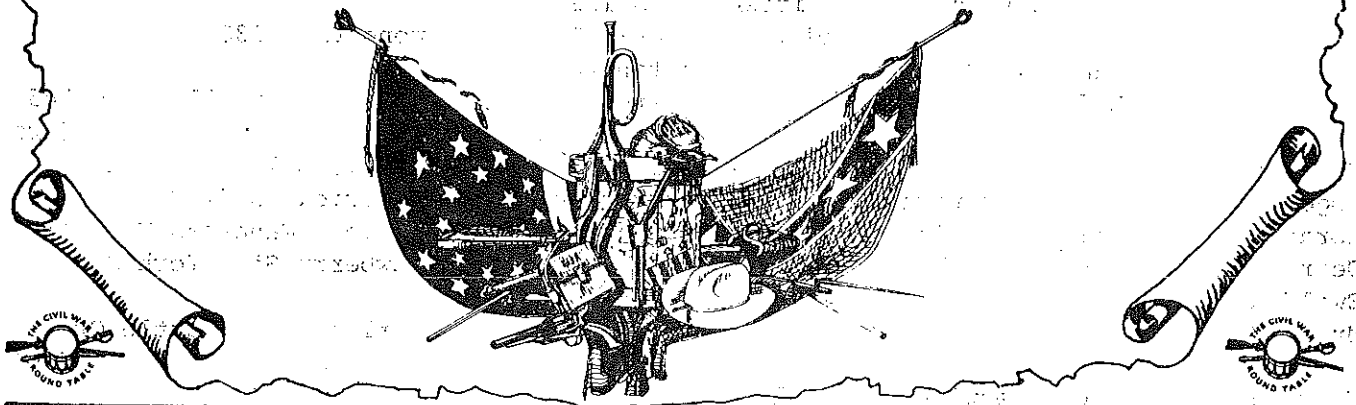


# Civil War Round Table Associates



Post Office Box 7388, Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONGRESS

Held October 2-4, 1975, at the Holiday Inn, Manassas, Virginia

Sponsored by Civil War Round Table Associates

General Arrangements by Mrs. & Mrs. Jerry L. Russell, Little Rock, Arkansas

**CONGRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:** Horace Jones II, Alexandria & DC CWRT's; Col. Joseph B. Mitchell, Alexandria & DC CWRT's; Sherman Lavigna, Battle Creek CWRT; Marshall Krolicky, The Civil War Round Table, Chicago; Guy di Carlo, Cleveland CWRT; Roger Johnston, Hagerstown CWRT; Everett Cooper, Harrisburg CWRT; Henry Estricher, Harrisburg CWRT; Ray Randolph, Indianapolis CWRT; Frank Rankin, Louisville CWRT; Abbott Gibney, Michigan Regimental RT; George M. Craig, New York CWRT; Roland Galvin, Richmond CWRT; Elbert Watson, Tennessee Valley CWRT; Ed Bearss, National Park Service; Bruce Catton, American Heritage Magazine; Dr. B. Franklin Cooling, Army Military History Research Collection; Wm. C. Davis, Civil War Times Illustrated; Richard Freeman, Greater Manassas Chamber of Commerce; Richard Hoffman, Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park; Gilbert LeKander, Save the Battlefields Committee, Manassas; Mrs. Anne Snyder, Save the Battlefields Committee, Manassas; Francis Wilshin, Historian/former Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park.

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*OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE INCLUDED: Eric Berger, Michigan Regimental RT; Ken Berry, Michigan Regimental RT; Kurt Brandenburg, Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond; Dr. Thomas Connolly, University of South Carolina; Dr. B. Franklin Cooling, Army Military History Research Collection, Carlisle Barracks; Robert L. Deskins, Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP; Ralph Donnelly, U. S. Marine Corps Reference Historian, Alexandria; Congressman Herbert E. Harris III (D.-Va.); Richard Hoffman, Superintendent, Manassas NBP; Hampton P. Lowe*

Jr., Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., Charlottesville; Mil Lent, Michigan Regimental RT; Dr. & Mrs. Franvis Lord, University of South Carolina; Mr. & Mrs. George McDonald, 1st New Jersey Light Arty, Jersey City; Norman McIntyre, Michigan Regimental RT; William B. Mason, Michigan Regimental RT; Jerry Maxwell, Michigan Regimental RT; Michael Musick, Alexandria CWRT; Nan Netherton, Fairfax Co. Planning Commission, Annandale; Allen Oakes, Michigan Regimental RT; Mrs. Memory Porter, Prince William League for Preservation of Natural Resources, Catharpin; Charles Rice, Michigan Regimental RT; Dr. & Mrs. Marion B. Roberts, Michigan Regimental RT (Hillsborough NC); Brian Russell, Michigan Regimental RT; Ray Russell, Michigan Regimental RT; Col. Richard B. Smith, Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., Charlottesville; Dr. Robert M. Utley, National Park Service, Washington DC; Chris White, Manassas NBP; Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Agnes Scott College/Tulane University; Francis Wilshin, Fredericksburg; Robert K. Krick, Historian, Fredericksburg NMP; Thomas Harrison, Gettysburg NMP; Col. Wm. P. Jones, Jr., DC CWRT; Paul Aldenderfer, Hagerstown CWRT; Major & Mrs. James C. Arnold, Trevilians VA; Richard Thompson, Gainesville VA; Robert Gamble, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington DC; Dr. Charles P. Poland, No. Va. Community College; Robert S. Chamberlain Sr., Alexandria; Homer Davis, DC CWRT; Frank Moran, Hagerstown CWRT; James Lassiter, Woodbridge VA; Joel M. Koren, College Park MD; Mike Tennent, Historian, Manassas NBP; Robert M. Campbell, MD, Portsmouth VA; Jerry Elliott, Hagerstown CWRT; E. H. Hunter, Alexandria & DC CWRT's; Garnett W. Jex, DC CWRT; Col. Harry L. Campbell, DC CWRT; Bud Hardison, Manassas VA; Joseph Harsh, George Mason Univ.; Thomas Woosley, Alexandria VA; Mary Miller, Newton MA; Mrs. J. D. Marsh, Gainesville VA; Bo Prichard, Warrenton VA; William McGuinn, McLean VA; Mr. & Mrs. John Sullivan, Arlington VA; John R. Smith, Gettysburg CWRT; Mr. & Mrs. George A. Brown, Sr., Watchung NJ; Willis Peterson, Manassas; Gilbert LeKander, Manassas; Tom Gause, Manassas; Martha Jones, Manassas, Edward Farr, Manassas; Oscar Robinson, Manassas; Wesley Thomas, Manassas.

REMARKS BY DR. BELL I. WILEY: "The Common Soldier In The Civil War"

In preparing his 'summary portrait of lowly people in American history', Dr. Wiley has read more than 30,000 letters written by common soldiers. 95% of Confederate soldiers and 75% of Union soldiers were native born Americans. Germans and Irish were the most common foreigners, with a large number of Englishmen and Canadians. There were 186,000 Negro soldiers in the Union Army; no Negroes fought as full-fledged soldiers in the Confederate Army. There were three brigades of Indians in the Confederate Army, however--mostly Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles; and a Union brigade of Cherokees. Most of the soldiers in both armies were rural people, with half or more coming from farms. Going to war was a "great experience" for many of them; many took their first train ride, and, in fact, the first casualties came from drunken soldiers rolling off the top of box-cars on the way to war. The youngest soldier was an Alabamian of 11; while most of the younger boys were drummer boys, there were many 17 year old soldiers in the front lines. The oldest Confederate soldier was E. Pollard of the 5th North Carolina, who enlisted at age 73. The oldest in the Union Army was Curtis King of the 37th Iowa, who was 80. King's outfit was called "The Greybeards," and was made up of 145 men 60 years or older. A militia general in Pennsylvania was in his 80's. The largest age group (75%) was 18-30 years old. Most of these soldiers were poorly educated, if at all. As many as 50% of the Confederates couldn't sign their names; while illiteracy was much less prevalent in the North, illiteracy of up to 25% was not unusual in any outfit. Their letters bear vivid evidence of their phonetic spelling. What were they fighting for? Most went to war just to be going; it was the thing to do. While a few Union soldiers were for emancipation of the slaves, most went "to save the Union." The letters contain many expressions of patriotism and of devotion to the Union. Most Confederates who commented on their motivation mentioned something about protecting their homes and families from the "foreign invaders." Some were fighting for slavery, but that number was very small; as a matter of fact, the number of slaveholders in the South was very very small. The most notable traits of the common soldiers in the Civil War were their sense of humor, their pride, their courage, their patriotism, and their capacity for suffering. This all adds up to the soundness of the lowly people, richly endowed with the qualities of good citizenship. These men are a convincing testimonial to the soundness of our

democratic government. The common people proved that democratic government could build on the ruins of war a great and enduring nation. (Dr. Wiley is professor emeritus of history at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., and, during the fall of 1975, is a visiting lecturer at Tulane University in New Orleans.)

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PANEL

Ray Randolph, Indianapolis CWRT: A BRIEF HISTORY OF BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION

Historic preservation in the United States is a somewhat recent phenomenon. Only 125 years have elapsed since people began to do more than just think about preserving a part of their past. The accepted beginning of historic preservation was about 1850. Historic houses were the first objects to be preserved. These houses were transformed into museums and were of local, state or regional interest. Gradually, over the years, other buildings, town squares, gardens and grounds, and even entire towns such as Jamestown and Colonial Williamsburg were restored and/or preserved. Also preserved were the vast areas of natural scenery such as Yellowstone and other similar parks.

During the last quarter of the 19th century, the federal government began to take an active part in historic preservation and in the preservation of battlefields in particular. By 1875, the numerous historical societies and associations were unable to attain their goal of commemorating and maintaining the many battlefields. The spirit of commemoration was strong because of the celebration of the Revolutionary War Centennial in 1876. Between 1880 and 1886, Congress authorize funding for the preservation of several Revolutionary War battlefields.

As the enthusiasm for the Revolutionary War and its battlefields waned, it was replaced by a national interest in the Civil War and its battlefields. Just as the preservation of the Revolutionary War battlefields had been considered a "national obligation," so too was the feeling regarding the Civil War battlefields.

It is remarkable (but not surprising) that former "enemies" of North and South first fraternized publicly just 10 years after the War, during the celebration of the Centennial of Bunker Hill in 1875. In 1881, veterans from both sides met together for no other purpose than to rejoice over the fact that they were no longer facing each other on the firing lines. The practice of reunions spread and there were many pleas for understanding and brotherhood. The large national reunions such as the ones at Gettysburg in 1888 and Chickamauga in 1895 (as well as the many state reunions) reflected the great need of the 1890's--that of the reestablishment of national unity. This reestablishment was carried out in part by the cooperative efforts in the preservation and monumentation of Civil War battlefields.

Between 1890 and 1899, four major battlefields were established and designated as National Military Parks. These were Chickamauga-Chattanooga in 1890; Shiloh in 1894; Gettysburg in 1895; and Vicksburg in 1899. These four were the first and last to be established by means of large acquisitions.

Between 1901 and 1904, there were many bills introduced into Congress to establish battlefield parks and sites. The number of proposals, the projected cost, and the absence of a workable system to handle the situation posed problems. The responsible House Committee held a series of hearings. Their chief witness was a retired General who had visited many of the battlefields for the purposes of tracing lines of battle. He recommended that at Antietam no large areas be acquired, but instead that narrow lanes be built along battle lines with fences on either side to preserve the farm land as it had been during the battle. He further recommended that the significant points be appropriately marked to serve both the scholar and the casual visitor alike. This approach was and is known as the "Antietam Plan" and was accepted as a solution and was utilized with variations at Atlanta, Appomattox, Manassas, and the Fredericksburg complex.

One can appreciate the circumstances that made this plan feasible then. But one can also see that it has not retained this feasibility today in places like Atlanta where the land is gone and only markers remain, and at other places such as Manassas and Fredericksburg where the land "beside the lanes" has not been preserved. Land acquisition has now not only become a necessity but an uphill fight to preserve battlefield land and to create buffer zones to prevent encroachment and disturbance. Many

areas have been well preserved, but there are other areas where there has been too little preservation too late. It's time now to take a look at some of the good news and some of the bad news.... (SLIDES)

**CONCLUSION:** Why is battlefield preservation important? To answer, one might ask who are the beneficiaries of preservation? The answer is You and I and all the others like us who have a deep interest in our history. We want to be able to enjoy our heritage and study it, learn from it, and pass it on to a future generation.

Change on a battlefield is sometimes inevitable. We need signs and markers to help us interpret what occurred there. Construction must be done with thought, planning, and foresight!

I will continue to oppose and support others who oppose the destruction of, the encroachment upon, or the disturbance of any battlefield by what some call progress or by a commercialism supported by those who apparently have little concern for the future and even less for the past.

I believe that we cannot fully appreciate the present, much less plan for the future unless we have the opportunity to study our past and learn the lessons of history.

May it be so for us.

Dr. Robert W. Meinhard, Winona State College, Winona MN: CIVIL WAR BATTLE SITES: IDEAL AND REALITY

On a cold, blustery Minnesota day last March, my wife, Iris, and I left for the land of Dogwood, Redbud, and Magnolia Blossoms to do what I had dreamed of doing for a long time--a grand tour of Civil War battlefield parks and sites. We traveled 10,000 miles, visited all the battlefield parks, and altogether some 50 battlefield sites. I would like to share with you my conclusions and impressions that resulted from this trek. They are:

1. My conception of the ideal battlefield park;
2. My opposition to the multiple use of battlefield parks;
3. Misuse and neglect of battlefield sites; and
4. The need for identification and preservation of numerous battlefield sites that have been largely or completely ignored or neglected.

My conception of the ideal battlefield park is one that satisfies the following criteria:

1. The park must have integrity; most of the battlefield site must be included within the park boundaries.
2. There must be little or no development within the park and a minimum amount outside the park's boundaries.
3. The park must be in as close to its condition just before the battle as possible.
4. The park must be for the sole purpose of interpretation of the battle and preservation of the battlefield site.

There are two parks that I feel come close to satisfying this set of criteria; they are Shiloh and Pea Ridge.

Shiloh scores high on my criteria. Most of the battlefield site is within the park boundaries. There is little development within or outside the park. There are some encroachments which are incompatible with the setting, I believe, to be ideal, but the number is not excessive and most of the park is free from this type of violation. Shiloh is, I would judge, close to its condition on the morning of April 6, 1862. Such features and structures as fields, the War Cabin, Sunken Road, and Bloody Pond have been preserved. Because of this, it was easy for me to transport myself back to those bloody April days and relive the battle. The park seems to suffer little from multiple use. It is devoted to interpretation and preservation.

Pea Ridge, a most beautiful park, scores high on my set of criteria. The park embraces most of the battlefield site, and there is little development within the park that isn't necessary for interpretation, although there is evidence of an increasing amount of development along the highway past the main entrance to the park. The park is close to its original condition. Old Elkhorn Tavern has been restored; the fields, with their rail fences, are much as they were back in 1862. The park appears to be relatively free from excessive recreational use. It was a delight to visit and pro-

vided us with one of our most pleasurable and satisfying experiences.

As a result of my tour, I have become adamantly opposed to any multiple use of the battlefield parks. Extensive recreational use is incompatible with the primary mission of the parks, which is to commemorate and interpret what happened there, and to preserve the battlefield site. Recreational use is in direct conflict with preservation.

I found two examples of extensive recreational use of parks. They were Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain. At Chickamauga there were hordes of school children who had been bussed in to use a large playground area. They were not there because of the historical significance of the park, but to enjoy a school holiday. I was at Kennesaw Mountain on a Sunday and I found large crowds of people who had come out from Atlanta for the day. There were picnics, ballgames, frisbee throwing, lovers on blankets, beer parties with beer cans and litter being tossed about. The worst abuse at Kennesaw Mountain was found at Cheatham's Hill. Near this most historic site was a large picnic area. As a result of the heavy traffic the ground was completely devoid of vegetation, and historic Confederate entrenchments were being constantly worn away from children and adults walking on them or in some cases using the steeper embankments as playground slides. Such recreational use is incompatible with preservation, and the area was dying a slow but certain death.

I found numerous examples of neglect of battlefield sites, but I shall confine myself to two. They are Harper's Ferry and Fort Negley at Nashville. Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry was the site of one Union position in September 1862. Part of the Heights are in the Harper's Ferry National Park, and being protected, but the rest of the Heights and Union entrenchments are in private hands and they have suffered the fate of the worst possible kind of commercialization, KOA campground! This is an example of what may and probably will happen to many other historic Civil War sites.

The grand prize for neglect of an historic Civil War site goes to the City of Nashville. When I visited Nashville, I noticed Fort Negley on a map of the city. I recognized this as one of the forts built by the Federal forces for the defense of Nashville during the Civil War, so I decided to investigate and soon located the old fort. There was a road to the top of the hill, but it was nearly impassible; when I arrived at the top, the scene was one of absolute and total neglect. Weeds, brush, and trees had taken over. Trash and junk littered the area, and the old fort was suffering from extensive deterioration. My anger increased when I discovered that the fort had been completely restored as a WPA project during the 1930s. There were many indications that the site had been completely neglected by the City of Nashville for many years. Why? It seemed incredible that this had occurred.

I became very disturbed by the great number of battlefield sites, many of which were sites of major battles, that have had little or nothing done to identify them, to commemorate or interpret what happened there, and absolutely nothing done to preserve them. Two examples are Grant's campaign for Vicksburg in 1863 and Sherman's Georgia campaign of 1864.

The battlefield sites of Grant's brilliant and daring Vicksburg campaign have very few markers, and almost nothing has been done to preserve them. There are single roadside markers at Port Gibson and Raymond, but no parts of these battlefield sites have been preserved, although there are Civil War era structures still standing on the Port Gibson battlefield site. At Jackson, there is Battlefield Park on the site of the battle of Jackson. Some work is being done there in restoration of Confederate entrenchments and to commemorate the battle.

From Jackson, Grant turned west toward Vicksburg. Pemberton now moved to check him and the two armies met at Champion Hill, a battle that involved 55,000 men, resulted in 6,700 casualties, and sealed the fate of Vicksburg. Yet, nothing has been done to identify the site, to interpret and commemorate what happened there, or most important, to preserve significant portions of the battlefield site. The same was true regarding Big Black River and the magnificent charge of big Mike Lawler and his men.

The battlefield sites of Sherman's Georgia campaign of 1864 also have been largely ignored. At Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, and New Hope Church, a few roadside signs have been erected by the Georgia Historical Commission, but nothing else has been done to interpret and commemorate what took place there or to preserve any part of these battlefield sites. At Resaca, I-75 cuts right through the middle of the battlefield.

site, and other sections of the battlefield are falling victim to development. Little can now be done to save any significant part of this battlefield.

Only an occasional roadside marker identifies the site of the "Great Indian War" fought for 10 days in the "hell hole" of New Hope Church. It was one of the great struggles of the war fought under the most adverse conditions of terrain and weather, but nothing has been done to preserve any of the battlefield except a state park that Georgia is developing at Pickett's Mill.

What might be done? A minimum start would be to create small parks similar to Brice's Crossroads National Battlefield Park. Here a small reservation has been created with markers and maps to commemorate and to provide interpretation of what occurred there. For Grant's campaign, the Richmond Battlefields National Park might serve as a model. A tour route could be laid out with appropriate markers to identify the sites and provide interpretation. The most significant sites and structures could be incorporated into the park for their preservation.

In conclusion, I wish to reemphasize my opposition to multiple use of parks, which I feel is incompatible with preservation, and to urge action to preserve significant battlefield sites while there is still time. If we don't act, and act now, many battlefield sites will be raped and despoiled by I-75s and KOA campgrounds. I sometimes wonder if our priorities aren't wrong. We devote most of our efforts to the existing parks, especially the more glamorous ones such as Gettysburg, Antietam, and Manassas. At Gettysburg, even the names of privates are carved into granite. At Champion Hill, there isn't even a simple sign to mark the battlefield site. Certainly the boys in blue and gray, who fought so valiantly at Champion Hill, Resaca, and New Hope Church, and made the supreme sacrifice for their cause, deserve something more than I-75 and KOA campgrounds to commemorate what they did there.

Ver Lyn Sprague, The Civil War Round Table, Chicago, and the CWRT of SW Florida: WHY SAVE THE BATTLEFIELDS?

The last time that a National Congress of Civil War Round Tables was convened was in 1965 and the occasion was appropriately the 100th anniversary of the ending of the Civil War. This time we meet at the outset of our nation's celebration of its bicentennial and that is appropriate too. We have responded to a call which had printed across its lower margin the slogan "Save The Battlefields," and I suppose that it is the timeliness of an appeal to do this which has brought most of us here. I would venture to suggest, however, that if all that we do in this significant day, in this great Congress which brings together from so many states and with so much effort and expense all of these talented men and women who love history and their country so much--or if even the most important thing we do here--is to raise our voices against the destruction, or what we term to be, the inappropriate use of Civil War battlefields, then we have lost a great opportunity.

We should do more than cry "Save The Battlefields." Someone has the duty to say WHY we should save them. I say we cannot start with "Save The Battlefields" and go on from there to the HOW and WHERE and AT WHAT EXPENSE? It will be more intellectually honest for this forum to agree on its WHY and then to speak, as it can, with great influence to the American public.

Think of me, if you please, as the Devil's Advocate in this program, to establish not the sainthood of a person but to reaffirm the sanctity of the battlefields. To examine the thesis which I suggest will not destroy our effort for the protection of the battlefields, and in fact may make it stronger as a result of some critical thinking. The thesis which I hold is simple. It is that the political, social, and economic meaning and results of the War are more important than the geography and the details of the battles, the men, the weapons, and the technology, and that as Civil War buffs we have frequently been guilty of overemphasizing the latter at the expense of the former. And I believe that we are in danger of doing it again today at a time when the celebration of our bicentennial will compound the influence of our error.

I came to be deeply interested in our War after falling in love with Lincoln. The war was the climactic event in Lincoln's life so a study of the man naturally leads you to the conflict. Then I was fortunate enough in my World War II military service to be



assigned to the faculty of the Army School for Personnel Services at Washington & Lee University in Lexington. One cannot deliver several hundred lectures on the platform of Lee Memorial Chapel, standing in front of Vincent's recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee, pass daily the home in which he last lived and where he died---as I did---without, as though it were an infection, catching the Civil War. And you cannot with such an experience depreciate the impact of a particular place upon your consciousness and your feelings. I am the last man to hold that one's visit to a battlefield has no effect.

I love to go to battlefields, and in several instances my understanding and appreciation of what had happened there was improved and sharpened by seeing the locale at first hand--even if my visit was a hundred years after the historic event.

I stood at the top of Cemetery Hill and speculated as to how many shots a good rifleman could get off after Pickett's men, tired from their long march across the fields, came within good range and before they closed to the place where the bayonet and clubbed musket came into play. I look at Little Round Top and wonder whether Meade or Sickles was correct in his judgement about the best deployment of the Union left.

I visit Vicksburg and get a new insight into Grant's problems as he sought to invest that critical city.

I drive along the stone wall at Fredericksburg and speculate as to what capricious demon moved Burnside to send brave men in those hopeless charges and to certain death.

At the brink of Missionary Ridge I marvel again at the strange dynamic which took the Union infantry beyond the limits of their orders in an impossible advance, and then by a study of the possible artillery placement there, come to see that it was not so impossible after all. Yes, I respond to the message of the place.

Several years ago, on a battlefield tour with the Chicago club, I was having breakfast with two other early risers, Ambler Johnson and Henry Bass of Enid, Oklahoma, who made 23 consecutive trips with us before he died last year. Heinie, who was also a Lincoln man, mentioned that he believed that he had personally visited more places where Lincoln had been than any other living man. Without having kept track, I knew that I had visited a lot of them myself, so I challenged him and we played a game of "And have you been to this place?" for the rest of the morning. I had had the advantage of living in Illinois, and, as Director of that State's Sesquicentennial, I had visited all, even the most obscure, of the places where Lincoln had practiced law or had been as a soldier in the Blackhawk War. I had also, as a native Easterner, visited the New England villages and cities where Lincoln had campaigned or gone to visit his son. When Heinie had to admit that he had not been to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where Lincoln's horse was stolen after the Blackhawk War, or to the Iowa farm that he had surveyed, I became the new champion, or at least I had dethroned the old one. I have now begun to keep track, and I believe that with one exception I have been everywhere that Lincoln was. I have not ever taken a boat trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the Indiana line to New Orleans. God willing, I'll do that someday.

Now, this has been for me a matter of great personal satisfaction. But actually visiting the Beardstown Courtroom did not do much to increase my knowledge of the Almanac trial. For the most part it has been an ego trip for me-- a fun thing which has contributed little to the experiences of anyone else in the world. I'm happy with it but I don't think that when I finally make my trip down the Ohio and find that someone has built a series of locks there to accommodate a commerce which Lincoln in his optimism hoped would go up the muddy shallow Sangamon, I don't think I should look on those locks as a desecration.

How often have you heard a man boast that he has visited more battlefields than Grant did? Good for that man. I know he gets great satisfaction from his visits and from telling us about them. The point is, though, that Grant visited his battlefields with a purpose. The common soldier under him visited them under orders. We go there to get a charge out of the visit--they went there to make a charge. We go for fun-- they went for a fight. We go for satisfaction--they went for sacrifice. They were, as they viewed it differently on each side, doing something of importance which would improve the quality of human life. Is it possible that the dredging of the river below Lookout Mountain and the building of the superhighway which divides Missionary Ridge also improves the quality of life and to an extent which for most Americans outweighs any cosmetic alteration of the area?



Should we, I wonder, leave the rusting swords and spears hanging on the wall or beat them into ploughshares and pruning hooks? Perhaps it depends on how much we need ploughshares and what might be our alternate sources for materials.

I am now, by profession, a Realtor, and in real estate we have a concept which we call the highest and best use of the land. It is a valuable idea and we are pledged to follow it when we have opportunities to influence the judgement of our buyers and sellers of property. Does this concept have application here? When a place or a building has some historical significance, then you may ask, "Does not the highest and best use of that property require that we preserve it as it is or as it was as a reminder to all of that portion of our history?" Perhaps--but perhaps not.

Let me tell you a story about a little girl--well, she is now a woman, but when she was only nine, she decided that she wanted to be a school teacher. She was a good student. She qualified for a National Merit scholarship which placed her in the top 1% of American high school graduates. She graduated with her bachelor's degree in three years and during her college days became one of the dozen top intercollegiate debaters in the country. She went to Syracuse University for a crash course in Swahili and in three months became proficient enough to accept assignment for two-and-a-half years in the Peace Corps in Tanzania. There she volunteered for a hazardous assignment, which meant undergoing a painful course of special inoculations, including the one for rabies and went to a station in the deep interior where for months she was shut off from contact with other Americans. Upon her discharge, she quickly earned her master's degree and, having contracted a physical condition which requires a hot, dry climate, she went to Arizona. She has now qualified for her Doctorate and is the curriculum specialist for mathematics and science for the Mesa, Arizona, school system. She owns a five-acre camping site in the mountains and a fine home in Tempe where she is presently hosting a nine-member Vietnamese family until they find local employment and other quarters. You have guessed by my enthusiasm that I am talking about my daughter. So be it. I'm a proud father and Susan is quite a girl. Now here is the snapper. Susan was born in Stonewall Jackson's bedroom. Jackson, who for my money was the best general on either side in our War, lived in Lexington while he was a member of the VMI faculty. The city needed a hospital and they bought the old Jackson homestead and it became Jackson Memorial Hospital and his bedroom became the delivery room. While I was stationed at Washington & Lee, Susan was born there. It will be hard indeed for you to convince me that under the circumstances they had not made the highest and best use of that place, historical significance and all.

Let us examine some of the reasons which may be given for this emphasis on the preservation of the battlefields. Here are some of the WHYs that I said we ought to provide.

Some may say that we need them to learn and to preserve the lessons of history. I have admitted that I know that the battlefields make some such contribution. It is a way to learn about SOME of the War. The battlefield is not the ONLY way. It is not the most economical way. It is not the most convenient way. It is not the most generally available way. It is almost never the most comprehensive way. It is not, in my opinion, the best way. Do you think that Lincoln did not understand Gettysburg until he went there? I remind you that he wrote the speech before he arrived.

How do you benefit most from a battlefield tour? You read all you can about the battle before you go. You listen to the expert the night before you go out. You go to the Park headquarters and see a film or an electronic diorama shows you what you are going to see. THEN you go to your battlefield, and you have--I'll not even call it the icing on the cake--you get the parsley on the potato salad. It's pretty, but the sustenance it gives is relatively small.

We will probably never be able to make the experiment but if we were to have a group of some 20 men with approximately equal backgrounds and intelligence, and you were to take half of them on a tour of, say, Franklin battlefield for a full day, but with no other visual aids, and I were to place the other half before Lloyd Miller with his great charts and maps and his powerful lecture on that battle...then I'll wager that on any examination on the Battle of Franklin, my group would beat yours very badly, and I'd let you write the examination.

Well, is there some significant, some unique military benefit to be gained from battlefield preservation? We have heard this argued. Certainly, one day there was this benefit. Our War had a good many firsts which merited study, and received it by foreign military students in the years soon after the War. I'll list only a few and accept many others which you might add. Here are some Civil War firsts: 1. The coordination of land and sea forces; 2. The use of the telegraph; 3. The successful employment of a blockade; 4. Observation of military forces by air craft; 5. Medical organization; 6. Deployment of troops and supply by railroad; 7. Living off the land and a scorched earth campaign.

In each of these cases--supply, weaponry, communications, air power, medical care, the coordination of services, the involvement of civilian populations--the knowledge coming from the Civil War has been made obsolete or has been superseded by that of some later conflict which now becomes the superior training source.

I had the opportunity one time to visit three battlefields with the military representatives of some 60 foreign embassies in Washington. A spokesman for the group said to me, "This is a fine junket and the food and mint juleps have been great, but what we have seen certainly doesn't have anything to do with military practices as we know them today."

Not to belabor this point further with such a knowledgeable group as this one, I can put the idea of the military value of the battlefield in modern military training quickly to rest. In West Point, and even in VMI, they use Esposito's Atlas of the Civil War for what there is to learn. They do not visit our battlefields.

The years of '60 to '65 are not the history of America. But they are a part of the history of America. They are the years of the greatest threat to our nation, its greatest danger that was met and averted. I believe that Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee were the moral and spiritual leaders of those years. Let us see how they felt about their War--its causes and by inference, at least, its battlefields.

Lincoln defined the War. It was, he said, "...a great civil war testing whether a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal..."--whether America could long endure. It was to secure that endurance that Lincoln made every other issue a secondary one. He venerated the rule of law but he could scrap habeas corpus when he felt it was necessary to save the Union. His personal integrity was such that he earned the nickname of Honest Abe, but he could tolerate a Cameron in his cabinet to achieve the unity he felt was necessary to save the Union. He was a proud man and a sensitive one, but he could appoint a man as Secretary of War who had humiliated him professionally and called him a baboon, when that man seemed to him indispensable to waging the war. He was so softhearted that after he as a boy had shot a turkey for food, he could never again bring himself to kill a living thing, so warmhearted that no man more than he hated the deadly business of war; but hating it so much he could press it hard until it was won and the Union saved. He hated slavery but he could tolerate it or destroy it or compromise with it if that would save the Union. And as he pressed the war, he made his plans for the restoration of a truly united country--without recriminations--without punishments--without reparations. Booth killed more than a man in Ford's Theatre...he killed a friend and a nation's best hope for a speedy recovery.

Sad as the conclusion made him, Lincoln, nevertheless, knew that the war would be won by incapacitating men to resist--not in investing cities. In peace, I think, he would have told us that we had best attend to the minds and hearts of men and leave the land in the hands of progress and the God of nature who made it.

I am among those who believe that Lee was the greatest leader of the South. But I confess that it is in his moral leadership and cool judgement after the war and not as a captain of soldiers that I see his greatness. I would not debate in this forum whether Jackson or Lee was a better leader in the field. Let me state quickly that I feel that Lee was too much of a gentleman, too incapable of giving a tough and unmistakable order when his high staff members frowned at his too often tentative decisions. For instance, I think of circumstances where I feel he should have relieved Stuart or court-martialed Longstreet. But, that aside, Lee after the war was incomparable as the cool, temperate, reasonable rallying figure around whom the South could stand. The most fiery rebel could restrain his emotions and find psychological support for the needed

acceptance of humiliating defeat with Lee's solid example to follow. Lee had disapproved of slavery. Yet, for the defense of his native Virginia he had associated himself with a position which included, to some degree, a defense of slavery. He called secession folly, nothing but revolution, contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

Yet when Virginia followed the course he decried, he took up his sword to defend her. The mystery of Lee's career is not so much how he could hold out so long, outnumbered, with poor supply, backed by an almost impromptu government, against overwhelming odds. It is how this magnificent soldier, torn by inner conflict, finding his heart in one camp and his head in the other, could for so long maintain that posture of inspirational personal leadership which moved the men of the Army of Northern Virginia to sacrifices and accomplishments unmatched in American history.

As you read the story of Lee after Appomattox, you seem to sense that despite this traumatic experience, there is a sense of relief that the unwanted, impossible task is done. He quickly, easily accepts the fact that the war settled two things regardless of any logical arguments on either side: 1. Human slavery was abolished in America, and 2. There was now no right to secede, the Union was one and indivisible.

His whole attention was now turned to the rehabilitation of the South. He advised all of his old comrades to return to their homes, to find work, to rebuild, to accept the finality of the decisions of battle, to renew their loyalty to the Union and the old flag. And his personal example gave force to his advice. We now know how quickly he renewed his own oath of allegiance.

Staunchly he avoided any statement or action which might perpetuate sentiments of sectionalism. Among these certainly were assemblies glorifying the Confederacy or the battles. He was a quick and generous contributor to the needs of an old comrade or his orphan, but he deliberately walked out of step with the uniformed commandant of neighboring VMI, when, as president of Washington College, he had to attend a public function with him.

Lee could accept the hard decisions of the war and use even them as the timbers for rebuilding. In 1869 he wrote to a friend: "I was not in favor of secession, and was opposed to war." He repeats this to Lord Acton and then refers to it as an "unprofitable discussion"--"Unprofitable because the judgement of reason has been displaced by the arbitrament of war, waged for the purpose as avowed of maintaining the union of the states. If therefore the union is inviolable then it follows that it is as incompetent for the general government to impair its integrity by the exclusion of a state, as for the state to do so by secession."

Writing to the British journalist, he says: "While the South would have preferred any honorable compromise to the fratricidal war which has taken place, she now accepts in good faith its constitutional results--including the amendment for the extinction of slavery."

Jones writes, "General Lee desired, in fact, to avoid all public gatherings that had anything to do with the war."

Greeman points out, "In actual fact, after the war he never was present at a single assembly of any sort related in any way to the struggle between the states."

Lee himself wrote to an unnamed correspondent, apropos of the Gettysburg Identification meeting, "I think it is wisest not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

I believe this group is more sensitive than most to the importance of preserving those rights of man which constitute our freedom. One of these is the right of a man to own and to use land--property rights, we call them. I agree with the principle of eminent domain. If the owner is fairly compensated we may take his land for a needed highway, bridge or dam. I doubt if this may appropriately be extended to confiscate his property for considerations that fall somewhere between our respect for a historical site and our esthetic tastes. McLean should not have to give up his farm house because he loaned it to Grant and Lee, and if he wanted to do it, I say he could have charged admission to his parlor. I think I could never do it, but to deny a man his right to the peaceful enjoyment of his chosen use of his property is to threaten some-

thing that is close to the center of our system of government.

And I want no more threats to that system. Not one of those who feels that the country is going straight to hell, I nevertheless confess to great concern. When our three great service academies dismiss hundreds of cadets for cheating, when a great university like Johns Hopkins must abandon the honor system, when we question in the courts whether homosexuality is proper grounds for dismissal from the armed services, when business shivers in fear at the cold breath of governmental fiscal irresponsibility, when the Boy Scouts cheat on their statistics to get larger Community Chest appropriations, when the Good Humors have too much bacteria and the Cracker Jacks are stale--then I say we're in some kind of trouble and I do not want to add to the problem by diluting any of our American tenets, much less one so important as the institution of private property.

I have been careful not to violate the facts in any way in what I have said, and I presume that except for the matter of emphasis, many of you agree with me. But like Lee, our minds give assent but our hearts say, No, no, no--protect the battlefields!

Why do we feel as we do? It is really very simple. We are buffs. The Civil War is our hobby. We like it.

Some of us are collectors. The vice president of our SW Florida CWRT has a garage full of minie balls, buckles and scraps of metal carefully displayed and labeled. He found them and collected most of them himself on most of the battlefields of the war. With the prohibition of the use of metal detectors, the battlefields are already spoiled for him. We meet in homes and our last meeting was in a most modest one, but the owner proudly showed us and displayed a very valuable and complete collection of hand weapons. I know a man who has a fireplace in his home made entirely from stones and bricks pilloined from battlefields and historic homes of the war. For years, I have kept my family poor collecting the thousand-volume library which I own and house on an upper floor of a home constructed to protect them against the threat of an Eloise which might strike the Isles of Capri instead of Pensacola. Some men collect coins, some stamps, some first editions; some go to circuses, some travel, some fish or hunt. The Civil War is Our Thing. Nothing wrong about it. Much to be gained from it. Certainly more productive than collecting old bott'es. But let's not get so up tight about it. Let's not insist that everyone else share--and help pay for our enthusiasm. And let us, in this bicentennial period when we have a legitimate place in a program of historical emphasis, place our own emphasis on the ideas and ideals of our War instead of an irrational concern for its real estate.

This is a day when we badly need heroes.

You may think of me and of those who agree with me that we do not do honor to the memory of the men who fought and died in the Civil War. Or you may, with more charity, say that we do not honor them enough.

Then may I ask again--who honors the dead more? The man who knows precisely the size of his cartridge box and the design on his cap, who can take you to the exact place on a Virginia field where he fell? Or is the student who tries to know and to understand the motives and the emotions, the convictions and the hopes which brought this man to this field and this death--and finding these, sifts them, as the souvenir hunter sifts the gravel to find his bit of relic--sifts these emotions, motives, convictions and hopes, and from them keeps for himself those which can be dynamics for his own selfless living?

Remember this. The considerations which brought a battlefield into being had nothing to do with what we discuss here this weekend. Lee marched to GETtysburg because his men needed shoes, not because it could provide a fine platform for Lincoln to make a speech. Grant brought Petersburg down, not to provide the site for a national monument, but to secure the last rail source for food and supply for his embattled enemy.

Show me if you can one soldier who served a single day on either side because he wanted to create or to preserve some piece of land as a national battlefield park.

We can speculate together as to whether Hancock is honored more by the Children's Hospital which stands near the scene of his heroics in Atlanta than he would be by still another monument to his magnificence.

Some years ago, I was walking down the street at the restored village of New Salem in Illinois. A little boy was walking just ahead of me with his father. They paused

in front of the tiny post office where Lincoln had been the postmaster in the 1830s. The boy grabbed his father by the arm with one hand and with the other pointed down at the road between his feet. "Look, Daddy," he exclaimed, "I'll bet you that Abraham Lincoln stood right here."

Yes, this is a day when we need heroes. It is important that a boy can find excitement by standing in a dusty street right where Lincoln did. All I have said to you today is that to me it is more important that we stand where our heroes, Union and Confederate, did, in their convictions and in their devotion to ideals of patriotism and freedom.

The battlefield can teach us that the way of freedom is a hard one, but we must look beyond the battlefield and into the hearts and minds of the martyrs to find what brought them there.

As he put it so perfectly--and as true in 20 score years after our nation's birth as it was in four score and seven: "It is for us the living, rather, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. That from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to that cause to which they gave the last full measure of devotion, this this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

Ralph W. Donnelly, USMC Reference Historian: THE CONFEDERATE STATES MARINE CORPS

"I would rather command a company of Marines than a brigade of volunteers!" was the opinion expressed by Capt. John R. F. Tattnell, CSMC, in explaining why he resigned his Army commission as a Colonel and his post as an acting brigade commander in November 1862, to resume his rank as a Marine Captain.

This 'esprit de corps' and pride in a regular unit was not unusual among the former U. S. Marine officers who "went South" and organized the Confederate States Marine Corps. The original Act for the Organization of the Navy of March 16, 1861, established the pattern for the duplication of the U. S. Marine Corps by adopting bodily all U. S. laws for Marines not inconsistent with the acts of the Confederate Congress, and the transfer of allegiance of some 19 former U. S. Marine Corps officers to the Confederate States Marine Corps guaranteed that it would be duplicated. Twelve of these officers were still with the Corps when the war ended, accounting for eight of the 10 captaincies, the Line Major, the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, and the Lieutenant Colonel.

The professional philosophy of the U. S. Marine Corps was impressed upon all the newly-appointed junior officers. One very junior Second Lieutenant, appointed after service in an Army volunteer regiment, wrote his observations home,

"Everything is so different from the Vol. Army to which I have been accustomed. Here all the formalities & Etiquette of the Regular Service are rigidly enforced. I have been so used to treating men as my equals that I find it rather novel to treat them otherwise. However that will all wear off in the course of time & the government of war will come natural. All the officers here [at Camp Beall, Drewry's Bluff, Va.] are very obliging in giving any instructions we juniors may wish. There are only five here at present (besides the new appointments) and they are old U. S. Marine Officers & Each has served from 15 yrs. to 30 years. They are old [hands?] though with one exception still young men--have sailed over the greater part of the world--and wedded to their manner of life."

Upon the organization of the Confederacy, a Marine Corps of just six companies and a battalion staff was authorized (22 officers and 662 men), but the Fort Sumter affair, the secession of the Upper South, and the imminence of a full-size war were accompanied by the Amendatory Act of May 20, 1861, which enlarged the Corps to the equivalent of a full regiment of infantry with the requisite officer strength for 10 companies (46 officers and 944 men). This Act provided for an increased number of second lieutenants, and another Act, that of September 24, 1862, provided an increase of 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 20 drummers, and 20 fifers. The additional second lieutenants and non-commissioned officers were needed for the Marine Corps beyond the needs of an Army infantry regiment since the Marines would be serving many times as small detachments calling for commanders of junior rank.

The Confederate Marine Corps, recruiting men for four-year terms in a regular ser-

vice, found it difficult to compete with short-term volunteer units cemented together by bonds of blood relationships, marriage, and lifelong companionship, and frequently organized under the auspices or nominal leadership of some local VIP. As a result, the Corps never succeeded in achieving its authorized strength. The introduction of conscription in April 1862 eliminated enlistment except for those outside the age limits or from the slender ranks of the draft-exempt and made it necessary for the Corps to accept conscripts.

In spite of this handicap, the Corps, in striking contrast with the battleworn and depleted regiments of the Army, gradually increased its numerical strength. In 1861, the Corps has an estimated strength of 350 officers and men; 500 in 1862; 560 in 1863; and 571 as of October 31, 1864. It probably never numbered more than 600 at any given time, but carried more than 1,200 enlisted men on the rolls at one time or another. During the four years of war, some 56 Marine officers were on the rolls, and one Army officer served briefly with the Corps.

In November 1860, the U. S. Marine Corps had an officer strength of 63 for 1,712 enlisted men. Some 20 U. S. Marine officers "went South," and 19 of these officers were entered upon the Confederate Marine Corps Register at one time or another, with 17 of them still serving with the Corps at the end of the war. Their years of service with the U. S. Marine Corps ranged from 38 years for Major Henry B. Tyler to about six months for Second Lieutenant Becket K. Howell. Four captains had combined service of 100 years (an average of 25 years each); nine first lieutenants had combined service of about 106 years (an average of over 11 years each), while five second lieutenants had combined service of about 14 years, averaging almost three years each.

The number of experienced Marine officers available to the Confederacy was more than sufficient for the immediate needs of the Corps, so various officers served with the Army. Some separated from the Corps and accepted Army commissions while retaining their permanent Marine commissions. Former 2d Lt. Alexander W. Stark (the one officer who was never commissioned in the Confederate Marine Corps) served as an Army Colonel and an artillery battalion commander. He achieved a special distinction as one of the few officers in the Confederacy who prepared a military instruction text, authoring "Instruction for Field Artiller;...Embracing Schools of the Piece, Battery, and Battalion, or Evolutions of Battaries; III," published in Richmond in 1864 by the authority of the Secretary of War.

The Confederate Marine Corps from its very beginning made a decided effort to secure officer personnel of good promise, high quality, and experience in addition to its nucleus of former U. S. Marine officers. Included were officers with training at the U. S. Naval Academy, West Point, the Citadel, Tennessee Military Academy.

Two of the first captains to be appointed were without U. S. Marine Corps experience, but they possessed other military experience which took them out of the ranks of purely civilian appointees. Capt. Rueben T. Thom, who commanded the Marines on the Virginia I (Merrimack), had served as a lieutenant in the Alabama Volunteers and then as a second lieutenant, 13th Regular Infantry, in the Mexican War. For a time after the war, he served as the Quartermaster General for the State of Alabama, and, immediately prior to his being commissioned in the Marine Corps, was a captain in the Alabama State service. The second, Capt. Alfred C. Van Benthuisen, who commanded the provisional company of Marines at Fort Fisher, had been a soldier of fortune with Garibaldi in Italy.

Among the lieutenants appointed during the organization period who had not been in the U. S. Marine Corps was Richard H. Henderson, a son of the late Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson.

The crying need was for second lieutenants, but within a few months these could be obtained from the ranks of the Army. Army men from private through captain took the required examinations and accepted appointment as Marine second lieutenants. Somewhat unique was the assignment of an Army second lieutenant to duty with the Corps during its early months. This was 2d Lt. Isaac S. Hyams, C. S. Regular Infantry, a son of a former lieutenant governor of Louisiana. Hyams had been at West Point for two years, being a non-graduating member of the Class of 1858. No enlisted Marine ever received promotion to second lieutenant.

Recruiting for the Corps started in March 1861 in Montgomery, Ala., and recruiting officers were sent almost immediately to New Orleans. Before the year was out addi-



tional recruiting officers were active in Memphis and Mobile. New Orleans furnished the largest number of recruits, largely due to the presence of a goodly number of unemployed rivermen thrown out of work by the shutdown of river traffic due to the impending war. This explains the number of Northern-born men in the ranks of the Corps in its early days and accounts for most of the early desertions.

During 1862 and 1863, following the loss of New Orleans and Memphis, recruitings and the processing of conscripts centered in Mobile. During 1864, Virginia and North Carolina conscripts were received in increasing numbers. An oft-repeated statement that the Confederate Marine Corps was organized in Richmond in 1862 by an almost accidental gathering of former U. S. Marine officers and men in that city is contradicted by historical fact.

After the first year, Companies A, B, and C were stationed at Camp Beall, Drewry's Bluff, Va., furnishing detachments to the Richmond and Wilmington stations as well as supplying the James River, Wilmington, and Charleston Naval squadrons with Marines. Company E was organized and stationed at Savannah and furnished the detachments for the ships of the Savannah Squadron. Companies D and F were on the Mobile Station with detachments from Company D serving on the ships of the Mobile Squadron while Company F served primarily as a depot or replacement company.

As might be expected, Confederate Marines did not have too many opportunities to participate in Naval actions because they were few and infrequent, but, such as they were, the Marines participated in them actively. During the battles in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8-9, 1862, Marines were on board the CSS Virginia (the Merrimack), the James Town, and the Patrick Henry. A guard placed on board the CSS McRae in June 1861 followed the fortunes of that frail craft up and down the Mississippi River from the engagement at the Head of the Passes, Island No. 10, Columbus, Ky., until culminating in its sinking in the battle for New Orleans April 24, 1862.

Marines from Savannah's Company E were on board the CSS Atlanta on its ill-fated trip down the Wilmington River, ending in its capture in Wassaw Sound, Ga., June 17, 1863. The next year, Marine Guards served on board the CSS Tennessee, Morgan, and Gambett in the hard-fought battle against Farragut's fleet in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. The last action of the reconstituted Mobile Squadron, in giving fire support to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely March 27-April 9, 1865, marked the final appearance of the Marine Guards on board the CSS Morgan and the ironclad Nashville.

Marines were important participants in two of the most famous exploits of the Confederate Navy, the "cutting out" of the USS Underwriter on the Neuse River, N.C., February 1, 1864, and the capture of the USS Water Witch in Ossabaw Sound, Ga., June 3, 1864.

Confederate Marines constituted a part of the crews of three of the most successful Confederate cruisers which sailed from Southern ports, the CSS Sumter, the Tallahassee, and the Chickamauga.

Confederate Marines were used in various land engagements throughout the war. Perhaps the first engagement was the bombardment of Ship Island, Miss., by Federal warships July 9, 1861, when a provisional company of Marines under Captain Thom was a part of the island's defense forces. Marines under Capt. George Holmes were landed from Tattnall's "Mosquita Fleet" during the Port Royal operation November 7, 1861, but they apparently had no physical contact with the Federal forces.

The closest the Corps came to truly Army duty was the service of the battalion with Bragg's Army before Pensacola during the summer and fall of 1861. As a unit, their combat experience seems to have been limited to an exchange of artillery fire November 22-23, 1861. The Marine Corps operated separate and apart from the Army after its initial service with the Army of Pensacola was terminated.

A major contribution to the turning back of the Federal gunboats at Drewry's Bluff on the James River May 15, 1862, was the rifle fire from two companies of Marines posted in rifle pits along the river bank. This rifle fire poured into the gun ports made manning the ships' guns extremely hazardous. This action pointed up the need to control the river banks along inland waters to parallel the movement of gunboats. Two years later, May 9-16, 1864, the Marine battalion stationed at Drewry's Bluff aided in repulsing the Federal near-breakthrough on the Petersburg-Richmond line.

More impressive was the stubborn defense put up by the reinforced Wilmington Guard (a provisional unit) at Fort Fisher on the occasion of the December 25, 1864, attack,

and, more particularly, during the prolonged attack of January 13-15, 1865, which brought about the fall of that mighty fortress. This was probably the only time during the war when units of the two Marine Corps may have met in land combat. There is no direct proof of such a meeting, but units of both corps were present at the same time in the same combat area, and the assumption is that they met in the general melee of battle.

Further evidence of the quality of the Marine Corps was exhibited during the Appomattox Campaign by the Marine battalion from Drewry's Bluff, especially their part in the strong resistance put up by Tucker's Naval Brigade at Saylor's Creek April 6, 1865.

Perhaps less impressive is the participation of the Marines in such lesser known engagements as those in conjunction with the defense of Charleston, 1863-65; participation in the defense of Fort Gaines, Ala., in August 1864; service in the trenches before Savannah in December 1864; and service in the stubborn defense of Fort Blakely, Ala., which was finally captured April 9, 1865.

On at least three occasions, Marines were called upon to prepare for daring exploits which, unfortunately, never quite materialized. One was the planned amphibious raid from Wilmington, N.C., to Point Lookout, Md., designed to free Confederate prisoners. Planned to coordinate with Early's raid on Washington, D. C., in July 1864, it was called off only at the last moment when it seemed the secret must be known to the Federals. A second planned exploit was the creation and training of a special boarding party designed to capture any Federal monitors which should venture into Charleston harbor. The last was service with a combined Navy-Army-Marine expedition in February 1865, which attempted to flank Grant's Army and operate on the James River and Grant's supply base at City Point. This overland small torpedo boat expedition narrowly escaped capture through betrayal.

Add to these combat experiences continuous service on board the various warships of the Confederate inland and river Navy, at such land batteries as Battery Buchanan in the Wilmington defenses and Shell Bluff on the Savannah River below Augusta, Ga., and at various Navy yards and stations, and you have a fairly complete picture of an active organization.

Detachments of Marines were included in commands which received the "thanks" of the Confederate Congress on at least four occasions. The first occasion was on March 12, 1862, to "Captain Buchanan and all under his command" for the battles in Hampton Roads, March 8-9, 1862. The thanks of April 16, 1862, were essentially a repeat of those of March 12. The second occasion was on September 9, 1862, to Captain Raphael Semmes and his officers and crew of the CSS Sumter. The third was on September 16, 1862, for the defenders of Drewry's Bluff May 15, 1862, and the last occasion was on February 15, 1864, for the "cutting out" of the USS Underwriter February 1, 1864.

The degree to which the Corps earned the thanks of state legislatures has not been determined, but the Marines shared the thanks of the Florida State Legislature approved December 13, 1861, for their part in the defense of Pensacola against the Federal bombardment of November 22-23, 1861.

In retrospect and in contrast, the record of the U. S. Marine Corps during the War Between The States was somewhat undistinguished, and one might well ask why this was so. Actually, the Federal Marine Corps seems to have wandered away from its combat missions as developed up to that time to become lost in security and guard functions. Several factors contributed to this uneventful service. One was undoubtedly the short supply of trained officers, particularly with so many of the better ones going South. This, in turn, created another bad situation which might be termed the "dilution" of the available officer strength by the war-time increase in the enlisted strength of the Corps. There were no reserve officers or non-commissioned officers to call up to service to mitigate this dilution.

The Federal Marine Corps was handicapped by what might be termed unimaginative leadership, and it was not until late in the war (June 10, 1864) after the death of the Commandant, Col. John Harris, and the retirement of the next senior but superannuated officers that steps were taken to move up the relatively junior Major Jacob Zeilin to the post of Commandant. But by this time, it was too late to carve out a war-time career for the Corps.

Another contributing factor was the devotion of the Navy to blockade duty and a

paucity of joint Army-Navy operations which would call for large-scale Marine participation.

The Confederate States Marine Corps operated as an auxiliary to the Confederate Navy by furnishing police and security protection, by maintaining a ready mobile infantry striking force for possible raids and amphibious operations (the battalion at Drewry's Bluff), by furnishing a supply of trained heavy artillerists to supplement a Navy hard-pressed for skilled seamen gunners, and by maintaining a "Regular" organization which set a tone of discipline and order on board ship consistent with the experience and expectations of veteran Naval officers who were forced to operate with men transferred from the Army and conscripts rather than experienced seamen.

The development of ironclads made the former role of Marines as riflemen and boarders in sea battles as obsolete functions. This change was met by the Confederate Marine Corps with increased emphasis upon their role as the crews of the heavy guns on board ship and at Naval shore batteries, and as a mobile striking force.

The war again proved the value of constant training for the Corps and of the careful selection of officers and their Marine education under the supervision of experienced officers in developing a professional and disciplined Corps.

The demand for Confederate Marines appears to have been constant and widespread, and they were used whenever available. Their use and achievements were limited by the relatively small size of the Corps. The inability of the Confederate Navy to secure even the temporary or localized control of the sea or offshore waters prevented the Confederate Marines from developing their potential in amphibious operations.

It is not too far-fetched to conclude that the Confederate States Marine Corps was the true connecting link between the pre-War Between The States Marine and the Marine of today. Their activities conformed to the program laid out years before for American Marines by Commandant Archibald Henderson when he preached by example strong leadership and the constant readiness of a force to meet emergencies from a trained and spirited organization.

Robert M. Utley, Assistant Director for Park Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior: ENDANGERED SPECIES--OUR CIVIL WAR NATIONAL PARK

*It is a privilege and a pleasure to share this occasion with you. I bring you the greetings and best wishes of Director Gary Everhardt as well as his regrets and apologies that he had to withdraw from his commitment to appear here tonight. His loss, though, is my gain. I am delighted to have the opportunity to substitute for him.*

*As some of you may know, my particular specialty is not the Civil War but the Indian Wars. Even so, the Civil War has long been a matter of personal interest to me as the care of the great battlefields of that war has been a matter of official concern. I still recall the spirited classroom controversy I provoked as an undergraduate with a paper I wrote vigorously defending the conduct of General Longstreet at Gettysburg. There is, moreover, a greater bond between your specialty and mine than is at first apparent, for the men you know intimately as generals in the Civil War, I know intimately either as company commanders before the war or regimental commanders after the war.*

*It is refreshing, too, in this time of preoccupation with fifes and drums and tricornered hats, to note that all history did not end with the American Revolution. The Civil War had its centennial commemoration a decade ago, and there are those who believe that we overdid it. Now it is fitting that the Bicentennial also be observed, but it is just possible that we are overdoing that too. In any event, we must constantly remind ourselves that the Bicentennial is not just a celebration of the birth of the Nation, but also of 200 years of national evolution. And the Civil War is most assuredly an episode of towering significance in that evolution. Perhaps it is indicative of the continuing public interest in the Civil War that, in this year of emphasis on the Revolution, our Civil War battlefields recorded an increase of visitation over last year of about 20%.*

*Tonight I want to talk about these battlefields. I have to confess that some of you have already heard some of what I intend to say. But it is still germane, and is so pertinent to the theme of this Congress that I feel justified in repeating it. We hear much these days about endangered species. In fact, there is a law designed to protect endangered species. Tonight, I am suggesting that there is another kind of*

endangered species that should give us concern. Our parks, as you have read repeatedly, are threatened by too many people, too many automobiles, not enough money and operating personnel, and the encroachment of adverse development. Our Civil War parks, your particular concern, are in special peril. They are not only an endangered species. Some, for all practical purposes, are already a vanished species.

It has become almost a cliché to say that the Civil War was the greatest ordeal of testing in our Nation's experience. But clichés often convey truth, and this one assuredly does. Abraham Lincoln perceived the truth when he declared at Gettysburg that the war would test whether this Nation, or any other nation similarly conceived and dedicated, could long endure. The Civil War decided that issue. Accordingly, we look back upon it today not only as an epic of high drama and adventure, endlessly fascinating as a study in man's courage, heroism, persistence, and brutality; but also as a milestone in our national development of the most profound and lasting consequence.

Today, the battlefields, forts, and other historic places that recall that great ordeal of the Union are among our most prized national treasures. They help us to recapture the flavor and excitement of that crucial era in our national maturing. But above all, they serve as powerful symbols of our national unity, proclaiming to all who would pause to reflect the enduring strength of institutions that could withstand such a shattering challenge.

The veterans of the war, both Union and Confederate, sensed the value of these places and joined to promote their preservation. The Congress perceived their value, too, and gave effect to the urging of the veterans--of whom, admittedly, there were many in Congress. And in 1896 the Supreme Court of the United States described the value of historic places in compelling language. Sanctioning the taking of private property to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg, the Court declared:

"Such action on the part of Congress touches the heart, and comes home to the imagination of every citizen, and greatly tends to enhance his love and respect for those institutions for which these heroic sacrifices were made. The greater the love of the citizen for the institutions of his country, the greater is the dependence properly to be placed upon him for their defense in time of necessity, and it is to such men that the country must look for its safety." In essence, the Supreme Court thus ruled that the preservation of historic places was basic to the existence of the Nation.

From such motives sprang our system of Civil War parks. Chickamauga-Chattanooga was first, in 1890, with Antietam, Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg following before the turn of the century.

By 1930, there were 13 military parks associated with the Civil War. Today we count 16 battlefield parks and 20 other places directly or indirectly commemorating aspects of the Civil War. Among the Civil War areas that are not battlefields are places such as Forts Sumter, Pulaski, Pickens, and Massachusetts; Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C.; and Lincoln's Home in Springfield, Illinois.

Until 1933, the War Department administered the national military park system and maintained other properties, such as the coastal forts, as active military installations. In the governmental reorganization effected by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, the historic properties in War Department custody were transferred to the National Park Service.

This transfer climaxed a long campaign by Horace M. Albright, then Director of the National Park Service, and now, at 85, a living legend to conservationists everywhere. There is a warm and human reminiscence Horace provided us a few years ago of his diligent effort to win the historic parks away from the War Department. The key to the problem fell quite fortuitously in his lap one Sunday in 1933 when the newly-inaugurated President struck out to inspect a prospective fishing lodge in the foothills of the Blue Ridge and Albright was included in the motorcade. For the return trip, the President asked Albright to occupy the jump seat behind him in the open touring car. The route lay through the Manassas battlefields, and Albright began talking history, first of the Civil War, then of his own campaign to include the battlefields in the National Park System. The trip ended in a Presidential directive to prepare the necessary papers to accomplish the transfer of all historical areas to the National Park System, together with instructions, in addition, to try to get the Saratoga Battlefield, in FDR's

home state of New York, into Federal custody. Both objectives, of course, were realized. On such chance happenings do large events occasionally turn.

These historic places are not only national possessions of the highest value, they are also fragile and irreplaceable. We may call them nonrenewable resources. The national interest would seem to decree that we treasure and protect them for posterity, so that future generations may gain from them the same edification and inspiration that we have enjoyed in our time. Yet, as I have suggested, they are an endangered and even vanishing species.

The dangers spring from both inside and outside the park boundaries. Within, the problem is in part the same for the battlefields as for all our national parks: people, automobiles, and inadequate staff and funding. But our battlefields appear to attract more pressures for inappropriate use than others. Observation towers of overpowering scale seem most popular at the moment, although I might cite also helicopter tours and proposals for reenactment of battles.

What we may call "people erosion" is becoming increasingly damaging as more and more people flock to the battlefields. Go to Petersburg and observe what is happening to the Crater and other earthworks under the impact of millions of feet.

A more serious form of people erosion is the ravages of relic hunters who dig illegally in earthworks and other places for souvenirs, which bring handsome sums on the relic market. The holes they leave set off a natural erosion process that scars the historic scene and destroys original earthworks. At several of our parks we have sited likely spots with steel slugs to confound the electronic metal detectors, but we have some grave reservations about this measure, and its effectiveness remains to be demonstrated. One novel solution recently proposed to us was to mobilize a nationwide army of relic hunters and embark on a systematic program of recovering all relics remaining in the battle areas of our parks.

From without, of course, the danger is far more ominous. Our forefathers established these parks in a pastoral landscape. Understandably, they failed to foresee the rampant urbanization and land development that would transform the face of America in the middle of the 20th century. They sketched boundaries wholly inadequate to encompass all the historic features, much less buffer zones to guarantee the historic setting. The combination of inadequate boundaries and inadequate or nonexistent zoning or other land-use controls is proving fatal to park after park lying in the path of the all-consuming urban sprawl.

Let us look at a few examples. Chickamauga Battlefield is a reasonably complete unit. Chattanooga is not. Land acquisition activities have focused on Lookout Mountain and scattered small tracts on Missionary Ridge. The scene of Thomas' attack on Breckinridge on Missionary Ridge, however, is lost altogether, while the scene of Sherman's attack on Hardee at the north end of the Ridge is only partly intact. Lookout Mountain is a confused and uncertain pattern of land ownership.

The jewel of the collection, of course, is Gettysburg. Most of you have been there and have your own ideas about it. There is enough of Gettysburg intact to assure the continuing presence of a park there, but the scene changes almost monthly and is a much different place today than it was even 15 years ago. Now it has a tower, a facility for observing the field enjoyed by neither Lee nor Meade, and, in the view of most of us, a disastrous intrusion on the historic scene. Beyond the tower, the park and the historic town are subjected to development ranging from the mildly inappropriate to the outrageous. Lunch stands, motels and museums altruistically designed to capitalize on America's heritage and improve their owner's financial condition give Steinway Avenue the appearance of a poor man's Las Vegas strip. A Ford agency, symbol perhaps of the broader aspects of our general problem, sits in front of the 11th Corps position on the first day's field, and a helicopter adds its racket by frequent overflights during the summer months.

It is not all bad. We do have much of the core of the field. With major help from the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, the park acquired portions of the historic Rose Farm, the Sherfy Farm, and a portion of the McLean Farm on the first day field. Federal acquisition has also progressed also with purchases on the Emmitsburg Road, the Fantasyland tract (which will play host to Mother Goose fanciers for a few more years), the National Museum or Electric Map, and recently, the historic Cobean

Farm. In fact, we have spent almost \$7 million for land acquisition at Gettysburg in the past 10 years. Establishment of the Eisenhower National Historic Site along the park's west boundary has helped too, by giving the public control of that historic land along the west slope of Seminary Ridge. There are still a number of tracts to be purchased at Gettysburg, and though it lacks the purity it had as late as 1960, it will continue to provide inspiration and edification for future generations.

The great needs and large question marks are in those parks established generally in the 1920s and 1930s. They are fruits--perhaps victims is a better term--of the so-called "Antietam Plan." This was formulated at the turn of the century and, with the advantage of hindsight, seems to have been a model of expediency and lack of foresight. Money for parks was scarce, and the War Department sought more battlefields for less money. With the best intentions, and failing to foresee our population explosion and urban sprawl, military officials adopted the policy of acquiring only avenue rights-of-way and monument sites. Farm land, they assumed, would remain in its traditional use, and historic structures would survive without special protection.

Despite the Antietam Plan, Antietam itself has retained surprising integrity in the face of severe pressures for development. At present we have the authority to acquire only 1,800 acres in both fee and scenic easement, and we have acquired all that we are authorized to acquire in fee. Present holdings amounting to 966 acres are grossly inadequate, particularly since much of it is held in less than fee. Obviously we have a long way to go before the land problem at Antietam will be satisfactorily solved.

Stones River, in Tennessee, has been greatly compromised. The park contains 330 acres, about 1/25th of the entire battlefield. When the park was established in 1927, the battlefield area looked much as it did on December 30, 1862, when the Federal Army of the Cumberland clashed with Bragg's Army of Tennessee. But that is changing. Now Interstate 24 slashes across the battlefield and the suburbs of Murfreesboro are sprawling over much that the highway avoided. There may not be enough left soon to permit a meaningful on-site interpretation of the battle, and certainly the field will not have been preserved. Stones River, in short, is becoming little more than a memorial site.

Another that has been severely violated is The Wilderness. The park does not contain some of its most critical terrain. Excluded, for instance, is much of the important field of battle between the opposing forces of those two giants, Hancock and Longstreet, on May 6, 1864. Between the old Orange Turnpike and the Orange Plank Road, streams have been dammed to create recreational lakes--named for Grant and Lee, of course--and portions of the field associated with Warren, Burnside, Hancock, and Longstreet have already been subdivided. North of the Turnpike, some historic terrain associated with Sedgwick is still in private hands and might well succumb to the developer.

Chancellorsville is also in bad shape, but perhaps not entirely a lost cause. The Orange Turnpike isn't what it used to be--it's now a four-lane divided highway that bisects the battlefield and in itself seriously compromises the field's integrity. But there's more. After making his flank march, Stonewall Jackson advanced east along each side of the old turnpike against the exposed flank of the Union 11th Corps, surprising it and driving it in disorder back toward Chancellorsville. The scene of the attack on the north side of the road, though yet in private ownership, is still relatively intact. To preserve it and make it available for public use, we must have the legislative authority and money to purchase it. The area south of the road, Jackson's right, almost to Hazel Grove, is being developed into a privately-owned camping area and is essentially lost. Fortunately, though, there is some progress being made in acquiring land near Chancellorsville itself.

Fredericksburg, or much of it, has long gone the way of Chancellorsville and The Wilderness. The National Park Service has custody of about a fourth of Marye's Heights and a narrow strip containing some of the Confederate defensive works, but not much else. The open ground over which the Union forces advanced against Marye's Heights is covered with houses, and the scene of Meade's attack near Hamilton's Crossing, though open is still out of the park.

Petersburg, of course, now means essentially the Crater, and Richmond's scattered Federal holdings are under a tighter siege than the city was during the war. By and large, our Richmond area holdings are puny when compared with the events that transpired there.



This brings us to Manassas, which like most of our other areas is threatened with suburban sprawl. You have doubtless heard of the controversy over the proposed location of a theme park just outside the present boundaries of the national park. This would be on battlefield land from which Longstreet launched his decisive assault during Second Manassas. Actually, this is only one of many planned developments around the park, and the position associated with Longstreet has already been compromised by Interstate 66 and a housing development in front of it. Even more important, to our way of thinking, are large holdings along Bull Run where Union forces maneuvered during both battles, a tract to preserve the scene at the Stone Bridge and Gibbon's Woods, Brawner's Farm, and the unfinished railroad used by Jackson during Second Manassas. These areas are covered by a bill for land acquisition recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Herbert E. Harris.

I do not want to be wholly pessimistic. The outlook is not one of unrelieved bleakness. Problems are moderate at Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Kennesaw Mountain, and Spotsylvania. At Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and Wilson's Creek, there are no threats or problems that are serious enough to mention, and these parks will long endure as reasonably complete presentations of the events that occurred there. Andersonville, Lincoln's Home, and Ford's Theater are in good condition. Our Civil War forts, such as Sumter and Pulaski, are threatened only by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds to maintain them properly.

Nevertheless, it must be apparent from the picture that I have sketched that our Civil War parks are indeed an endangered species. In theory, the solution is plain. Acquire all necessary lands through an adequately-funded purchase program. To do this we need Congressional authorization for expanded park boundaries where it is apparent that tracts are not included that are historically significant or needed for buffer purposes. Acquire these tracts in fee ownership or insure their integrity through easements or other less-than-fee interest. Influence local government to enact land-use zoning that will limit development in the park vicinity in both density and character. In connection with congressional authorization, I might observe that most legislative actions happen because constituents such as you want them to happen. If you want proper boundaries, say so--not just to one another but to the people involved in the legislative process. Congressman Harris' bill for Manassas is a very pertinent case in point.

I wish I could reassure you that there is a good chance that the theory can be translated into tangible results. I cannot. The speculative pressures that are the principal cause of the threat drive land prices to soaring levels. To put any of the endangered parks in secure condition is an undertaking with a price tag running to millions of dollars. Neither the Executive branch nor the Congress is unresponsive. But there are other costly needs that demand and receive higher priority in the Federal budget. They squeeze out, or at least drastically compress, the relief measures for parks. And, of course, the battlefields must compete with the big national parks and other areas for a share of the relief--and here the acquisition backlog now stands at \$572.6 million. Moreover, getting local governments to act in the public interest, rather than corporate or private interest is often an exercise in futility.

I foresee, therefore, a pattern of expedient, emergency half-measures and stopgap projects that in the next few years will remedy some of the problems at some of the battlefield parks. A few parks, such as Stones River, may be altogether destroyed. Most, such as Gettysburg, will emerge much ravished but with enough virtue to lead a decent and respectable existence.

We shall continue to benefit from our legacy of Civil War parks. But future generations will not find the interpretive and inspirational richness that our generation has enjoyed. This, I suppose, may be counted as the price of "progress." It may also be viewed as a commentary on our scale of values.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE OCTOBER 4 BUSINESS SESSION

(1) WHEREAS: The lands in and around the Manassas National Battlefield Park are a vital part of the heritage of this nation; and,

WHEREAS: The protection and preservation of these lands in a pastoral and agricultural state is vital for a proper protection and interpretation of the Battle sites of

Manassas, which preservation is a sacred trust for the nation, and not to be lightly broken; and

WHEREAS: The granting of concessions to the Marriott Corporation which would assist or enable that Corporation to develop a theme park adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park would be detrimental to the historical integrity of said battlefield park;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby advise the Prince William County Board of Supervisors of its opposition to the approval of any Marriott Corporation proposals which would assist or enable in the establishment of the proposed theme park, or any other similar enterprise.

(2) WHEREAS: The historic integrity of the Manassas National Battlefield Park is a sacred national trust, vital to the heritage and traditions of this nation; and,

WHEREAS: The sudden and massive influx of additional automobile traffic into the park environs would seriously disrupt the normal operation of the National Battlefield Park as a national shrine; and ,

WHEREAS: The location of a highway interchange which would interface with the existing park roads would cause such a sudden and massive influx of automobile traffic;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby advise the Federal Highway Administration and the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation of its opposition to any proposed changes in the highway system of Prince William County, Virginia, which would cause this type of detrimental impact to and on the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

(3) WHEREAS: The Honorable Herbert E. Harris III, Congressman from Virginia, has demonstrated his concern for and interest in the historic traditions of this nation by his introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress to expand and protect the lands of the Manassas National Battlefield Park; and,

WHEREAS: The Honorable Herbert E. Harris III has labored diligently in the cause of battlefield preservation through his outstanding leadership on behalf of the Manassas National Battlefield Park;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby offer its highest commendation and deepest gratitude to the Honorable Herbert E. Harris III, member of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, for his leadership and diligence in the cause of battlefield preservation.

(4) WHEREAS: Preservation of our nation's heritage is a significant undertaking that is of deep concern to every American citizen on the eve of the Bicentennial; and,

WHEREAS: A bill currently introduced in the United States Congress by the Honorable Herbert E. Harris III, member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia, seeks to expand and protect the significant historic areas of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby implore the Congress of the United States to give sympathetic consideration to this bill by allowing immediate committee consideration of its proposals, and by voting for its passage.

(5) WHEREAS: The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, is entrusted with the important role of historic preservation in those areas within the National Park System; and,

WHEREAS: The preservation of our American heritage is a matter of vital concern to every American; and,

WHEREAS: The National Park Service serves untiringly in this important area of historic preservation;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date in Manassas, Virginia, does hereby commend National Park Service Director, Mr. Gary Everhardt; Assistant Director, Dr. Robert M. Utley; Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Mr. Richard Hoffman; and other members of the National Park Service staff, for their efforts in behalf of Civil War battlefield preservation, and the protection and preservation of historic sites through-

out the United States.

(6) WHEREAS: The threat of developmental pressures to Civil War battlefield sites is an increasing problem; and,

WHEREAS: The Civil War Sites Fund of the National Park Foundation, Washington, D.C., has been established to create a means for acquiring threatened properties and placing them in a protected position; and,

WHEREAS: The Civil War Sites Fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions to accomplish these goals;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby commend the National Park Foundation and Civil War Times Illustrated magazine for their establishment of the Civil War Sites Fund, and further urges every American to make generous contribution to this fund for the protection and preservation of hallowed Civil War historic sites.

(7) WHEREAS: The establishment and development of a theme park in Prince William County, Virginia, is deemed by this group to pose a vital and mortal threat to the historical and environmental integrity of the Manassas National Battlefield Park; and,

WHEREAS: The Marriott Corporation of Washington, D. C., has established an enviable record of service to the American people and their heritage;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby humbly petition Mr. Willard Marriott, president of the Marriott Corporation, and the stockholders of the Marriott Corporation, and beseech them individually and severally to refrain from their proposed development of such a potentially devastating project within the general environs of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and, further, to donate a portion of those holdings adjacent to said park to the perpetual protection and historical interpretation of the important twin battle of Manassas by entrusting them to the ownership and care of the National Park Service.

(8) WHEREAS: The preservation of our American heritage is a matter of vital concern to every American citizen; and,

WHEREAS: The President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is a major government agency charged with the responsibility of preserving and protecting that portion of our heritage;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby commend the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for its continuing efforts in this area, and pleads the support of the Round Tables of the United States for this common goal.

(9) WHEREAS: The Greater Manassas Chamber of Commerce has provided aid and assistance in making arrangements for the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, whose 1975 theme is battlefield preservation; and,

WHEREAS: The Greater Manassas Chamber of Commerce has thereby demonstrated its interest in the preservation of our American heritage;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby extend its gratitude to the Chamber of Commerce for its assistance; and further does implore the Chamber of Commerce to oppose the establishment of the development of the proposed Marriott theme park adjacent to the Manassas National Battlefield Park, to which its presence will be a detriment affecting the historic and environmental integrity of said park, and urges some alternate site for the Marriott theme park elsewhere in Prince William County.

(10) WHEREAS: the quality of the program of the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables has been wholly dependent upon the presentations of its speakers and its panelists; and

WHEREAS: The caliber of panelists and speakers during the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables has been outstanding;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date in Manassas, Virginia, does hereby express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following: Dr. Bell I. Wiley; Horace E. Jones, Jr.; Dr. B. Franklin Cooling; Mrs. Memory Porter; Ray Randolph; Dr. Robert Meinhard;

Francis Wilshin; Ver Lynn Sprague; Dr. Thomas Connelly; Dr. Francis Lord; Ralph Donnelly; Chris White; Mike Tennent; Dr. Robert M. Utley; Mrs. Ap.p Andrews; George M. Craig; Guy Di Carlo; Roland Galvin; Abbott Gibney; Dr. William P. Heffernan; Sherman P. Lavigna; Mrs. Frances Neel; Mrs. Joyce Smith; Richard Hoffman; and Herbert E. Harris III.

(11) WHEREAS: The National Congress of Civil War Round Tables was an ambitious undertaking, requiring the faith and assistance of a large number of people for its success to be assured; and,

WHEREAS: The outstanding participation during this Congress has demonstrated a concern for battlefield preservation among Civil War enthusiasts throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS: Certain persons and institutions made significant contributions to the success of this Congress;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in session this date at Manassas, Virginia, does hereby formally express its gratitude and appreciation to the following: Mrs. Jerry L. Russell; W. C. Davis, Civil War Times Illustrated; Dr. B. Franklin Cooling; Abbott Gibney; Marshall Krolick; Ralph Donnelly; Sherman Lavigna; Dr. Bell I. Wiley; Ray Randolph; Wm. P. Jones, Jr., Col. USA-Ret.; Joseph B. Mitchell, Col. USA-Ret.; George M. Craig; Roland Galvin; Dr. Thomas Connelly; Elbert Watson; Dr. Robert Meinhard; Ver Lynn Sprague; Mrs. Anne Snyder; CWRT of Alexandria; CWRT of Arkansas; District of Columbia CWRT; CWRT of Greater Boston; Michigan Regimental RT; CWRT of New York; Greater Manassas Chamber of Commerce; National Park Service; Arkansas Senator Dale Bumpers; Arkansas Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt.

*ANOTHER RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, COMMENDING JERRY L. RUSSELL, FOUNDER AND GUIDING SPIRIT OF CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATES, SPONSOR OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONGRESS, AND HIS WIFE, ALICE ANNE RUSSELL, FOR THEIR PRODIGIOUS EFFORTS IN CONCEPTUALIZING, ORGANIZING, PROMOTING, AND SUCCESSFULLY STAGING AN OUTSTANDING CONGRESS, IN THE FACE OF A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF APATHY, A SMALL AMOUNT OF ANTAGONISM, AND A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SKEPTICISM AS TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUCCESS, AT THE COST OF MUCH TIME, EFFORT, WORRY, AND MONEY.*

YET ANOTHER RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, INSTRUCTING JERRY L. RUSSELL TO WRITE TO RALPH NEWMAN, PRIMARY FOUNDING FATHER OF THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, EXPRESSING TO HIM THE GRATITUDE, APPRECIATION, AND AFFECTION OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE CONGRESS, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING AND CONTINUING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LAY STUDY OF CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN AMERICA. IN RESPONSE TO THIS INSTRUCTION, THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS SENT:

Dear Mr. Newman: I have been instructed through a resolution adopted by the delegates to the First National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, meeting in Manassas, Va., in October, 1975, to write you and express to you the gratitude of the Congress for your role of leadership in establishing, nurturing, and maintaining the Civil War Round Table movement in America.

Considerable discussion accompanied the passage of this resolution, the tenor of which was that every Civil War buff in America owes a debt of gratitude to you for your untiring efforts in behalf of the study of Civil War history. And our gratitude goes even further: through your leadership, those of us who are not scholars, who are not academicians, who are not historians are able to indulge ourselves in our favorite hobby through the medium of round tables made up, for the most part, of "amateurs" like ourselves.

There is no doubt that the Civil War Round Table movement in America is largely responsible for the continuing interest in many areas in Civil War history on a "popular culture" level, and there is also no doubt that Ralph G. Newman is THE giant of the Round Table movement.

Please accept our thanks, our gratitude, our appreciation, on behalf of the millions of Civil War "buffs" in America, for doing so much to keep the popular interest in Civil War history alive and well, even flourishing. While the RT movement declined after its high point during the Centennial, as you know, it was sufficiently well-grounded and hardy to continue to exist, and now, happily, is growing again, with several new Round Tables being organized during the past year.

We send you our hearty best wishes, along with our great affection.

Yr. Obdt. Svt., Jerry L. Russell, Chairman, Manassas Civil War Round Table Congress:  
A RESPONSE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM MR. NEWMAN, AS FOLLOWS:

Dear Jerry: I am deeply moved by the resolution adopted by the delegates to the First National Congress of Civil War Round Tables which you transmitted to me...

Many years ago, in speaking about the Civil War, I said that any person who is interested in the Civil War is never alone; he has friends in any part of the country, wherever it may be, if they share an enthusiasm for the exciting and interesting events of 1861-1865.

I found, to my amazement and delight, when I was in Australia in 1969, that there were four Civil War Round Tables there, so although a stranger more than 10,000 miles from home, I felt very, very comfortable very soon because of the Civil War Round Table and its members.

Mr. Lincoln once said that the better part of one's life consists of his friendships and who am I, or anyone else, to quarrel with Mr. Lincoln's wisdom or literary genius.

In any event, I am grateful to you and all the delegates for your very kind words. I appreciate them very much and hope that my health and other conditions will be such that I can be with you at your next meeting.

Meanwhile, if your journeys should ever bring you to Chicago, please be sure to let me know in advance so that a suitable gathering can be arranged.

Sincerely yours, Ralph G. Newman.

*IN OTHER BUSINESS, THE GROUP VOTED TO ACCEPT AN INVITATION FROM COL. JAMES B. AGNEW OF THE U. S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY RESEARCH COLLECTION AT CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA, DELIVERED BY DR. B. FRANK COOLING OF THE RESEARCH COLLECTION STAFF, TO HOLD THE 1976 NATIONAL CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONGRESS AT CARLISLE BARRACKS. ALL RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AS WAS THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION.*

Richard Hoffman, Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park: THE SUBSEQUENT BATTLES OF MANASSAS

I see by the agenda that I'm to talk about the battles of Manassas. However, I shall not address this message to the great tests that were fought here in 1861-62. What I wish to share with you is a little insight and historic perspective of the brave and valiant efforts that have been waged through the years to preserve and protect these two great battlefields.

Just as in an armed conflict, the subsequent battles of Manassas have their heroes who have fought for their ideals, exercised fantastic strategy and tactics, have seen the tides of conflicts come and go as they are caught up in the web of other events of the times, and have known victories and defeats just as glorious and bitter to them as to the great men whom we immortalize on these fields of valor.

These people I'm speaking of are much too numerous to list, and many of their names have been lost to history. However, there is one person whom I shall mention--and I hope this will not be an embarrassment to him, for my remarks are made with deepest respect and admiration. That man is Mr. Francis Wilshin, a former Superintendent of this Park, and a man who spent many years here deeply dedicated to protecting the battlefields from the many efforts to encroach upon and destroy the historic integrity of these hallowed grounds. I can only add my personal note of respect and gratitude for all that you, and the others who have fought so valiantly for this Park, have done. As we pass the torch on to the hands of future generations, I hope that they too will derive the inspirational message of our historic past that has so enriched and guided our lives today.

However, I am getting ahead of my story. I'm not really sure just when the idea began to protect these historic battlefields. But the first legislation was introduced in February 1900, and many subsequent bills were introduced over the years until the Congress finally authorized a Park here in 1935. Those 35 years must have been a long period of sheer determination by those many persons who kept the park idea alive. One cannot help but wonder how they felt seeing their repeated legislative efforts go un-

der with the ending of each Congress. And then to finally achieve victory, but be faced with only 1,600 acres to protect two major battlefields that encompass 25 square miles filled with many important historic sites.

I would guess that the small acreage was not perceived then as the problem we see today. For, during that time, who would have guessed that this area would be a bedroom community for Washington, D.C.? And this is where we get to a very real problem of battlefield protection, one that is fairly common to many of our historic sites. When these parks were established, the land use surrounding them was quite similar, or at least not in blaring conflict, to what the historic scene was. Here at Manassas, some of the fields and wood lots had changed, but the area was basically that of a rural scene with small farms--the same as it was during the time of the battles. So who would have thought that the future would bring such changes as modern high-speed highways cutting their paths across the countryside irrespective of topography and existing land use, or that of major shopping malls covering acres of land with asphalt and buildings, or of strip developments running for miles in spiderweb fashion linking the old communities with ever-growing suburban housing tracts, or of a population boom that grows at an exponential rate creating demands for more and bigger everything with the rising tide of our affluence?

No, we cannot criticize those who came before us, but I believe that the future generations have every right in the world to criticize us if we do not utilize the knowledge and historical perspective we have today. I think that it is safe to say that this growth will continue; the only question is--at what rate and in what manner? We may or may not be able to control the growth rate of our population and our economy. However, we certainly have the right, no, the obligation, to control the manner in which our growth occurs. I believe that you share with me the conviction that this growth should not be allowed to destroy the integrity of our historic resources. Certainly this nation is rich enough in wealth, resources and human dignity to insure that our cultural heritage shall not be damaged by the needs of present and future growth.

I suspect that each of you has one or more favorite Civil War sites. They may be held and preserved by the National Park Service, by state or local governments, or even by private organizations. I'm also sure that each one of these faces the problems of preservation caused by growth and changing land use patterns. What I am saying is, the problems we face here at Manassas are common to all of these areas--some have fewer options left for their protection, and some still exist in what I call 'splendid isolation.' Each one of these needs our attention and efforts. For those where options still exist because of relatively light land use and lower land values, the time is now--not tomorrow--for us to determine what is needed in the form of land acquisition, protective easements, cooperation through local government with protective zoning and perhaps some forms of protective legislation which will announce the intent and the will of the people to hold these lands and resources forever inviolate to the destructive inroads of change.

Now these words sound fine and noble--a call to action for ideals which we all believe in. But it isn't that easy. There are others who have their own ideals, and they may be in conflict with ours. I'm afraid I can't say that they are the bad guys and we are the good ones. As our history shows us, the issues are never that easy to define. However, this is a free democracy, one which provides the crucible for open conflict of ideas and their resolution. It is mainly a test of determination and effort. In other words, it is up to us to prevail.

This is not new for this Park, for there have been many major battles fought here to protect it. There has been a 20-year war to fight off the misguided efforts to use these lands for a national cemetery, and this battle is still going on. Many well-meaning people see these lands as wasted space that could be put to a better purpose. They do not realize the destruction to the historic scene and the basic purpose of these park lands by these other uses. The National Park Service has repeatedly stated our opposition to these proposals, yet they keep popping up almost like the perennials in your yards. Make no mistake about the seriousness of these issues. It is true that these lands are protected by the many acts of Congress; however, the Congress can always amend its own actions. We cannot rest easy on the



merits of the existing protective legislation, but only through the political process can we maintain the hard-won grounds we have. The basic premise is that the Congress reflects the will of the people, but we must make sure that our voice is heard. This is true not only on the national issues through the Congress, but on the state and local levels as well. All avenues of communications to the decision makers must be utilized on a constant and ever-vigilant level.

Another long-term battle was fought here and it began in about 1957 with the planning for the Interstate Highway 66, that highway right outside this building. There were many who wanted it to go right through the middle of this Park--down the existing route 29-211, down the path of the old Warrenton Turnpike that was so important to the two battles that were fought here. It was planned to have a big cloverleaf right by the Old Stone House--the site of another battle--one to save the lives of the wounded men who fought so well here.

Now we can say that this was terrible, and who could possibly propose such a thing? But the facts are that men of other visions and ideals felt that this was the best route and they had many arguments in their favor. By what I have been able to gather about the years of efforts to move the route of this highway, I can only say that I am amazed and thrilled that it was won. It seems as though the highway forces had all the advantages on their side.

I do know that the Park Superintendent worked very hard on this issue, and that the Park Service faced very heavy political pressures. Also, it was the joining of forces of many others, including the Round Tables, that turned the tide of battle. I must admit to you, that despite our dedication, and best interests, and all of the protective legislation, the National Park Service alone cannot succeed in the protection of our historic sites. We must have the voice of the American people behind us, and this voice must be heard in the halls of the various legislative bodies throughout this country.

At this time, major decisions will be made that will affect the future preservation of the battlefields of Manassas. Tonight you will hear about the legislation introduced by Congressman Harris, so I will not go into details of that. But I wish to appraise you of the reasons for this legislation. As you know, this Park does not contain all the lands within the fields of battle. Within our limited authorization, we have only been able to protect those sites with the most significance, and try to purchase the intervening lands in order to maintain a continuity to the historic scene and to allow access routes for the interpretation of these sites. Believe me when I say that this process of deciding what to include within the Park and what not to is very difficult. All of these lands are historic, and trying to determine which are the most important is a soul-rendering process. The more you research and learn of the stirring human events that occurred, the more you feel that they should all be preserved. And yet, one has to be practical and work within the realm of the possible. Consequently, Mr. Harris' legislation will not encompass all of the adjacent historic lands, but I believe that it will provide for two things that are badly needed here. The first is to acquire a few very important historic sites that are highly vulnerable to being lost to development, and the second is that it will allow for the protection of existing historic sites by prevent adjacent developments from encroaching upon them.

The time is right for the consideration of this legislation, as we still have options here. That is, the land has not been greatly altered except in a few locations. But this opportunity will not last for very much longer. This county (Prince William County) is experiencing the fastest growth rate of any place in this country. Interstate 66 has opened up this area to the growth pressures of the D.C. metro area, and, believe me, those pressures are fantastic. Although there are some developments adjacent to the park--this motel and the highway next to us are both on historic grounds--the key areas still have not met the blade of the bulldozer. Time is running out, as most of these lands have owners who are looking for buyers, or investment capital. There are many areas that are zoned for shopping centers, housing developments, commercial enterprises of all sorts, and other uses that will be highly detrimental to this Park. It takes no great measure of foresight to see that this

Park will be totally surrounded by 100% development in a very short while. Once that occurs, there are no alternatives left, and we will have to suffer the consequences that these influences will bear upon the historic integrity here. However, you must be warned, this legislation is not universally supported. There are the very real concerns by the local government that these additional lands are needed for private development for their tax potential. Here, as is true elsewhere, there is a growing tax burden that must be met. There are some who feel that the Park is already too big, and they point to all of our "unused land" as proof. What they do not see is the numbers who do use these lands and who thank us every day for preserving them for their enjoyment.

There are still others who measure things only in monetary terms, and they object to the costs and want to know how this will profit them. And there are many other objections--all who voice their opposition to the Park needs. Although many of these can be answered, it appears to be a matter of point of view, and this is basically determined by one's feeling about historic preservation. So once again, it will be the Congress who listens to the people and decides the issues. Let's hope that our voices are heard.

Of course, I hope that you will study the issues here and do what you can to insure the continued protection of these great battlefields. But I also hope that you will learn from this example and apply this knowledge to the other parks and historic shrines in our country--for they all need your support. We can no longer feel that our historic lands exist in splendid isolation from the pressures and influences of modern development. Their protection can no longer be assured except for our continued efforts.

94th CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, HR. 8207. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 25, 1975.  
MR. HARRIS (Cong. Herbert E. Harris III--D. Va.) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A BILL To amend the Act of April 17, 1954, which preserved within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of April 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 56; 16 U. S. C. 429b); entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas and for other purposes," is amended to read as follows:

"That in order to establish satisfactory boundaries for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to contain within such boundaries the important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas, the boundaries of such battlefield hereafter shall encompass those lands generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Manassas National Battlefield Park', dated May 1975 and numbered 379-80,002A, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') may make minor revisions in the boundary from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the battlefield may not exceed four thousand six hundred acres. The battlefield shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

"Sec. 2. In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, lands and interests therein, including scenic easements, which are located within the boundaries of the battlefield, except that property owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act the Secretary, after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, of his intention to do so and of the reasons therefor, may, if he finds that such lands or interests therein would make a significant contribution to the purposes for which the battlefield was created, accept donations of any lands and interests

therein located adjacent to but outside the boundaries of the battlefield, and he may administer such lands and interests therein as a part of the battlefield after publishing notice in the Federal Register of his acceptance of such lands.

"Sec. 3. (a) Subsequent to the date of enactment of this section the owner of an improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless this property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition less the fair market value, on that date, of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

"(b) As used in this Act, the term 'improved property' means a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before June 25, 1975, which is used for noncommercial residential purposes, together with not to exceed three acres of land on which the dwelling is situated and together with such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary deems to be reasonably necessary for access thereto, such lands being in the same ownership as the dwelling, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on such land.

"(c) Whenever an owner of property elects to retain a right of use and occupancy as provided in this section, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits or rights accruing under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894), and for the purposes of such sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101 (6) of such Act.

"Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Remarks of Congressman Herbert E. Harris III to National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, October 4, 1975: PRESERVING MANASSAS

Good evening. I am honored to appear before you tonight and to play a part in your efforts to preserve, protect and "eternalize" an important part of our past.

First, I want to convey to you the greetings of Congressman Taylor, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. I'm sure you know of his great interest in the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and I want to assure you that I am working closely with him in the Congress. His subcommittee has been quite active this session and he continues to be dedicated to preserving our great natural "monuments" to the past.

I am sure that today, after touring the Battlefield and its environs, you concluded, as I did, that legislation to protect the park is vital. No one can express my feelings better than that great historian--one of your "leaders"--Bruce Catton, who said:

"We are a people to whom the past is forever speaking. We listen to it because we cannot help ourselves, for the past speaks to us with many voices. Far out of that dark nowhere which is the time before we were born, men who were flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone went through fire and storm to break a path to the future. We are part of the future they died for; they are a part of the past that brought the future. What they did--the lives they lived, the sacrifices they made, the stories they told and the songs they sang and finally, the deaths they died--make up a part of our experience. We cannot cut ourselves off from it. It is as real to us as something that happened last week. It is a basic part of our heritage as Americans."

I am committed to preserving a small part of that great heritage, and, as you

know, on June 25, I introduced a bill to expand the boundaries of this park. Superintendent Hoffman has shown you today many of the parcels that could be added under my bill and I hope that viewing them led you to conclude that they are integral to the preservation of the existing park. Briefly, I want to explain the major provisions of my bill, HR 8207.

My bill would add approximately 1,500 of bordering acreage to the 3,000 acres of existing park. The majority of the lands to be added are now in farming and open space residential usage. Some of the parcels contain areas of second growth timber and are not under active utilization. The bill authorizes certain parcels to be purchased through direct acquisition and others through the acquisition of scenic easements. As you know, a scenic easement would mean only that the property owner will not shcnage the use of the property in a way that will create an unsightly area or nuisance incompatible with the park.

Under my bill, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to acquire lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. The bill guarantees that the lands purchased in fee would be preserved in their present rural atmosphere or restored to the historic scene which was significant to the strategy and tactics of the battles. This will allow the visiting public and scholars to interpret the national significance of the historic events which took place on these lands. The bill would also allow for the purchase of inholdings within existing park boundaries.

My bill has 28 cosponsors from all over the country. Two local newspapers have given their editorial support and several organizations have endorsed the effort, ranging from a local Chamber of Commerce to the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Many national historical and environmental organizations have indicated an interest in the bill as well.

You are no doubt very familiar with the historical significance of this land. For example, the Brawner farm and Gibbons Woods area is where the Second Battle began in 1862. This area was the scene of the heaviest engagement of the War up to August 28, 1862. And I hope you got a chance to see the trees that are still imbedded with the shrapnel of the War. It was here that Gen. Stonewall Jackson made his decision to fight. And while I'm on General Jackson, I cannot overlook the story that is most familiar to us all. Francis Wilshin--a former Superintendent of the Park (and I understand he's here today)--describes, in the Park's handbook, that action at Matthews Hill in which the Union forces had forced the Confederate troops to fall back across Young's Branch to Robinson House Hill. He then records that:

"In a position near the Robinson House, Hampton's Legion, 600 strong, courageously attempted to cover the Confederate retreat. The Federal attack, however, finally forced them back with the disordered commands of Bee, Bartown, and Evans. In the midst of the wild confusion that then ensued, as the fate of the battle hung in the balance, there occurred one of the dramatic moments of the War. Bee, desperately attempting to rally his men, glanced toward Henry Hill where he saw Jackson and his command standing bold and resolute. Catching the inspiration of the moment, Bee leaned forward in his stirrups and with pointed sword shouted to his men, 'Look. There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians.' Thus 'Stonewall' Jackson won his famous sobriquet."

My bill could bring into the Park the area of Sudley Church and Cemetery, the site of a field hospital. I cannot view this area without recalling an incident there. On a particular Sunday, the local citizens, on their way to church, encountered the Northern army who told them in no uncertain terms, "There will be a battle here today. Go home." That must have been a mind-blower to those unknowing families on their way to church. A skirmish ensued and the citizens opened up the church and their homes to the wounded soldiers of both sides and nursed them back to health. In a later battle, the church was burned down and one of the "patients," following the War, became a newspaper editor in Massachusetts. He felt so endeared to those Virginians who had shown him such kindness, that through his newspaper, he mounted a fund-raising campaign and collected enough money to rebuild Sudley Church. What a tribute and model for that North-South healing we can all be so proud of.

I feel it is particularly important to preserve the old Stone Bridge. It stands

as it did then, though I'm sure you saw that development is not far away. As you know, this is where Union troops made a diversionary attack that began the first land battle of the War.

The Stone Bridge incident, I understand, represents the first battlefield use of the signal flag semaphore system. Mr. Wilshin writes:

"Turning to the right at Cub Run Bridge, the main Federal column, composed of Hunter's and Heintzelman's division, had followed a narrow dirt road to Sudley Ford which they reached, after exasperating delay, about 9:30 a.m. Here the men stopped to drink and fill their canteens. Though this loss of time was costly, success might still have been theirs if the movement had not been detected. From Signal Hill, a high observation point within the Manassas defenses, the Confederate signal officer, E. P. Alexander, had been scanning the horizon for any evidence of a flanking movement. With glass in hand he was examining the area in the vicinity of Sudley Ford when about 8:45 a.m. his attention was arrested by the glint of the morning sun on a brass field piece. Closer observation revealed the glitter of bayonets and musket barrels. Quickly, he signaled Evans at the Stone Bridge, 'Look out for your left; you are turned'. This message, which was to play an important part in the tactical development of the battle, represents probably the first use under combat conditions of the wig-wag system of signaling."

Another structure that would be preserved by my bill is the historic Conrad House. This too was a focal point of calvary and artillery action in the Second Battle, August 30, 1862.

Some Members of Congress are sometimes accused of staying up there in our Washington ivory towers and being out of touch with the problems "at home." Despite the lack of sophisticated communications technology in those days, Members of Congress kept in close touch. As you know, in the First Battle, Members of Congress came out to Manassas to view the battle first hand. That must have been a real "field hearing," if there ever was one.

The battles that took place here certainly had their human element. Those noble soldiers of both sides had to struggle with inexperience and with the oppressive heat of a Washington July which many visitors to our area still complain about.

General McDowell has written of his Union troops on the march: "They stopped every moment to pick blackberries or get water; they would not keep in the ranks, or as much as you pleased; when they came where water was fresh, they would pour the old water out of their canteens, and fill them with fresh water; they were not used to denying themselves much; they were not used to journeys on foot."

Another "human interest story" I enjoyed in Mr. Wilshin's book concerned Jackson's troops' capture of the federal supply depot in Manassas Junction. He describes what happened when the remainder of Jackson's command swept into the supply area after his capture:

"There then followed a scene of feasting and plunder the like of which has seldom been witnessed. Knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens were filled with articles of every description. Added to vast quantities of quartermaster and commissary supplies were innumerable luxuries from sutler stores, including expensive liquors and imported wines. An eyewitness writes: 'To see a starving man eating lobster salad and drinking rhine wine, barefooted and in tatters, was curious; the whole thing is indescribable.' What could not be eaten or carried away was finally put to the torch. With the destruction of these supplies one of the chief objectives of the campaign had been accomplished."

This is but a small part of the colorful and dramatic history of these lands. I'm sure you are much more well-versed in it than I. But all of these stories, and the valiance of our forebears, are great inspiration to me. I believe my bill is an important vehicle to hold on to this era of our past in a tangible way. As you know too well, and as Superintendent Hoffman outlined for you earlier, this Park has had its other 20th century battles for survival. Prince William County is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. Commercial development is encroaching. As you saw today, several pieces of the land included in the bill are zoned commercial or lie adjacent to commercial land. A motel, gas station, and private cemetery are close by. An interstate highway is just over the fence.

I believe that the enactment of my bill is important historically, environmentally, and recreationally, and I will do all I can to see that it becomes law. The solemnity and sacred dignity of these grounds must be maintained. Again, I turn to Bruce Catton, who said it better than I:

"It is all over now, and the last of the veterans is gone, and we are left with memories. We try to say what all this means to us and our words are very imperfect instruments; use them as well as we can, the deeper meaning of these boys and what they were up against and what it all amounted to still eludes us. We can only sing it, or whistle it, or listen and drum our fingers while a band or quartet or a chorus gives it to us; and back of it all are the immense marching armies, boys of our own flesh and blood and national inheritance, moving on through suffering and hardship and loss to an obscure but valid victory of the human spirit in which we are today full partners, whether we come from the north or south, of the mystic line which once made this hallowed ground. . . For the enduring legacy of the Civil War is an unending challenge; a challenge to the world's greatest democracy to establish itself on a foundation so broad and solid that it will endure through the great world upheaval of the 20th century. Democracy will survive only if it lives up to the promise that was inherent in its genesis. The fulfillment of that promise is in our keeping."

My promise is to press on for the preservation of this precious intersection of our history. My plea is for your help.

*FOLLOWING THIS ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN HARRIS, SHERMAN LAVIGNA OF THE BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) CWRT, ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIRST ANNUAL CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONGRESS, EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF THE GROUP TO ALICE ANNE AND JERRY RUSSELL FOR THEIR TIRELESS EFFORTS IN BRINGING THE CONGRESS ABOUT AND MAKING IT A SUCCESS. THE CONGRESS ADJOURNED.*

#### ADDENDUM

##### LIST OF CIVIL WAR PARKS: THEIR ADDRESSES, SUPERINTENDENTS, AND HISTORIANS---

- Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Rt. 1, Hodgenville KY 42748; Supt. Andrew M. Loveless; Hist., none.
- Andersonville National Historic Site, Andersonville GA 31711; Supt., vacant; Hist. Lawrence A. Nash.
- Antietam National Battlefield Site & Cemetery, PO Box 158, Sharpsburg MD 21782; Supt. A. W. Anderson; Ch. I&RM, Ed P. Mazzer.
- Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, PO Box 218, Appomattox VA 24522; Supt. H. Gilbert Lusk; Hist. Paul A. Ghioto.
- Trices Crossroads National Battlefield Site (& Tupelo National Battlefield), c/o Natchez Trace Parkway, RR1, NT-143, Tupelo MS 38801; Supt. Carroll W. Ogle; Ch. I&VS, John S. Mohlhenrich.
- Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, PO Box 2126, Ft. Oglethorpe GA 30742; Supt. Donald K. Guiton; Interpreter, Edward E. Tinney.
- Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, PO Box 840, Middleboro KY 40965; Supt. Albert A. Hawkins; Ch. Interp. George M. Strock.
- Fort Donelson National Military Park, PO Box F, Dover TN 37058; Supt. E. J. Pratt, Hist., vacant.
- Fort Jefferson National Monument, c/o Everglades National Park, PO Box 279, Homestead FL 33030; Supt. Jack E. Stark, Ch. Div. I&VS, George B. Robinson.
- Fort Sumter National Monument, Drawer R., Sullivan's Island SC 29482; Supt. William A. Harris, Hist. Benjamin G. Nelson.
- Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefield Memorial National Military Park & Cemetery, PO Box 679, Fredericksburg VA 22401; Supt. Dixon B. Freeland; Ch. Hist. Robert K. Krick.
- Gettysburg National Military Park & Cemetery, PO Box 70, Gettysburg PA 17325; Supt. John R. Earnst, Hist., none.
- Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PO Box 65, Harpers Ferry WV 25425; Supt. Martin R. Conway, Hist., none.
- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, PO Box 1167, Marietta GA 30061; Supt. Joseph R. Miller, Ch. Interp., Charles L. Vial.



Manassas National Battlefield Park, PO Box 350, Manassas VA 22110; Supt. Richard E. Hoffman; Hist. Michael D. Tennent.  
Pea Ridge National Military Park, Pea Ridge AR 72751; Supt. Kevin McKibbin; Hist. Dennis F. Chapman.  
Petersburg National Battlefield, PO Box 549, Petersburg VA 23803; Supt. Larry L. Hakel; Hist. Neil C. Mangum.  
Richmond National Battlefield Park, 3215 E. Broad St., Richmond VA 23223; Supt. Stuart H. Maule; Ch. Interp., Sandra K. Hellickson.  
Shiloh National Military Park & Cemetery, Shiloh TN 38376; Supt. Alvoid L. Rector, Ch. I&RM, Rober' Nash.  
Stones River National Battlefield & Cemetery, Rt. 2, Old Nashville Hwy., Muffeeshoro TN 37137; Supt. James A. Sanders; Hist., Ron A. Gibbs.  
Vicksburg National Military Park & Cemetery, PO Box 349, Vicksburg MS 39180; Supt. Daniel E. Lee; Ch. Interp., Charles B. Lanford, Jr.  
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, c/o Supt., George Washington Carver National Monument, PO Box 38, Diamond MO 64840; Supt. Eugene J. Colbert; Hist. David Whitman.

FROM THE FINAL "MANASSAS NATIONAL CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONGRESS BULLETIN (#6)" SENT TO ALL CWRT'S AND THE CONGRESS STEERING COMMITTEE ON OCTOBER 20, 1975:

FIRST, LET ME SAY THANK YOU to all of you and to the many others who helped make the first annual National Congress of Civil War Round Tables such a great success. Over 170 people, from 23 states, representing some 27 Civil War Round Tables, met in Manassas VA October 2-4 for the first gathering of Round Tables since 1965. Judging from the many, many comments we received, both during the Congress and since, we feel very comfortable in pronouncing it a great success. Both of the Congress' goals were accomplished: 1. to draw attention to the plight of Civil War battlefields in general and Manassas National Battlefield Park in particular; and, 2. to draw the Round Tables closer together, so that, working together, certain additional goals of common interest could be attained. Perhaps the most important result of the Congress was the resolution, adopted unanimously, to accept an invitation extended by Col. James B. Agnew, Director of the U. S. Army Military History Research Collection at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to hold the second annual Congress there next fall.

Dr. B. Franklin Cooling, Assistant Director for Historical Services at the Collection, who served so ably as Battlefield Preservation Panel Moderator at this year's Congress, has agreed to be Convention Chairman, and is already at work on next year's program.

MANY PEOPLE DOUBTED THE POTENTIAL SUCCESS OF THE CONGRESS...many others felt that it could be successful. As I told the group at the closing banquet on Saturday evening, October 4, my faith never wavered. I believed in the Civil War buffs of America...I believed that if I kept at it hard enough and often enough and long enough, they'd come through. And they--you--did. And we can keep on coming through as long as we keep on working together. George Craig of the CWRT OF NEW YORK perhaps said it best: the dough of the Civil War Round Table movement has been around for a long time...but maybe this Congress provided the yeast which will cause that dough to rise.

As most of you know, I sometimes let my making-a-living chores interfere with my Civil-War-fun chores, and that is what has happened for the past two weeks (following the Congress, Alice Anne and I went to a Seminar in Washington, and didn't get home until the night of October 9)--I've been playing catch-up. But I am getting out from under, and plan to produce a September-October Digest, telling all about the Congress, during the coming weeks.

Civil War Round Table Associates can only be as effective as YOU make it be; it can only help as much as YOU let it help. My original concept of an organization designed to serve as a clearinghouse of information on Civil War activities, with emphasis on Civil War Round Tables, is, I believe, a valid idea, and can serve a very useful purpose. But I can't do it alone..just as I didn't do the Manassas Congress alone. I had a lot of help from a lot of people, and I do appreciate it!

If we keep working together, our accomplishments can be greater and greater!

SAVE THE BATTLEFIELDS!!!

Jerry Russell