trust will eagerly work with commission members, including the DAR honorary president, to plan and coordinate this landmark effort.

In the summer of 1933, a young boy and his family visited Chicago, a far cry from their Montana cattle ranch, thanks to recent bequest that allowed them to travel to see the World’s Fair. While in the Windy City, they also took in the very first All-Star Game of professional baseball.

Flash forward 85 years: That boy can recall his day at Comiskey Park — including Babe Ruth’s home run — in as much detail and recognize with as much dynamism as he does a tour of the battlefield at Gettysburg or Vicksburg: his name? Ed Barss. Likely one of the few remaining attendees of the first All-Star Game, Barss was a guest of Major League Baseball in a special box at the recent showdown between the American and National Leagues in Washington, D.C. Two days earlier, he had thrown out the first pitch at the inaugural Armed Forces Classic, a match between athletes from military services that is slated to become a lasting part of the weekend festivities surrounding the main event.

Barss took the sporting world by storm in the lead-up publicly to the game, as a whole new audience, one without a background in military history, was introduced to his remarkable story. Writing Post columnist Trenil Nophir recently quipped that Barss spoke “with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy describing a favorite summer memory,” while philosophizing that if the great historian’s narration can make a listener feel as if they were present on the battlefield, his orations on that long-ago game are possibly even more profound: “he isn’t rehearsing things he’s read; he’s strolling down his own personal memory lane.”

HONORING ANCESTORS, preserving battlefields

BEARS IS ALL-STAR MATERIAL in both history and baseball
30th ERA of the American Battlefield Trust began in grand fashion in May with an Annual Conference for the record books. Not only was it the first organizational gathering to include visits to sites associated with all three conflicts (the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War), it also included the most logistically intricate event ever to appear on the agenda, as Trust members took over the historic Yorktown waterfront on Friday evening. Living historians took to the streets, museums extended their hours and bands serenaded guests as they ambled around this outstanding heritage tourism destination.

Perhaps most significantly, the conference coincided with a major milestone for the organization—our 30,000-acre preserved acres of battlefield land. Shortly before traveling to Newport News to attend Marching Toward Freedom, the Trust’s Real Estate Department completed the acquisition of 13 acres at Cedar Creek, Va., allowing Trust President Jim Lighthizer to make the official public announcement at the conference’s opening luncheon.

In his remarks, Lighthizer tried to put the 50,000-acre accomplishment into perspective: “Fifty thousand acres—that’s roughly 72 square miles—is difficult to wrap your mind around. It is greater than the entire area of the Federal City that George Washington envisioned on the Potomac River, the District of Columbia. But rather than think about it in terms of size, perhaps it is better to remember it as acres for every soldier killed, wounded or captured at Gettysburg.”

Other event highlights included lectures covering the Revolutionary era (“The Curse of 75” Actions Leading to the Battle of Great Bridge and Establishment of Virginia Independence) and “A Hero, a Traitor, and a Rogue: The Revolutionary War on Virginia’s Peninsula.” The Civil War (“Civil War Comes to the Peninsula in 1861”) and the broad sweep of history including both (“By Land and Sea: The Military History of the Hampton Roads Area”) and “Renowned Revolutionary War Relics of Significant Civil War Soldiers and Statesmen”). On Thursday evening, historian and Trust founding Board member Will Greene presented a riveting program on “A Perfect Hell of Blood: Confederates at the Battle of the Crater.”

As always, however, battlefield tours were the star of the show. Attendees were offered many choices, including: “Fort Monroe to Yorktown: Forts, Fights and Photos on the Lower Peninsula”; “Explore the Civil War at Fort Nelson,” “The Battle of Yorktown,” “The Peninsula Campaign from Fort Monroe to Williamsburg,” “Seven Pines and the Seven Days,” “The Battle of Williamsburg,” “Norfolk & Portsmouth in the Civil War,” “Civil War on the Virginia Peninsula;” and “The Battle of Green Spring” — plus hiking tours of Guiner’s Mill, Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor or “Yorktown: One Town, One Battlefield, Two Wars.”

The 2019 American Battlefield Trust Annual Conference, Kentucky: Bluegrass Turned Red, will be held in Lexington, Ky., from May 29 to June 2. Learn more about what is sure to be a great event at www.battlefields.org/annualconference.

The Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award was first presented in May 2001, when the organization was known as the Civil War Preservation Trust. Following a recent rebranding, the organization decided to rebrand the most prestigious award by recognizing its namesake. Moreover, Lighthizer announced that Bearss is the first member inducted into the Preservation Preservation Hall of Fame, and that a granite monument dedicated to Bearss will be erected on the Vicksburg Campaign’s Champion Hill Battlefield in Mississippi, a favorite site of Bearss’s — and one that his scholarship figuratively put on the map.

Later that evening, the Trust presented its Shelby Foote Preservation Legacy Award to philanthropist and battlefield advocate Mark Perrelli, in recognition of his years of extraordinary support for battlefield preservation in Virginia and throughout the nation.

Former legal counsel of Norfolk Southern Corp., Perrelli led the grassroots effort to create Fort Monroe National Monument in Hampton. He is now working with the Trust and the Richmond Battlefield Association to preserve the Second Deep Bottom Battlefield near Richmond, and he and his wife, Karen, are restoring an antebellum house at Pocahontas Mill that he also is a strong advocate for the preservation of Petersburg National Battlefield, and supported legislation enacted by Congress in 2016 that expanded the park’s authorized boundary.

The Trust next presented its Brian C. Pohanka Preservation Organization Award to the Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAFA), a nonprofit group established in 1996 that has since conserved more than 3,000 battlefield acres, restored historic sites and helped reassert the Antietam Battlefield’s wartime North Woods, East Woods and West Woods. Dr. Tim Clements, SHAFA’s president, and SHAFA cofounder Dennis Frye, former historian at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, accepted the award on the group’s behalf.

A second Polanka Award was presented to Civil War Trails Inc., a nonprofit group based in Williamsburg, Va., that helps travelers find, understand and enjoy Civil War sites in five states — Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Last year, it distributed more than a quarter million maps to locals, tourism offices and other partners, seeing greater demand than during the Civil War’s 150th anniversary.

Drew Graber, executive director of Civil War Trails, accepted the award for the organization.
LEGISLATION WILL ENSURE FUTURE of federal battlefield preservation grant

SINCE IT WAS first funded in 1999, the Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants Program has facilitated the protection of more than 30,000 acres at some of the most famous battlegrounds in U.S. history: Antietam, Chancellorsville, Franklin, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Its underlying focus is ensuring the most vital component of efforts to protect historic landscapes out-side of National Park Service boundaries.

Originally created to protect Civil War battlefields, in 2014, the program was expanded to include Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites. This has created new preservation opportunities, allowing the Trust to preserve nearly 700 acres of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites at places like Princeton, New Jersey; Hanging Rock, South Carolina; Kettle Creek, Georgia; and Sackett Harbor, New York.

As with all federal initiatives, the program must be periodically reauthorized, a legislative process that allows it to remain eligible for yearly funding appropriations.

With the approaching 230th anniversary of America’s War for Independence, there is no better time than now to reauthorize the Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant Program. www.PreservationAmerica’s Battlefields Act (H.R. 6108), introduced by U.S. Congressman Jody Hice of Georgia, does just that. The bill funds the program up to $10 million a year, an increase designed to reflect its expanded scope and the opportunity to emphasize preservation in the lead-up to that commemoration. The bill also includes provisions to enable nonprofit groups like the American Battlefield Trust to restore and interpret battlefield sites.

Passage of this important legislation will enable us to continue protecting our nation’s hallowed battlegrounds for future generations. Please visit our advocacy module on our website to contact your representatives in Washington and ask them to cosponsor the Preservation America’s Battlefields Act.

www.battlefields.org/peak-out.

RICHMOND BATTLE APP® helps visitors explore the former Confederate capital and surrounding area

HE TRUST is pleased to announce the debut of its latest Battle App® guide, focusing on the 1862 and 1864 campaigns fought for the Confederacy’s wartime capital. This GPS-enabled tool packs plenty of battle action into a convenient mobile format, providing images, videos, maps, tours, a chronology, a quiz and visitor tips.

Heritage tourists are empowered to visit battlefields, historic sites and other attractions via three individual tours covering action from the major campaigns, as well as events within the city of Richmond. In all, some 40 stops feature multimedia content, including interpretation by top historians.

“The latest offering in our Battle App® series will whet people’s appetite to learn, see and do more in and around Virginia’s lively and historic capital,” Trust President James Lightbizer said. “With this app in hand, visitors will be introduced to a fascinating and multifaceted region that has much to teach us today. Its engaging multimedia guides visitors across time and distance to great stories and the places that world-changing history happened.”

In addition to the expected battlefield stops at places like Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor, the app delves into lesser-known narratives, like the role of women—from volunteer nurses to cunning spies—and the valor of African American troops.

The Richmond Battle App® is among the many mobile-device apps for Virginia Civil War sites funded through a partnership between the American Battlefield Trust and Virginia Department of Transportation. Developed by Neostreks, it is available free, in iOS and Android versions, from Apple’s App Store and Google Play.

Like all Trust Battle App® guides, the new Richmond feature helps users navigate across historic ground and follow the military maneuvers, whether walking on-site or reclining on a sofa at home. To date, there are a total of 18 titles in the series, including offerings that cover campaigns beyond Virginia—such as Antietam, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Shiloh and Vicksburg.
N Runk, the National Park Service announced that archaeological excavations at Manassas National Battlefield had made a twice-over unprecedented discovery — the systematic study of a surgeon’s pit, and the presence of two soldiers killed in action among the remains of a musket-limbed mound that make up the contents of such pits.

The discovery was initially made during 2014 utility work, and was thoroughly analyzed by National Park Service experts working alongside Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History forensic anthropologists. Among the artifacts typical of a hospital setting and limbs amputated by surgeons, the experts identified two complete sets of remains belonging to Caucasian males aged 25–34 with fatal wounds evident. One had a bullet lodged in his thigh, the other had a lead bullet lodged in his remains.

Unprecedented Archaeological Discovery
made at Manassas

The American Battlefield Trust joins the entire history community in mourning the loss of Hari Jones, a leading expert on the African American experience during the Civil War era and its ongoing impact in many communities. Jones, who passed away unexpectedly on June 22, was a longtime friend of the Trust, appearing at our events, offering perspective in several educational videos and authoring feature articles in Hallowed Ground, particularly in relation to the contributions of United States Colored Troops.

Jones had served as a curator at the African American Civil War Memorial Museum, lending his considerable scholarly weight to its exhibits, including the forthcoming installation, "From Bullets to Ballots: The Voting Rights Legacy of the United States Colored Troops." A celebration of his life, and a tribute to fellow advocates for dissemination of the historical African American experience, George Smith and Robert Young — both of whom also passed on in recent months — added to the official schedule for the museum’s 20th anniversary events.

Future of Historic Abraham Lincoln Artifacts is Threateened

In Memoriam: Harold “Hari” Jones

The African American Civil War Memorial celebrates its 20th anniversary

Did You Know?

FOR THE 10th consecutive year, Hallowed Ground has won accolades in the APEX Awards for Publication Excellence! Several recent layouts were also recognized by the International Society of Publication Designers in New York City.
REVISITING COLD HARBOR
by Chris Mackowski

Grant’s strategy at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864, as Exhibits A in their efforts to perpetuate the legend of the Butcher. Weeze, they often use Grant’s own words against him. “I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made,” he wrote. “No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained.”

Grant didn’t write much else about Cold Harbor, despite the stunning casualties, and as critics have pointed out his silence as his own tacit acknowledgment that he made a mistake. Historians have generally remained silent on this point, too — an apparent unspoken agreement of their own.

Grant lost nearly 4,000 men in half an hour as the result of a single fruitless charge. Some critics have placed that number as high as 7,000, although recent scholarship suggests that number includes all of Grant’s losses for the entirety of June 3, not just that single ill-fated charge. Altogether, he’d lose nearly 13,000 men in those days around Richmond; the Confederates, by comparison, lost just some 4,500.

Don’t accept Grant’s silence as an admission of guilt, though. By the time Grant got to writing about the Overland Campaign in his memoirs, he was in his last weeks of life. Fighting excruciating pain from throat cancer — not to mention the mind-adding effects of his painkillers and exhaustion — his attempt to finish the second volume of his memoirs represents a Herculean effort.

“If I could have two weeks of strength I could improve it very much,” he wrote to his publisher, Mark Twain, on June 30, 1865. “As I am, however, it will have to go about as it is now...”

He expressed satisfaction with most of what he’d written about the last year of the war, but he admitted to his son Fred, who was helping with the final editing, “I should change spots if I was able, and could improve N. Anna and Cold Harbor.”

His scrawled notes to Fred show a dozen aspects of the book all competing for his attention in those final weeks. He left “verifications and corrections” to Fred and the rest of his small team of helpers, depending on them for “suggestions which will enable me to make a point clear here and there.”

“I would have more hope of satisfying the expectation of the public if I could have allowed myself more time,” he wrote in his introduction. It’s little wonder Grant was able to finish as much as he did. He set down his pencil on July 21, 1865 — that draft finished and yet not as complete as he would have wished — and died on the morning of July 23. Cold Harbor, among other things, never got its full due.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, Virginia
AS THE BATTLE of Appomattox Court House developed on the morning of April 9, 1865, federal infantry arrived in relief of the cavalry, which had begun to drive back the Confederate infantry. Brig. Gen. George Custer’s federal cavalry moved to the east, threatening the Confederate left flank, but the advance soon halted when Custer came under fire from a flag of truce to arrange terms of surrender. A white flag Shortly came into view, and Custer’s soldiers gave three rousing cheers.

The eight-acre property protected in May witnessed a portion of the final infantry attack of the Army of the Potomac. Funding was provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund. The tract is expected to be eventually incorporated into the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The Trust has now protected a total of 512 acres at Appomattox Court House.

BRICE’S CROSS ROADS, Mississippi
AT THE BEGINNING of June 1864, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest set out with his cavalry corps of about 2,000 men to enter Middle Tennessee and destroy the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which was carrying men and supplies to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman in Georgia. On June 10, 1864, Forrest’s Confederate force defeated a much larger Union column under Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis at Brice’s Cross Roads. This brilliant tactical victory against long odds cemented Forrest’s reputation as one of the foremost mounted infantry leaders of the war.

Acquisition of a 36-acre tract was completed in early June, thanks to funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program. The Trust plans to donate this tract to Brice’s Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission (BCNHR) after records of conservation easement with State of Mississippi. It will be incorporated into the Brice’s Cross Roads National Battlefield, with BCNHR acting as steward. The Trust has protected a total of 1,458 acres at Brice’s Cross Roads.

CARTHAGE, Missouri
ON JULY 6, 1861, upon learning that Union Col. Franz Sigel had encamped at Carthage, Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson formulated a plan to personally attack the much smaller force. The next morning, Jackson closed up to Sigel, established a battle line on a ridge 10 miles north of Carthage and induced Sigel to attack him. Seeing a large Confederate force — actually unarmed recruits — moving into the woods on his left, Sigel feared that they would turn his flank and withdraw. The Confederates pursued, but Sigel conducted a successful rearguard action. Pro-Southern elements in Missouri, anxious for any good news, championed their first victory.
SUCCESS STORIES
LAND SAVED FOREVER

In January, the Trust worked with the Ozark Regional Land Trust to place a conservation easement on 180 acres at Carthage. Funding was also provided by an American Battlefield Protection Program matching grant and through a landowner donation. This marked the Trust’s first preservation achievement at Carthage.

CEDAR CREEK, Virginia
THE FALL OF 1864

On November 18, 1864, Union Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan marched up the fertile Shenandoah Valley, stripping the country bare to starve out the Confederate forces in Virginia. By mid-October, the exhausted Confederates were outnumbered two to one, but after an audacious night march, they surprised Union troops near Cedar Creek. Ultimately, a crushing Union rally extinguished Southern hopes in the Valley.

As outlined in the last issue of Hallowed Ground, completion of this 13-acre acquisition put the Trust past 50,000 acres of total protected land. Funding was provided by the HTR Foundation and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Foundation. The Trust plans to transfer this tract to the National Park Service for incorporation into the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. We have now protected a total of 714 acres at Cedar Creek.

CHAMPION HILL, Mississippi
THE MAY 16, 1863

Battle of Champion Hill has rightly been called the most decisive battle of one of the most decisive campaigns of the Civil War. After a day’s three-hour engagement, federal soldiers seized the Jackson Road, and the Confederates were driven from Champion Hill, setting the stage for the siege and surrender of Vicksburg.

The February acquisition of three acres on the west bank of Jackson Creek and near the field headquarters of Confederate Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton will add another important piece to the preservation puzzle at Champion Hill. Thanks to legislation expanding the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park, the Trust will eventually be able to transfer this property to the National Park Service. Funding was provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program and a Trust donor. This brings our total protected land to 796 acres at Champion Hill.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee
AFTER MAY 14

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant received command of the Western armies. The federals began offensive operations to open a supply line to besieged Chattanooga. On November 23–24, Union forces captured Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain; the next day, they assaulted and carried the seemingly impregnable Missionary Ridge. One of the Confederacy’s two major armies was routed, and the Union hold the “Gateway to the Lower South.”

In February, the Trust acquired a 3.6-acre property that was critical to the engagement at Brown’s Ferry, through which the Union troops opened the “Cracker Line” to resupply their beleaguered army. This tract is adjacent to a property previously protected by the Trust. It will be protected by another property along this same road that can be transferred to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The Trust has now protected 110 acres at Chattanooga.

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

The Trust has recently protected two parcels totaling 34 acres at Cold Harbor, both of them associated with the famed, doomed Union assault of June 3, 1864. Some historians place the death of Col. Peter A. Porter of the 6th New York Heavy Artillery — the retriever of whose body resulted in the awarding of a Congressional Medal of Honor — among the events.

Both properties will eventually be transferred to Richmond National Battlefield Park, with the Trust working with the sellers and, in one case, a potential donor, on stewardship concerns until that time. The properties were secured with funding from the HTR Foundation, bringing our total saved land to 136 acres at Cold Harbor.

CORINTH, Mississippi
AFTER SEPTEMBER 19, 1862

Battle of Iuka, the Confederate armies in the area moved toward Corinth, hoping to seize the city and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Since the siege the previous spring, Union forces had erected various fortifications, which they manned upon the approach of the Confederates. The Southern attack was initially successful, pushing the federals back to their inner defenses, but after a period of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, their gains were entirely reversed, leading to a general retreat.

In the first days of 2018, the Trust completed the acquisition of eight acres directly opposite Battery Robinett, which levied devastating fire at Confederate troops advancing across our new tract. The land, which had been at risk for extended commercial use, will eventually be transferred to the Corinth unit of the Shiloh National Military Park. The Trust has now protected a total of 791 acres at Corinth.

FORT DONELSON, Tennessee
AFTER CAPTURING Fort Henry, Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant advanced across-country toward Fort Donelson. On February 18, 1862, after failing to break through Grant’s lines, the fort’s 12,000-man garrison surrendered to Grant’s demand for “unconditional surrender,” solidifying the Union hold on Kentucky.

The Trust has recently completed two transactions at Fort Donelson. The first, finalized in January, is a 2.5-acre tract near the entrance and visitor center at Fort Donelson National Battlefield that includes a portion of the Confederate outer defensive line commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The second, 11 acres completed in late February, is associated with the Confederates’ February 15 breakthrough attempt. Funding for these projects was provided by the federal American Battlefield Protection Program and the Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund. Cumulatively, the Trust has now protected 368 acres at Fort Donelson.

PRAIRIE D’ANE, Arkansas
AFTER SECURING a bridgehead on the Little Missouri River at the Battle of Elkichi Perry, a Union army under Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele engaged in a fierce artillery duel with Confederates under Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. On April 12, the federal moved against the Confederates, overthrew the opposing forces, and drove off some of the best soldiers of the British army. Washington’s victory at Princeton, his first victory over British regiments in the field, humbled and alarmed the British, ultimately causing them to withdraw their forces from most of New Jersey. Princeton was the first engagement in which Continental Marines fought and died in battle.

After decades of controversy, the Trust reached an agreement with the Institute for Advanced Study to balance the need for faculty housing with preservation of Maxwell’s Field, where Washington personally led the final charge against British troops. In addition to Trust members, funding was provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Mercer County Open Space Preservation Program, and several major donors. The Trust expects to transfer this tract to the State of New Jersey for incorporation into the Princeton Battlefield State Park following landscape restoration work. The Trust has now protected 24 acres at Princeton.

SECOND DEEP BOTTOM, Virginia
DURING THE NIGHT of August 13–14, 1864, the two Union corps and a cavalry division crossed the James River at Deep Bottom to threaten Richmond, coordinating with a movement against the Weldon Railroad at Petersburg. On August 16, Union assaults near Fussell’s Mill were initially successful, but Confederate counterattacks drove the federals out of line of captured work. Heavy fighting continued throughout the remainder of the day. After continuing skirmishing, the federals returned to the south side of the James on the 20th, maintaining their bridgehead at Deep Bottom.

The 37-acre property purchased by the Trust in May contains the southern shoulder of the “Obelisk Ravine,” one of the battle’s key terrain features. It is also believed the land contains the original bed of the Darbytown Road, which traversed many important battlefields in this region. Until the property can be transferred to Richmond National Battlefield Park, the Trust will work with local partners to steward and restore the property, including the removal of a nonhistoric home. Funding was provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Grant Fund. The Trust has protected a total of 78 acres at Second Deep Bottom.
BY DECEMBER 23, 1776, the war for American independence had lost its early optimism and glamour, and was on the verge of dissolving after the defeats suffered by its shrinking Continental Army during the New York Campaign and in its retreat across New Jersey and the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. The next 10 days, however, prevented the collapse of the war effort and provided the renewed momentum that ultimately led to victory.
By December 14, Washington was clearly working through various options, writing to several generals that “I should hope we may effect something of importance.” During conversations with various officers and while analyzing multiple intelligence reports, Washington developed a plan to drive the British from as much of New Jersey as possible. He would start with a surprise attack.

On December 23, Washington crossed back to Pennsylvania, where he knew that additional action was expected of him. The Continental Congress wrote to Colonel Thomas Fleming of the 9th Virginia Regiment, ordering him to join the army, informing him that Washington had made “an unexpected strike at Trenton” and that “the British troops at Bodden- town and Princeton quickly reinforce the Trenton Hessians and pin the Americans against the river. He planned to quickly capture the entire Trenton garrison, remove the prisoners to Pennsylvania and then combine his forces for further attacks on other British cantonments.

Washington planned to cross three military forces to New Jersey the night of December 25, and although only one group crossed the Delaware River and put the British troops there in panic, causing them to seek protection in Princeton. While Washington could not make attacks on December 26, and in

HEN WRITING about those crucial days, one of Washington’s generals praised him for demonstrating the ability to deceive his enemy by giving “an appearance of something which is not intended, while under this mask some important object is secured,” while avoiding “those who shuns which are led for him.” Before December 25, 1776, Washington’s personal bravery was unquestioned, but over this period, some would argue that he revealed his skills at deception, along with the complexity and depth of his audacious and decisive character, for the first time. Demonstrating his talents to react pragmatically and decisively to changing situations, based on his long-range, goal-complete intelligence gathering, understanding of terrain and understanding of his enemy, he restored confidence and spirit to the American cause, and himself as commander.

Two or three days after the Continental Army crossed into Pennsylvania in the first week of December, General Hugh Mercer’s 18-year-old aide-de-camp, Major John Armstrong, overheard several meetings between Adjutant General Joseph Reed and Mercer discussing the possibility of attacking some or all of the British cantonments that General William Howe had spread across New Jersey to support and encourage the Loyalists, and to provide a base for eventually taking Philadelphia. The two men agreed to bring the subject to Washington and other officers. Washington welcomed the resulting conversations and, between December 8 and 25, gathered intelligence and pondered how to drive the British from some portion of their cantonments with his small army, regimenning at least part of New Jersey.

Washington developed his plan, small detachments crossed the Delaware River daily to gain information and harass Hessian outposts and patrols. These frequent hit-and-run attacks were so damaging that Hessians mobilized physically, and deceived British leaders into believing that Washington’s army was incapable of mounting a major attack.

Washington knew that his army, while small, was larger than any one of the cantonment garrisons, encouraging him to “attempt a stroke upon the forces of the enemy, who lay a good deal scattered.” This urge to attack was tempered by the reality that he badly needed reinforcements and, worse, that the enlistments of a large portion of his troops ended on December 31. However, Washington firmly believed that he needed to force the enemy troops out of New Jersey in order to revitalize the Whigs and the dispersed state government, subdue rising Loyalist confidence and actions and encourage enlistment in the Continental Army.

WASHINGTON NEEDED EVERYONE. ESPECIALLY BRITISH SPIES. TO BELIEVE HE MEANT TO MAKE AN ALL-OR-NOTHING STAND AT TRENTON.

Washed.
December 27 and 31, putting his main force at Trenton and other forces south of town in the Bordentown and Crosswicks areas. Some doubted his wisdom, believing he was inviting defeat by re-occupying Trenton. Major James Wilkinson worried that Washington had placed himself in a dangerous situation, putting himself “into a ciu de sac,” with the river at his back and “a corps numerically inferior to that of the enemy in his front,” an enemy that until recently had forced him to retreat. Washington continued to gather intelligence, especially about the British at Princeton, and was able to convince about half of the men whose enlistments expired on December 31 to extend them for six weeks. He told them, “If you will consent to stay only one month longer, you will render that service to the cause of liberty and to your country, which you probably never can do under any other circumstances. The present is emphatically the crisis, which is to decide our destiny.”

Washington was not planning to sacrifice his men in a major defeat at Trenton, and it is likely that he already planned to make Cornwallis believe he would make a stand at Trenton. Instead, he would secretly march overnight to Princeton, defeat any rearguard there and continue on to Brunswick to cut the British supplies and war chest located there. Washington no doubt had multiple conversations with people who knew the area well and were aware of a new, little-used road (that still had low tree stumps in it), also shown on a spy map, that he could use to skirt the British troops at Trenton and reach Princeton undetected. For this plan to work, Washington needed everyone, especially British spies, to believe he meant to make an all-or-nothing stand at Trenton.

Preparing for the anticipated British advance from Princeton, Washington ordered up his troops from the Bordentown area to Trenton and posted units at locations on the main road to Princeton with orders to slow the British advance and prevent their reaching town before he could get his troops to the city. Cornwallis was in a council of war, and while he probably knew exactly what he wanted to do, the officers present felt they made a unanimous decision to march overnight to Princeton, avoiding detection by Cornwallis, to defeat the small Princeton garrison before moving on to Brunswick. They could then move on to Morristown, and the British would hopefully abandon most of New Jersey.

This was not a plan to extricate himself from a self-imposed trap, but rather was part of Washington’s overall plan to force the British from New Jersey by taking advantage of the weaknesses in their chain of caissons and avoiding a large pitched battle with the full British army, such as Cornwallis eagerly anticipated the next morning. A British officer later wrote that “Mr. Washington, whom we have already seen capable of great, and during enterprise [at Trenton], . . . and surprising the intermediate posts of communication by unexpected and rapid movements . . . conceived the idea of stealing a march on the royal army” which was at that time “harassed and jaded by the long march, and the bad roads.” He believed Washington’s men were relatively fresh, “his intelligence good, and his knowledge of the country, through all the cuts and bye roads, perfect.” Therefore, “it must be allowed, the deception was admirable, and it was conducted in a masterly manner; it deserves a place amongst distinguished military achievements, and was worthy of a better cause.”

The secrecy of the plan was so complete that when the soldiers set out quietly marching to Princeton, they had no idea where they were going, and some men did not get the word and were left behind. Just after daylight, the overnight marchers surprised British forces marching out of Princeton toward Trenton to assist Cornwallis in his renewed attack on Washington. After the initial encounter resulted in confusion and retreat by troops of Mercer’s and Cadwalader’s brigades, Washington, seeing the problem, ordered Hands and Hitchcock’s brigades to go to their assistance, and he personally led them across Maxwell’s Field to steady the troops. Sergeant Nathaniel Ross was in retreat when he saw Washington at the head of the troops coming to help the routing British retreat. He treated troops and heard him yell, “P’rufe with us, my brave fellows, there is but a handful of the enemy, and we will have them directly.” Ross, along with others, “immediately joined the main body, and marched over the ground again.” In a short time, the British were completely defeated, and those not captured fled the area.

Philadelphia Associate James Read later explained to his wife, “O my Susan! It was a glorious day and I would not have been absent from it for all the money I ever expect to be worth.” He wrote of Washing-ton, “[T] is not in the power of language to convey any just idea of him. His greatness is far beyond my description. I shall never forget . . . when I saw him brave all the dangers of the field, and his important life hanging as it were by a single hair with a thousand deaths flying around him . . . He is surely America’s better Genius and Heaven’s peculiar care.” Washington’s leading troops across Maxwell’s Field was an important high-light in the success of the Revolution and the establishment of his leadership.

While the troops were far too figucred to advance on Brunswick, Washington ordered them to Morristown where he ordered the next few days, where the Continent- al Army was able to rebuild during the winter and American troops were able to keep the British at Brunswick extremely uncomfortable and subject to a “Forage War” until spring, when the British troops did leave New Jersey. Although more military encounters occurred in New Jersey during the American Revo- lution than in any other state, the British never again occupied the state as they did in December 1776.

The victories of the Ten Crucial Days caused "an amazing al- teration in the faces of men" when told the story and "the tidings flew upon the wings of the wind — and at once revived the hopes of the fearful, which had almost died! How sudden the transition from darkness to light; from grief to joy!" As for the British, Lord Germaine commented in Parliament in 1779 that “all our hopes were blasted by that unhappy affair at Trenton,” and its follow-up decisive and audacious victories by deception over the Ten Crucial Days.

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The Revolutionary generation passed along its ideological worldview to its offspring. The master of Berkeley Plantation, Benjamin Harrison V, was an associate of Washington, Jefferson and Henry Knox, a signer of the Declaration; and three-term governor of Virginia, Benjamin’s youngest son, William Henry, attended college and briefly studied medicine, before joining the military in 1791 at the age of 18.

The newly commissioned Ensign William Harrison’s first assignment was that of a recruiter in Philadelphia. He raised 80 men, leading them to Fort Pitt and then down the Ohio in flatboats. The company arrived in Fort Washington (Cincinnati) in November of 1791, just in time to meet the survivors of St. Claire’s Defeat. When Anthony Wayne replaced St. Claire as major general of the army in 1793, young Harrison became one of Wayne’s side-ude-camp and got his first combat experience at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. In the years after the 1795 signing of the Treaty of Greenville, he married Anna Symmes, resigned his commission and re-entered civilian life.

Harrison was appointed governor of the newly formed Indiana Territory at age 27. The family moved to Vincennes, the territorial capital, and constructed an estate, which they named Grouseland. The mansion still stands today, operated and maintained as a museum by the Grouseland Foundation, Inc.

Harrison’s rise to power in the Indiana Territory paralleled that of a Shawnee mystic named Tecumseh, or the Open Door, known to whites simply as the Shawnee Prophet. The Prophet led a Native revivalist movement that became increasingly militant, as one treaty after another sliced away Native territory. Anger over land sales eventually led to the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811.

The two-hour, pre-dawn battle was Harrison’s first combat command. The army suffered a casualty rate of more than 20 percent, but held the field and accomplished its narrowly drawn mission of causing the evacuation and dispersal of the population of Prophet’s Town. Though initially viewed by some as a defeat, the outcome of the battle, along with his subsequent military success, allowed the resilient and adaptable Harrison to spin the fight into a great strategic victory and use it to launch a national political career.

Harrison resigned the governorship and took command of the Army of the Northwest at the beginning of the War of 1812. While his wartime success cemented his reputation, he was, like Theodore Roosevelt, always remembered for a single brief event.

The political season of 1840 began almost a year early, with Whigs and their supporters bludgeoning the hapless “Martin Van Ruhl” as an elitist nobility responsible for the economic woes of the country. The Whig convention in Harrisburg passed over the party’s establishment figures — Henry Clay and Daniel Webster — to nominate Harrison; “Old Tippecanoe”, along with John Tyler (“Tyler, too”), as its presidential ticket. Harrison represented the rising political power of the West, and when Democrats, intending insult, suggested that Old Tipp would be better off pensioned and given a barrel of hard cider to drink while sitting in front of his log cabin, the campaign gladly accepted the smear as a gift, and the “Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign” was born. Almost overnight, log cabins (some made of whips and pulled by oxen), coon skins and hard cider became the symbols of an energized Whig Party.
Jackson to fall back to the Chalmette Line, five miles downstream from New Orleans. Britain was in a dilemma. Swamps had prevented a flanking movement against the Americans, and a formal siege was not possible given British logistics. Illness was also rampant in the British ranks.

On January 8, the British strung up a complicating plan that involved attacks on both sides of the Mississippi River. General Edward Packenham, the British commander, attacked even as the fog lifted and uncovered his men. The attack was a disaster. In roughly 30 minutes, 2,000 British soldiers became casualties. Among those dead was Packenham and his second in command, Samuel Gibbs. After the third in command, John Keane, was shot in the groin, command devolved to John Lambert, an untrained officer. Even though the attack on the west bank, which had been delayed, succeeded, Lambert withdrew. Efforts instead shifted to taking Fort St. Philip, the main strongpoint defending New Orleans from river assault. That siege also failed.

Unbeknownst to Jackson and Packenham, however, the War of 1812 had essentially come to a close. Both sides had signed the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814, although it still needed to be ratified by Congress. The victory in New Orleans brought to a close a war that had seen numerous military disasters for the Americans. And, in earning a victory that ensured that New Orleans would not be sacked or set afire like the White House, Jackson became a national hero.

Before the battle, Jackson showed an impressive ability to forge alliances and an iron will that was a prerequisite for military victory. However, in the fighting’s aftermath, Jackson showed his penchant for pettiness, pride, and pointless garrulity. Even as the British shifted to capture Mobile, first news of the treaty ending the war arrived. But Jackson was not aware of the situation. Military law had been enforced since December 1, and Jackson—who had executed six militiamen for desertion—would not end martial law until he was certain the war was fully and formally concluded.

Louisiana state senator Louis Leonel- ller wrote an unsigned article in the Louisiana Courier that criticized Jackson for not returning civilian authority. In return, Jackson had him jailed. U.S. District Court Judge Dominica H. Hall signed a writ of habeas corpus for the imprisoned senator, and for his trouble, he, too, was jailed. A military court exonerated Leonelller, but Jackson ignored the verdict and kept the politician detained.

Hall was exiled from the city until martial law passed, at which point he returned and brought Jackson to court. Jackson’s supporters, including many of the buccaneers, gathered inside. Dominica You, third in command to the Laf- liet brothers, said, “General, say the word and we pitch the judge and the bloody courthouse into the river.” Jackson refused to answer Hall’s questions and was fined $1,000 for contempt of court.

When Jackson left the courthouse, he was surrounded by admirers and veterans of the battle. The buccaneers unhitched his horses on his wagon and pulled it down the street as people cheered and booed. Throughout his career, Jackson would inspire fear and hatred, but also devotion and love. Then, as now, Jackson did not inspire mildness.

The line veered against Jackson left the city initially divided. But in time, he became a local hero for winning one of America’s most lopsided victories. In 1836, a statue, cast after one erected near the White House in Washington, D.C., was erected in the Place d’Armes, which was renamed Jackson Square. In time, it became an iconic symbol of New Orleans, featured in books, brochures, posters and coasters. The courthouse where Jackson was fined was demolished after the Civil War, but the building on the site today is known as the Andrew Jackson Hotel.

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THEY CALLED GRANT A BUTCHER.

BUT CAN A BUTCHER HAVE REGRETS?

COLD HARBOR. Two words that conjure images of brutality and futility. Out of 43 days of fighting, it is one charge on one day that came to characterize the memory of Ulysses Grant’s generalship and cling to him, like a leech, all the way to the highest office in the land — the presidency.

BY PHILLIP GREENWALT
PHOTOGRAPHY BY BUDDY SECOR
CIGAR CLENCHED

between his teeth, his buzzing about him as he watched the still-smoldering campfire, a middle-age man with a scrubbly beard and tanned face, his uniform stained with sweat and grime, stands in front of his tent. Ulysses Simpson Grant — “U.S.” to the media, but jokingly, “Samm” to his friends — peered into the horizon. In his immediate view sprawled the powerful Union Army of the Potomac, with an independent corps, the XVIII, borrowed from the Army of the James, attached to the command. Beyond his line of sight, behind immense earthworks, lay his antagonist, the formidable Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert Edward Lee.

The first days of May 1864, now a month prior, the Civil War’s two principal armies had locked horns in battle west of Fredericksburg, Va., in a second growth forest simply called the Wilderness. Since that first encounter, which resulted in two days of bloodletting in the tangled growth, Grant had initiated a campaign of forward movement, sidestepping around Lee’s right flank. His first destination was the pivotal crossroad at Spotsylvania Court House. Lee beat him to the area, however, and erected extensive earthworks. On May 12, Grant unleashed the Union II Corps against a salient in the Confederate lines initially dubbed “the Male Shoe,” but after more than 14 hours of intense combat, now known to history as the “Bloody Angle.”

COLD HARBOR LASTED 13 DAYS, YET ONE CHARGE ON ONE DAY, IS SOMETIMES USED AS A SUMMATION OF GRANT’S ENTIRE CAREER

But the Ohioan was not fooled. After further contemplation and probing, Grant again headed south, around Lee’s right flank toward the North Anna River. When stymied there, Grant sidestepped again. A month into the campaign, his forces depleted by some 50,000 cumulative casualties, Grant stood on the banks of the Pamunkey River. From the Union lines, one could practically see the spires of the churches of Richmond, the Confederate capital, with a field glass.

The battle now joined on the Tidewater Peninsula, near the location of the Seven Days’ Campaign approximately two years earlier, has come to greatly shape the memory of Grant’s military career.

Fighting at Cold Harbor lasted 13 days, yet one charge on one day is sometimes used as a summation of Grant’s entire career, a process solidified by the memoir, penned near the end of his life: “I have always regretted that the very last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made,” he wrote, “No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained.”

For this attack, Grant became known as The Butcher. His own former staff officer, Horace Porter, did not help the cause when he wrote, some 30 years later, the following sensational story:

“As I came near one of the regiments which was making preparations for the next morning’s
assault, I noticed that many of the soldiers had taken off their coats, and seemed to be engaged in sewing up rents in them. The exhibition of tailoring seemed rather peculiar at such a moment, but upon closer examination it was found that the men were calmly writing their names and home addresses on slips of paper, and pinning them on the backs of their coats, so that their dead bodies might be recognized upon the field, and their fate known to their families at home.

Both armies were well entrenched by June 3, 1864, having spent the previous several days building elaborate earthworks. Historians have debated what prompted Grant to launch the frontal assault that morning. Whatever the reasoning, at approximately 4:30 a.m., with a light rain falling, the blue-clad infantry scrambled out of their earthworks and entered the open field. Even with the precipitation, from the Confederate line burst forth thousands of rifles belching flame and shot. Bullets found bodies, limbs were shattered, men fell, dead and dying.

The living tried moving forward, some turning sideways, like a pedestrian braving a pelting rainstorm. But, instead of water drops, these were lead missiles. More men fell. Some of the Union infantry found temporary ledges in the Confederate lines. The 7th New York Heavy Artillery, converted artillerymen now serving as infantry, found a ravine and was able to break through a portion of Col. George Pattons Brigade of Virginians. A rush of Floridians and Marylanders helped seal the gap and push the federals back. By midday, the attacks had stalled. Orders from Maj. Gen. George Meade, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, went out to resume the assault across the entire front of the army. Yet, his various corps commanders — Maj. Gen. Winfield Hancock of the II Corps, Gen. William T. Sherman of the XVIII Corps and the commander of the contingent from the Army of the James, William Smith of the XVIII Corps — all advised against it. The hard-pressed Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, leading the IX Corps into what he mistakenly thought was the Confederate main line but in actuality were only skirmishers' rifle pits, became bogged down, although his troops continued to sporadically fire on the enemy throughout the remainder of the day.

How many men fell wearing Union blue that day? A cursory glance at any online article or some generalized reading will put the number of Union dead at approximately 7,000. Recent scholarship, however, has brought that number down to about 4,000. It is a speedbump for the command of the contingent from the Army of the James, William Smith of the XVIII Corps — all demanding plans for action against the Confederates, instead remarking, “The particulars of your plan I neither know or seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraint or constraints upon you.”

Even Grant’s nemesis, Lee, realized that, once Grant reached the James River, it was just a matter of time for the Confederacy. With the Union army poised at that watering hole, it would force the Confederates to defend the capital of Richmond and the link to the east of the Confederacy: Petersburg.

Grant had a superstition of never turning back. According to Porter, “Grant would try all sorts of cross-cuts, ford streams, and jump any number of fences to reach another road rather than go back and take a fresh start.”

Thus, as Grant cheapened on a half-rut cigar and swept flies that swarmed around his command tent, he had a vision for the future. Would he come to regret Cold Harbor? Yes, in part. But, every military leader has some regretful decision. Grant had the acumen though to try, to endeavor to finish the job, and a tenacity to hold on until the job was done. He would need these personal attributes to finish the job against the Confederacy and move into his post-war career, transition from the military to politics.

Yet the stain of that charge at Cold Harbor would continue to follow Grant the rest of his days. The power of memory would continue to tug the focus of Grant’s military image and connect a part of that legacy to that one instance on that one field in Virginia.

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**GRANT DID INDEED HAVE AN OBJECTIVE, AND HE WOULD NOT DEViate.**

against Union forces near a small hamlet in southeastern Pennsylvania. That assault, labeled “Pickett’s Charge,” cost Lee’s forces approximately 6,000 men. Yet, that charge has been rationalized and remembered more favorably, and is part of the lore of the fallen Confederacy. Meanwhile, Grant’s assault gave him the moniker “The Butcher.”

Debating even further, Grant had also launched a massive assault against a protruding salient at Spotsylvania Court House. That one broke the Confederate line, ushered in 18 hours of fierce hand-to-hand combat and almost resulted in breaking Lee’s army in half. Grant is not remembered as a butcher for that action.

A “butcher” does not have strategic vision and would continue to batter his head against an entrenched enemy, content to throw men recklessly against his position. Grant, however, did have a vision: destroy Lee’s army. And if Cold Harbor did not offer that opportunity, then another place of his choosing would.

But as he did after the Battle of the Wilderness, after the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House and now after the Battle of Cold Harbor, Grant restored to his forte: turning Lee’s right flank. This time, he moved across the James River toward the important transportation hub at Petersburg.

Grant did indeed have an objective, and he would not deviate. This self-assuredness, confidence and demeanor had won the trust and respect of President Abraham Lincoln. When the Ohioan became general in chief of all Union armies, the president deviated from his previous routine of

**Cold Harbor Battlefield Richmond National Battlefield Park Virginia**
FROM THE FRONT LINES TO THE WHITE HOUSE

BY DOUGLAS ULLMAN, JR.
COLORIZATIONS BY @MADSMADSEN.CH

BRIG. GEN.
JAMES A. GARFIELD
42ND OHIO

PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD
20TH PRESIDENT

MATTHEW BRADY, C. 1865 and 1866, Library of Congress

NAPOLÉON SARIY, C. 1884, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
JAMES MONROE, the fifth president and originator of the Monroe Doctrine, was the first president since Washington to have fought in the American Revolution, having abandoned his studies at the College of William & Mary at age 18 in 1776. As a lieutenant in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, he went north to New York City and served at the Battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains, before crossing the Delaware and being seriously wounded at the Battle of Trenton. Monroe made a full recovery and joined the staff of American General William Alexander, Lord Stirling, forming important relationships with the Marquis de Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton and Washington himself. After the winter at Valley Forge, where he shared quarters with his college roommate — and future Supreme Court justice — John Marshall, he later resigned and returned to Virginia to study law, he served as a colonel in the Virginia militia (under the direct command of Gov. Thomas Jefferson), but saw no further combat.

The ninth president, William Henry Harrison, and the 12th, Zachary Taylor, are primarily remembered for their short tenures in office (dying after 31 days and 16 months, respectively), but both men were elected on their exemplary service records. Virginian native Harrison spent his military career in the Northwest Territory (modern-day Ohio and Indiana). He served alongside Revolutionary War hero General “Mad Anthony” Wayne at the 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers during the Northwest Indian War and, when tensions with Native American tribes in Indiana Territory led into the fighting during the War of 1812, he commanded the Army of the Northwest as a major general. Taylor likewise spent the majority of his military service on the frontier, fighting in four different wars: the War of 1812, Black Hawk War, Second Seminole War — when his actions earned him a general’s star and the nickname “Old Rough and Ready” — and the Mexican War. The army he commanded in Mexico went victorious at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey and Buena Vista.

Between 1869 and 1901, six of the seven occupants of the Executive Mansion were men who had worn the uniform in defense of the Union during the Civil War. Of those, five served in combat roles: Obert A. Arthur, a brigadier general, served as quartermaster general for the State of New York.

In 1877, Ulysses S. Grant passed the mantle of power to Rutherford B. Hayes, who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, left his legal career fighting passionately for the rights of runaway slaves to secure a commission as major in the 23rd Ohio Infantry. By September 1862, Lt. Col. Hayes led the regiment in the Battle of South Mountain. Crying, “Give the sons of bitches hell!” he and his troops helped drive the Confederates from Turner’s Gap. The future 19th president went down with a mine ball through the arm and spent the rest of 1862 recovering. He returned to service as a colonel commanding a brigade, then commanded a division at the Battle of Cedar Creek fighting on land later preserved with the help of the American Battlefield Trust.

James A. Garfield and William McKinley share the unfortunate distinction of having been assassinated while in office; their military experiences, however, differed greatly. An up-and-comer in the Republican Party, the 30-year-old Garfield was already serving in the Ohio state Senate in 1861, when he parlayed his status into a commission as colonel of the 42nd Ohio. Schoolteacher McKinley, by contrast, enlisted as a private in Hayes’s 23rd Ohio.

By the spring of 1862, Garfield wore his new brigadier general’s star across the battlefields of Shiloh and Corinth, while McKinley had risen as far as a commissary sergeant. He was serving in that capacity when his regiment crossed Burnside’s Bridge at Antietam, and received a commendation for bringing food and coffee to his beleaguered comrades, an act immortalized with its own battlefield monument. In 1863, while McKinley’s brigade chased down Confederate partisan John Hunt Morgan, Garfield secured a position as chief of staff to Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans. When Rosecrans was ousted later in 1863, Garfield feared he might be relegated to some insipid post and opted instead to resume his career in politics. McKinley got his own staff appointment, joining the retinue of Maj. Gen. George Crook as a captain in 1864. He stayed in the army until the war’s conclusion in 1865, ending his military career as a brevet major.

Twenty-seven-year-old attorney Benjamin Harrison was living in Indianapolis when Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter. The following summer, he raised a company of infantry and was later appointed colonel of the 70th Indiana. Neither Harrison nor his regiment saw major action in 1862 or 1863, but in early 1864, the Hoosiers joined Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman’s army in northwest Georgia — troops poised to strike deep into the Confederate heartland. Harrison fought in nearly every major battle of the ensuing Atlanta Campaign, distinguishing himself at Resaca and at Peach Tree Creek, where he commanded a brigade. Harrison received a brevet promotion to brigadier general and resigned in June of 1865.

Theodore Roosevelt, the only Spanish American War veteran to serve as president, lived a life of public service that spanned three decades. When the United States declared war with Spain in 1898, 40-year-old Roosevelt resigned from his post as assistant secretary of the navy to take a commission as brevet colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment soon known as the Rough Riders. In June 1898, the regiment landed in Cuba as part of the mounted division commanded by former Confederate cavalry, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Shortly thereafter, Roosevelt received a promotion to colonel and commanded the Rough Riders for the duration of the campaign. On July 1, Roosevelt led his regiment in a hell-mett assault up Kettle Hill.
Supported by Galing guns, his men breached the Spanish line and, after a brief hand-to-hand struggle, forced the Spaniards to retreat. The action, part of a larger engagement known as the Battle of San Juan Hill, proved to be the decisive battle of the war, and Colonel Roosevelt was commended for his role in the American victory. In 2001, he posthumously received the Medal of Honor, the only American president to have been so recognized.

The White House remained the domain of civilian presidents until Harry Truman took office in 1945. Missouri-born Truman had wanted to attend the United States Military Academy, primarily as a cost-saving measure, but was thwarted by the size of his family and his economic need to attend the University of Kansas instead. He enlisted in the Army in 1917, became a captain, and his battery was assigned to the 35th Division, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive that September. On September 27, Truman spotted a German battery setting up opposite the nearby 28th Division. Though his orders were to restrict his fire to targets in his own division’s front, Truman destroyed the battery, managed to avoid court martial and did not officially retire from the Army Reserve until 1953 — after his term as president — at the rank of colonel.

Of the six chief executives who went overseas during the Second World War, only one, Dwight D. Eisenhower, did so with the United States Army, serving as supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe, a position from which he planned and executed the invasions of North Africa and Normandy. The other five were naval officers, fighting against the Japanese in the Pacific. Three of them — who, incidentally, went on to hold the nation’s highest office consecutively — John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Baines Johnson and Richard Nixon, were in the South Pacific simultaneously during 1942-1943.

Johnson, already a sitting U.S. Congressmen and a member of the Naval Reserve in 1941, joined Gen. Douglas MacArthur as a special observer for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Armed with only a camera, Johnson boarded a B-26 bomber slated to bomb a Japanese air base on New Guinea on June 8, 1942. Accounts conflict as to whether his plane was actually under fire, but Johnson nevertheless received the Silver Star for “gallant actions (that) enabled him to obtain and return with valuable information.”

California native Richard Nixon joined the South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command stationed on Guadalcanal in May 1943, playing a pivotal role in moving troops, ammunition, food and medical supplies to and from the many islands in the Solomon chain. Nixon finished the war as a lieutenant colonel and received the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal for his “meritorious and efficient performance.” In his letter of commendation, Vice Adm. John Newton praised Nixon’s “sound judgment,” a somewhat ironic assessment in light of Nixon’s later association with the Watergate scandal.

Lt. (junior grade) John F. Kennedy had arrived in the South Pacific a month before Nixon, and it is easy to imagine the former watching planes from the latter’s command flying overhead from his station on the nearly-island of Digos. Kennedy spent the first part of his military career training on torpedo patrol boats — more commonly known as PT boats — small, lightweight craft intended for use against enemy ships, primarily at night. Jack Kennedy, commander of PT-109, piloted his new boat to the mythical Japanese vessels cruising through Iron Bottom Sound. In the hours before dawn on August 2, 1943, a Japanese destroy-er rammed PT-109, instantly cutting it in half and killing two crewmen. Rather than surrender, Kennedy and his men swam to safety, with the skipper towing a wounded buddy — an act for which he later received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. The following month, Kennedy took command of PT-69, but was later relieved of command by a doctor for a chronic back injury.

Gerard R. Ford, Jr., enlisted in the navy after Pearl Harbor and received his commission as an ensign five months later. By May 1943, Ford had been promoted to lieutenant and headed to Camden, N.J., to join the crew of a new Independence-class aircraft carrier, the USS Monterey. In the next 18 months, he was Monterey’s assistant navigator, anti-aircraft battery officer and, as a former University of Michigan football player, the athletic officer. During his time on the Monterey, Ford earned a total of nine battle stars, including for the Battle of the Philippine Sea and the landing at Leyte Gulf. Specifically, Ford had several positions in athletic and physical training before completing his service in 1946. George Herbert Walker Bush turned 18 six months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and celebrated the occasion by enlisting in the United States Navy. When he completed the training course for naval aviators and received his commission, Bush was the youngest naval aviator up to that time. He joined a squadron of torpedo bomber- es in the Pacific, VT-51, attached to the USS San Jacinto. Tall and slight, Bush was quickly dubbed “Skin” by his squadron mates. Flying a TBM Avenger on June 18 and 19, 1944, “Skin” took part in the “Great Marianas Turkey Shoot” — the naval aviators’ name for the June 19, 1944, battle of the Philippine Sea. Bush was promoted to lieutenant (junior grade) six weeks later. On September 2, Bush participated in an attack on the Japanese naval base at Chichijima. Enemy fire caused Bush’s Avenger to explode in flames, but he managed to drop his torpedoes on target before yanking the blazing aircraft away from the target and bailing out. He spent the next four hours floating in a life raft until rescued by the submarine USS Finback.

In looking back at our nation’s fighting presidents, a common thread emerges. Nearly all of the future chief executives who served our nation in war zones did so as civilian soldiers who volunteered to serve the United States in a time of great need. The same commitment to service later compelled them to dedicate their time and talents to the United States in lives of broader public service. To these fighting presidents — and those who will come after them — we must offer our heartfelt thanks.

Douglas Ullman, Jr. is a historian and researcher who has contributed significantly to the American Battlefield Trust’s education and multimedia content for more than eight years. He lives in Northern Virginia with his wife and young son.
PROFILES in PRESERVATION
RECOGNIZING INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT

JAY W. JOHNS
and the Lee-Jackson Educational Foundation

THE LEE-JACKSON Educational Foundation (LJEF) traces its origins to 1953 and was the brainchild of Jay Winton Johns, a successful Pennsylvania coal industrialist transplanted to Virginia who became a leading advocate for the preservation of the Old Dominion’s many historic treasures. Johns believed there was real value in preserving and owning the places where key historic figures walked and lived.

In 1952, he purchased Ash Lawn, the Albemarle County home of President James Monroe, as his personal residence, and set about restoring the property, then enabling public access. In his 1974 will, Johns left the property to Monroe’s alma mater, the College of William and Mary, which continues to own, safeguard and interpret the site.

Johns was also a founder of the Virginia Trust for Historic Preservation and was integral in the protection of the Lee-Fendall House Museum in Alexandria, Va. — a property that was home to 37 members of the extended Lee family during the late 18th and early 19th centuries — and Drewry’s — the Powhatan County home where Robert E. Lee reunited with his family following the surrender at Appomattox. Additionally, he served on the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute and was a trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

“Although a Pittsburg native, [Johns] fell in love with the Civil War and the great man it produced,” reflects LJEF president Sandy von Tholen. “Lee and Jackson were still great men for a young Johns born in 1888, a mere 23 years removed from the titanic struggle in our nation’s history.”

Living in the greater Charlottesville area, Johns became an admirer of Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, both of whom have deep connections to that community. In founding the Lee-Jackson Educational Foundation, he sought to honor attributes of its namesakes’ personalities — compassion, honor, bravery, sagacity, perseverance, generosity, civility, leadership to name a few — that still have value in contemporary society.

In 1985, the foundation began inviting high school students to participate in a competitively awarded scholarship program based on original research and essays. Participants must conduct original research and analysis, offering a fresh take and independent assessment — whether positive or negative — of some aspect of the career, character or legacy of Robert E. Lee and/or Stonewall Jackson.

Each year, 18 students from Virginia high schools with plans to attend a four-year university are recognized for their work and receive $1,000 or $2,000. Two essayists are selected from each of eight geographic regions, as well as a separate category for private and home education students; the teacher who sponsors the most individual essays in each region may also be eligible to win an award for his or her school. Additionally, the student whose essay is judged the best overall receives an additional $8,000.

“Even in the era of Twitter and Wikipedia, as long as the accepted route to scholarly excellence involves primary research and then analyzing and interpreting that data, this competition will be relevant,”

From its origins, LJEF has been active — albeit quietly — in battlefield preservation, with Johns protecting Jackson’s Winchester headquarters and purchase of the Great Crosses and McDowell battlefield during his lifetime.

“Our foundation prefers to fly low under the radar,” says von Tholen. “Jay Johns had no idea about spending his personal funds to preserve historic properties. What the LJEF is doing, we consider an ongoing legacy of that effort.”

THE ONLY PRESIDENT of the Confederacy had an exemplary record of military service — on behalf of the United States. Jefferson Davis was part of the West Point class of 1828, served under Colonel Zachary Taylor (himself a future president) in the Black Hawk War, and personally escorted the eponymous chief to prison at its conclusion. In 1835, he resigned his commission and married Sarah Knox Taylor, having seduced her father, his commanding officer, who objected to her becoming a military spouse. Despite being elected to Congress in 1845, Davis raised a regiment during the Mexican-American War. Then resigned his seat to command it, including at the Battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded. He was next appointed to a vacant Senate seat, later becoming the chair of the Committee on Military Affairs and, ultimately, the Secretary of War.

VETERANS for BATTLEFIELDS
A BROTHERHOOD OF SERVICE

PRESERVATION GETS RINGING ENDORSEMENT
from Army’s former top military historian

JOHN W. MONTCASTLE, a retired Army brigadier general, knows a thing or two about talking people into battlefields.

“As an old soldier and former army chief of military history, I have had many opportunities to walk those fields and forests with soldiers, marines and cadets. The most common statement that one hears from these men and women is something like: ‘Oh, now I see how it was!’ he muses. “The opportunity to consider the incredible demands of leadership — when lives are on the line — is something very special, very valuable.”

When he leads civilians groups for Stephen Ambrose Historical Tours, based in New Orleans, Montcastle almost invariably passes out Trust resources like maps or back issues of Hallowed Ground. In doing so and by explaining the importance of preservation, he has successfully recruited more than a few new members.

This new, recurring department in each issue of Hallowed Ground will showcase that brotherhood of service by highlighting Trust donors and family who are active duty or veteran members of the U.S. military. To nominate someone for inclusion — or to update your member record so we can recognize you for your service in other ways — email veterans@battlefields.org.

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

AVE YOU been awarded the Purple Heart after being wounded in our nation’s armed services? Tracing its origins to the Revolutionary War — and George Washington’s personal desire to recognize expatriate valor — the Purple Heart is America’s oldest military award still presented. An upcoming initiative seeks to honor and recognize those Trust members who have sacrificed their physical well-being in the service of our country. If you would like to be included in this tribute, please send next week, we ask that you complete this form and mail it to American Battlefield Trust, Attn: Veterans for Battlefields, 1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC, 20001. Alternatively, you can email the same information to veterans@battlefields.org.

NAME AND RANK
BRANCH OR SERVICE
DATES OF SERVICE

Jefferson Davis from LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Coloration by JF ADAMSON CH
TEACHERS EXPLORE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC SITES from Philadelphia’s “Cradle of Liberty” to Gettysburg’s “new birth of freedom”

NOEL KLINE

IN CONJUNCTION with its Teacher Institute, the American Battlefield Trust honored two outstanding educators with awards in recognition of their outstanding, career-long commitments to sharing a love of the past with the next generation of historians and preservationists. Teller Madison of Walnut Middle School in Grand Island, Neb., was named 2018 Teacher of the Year (RIGHT). As part of this district’s new strategic plan, Madison is in the vanguard, integrating cutting-edge, student-led teaching techniques in his eighth grade social studies classrooms. The Above and Beyond Award was presented to David Ninkum, a veteran educator with the Avella Area School District in Pennsylvania (LEFT).

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION
STUDENTS OF PRESERVATION

GENERA TIONS EVENTS INSTALL CURiosity, PASSION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Summer event saw youth recreate Confederate assault at Gaines’ Mill

S PART of the 156th anniversary commemoration, the Trust held one of its innovative Generations events on the Gaines’ Mill Battlefield, allowing young people to re-create the “Greatest Charge of the Civil War.”

Participants drilled in preparation for their dramatic march across the battlefield where 40,000 Confederate soldiers made the single largest massed assault of the Civil War on June 27, 1862. The event was held in partnership with Richmond National Battlefield Park, and young people were able to earn Junior Ranger badges for completion. Other elements of the gathering included the unveiling of two new National Park Service interpretive signs on Trust-preserved land, including one featuring a painting of the action specifically commissioned from historical artist Keith Rosco.

The Generations program is designed to help history lovers share their interest in America’s past with a young person, whether that is a son, a grandson, a cousin or a family friend. “Curiosity and passion are essential for success in the classroom and in life,” Trust President James Lighthizer said. “Who better to instill these critical attributes in a young person than the multigenerational role models already in their life?”

The next Generations event will be held on September 15, in conjunction with the annual Youth Days event in Mechanicsville, Va. Future events will be posted at www.battlefields.org/generations.

WINNERS ANNOUNCED in Annual Student Contest

W E ARE PLEASED to announce the winners of the 2018 American Battlefield Trust postcard contest! These talented students in grades 4-12 were encouraged to take a creative approach to this year’s topic, The Civil War on the Homefront. Entries demonstrated critical thinking about how conflict impacts families, politics, the economy and more.

Information on the 2018-2019 academic year contest will be posted this fall at www.battlefields.org/postcard-contest. Thank you to all of our entrants, and congratulations to these winners!*

SENIOR DIVISION, 8th - 12th GRADE

FIRST PLACE - Ryan Boner, Fort Benton High School, Montanta
Second Place - Julianna Beebe, Middletown Christian School, Ohio
Third Place - Jenna Delaney, Mt. Juliet Middle School, Tennessee

JUNIOR DIVISION, 4th - 7th GRADE

First Place - Lillian K. Marr, Manassas Elementary School, Arizona
Second Place - Vanessa Larkin, Gold Spring Elementary School, Pennsylvania
Third Place - Katarina C. Santigo, Franklin Elementary School, Tennessee

*Winners announced in the fall of 2018.
MEET OUR GREATEST STRENGTH

The Color Bearers

As their historical counterparts were widely and appropriately acclaimed for their courage, American Battlefield Trust Color Bearers will be honored for the extraordinary commitment they bring to the mission of saving our nation’s most hallowed ground.

Carefully examine virtually any depiction of a historic American battle scene, and you will find them. In nearly every written account of combat, from small skirmishes to history-changing battles, their valor and sacrifices are prominently recounted and forever remembered. Soldiers fought — and often died — for the honor to be one: The Color Bearers.

The American Battlefield Trust exists to identify and preserve, for all time, the significant battlefields of the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. We do this so that all Americans, whether of this generation or those yet to come, may learn of the sacrifices made to secure and uphold democracy and individual freedoms. To stem the tide of destruction burrying these sacred fields beneath the relentless onslaught of urban sprawl, the American Battlefield Trust issues an urgent call for volunteers — individuals, corporations and foundations — to join our most important league of supporters: The Color Bearers.

Color Bearers are the backbone of the American Battlefield Trust. Not only do they give generously for campaigns to save specific tracts of battlefield land, they also give an additional unrestricted membership dues gift of $1,000 or more each and every year. This unrestricted giving is absolutely essential to the success of the Trust, acting primarily as a “ready reserve” fund we can utilize whenever quick movement is needed to save a piece of hallowed ground. Understanding and enabling our flexibility with this level of above-and-beyond generosity is what sets our Color Bearers apart.

Year after year, our Color Bearers, who represent only about 3 percent of our total membership, make nearly 50 percent of all the gifts we receive. What does it mean to be a ColorBearer? It means you are an undisputed leader in this nation’s battlefield preservation movement in America.

WHAT OUR COLOR BEARERS SAY:

“Being Color Bearers fills us with pride... These endeavors provide opportunities for people to better understand the war at a time when our educational system generally reduces it to a few paragraphs.”

— Don and Pat Granstra

WHAT OUR COLOR BEARERS SAY:

“We know that every dollar that we contribute is being used to not only preserve but also to educate us and future generations on the importance of these historic sites.”

— Rich and Mary Antonucci

COLOR BEARER BENEFITS

Note that each successive level of support enjoys all benefits of the previous levels. Donations are fully tax deductible, if you don’t take advantage of the events benefits offered.

REGIMENTAL COLOR BEARER — $1,000
• Receive an invitation to our exclusive annual springtime Color Bearer Thank You Weekend.
• Receive an invitation to exclusive historian-led battlefield tours, including a specially selected tour in conjunction with the Annual Conference.
• Receive an invitation to the limited-capacity “Author Dinner” with a noted historian during the Annual Conference.
• Receive special recognition in printed materials at the Annual Conference.
• Appear as part of the annual Roll Call of Honor in our quarterly magazine, Hallowed Ground, and in our Annual Report.

BRIGADE COLOR BEARER — $2,500
• Receive an invitation to the Grand Review, an annual, intimate weekend of battlefield tours, history talks, meals and camaraderie, held at a unique Civil War- or Revolutionary War-related site.
• Receive appropriate recognition in the Grand Review commemorative event program.

DIVISION COLOR BEARER — $5,000
• Enjoy free registration for the Annual Conference for yourself and one guest.

CORPS COLOR BEARER — $10,000
• Enjoy free registration for the Annual Conference for yourself and three guests.
• Receive, upon request, personal genealogical research services to identify your Civil War and Revolutionary War ancestors.

NATIONAL COLOR BEARER — $25,000
• Enjoy free registration for the Annual Conference for yourself and four guests.
• Experience, upon request, a personal tour for you and up to four guests at the Civil War or Revolutionary War battlefield of your choice.

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PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD STATE PARK

The January 3, 1777, Battle of Princeton was the culminating moment of the "Ten Crucial Days," the remarkable period that began with the Christmas crossing of the Delaware River and ended with a reinvigorated Continental Army and a new momentum to the conflict.

Fighting ranged over a significant area, including the campus of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. A soon-to-be-expanded, thanks to the work of the American Battlefield Trust, state park incorporates many of the chief landmarks from the battle and its aftermath. Visitors can explore the Clarke House Museum, a 1773 building with exhibits and period furnishings that also served as a hospital for General Hugh Mercer, who was wounded in fierce fighting nearby. Although the original Mercer Oak was felled in a storm in 2000, a section of the tree has been planted at the location.

An iconic columnade synonymous with the battlefield in the eyes of many visitors was originally designed by Thomas U. Walter (architect of the U.S. Capitol) and previously functioned as a pavilion on the private house, when Mercer Manor burned in the 1950s. The architectural feature was saved and became a monument. The adjacent stone patio is designed to mark the grave of 21 British and 13 American soldiers killed in the battle, the first such memorial dedicated. It includes a poem was written for the site by visiting Princeton professor Alfred Noyes, last the poet laureate of England.

Photograph by Kurt Williams

Princeton Battlefield State Park, 500 Mercer Road, Princeton, NJ 08540
Visit WWW.BATTLEFIELDS.ORG/HERITAGESITES to start your journey.
If you have any questions regarding our new umbrella organization, the American Battlefield Trust, and how it affects your membership, please visit

www.battlefields.org/questions