GLIMPSES OF HISTORICAL AREAS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

GLIMPSES OF HISTORICAL AREAS

EAST OF

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

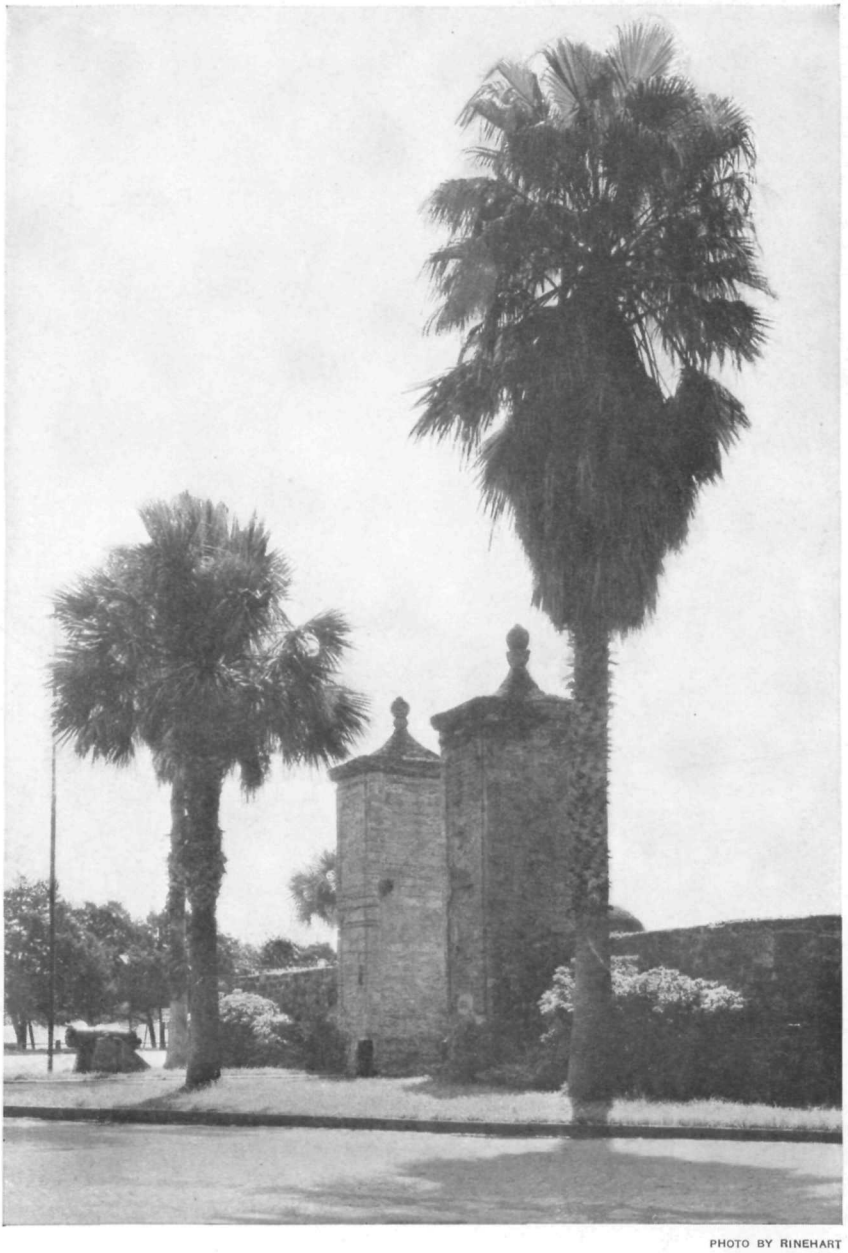


PHOTO BY RINEHART

Old City Gates of St. Augustine, Fort Marion National Monument.

Glimpses of

HISTORICAL AREAS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Administered

BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1937

United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Arno B. Cammerer, Director

Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	VII
PART I · THE COLONIAL PERIOD	1
Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia	3
Father Millet Cross National Monument, New York	7
Fort Marion National Monument, Florida	8
Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida	8
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia	10
Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania	13
PART II · THE REVOLUTION	15
The War in the North	17
White Plains National Battlefield Site, New York	17
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	18
The War in the South	22
Moores Creek National Military Park, North Carolina	22
Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina	24
Cowpens National Battlefield Site, South Carolina	26
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina	27
Colonial National Historical Park (The Siege of Yorktown), Virginia	29
PART III · THE EARLY REPUBLIC	31
Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee	33
Camp Blount Tablets National Memorial, Tennessee	34
Castle Pinckney National Monument, South Carolina	34
Fort McHenry National Park, Maryland	35
Chalmette National Battlefield Site, Louisiana	38
New Echota Marker National Memorial, Georgia	40
Abraham Lincoln National Park, Kentucky	40
Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia	43
PART IV · THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES	45
The Attack from the Sea	47
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia	48
Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida	49

PART IV · THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—*Continued.* Page

The War in the West 52
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee 52
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee 55
Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee 58
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi 59
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia-Tennessee 63
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia . . . 67
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi . . . 69
Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi 70
The War in the East 72
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia 73
Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland 75
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia 78
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania 82
Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia 86
Appomattox National Battlefield Site, Virginia 89

PART V · THE RECENT ERA 91

Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York Harbor . . . 93
Kill Devil Hill Monument, North Carolina 95

PART VI · THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 97

Washington Monument 99
Lincoln Memorial 99
Lincoln Museum 101
House Where Lincoln Died 101
Fort Stevens Park 102
Mount Vernon Memorial Highway 103

HISTORIC PROJECTS 104

MAPS:
Historic Areas in Middle Atlantic States 106
Historic Areas in North Carolina and Bordering States 107
Historic Areas in South Atlantic States 108
Historic Areas in Florida 109
Historic Areas in the Region of the Tennessee Valley 110
Historic Areas in the Lower Mississippi Valley 111

Introduction

A NATIONAL PROGRAM for the protection of historic sites and buildings has been gradually developed in recent years with the realization that more active participation by the Federal Government is necessary in order to prevent deterioration and destruction of the remaining physical evidences of our historic background, as well as to encourage and stimulate the efforts of private and public groups in this field. As a result of this sentiment the National Park Service in 1931 added to its national park and monument activities a program of preservation and interpretation of historic sites of national significance. In the spring of 1933 the Emergency Conservation Work Program made labor, materials, and increased technical supervision available for the task of careful development of the values of such sites. In the same year the historical reservations of various governmental agencies were consolidated in the Department of the Interior and placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The primary purpose of the National Park Service in this field is the preservation of sites of national significance and the graphic presentation of their historical meaning through the medium of lectures, museums, and models in close proximity to the actual sites. The study of documentary materials in the case of many historical events, notably military movements, does not give the entire story. A complementary study of the sites involved is necessary for a more nearly complete understanding of the reasons for certain sequences of events. The personalities of historic figures, the flavor of a period, or the tides of battle are sensed most fully in the atmosphere of their physical background and associations.

In the more important reservations a program of educational service to the public has been established with competent historians in charge. In some areas guide service is available. In others self-explanatory maps and literature are furnished. Models and relief maps of areas as they were at certain important periods give further aid in visualizing the events which they portray. Restored houses and grounds and existing military works, carefully marked, are outdoor museums on a life-size scale. Several of the military parks have valuable museum displays of the objects of material culture and warfare related to their history. The historical and archeological materials in the different areas are available locally for the use of students.

In line with its policy in the system of scenic national parks under its jurisdiction, the National Park Service is not neglecting the recreational features of the historical reservations. Motor roads, trails for hikers, and bridle paths are making accessible points of both historical and scenic interest. Camp sites and picnic grounds are being developed in suitable areas.

The National Park Service presents this booklet on the eastern historical reservations under its jurisdiction in order to acquaint the American people with the location and historical significance of these areas, to the end that every advantage may be taken of the educational, inspirational, and recreational benefits which are to be derived from them.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

[*PART I*]

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Restored Moore House, Colonial National Historical Park.

The Colonial Period

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

VIRGINIA

Special Features: Jamestown Island, the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America in 1607 and the capital of Virginia to 1699; Williamsburg (privately owned and restored), the cultural and political center of colonial Virginia in the eighteenth century; Yorktown, where in 1781 the French and Americans besieged and captured Cornwallis' army in the last important battle of the Revolution.

ORIGINALLY authorized and established in 1930 as the Colonial National Monument to include the Yorktown battlefield area, parts of the city of Williamsburg, Jamestown Island, and a connecting parkway, the status of this area was changed to that of a national historical park by Act of Congress dated June 5, 1936. Here is depicted the colonial history of the United States from its beginning at Jamestown in 1607, through its development at Williamsburg, to its culmination at Yorktown in 1781. The program of the National Park Service for this area, on which considerable progress has already been made, includes the marking of historic sites and, so far as practical, the preservation of historic structures and other cultural remains of colonial life.

Jamestown Island.—In 1906 the United States Government was given an acre of land on Jamestown Island, where a large monument was erected in commemoration of the tercentenary of the settlement in 1607. In 1934 the Government purchased all the remainder of the island with the exception of about 20 acres around the old church tower which belong to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The area administered by the National Park Service contains 1,537 acres.

Few historical shrines in America are of more interest than Jamestown Island. Millions of Americans will recall from their school histories some of the significant and glamorous events which occurred there—the landing of the first English settlers on the island and their struggles and privations, the adventures of Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, the Indian massacres, Governor Berkeley's rule and Bacon's Rebellion.

At Jamestown Island on May 13, 1607, 13 years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, the English made their first permanent settlement in America. There in 1612 tobacco was first successfully raised by an Englishman. There the first legislative assembly in America was held in 1619, and in the same year negro slaves were introduced into an English colony for the first time.

In 1635, the Governor, Sir John Harvey, was deposed at Jamestown, and in 1676 the island was the scene of some of the important events in the rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon against Governor Berkeley. For nearly a hundred years, from 1607 to 1699, Jamestown was the seat of government in Virginia, and during that time the history of the colony to a large extent centers there.

After the removal of the capital of Virginia to Williamsburg in 1699, Jamestown Island remained almost unoccupied until the present time. During most of the eighteenth century it was a "pocket borough" of the Ambler and Travis families, reputedly the only such political unit of its kind in America. Cornwallis defeated Lafayette at nearby Green Spring in 1781, a few months before his army was besieged and captured at Yorktown. Jamestown was fortified by the Confederates during the first year of the Civil War and several redoubts which they erected are still standing. The Government in 1906 finished the construction of a sea wall in the upper part of the island to prevent the erosion of the shore, and in 1935 erected additional protection for the exposed portions of the southern shore line.

Under the direction of a trained staff, the National Park Service is conducting an extensive program of archeological and historical research on the island. Numerous brick foundations have been uncovered and antique pottery, glassware, ironware, and other interesting artifacts have been found, some of which are on display in the museum.

For a small fee visitors to Jamestown are admitted to the reservation of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in the northern part of the island. There may be seen the tower of a seventeenth century church, the adjoining chapel built by the Colonial Dames of America, a Confederate fort, the foundations of a seventeenth century state house, and numerous monuments and other memorials.

Yorktown.—Although this old port is known to most students of American history as the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis' army in 1781, its historical importance actually dates back to the period of the early English settlements. Yorktown is situated at a beautiful spot on the lower York River where Gloucester Point juts out from the opposite shore and narrows the river to a deep channel dominated by the river bluffs. The first white settler on this site was Capt. Nicholas Martiau, a French or Walloon

emigrant, and the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. Martiau obtained a holding here shortly after 1630. In 1691, when the Virginia Assembly passed an act providing for the establishment of port towns the York County court purchased 50 acres of the original Martiau tract and laid it out in 85 town lots.

The location of Yorktown on one of the best natural harbors on the South Atlantic coast helped to give it commercial importance in the first part of the eighteenth century. The Customs House, Grace Episcopal Church, the Shield House, the Lightfoot House, and West House, built about that time, have survived to the present day.

After the middle of the eighteenth century, exhaustion of the fertility of the soil and the westward movement of the colonists caused a decline in the importance of Yorktown. It has since figured in history only be-

Seventeenth-Century Foundations Uncovered on Jamestown Island.

cause of its strategic importance in war time. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered his British Army here to the combined American and French forces under George Washington, thus virtually bringing the American Revolution to a close. That event, one of the most important in American history, is discussed later under the heading "The Siege of Yorktown." A few vestiges of the Revolutionary works still may be seen in the battlefield area and the more important historic sites are appropriately marked and accessible to visitors. The Moore House, where the articles of capitulation for the British Army were drawn up, was renovated recently.

During the War of 1812 Yorktown was threatened by a British fleet and garrisoned for a time by the militia. In 1861–62 fortifications were built

around the town. These were connected with a line of trenches extending across the entire peninsula to the James River. The Confederate Army held this line from April 5 to May 4, 1862, when it withdrew before the numerically superior forces of General McClellan. For the remainder of the war the town was occupied by Union troops. About 10 miles of Union and Confederate trenches, with redoubts, gun emplacements, and embrasures, still may be seen in the Yorktown battlefield area. During the World War the harbor was used as a base by the Atlantic fleet.

Since coming under the administration of the National Park Service in 1930, the Yorktown battlefield area has been the scene of an extensive program of development. Under the Emergency Conservation Work program several CCC companies, supervised by a staff of historians, engineers, and other technical men, are assisting in the restoration and development of the area. Several historic buildings have been restored or renovated, the forest area improved, some of the old Revolutionary roads reconstructed, and archeological excavations made. After an extensive program of historical and archeological research to establish their exact nature and location, a French battery, a British redoubt, and the American artillery park have been rebuilt as outdoor museum exhibits. Museum displays are maintained in the Moore House and in the kitchen and stable of the Swan Tavern, and guides are on hand to explain these features to visitors.

Williamsburg.—This town originally was a palisaded outpost, built in 1633 for protection from the Indians. The College of William and Mary, second oldest in the United States, was established there in 1693, and in 1699 the town was made the colonial capital. For the next 75 years Williamsburg was the center of Virginia politics, society, and culture. There it was that Patrick Henry made his famous speech against the Stamp Act, and other important events connected with the American Revolution in Virginia also were enacted there. During the Revolution the capital was removed to Richmond, and Williamsburg entered upon a long period of decline. At the present time it is being restored to its eighteenth century appearance by the Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., through funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Parkway.—A broad concrete highway is being constructed to connect Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. Running from Yorktown along the York River for about 5 miles, thence across the Peninsula to Williamsburg and Jamestown, it combines scenic and historic appeal.

Markers along the route will assist the visitor in understanding the historic and geographic relationship of these three outstanding developments.

FATHER MILLET CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK

Special Feature: Site of a French frontier post at Fort Niagara.

THIS monument, which is located on the Fort Niagara Military Reservation in New York, was established by Presidential proclamation on September 5, 1925, and placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. By the reorganization of August 1933 it was transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The Presidential proclamation describes Father Pierre Millet, for whom the monument was named, as "a French Jesuit priest who came to Canada—then known as New France—in 1667, and served about 15 years as a missionary among the Onondaga and Oneida Indians within what is now the State of New York, and subsequently became a chaplain in the French colonial forces, first at Fort Frontenac and later at Fort Niagara."

In the seventeenth century the French established a military post known as Fort de Nonville on the site of the present Fort Niagara. During the winter of 1687–88 disease and starvation overwhelmed the fort's garrison of a hundred men and only 12 of them were saved by a rescue party. With this rescue party was Father Millet, who on Good Friday of 1688 erected and dedicated upon the site a cross invoking God's mercy for the plague-stricken men.

To replace the original cross which had long since disappeared the Knights of Columbus in 1926 erected a bronze one 18 feet high. It stands as a memorial not only to Father Millet, but to those other priests whose heroism took Christianity into the wilderness and whose devotion sought to create in this new world a new France.

Adjacent to Father Millet Cross is Fort Niagara, one of the battlegrounds of France and England in their struggle for possession of the North American continent. Here the Old Fort Niagara Association has reconstructed the colonial French fortress and developed a museum of frontier life and warfare in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region.

Built in 1726 by Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery, chief engineer of France, the fort became an important post in controlling the fur trade of the region. Later it was converted into a military stronghold and fortified for defense. The fort was captured by the British in the Seven Years' War; became headquarters for Brant and his savages during the Revolution; and suffered bombardment and capture by the British in the War of 1812.

FORT MARION AND FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENTS

FLORIDA

Special Feature: Oldest existing forts in the United States, perfectly preserved.

THE two venerable strongholds, Fort Marion (Castle San Marcos) and Fort Matanzas, on the Matanzas River in Florida, were declared national monuments by Presidential proclamation on October 15, 1924. Built by the Spanish, they are impressive memorials of the momentous epoch when European nations were struggling mightily for empire in the New World. These forts, constructed of coquina, a native material of sea shells which Nature has cemented together, have withstood for generations the effects of wind and weather.

Fort Marion.—This fort, the oldest defensive work still standing in the United States, was begun by the Spanish in 1672 as a protection to the town of St. Augustine. Containing four bastions, it is a symmetrically shaped structure of the type perfected by Vauban, the great French military engineer. Its massive ramparts are from 9 to 12 feet thick. Surrounded by a moat 40 feet wide, its only entrance is across a drawbridge. Beautifully arched casemates and carved cornices attest the artistic taste and skill of the Spanish builders. Besides living quarters for the garrison, the fort contains a council room, storerooms, a chapel, a chamber of justice, and dungeons. In one of the dungeons Osceola, the Seminole chief whose name is conspicuous in the tragic history of his people, once was imprisoned. Nearly all of the rooms open on the court, which is about 100 feet square.

Fort Matanzas.—Situated about 16 miles south of Fort Marion, Fort Matanzas guarded the South Inlet of the Matanzas River. It is a small fort, about 40 feet square, located on Rattlesnake Island. Having no moat, it could be entered only by the use of a ladder.

The word Matanzas means bloody. The fort takes its name from a gruesome event which occurred in the vicinity in 1565 when the Spanish slew some 300 French Huguenots.

Fort Matanzas can be reached by boat from Fort Marion or by the Ocean Shore Boulevard to Matanzas Inlet and thence by ferry.

Spain drives out France.—These forts were constructed during the international rivalries over Florida. Spain laid claim to this area through the discoveries of Ponce de Leon, the romantic adventurer who first explored the country in 1513 in quest of the "Fountain of Youth." But, in spite of this early visit, French Huguenots built a fort on the St. Johns River in 1564. Pedro Menendez was sent with a force to drive out these "French

heretics", and sighted Florida on August 28, 1565. This was St. Augustine's Day, and Menendez consequently gave that saint's name to the settlement which he established.

Hostilities between the neighboring French and Spanish settlers soon began, and the Spanish were eventually victorious. The French fort was taken, and in addition a large number of Frenchmen, shipwrecked near Matanzas Inlet, were slain.

Spain versus England.—The French Huguenots had been driven out, but a stronger rival soon arose—England. Preying upon the West Indies and Florida, English buccaneers caused endless trouble to Spain and her struggling colonies. In 1586 Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine and its partially completed wooden fort.

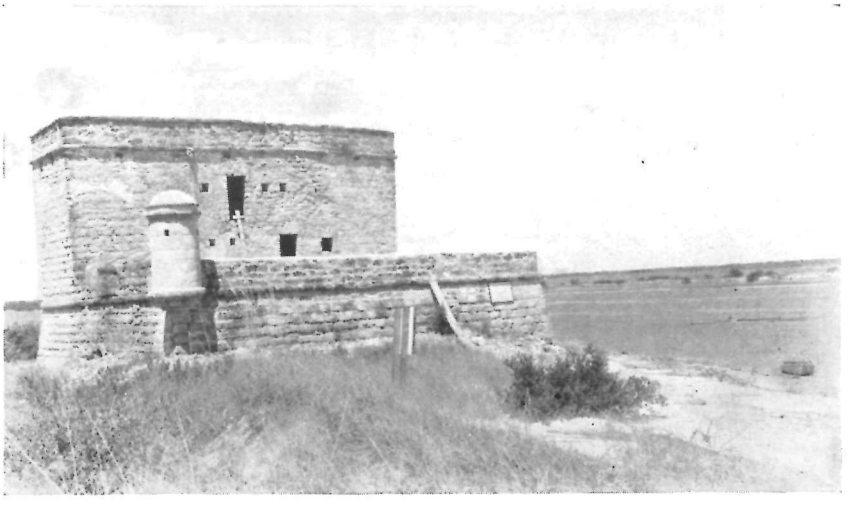


PHOTO BY RINEHART

Fort Matanzas.

After 1607, when the English founded Jamestown, they began other settlements to the north and south. Spain, with her small garrison in Florida, needed a stronger fort if she hoped to retain this territory. Two events forced her hand. In 1668 John Davis, an English freebooter, sacked and plundered St. Augustine, and in 1670 the English founded Charleston, S. C., 200 miles north of the Spanish town. To protect themselves from the increasing danger of English aggression, the present stone fort, the Castle San Marcos (Fort Marion), was begun by the Spaniards.

Oglethorpe invades Florida.—With the founding of Georgia by James Oglethorpe in 1733, rivalry between the Spanish and the English became even more acute. Difficulties arose both on land and sea. Spain, anticipating war, built Fort Matanzas and reinforced Fort Marion.

In 1740 General Oglethorpe attacked St. Augustine. For 27 days, during the heat of the summer, more than a thousand Spaniards sweltered in the stifling courtyard of Fort Marion, only 100 feet square. Failing to take the fort as quickly as they had anticipated, the English became disheartened and gave up the siege. They finally secured the Floridas from the Spanish in 1763 at the close of the Seven Years' War.

Florida purchased by the United States.—In 1783 by the terms of the treaty at the close of the American Revolution, the Floridas were given back to Spain. The problem of raids by runaway slaves and Indians, always a cause of friction between Spain and England, continued to be a source of trouble between the United States and Spain. Georgia plantation owners, suffering from the depredations of these marauders, did not hesitate to cross the Spanish border and run them down. To end these conditions, negotiations for the purchase of Florida by the United States were consummated in 1821.

Under the American regime the trouble with the Indians increased. The second Seminole Indian War broke out in 1835, during which Fort Marion was used as a prison. The most famous prisoner incarcerated there was Osceola, the gifted Seminole leader.

Fort Marion, once vital outpost of the far-flung and mighty Spanish empire, has ceased to be useful for military purposes, but it has lost none of its charm for the visitor. The secret dungeon, Osceola's cell, the council chamber, and the chapel are invested with the atmosphere of romance. Proudly the castle stands upon the bank of the Matanzas River, showing no signs of decay. From its frowning ramparts the observer can look down the narrow streets of St. Augustine and see the old city gates, now a part of the monument, and the quaint Spanish buildings which the old fort for so many decades protected from the terrors of sack and plunder.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT

VIRGINIA

Special Feature: Birthplace of George Washington.

GEORGE WASHINGTON Birthplace National Monument in Virginia was established January 23, 1930, by act of Congress. At that time approximately 12 acres of land in Federal ownership, including the site of the house in which George Washington was born and a granite shaft erected thereon by the Federal Government in 1896 marking that site,

were turned over to the National Park Service by the War Department. Subsequent gifts of land have been made to the Federal Government by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, the Washington heirs, the State of Virginia, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The monument now contains 394.47 acres.

The original Popes Creek House.—This house, which later came to be known as "Wakefield" and in which George Washington was born in 1732, was built by his father, Augustine, about 1725. Augustine Washington purchased the property on Popes Creek in 1718, adding it to the Bridges Creek Plantation, which had been established by Col. John Washington, founder of the Washington line in America. This John Washington, the great-grandfather of George Washington, came to Virginia in 1657 and had an interesting career as soldier, legislator, and farmer.

The Popes Creek House and Bridges Creek plantation were inherited by Augustine, Jr., George's older half-brother, in 1743. He died in 1762, and these properties were then bequeathed to his son William Augustine Washington. On Christmas Day 1780 the Popes Creek House was destroyed by fire.

William Augustine Washington died in 1810, bequeathing the site of the Popes Creek House, as the "Burnt House Plantation", to his son George Corbin Washington, who 3 years later sold it to one John Gray, but reserved a plot 60 feet square containing the actual house site, and also the family burial plot a mile west at Bridges Creek.

In the year 1815 an inscribed stone was placed by George Washington Parke Custis at the corner of the ruins of the old house to indicate the exact site at which George Washington was born. Mr. Custis, a grandson of Martha Washington, was adopted and raised from infancy by George and Martha Washington.

In the year 1882 this historic plot was given to the Federal Government through deeds of conveyance from the State of Virginia and the Washington heirs. On July 10, 1883, the Federal Government purchased from the Washington heirs an additional area of approximately 12 acres surrounding the plot, together with necessary land for an entrance road from a proposed pier near Bridges Creek. In 1896 the erection of a 50-foot granite shaft to replace the Custis stone was made possible by a congressional appropriation. This shaft was moved to its present location at the entrance to the monument grounds in 1930, at the time of the reconstruction of the Wakefield House.

The present house and grounds.—When the national monument was established, the National Park Service and the Wakefield National Memorial Association, with the aid of a congressional appropriation, erected the present birthplace house upon the site of the old foundations. Although

years of research failed to produce an authentic picture of the original house, enough of the original foundations remained to indicate its size, orientation, and character. Also, the tradition is that the old Christian family home in Providence Forge, Va., which is still standing, once was referred to as similar to the birthplace house by Col. Burgess Ball, a cousin of George Washington. This evidence and many other bits of information all were used by the architect for the Wakefield National Memorial Association in designing the present structure, which was built in 1930–31. All the bricks in the new building were made by hand and burned within a hundred yards of the site.

PHOTO BY GRANT

Wakefield House, George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

A frame kitchen building approximately 50 feet to the rear of the birthplace house stands on the site of the ancient kitchen, and there is also an interesting collection of valuable relics on display there. The superintendent's office is located temporarily in this building.

A brick walk, bordered by boxwood hedges, leads to the restored garden, where the visitor may view a display of herbs and plants such as were cultivated 200 years ago. The boxwood hedges originally were planted by Sarah Tayloe Washington at "Campbellton", some 6 miles distant, and are said to be more than a century old. She was a daughter of William

Augustine Washington, the last occupant of the original Wakefield House. The grove of cedar trees has sprung up since the Federal Government acquired the site in 1882, and it is probable that the veteran hackberry tree near the rear door of the Wakefield House is a sprout from a tree that was burned along with the original house in 1780. Between the house and the kitchen there are several fig bushes which are original plants, their root systems having survived since the days of the Washington occupancy.

The Washington family burial ground, one of the interesting features of the monument area, is located 1 mile west of the Monument Circle near the mouth of Bridges Creek. Here are buried a number of early members of the Washington family, including George's father, grandfather, and great grandfather.

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

PENNSYLVANIA

Special Feature: Scene of a battle between colonial troops led by George Washington and French troops assisted by Indians, July 3, 1754.

FORT NECESSITY National Battlefield Site, Fayette County, Pa., is of unique interest as it marks the place of George Washington's entrance into the public eye as a soldier. In 1931, in connection with the approaching George Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration, the site received recognition as being of national importance, and a fort was erected there in commemoration of that earlier post where fighting began in the French and Indian War.

With a force of 159 Virginians, Washington, then but 22 years old, set out in the spring of 1754 on an expedition against the French forts in western Pennsylvania, claimed at that time by Virginia. The little army moved slowly westward from Alexandria through the wilderness. Two months later Washington and his men reached Great Meadows, 11 miles east of the present city of Uniontown, Pa., and threw up entrenchments, the beginning of Fort Necessity. There he received reenforcements which increased his command to about 300 men.

Some 6 weeks of skirmishing and scouting followed, during which intermittent rains, low supplies, and a lack of expected reenforcements from New York and North Carolina combined to put the ability and leadership of the youthful officer to a severe test. On the morning of July 3 a force of some 900 French and Indians attacked the colonists, driving in the

advance post and keeping up an incessant fire throughout the day. Washington's men replied with spirit and could not be driven from their position despite the vastly superior number of the enemy and the fact that the attacking troops were sheltered by trees. After darkness fell, a parley was held and it was decided that both forces should retire from the field with all the honors of war. On July 4, 1754, Washington marched out at the head of his troops, drums beating and colors flying; the French marched off in the opposite direction. Thus began the French and Indian War, which was not to close until 1763, when the French were ejected entirely from the North American Continent.

THE REVOLUTION

[*PART II*]

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Ford Mansion, Morristown National Historical Park.

The Revolution

THE WAR IN THE NORTH

At the outbreak of the war for American independence, the strategy of the British was to attempt the conquest of New England, where the Revolutionary movement was very strong. Though they gained a costly victory at Bunker Hill in 1775, the British were forced out of Boston a few months later and abandoned New England as a theater of operations. By the victories at Long Island, White Plains, and Forts Washington and Lee they secured New York City and gained control of the lower Hudson Valley. Washington, after a long series of retreats, won the battles of Trenton and Princeton and then occupied Morristown, N. J. There, sheltered by hills and mountains, he was able to protect the roads leading to New England and Pennsylvania and to threaten constantly the British hold on New York City. The British attempt to divide the revolting colonies by establishing a line along the Hudson from Canada to New York was frustrated by the American victory at Saratoga. Even the entrance of France as an American ally in 1778 did not materially affect the military stalemate in the North.

WHITE PLAINS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

NEW YORK

Special Feature: Memorials showing the positions held by Washington's army at the Battle of White Plains.

After his defeat at the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, Washington abandoned New York and occupied a position at Harlem Heights on upper Manhattan Island. In order to avoid a frontal attack upon this strongly fortified position, Sir William Howe, the British commander, undertook a movement designed to surround the American army

and cut its line of communication with Connecticut. The occupation of White Plains was his immediate objective since that town was located at the junction of important roads.

Washington, however, arrived there ahead of Howe and erected a line of fortifications extending through the town. He also occupied Chatterton Hill on the west side of the Bronx River. On October 28, in the Battle of White Plains, Howe attacked the Americans on the hill and drove them from its crest. Three days later Washington withdrew to a much stronger position several miles to the rear, thus frustrating by his alertness the British attempt to surround his army. Howe had, however, forced him to evacuate his strong position on Harlem Heights.

To commemorate the battle three monuments have been erected. One stands at the base of Chatterton Hill, while the other two are in White Plains and mark the center and the right of Washington's position. These memorials were placed under the administration of the War Department in 1926 and later were transferred to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

NEW JERSEY

Special Features: Sites of important military encampments during the Revolution; Washington's Headquarters, 1779–80; eighteenth century houses; museum and collection of Washingtoniana.

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK was established by act of Congress approved March 2, 1933. At present it consists of three units: Washington's Headquarters, Fort Nonsense, and the Continental Army encampment sites in Jockey Hollow. The combined area is approximately 1,000 acres, of which the Jockey Hollow tract is by far the largest. All the units of the park are easily accessible from Morristown. The Ford Mansion and Fort Nonsense are within walking distance of the center of the city, while the Jockey Hollow tract is approximately 4 miles from Morristown.

Colonial Morristown was a rustic frontier community, settled largely by people of New England origin. Agriculture was the principal industry, although the iron mines and furnaces in the vicinity furnished a livelihood for many. The War for Independence made the village of such great national importance that it has been described as "the military capital" of the Nation. This importance resulted from the strategic rela-

tionship of the Morristown area to New York, the principal stronghold of the British. Only 30 miles from the British lines on Manhattan and Staten Islands, Morristown and the upper valley of the Passaic were guarded, as by the walls of a fortress, by the Watchung Mountains. Roads, also protected by hill barriers, stretched northward to West Point, the key to the defense of the Hudson Valley and New England, and to the westward and southward as far as the Delaware River and Philadelphia, thus facilitating the dispatch of troops to any threatened point.

Scarcely a year passed during the Revolution that troops were not stationed at Morristown, which also was important as a supply depot. Washington spent more time there than at any other headquarters, while, for two winters, the greater part of the Continental Army was quartered nearby. In January 1777, after the victories at Trenton and Princeton, he brought the army to the Loantaka Valley, 1½ miles southeast of Morristown, for winter quarters, thus proving the vitality of the independence movement by returning to the vicinity of his great defeat at New York only a short time before. His quarters were in the Arnold Tavern on Morristown Green. Again in 1779 the army returned to Morristown and wintered in Jockey Hollow, Washington establishing himself in the Ford Mansion. In the winter of 1780–81 the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by General Wayne, was quartered in Jockey Hollow, and there occurred the great mutiny which for a time seemed to endanger the Revolutionary movement. After the siege of Yorktown in 1781, the New Jersey troops were stationed near Morristown.

The Ford Mansion.—Situated in spacious grounds and surrounded by tall maples, the Ford Mansion is a splendid example of the dwellings of the more prosperous colonial families. From December 1779 to June 1780, it was the official army headquarters and the home of General and Mrs. Washington. The house was constructed in 1774 by Col. Jacob Ford, iron master and able militia officer. The most striking feature is the beautiful Palladian doorway, one of the finest in America. Within, one notes the spacious hall, the enormous kitchen fireplace, the simple but attractive woodwork. Some of the original furniture remains in the house—the grandfather clock in the kitchen, little tiptop tea tables with graceful snake feet, sturdy Chippendale and Windsor chairs, and lofty tall-chests of mahogany and curly maple. In a back room is the tall bureau-desk at which the Commander in Chief penned some of the most important dispatches of his military career. Above stairs are the bedchambers used by General and Mrs. Washington, and a room reserved for visiting officers which once was used by Lafayette. Across the road a short distance from the house, and long since destroyed, stood the log barracks of the General's guard.

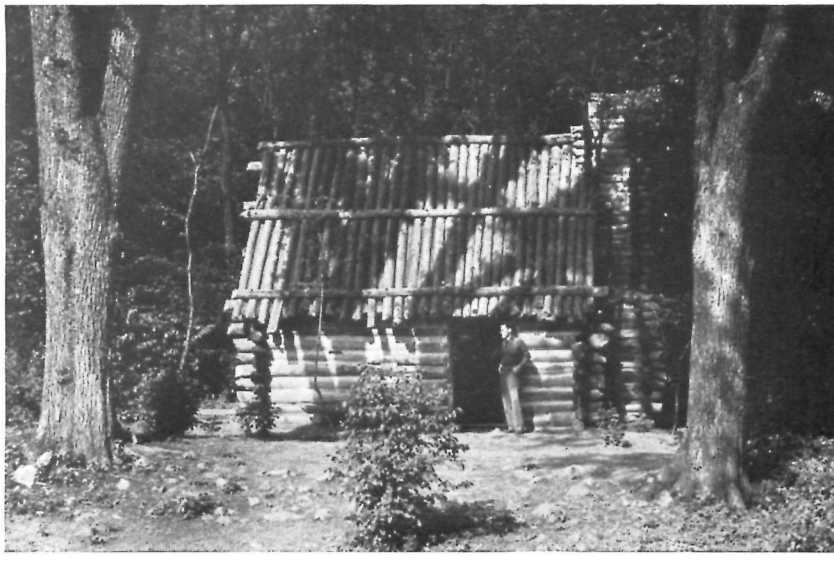


PHOTO BY RINEHART

Reconstructed Soldiers' Hut, Morristown National Historical Park.

This mansion now houses an imposing collection of Washingtoniana—paintings and prints, eighteenth and early nineteenth century furniture and household utensils, pewter and china, old military weapons, valuable manuscripts, and a library of nearly 2,000 volumes dealing principally with early American history. Among the many exhibits relating to Washington are a suit of clothes worn by him, portraits by Stuart and Sully, and a number of autograph letters. The construction of a fireproof structure to house the museum and library has been started. When this is completed, it is planned to restore the Ford Mansion to its original character as an eighteenth century home.

Fort Nonsense.—On the point of a high ridge which projects from the southwest into Morristown are the remains of a redoubt constructed at Washington's order in April 1777 as a refuge for the regiment detailed to guard military stores. Probably the hill was also the site of a beacon for summoning the militia in time of danger. It is a splendid vantage point from which to view the natural beauties of the surrounding region. A scenic boulevard is planned to lead from Morristown across Fort Nonsense Hill and along the crest of the adjoining ridge to Jockey Hollow.

The Jockey Hollow encampment sites.—The brigade encampments of 1779–80 were located on the slopes of a group of hills from 3 to 4 miles southwest of Morristown, in an area usually referred to as Jockey Hollow. There were encamped the First and Second Pennsylvania, New York, First and Second

Maryland, Hand's, and the First and Second Connecticut brigades. The site of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line (1781) is also in this area, marked by a massive oak under which is the grave of Capt. Adam Bettin, killed while trying to restore order. The camp communication system can be traced in the old roads. Many remains of the crude huts which served for officers' and soldiers' barracks are still to be seen. Other interesting features are the ruins of the orderly room, the camp hospital and cemetery sites, and the Grand Parade. A small field museum contains copies of old maps and other interesting exhibits such as military buttons, bayonets, and materials recovered from the area through archeological investigation. The National Park Service has reconstructed the hospital and a typical soldiers' hut, which are open to visitors.

As the Ford Mansion is representative of the dwellings of the better class of eighteenth century folk, so the Wick House in Jockey Hollow is typical of the homes of the yeoman farmers. With its split-shingle front, huge central chimney stack, and small quaint windows, it is a building of simplicity and rustic charm. The Wicks were New Englanders, and, judging from appearances, the house might very well have been removed bodily from the Connecticut Valley. A mile nearer Morristown is another early farmhouse, the home of Joshua Guerin, which illustrates Dutch architectural influence in New Jersey.

Primitive in appearance, the Jockey Hollow tract is much as it was at the time of the arrival of the Continental Army. It is thickly overgrown with hardwoods, except for a number of formerly cultivated fields in various stages of natural reforestation. The area offers some of the most beautiful scenic attractions in New Jersey. For the benefit of nature lovers, specimens of the principal wild flowers of the park have been collected and replanted in natural settings along an easily accessible wild flower trail. More than 100 species of song and game birds have been identified within the park and the adjacent area.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH

By their victories at Great Bridge in Virginia, December 1775, and Moores Creek in North Carolina, February 1776, and by their successful defense of Charleston, S. C., the southern Whigs retained control of the South through the early years of the war. Late in 1778 the British captured Savannah, overran Georgia, and moving northward gained a series of victories that left no organized American army in the field. In the fall of 1780 southern backwoodsmen turned the tide by defeating and capturing a detachment of British partisans at Kings Mountain. The progress of British arms was halted, and the Americans gained time in which to organize new armies and receive reenforcements from the North. Suffering severe losses at Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse in 1781, and far from the base of supplies, the British moved into Virginia, hoping to receive reenforcements there for continuing the effort to subdue the South. At Yorktown, Va., the British were invested by a strong French naval force and a combined French and American army. The surrender of the British in October 1781 at Yorktown virtually ended the war.

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

NORTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: Scene of a memorable battle between North Carolina Whigs and Tories in 1776.

Moores Creek National Military Park is situated in southeastern North Carolina on a small creek by that name which flows into the Cape Fear River about 6 miles north of Wilmington. On the banks of this stream North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists engaged in a brief but severe battle on February 27, 1776. The result was a complete victory for the Patriots, securing North Carolina for several years to the Revolutionary cause. This battle is memorable also because of the romantic character of the Scotch volunteers participating on the Tory side. They were Highlanders of the same stock which had served under Bonnie Prince Charlie at Culloden Moor and were led by a MacDonald who had not only fought there but with the British at Bunker Hill.

After the final defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden Moor and the consequent persecution of the Scotch clansmen, thousands of Highlanders emigrated to America and settled in the Cape Fear district of North

Carolina. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War they and their descendants were, on the whole, loyal to the British cause and thousands rallied to the King's standard. Among those who took the lead in arousing them to active resistance were Donald MacDonald; the celebrated Flora MacDonald, who had aided the Stuart Pretender in his escape from Scotland after the debacle at Culloden; her husband, Allan MacDonald; and her son-in-law, Alexander McLeod.

Under the leadership of Donald MacDonald, who had received a commission as brigadier general in the British Army, and McLeod, who had been given a commission as colonel, about 1,600 Highlanders marched from Fayetteville toward Wilmington. The Patriots had kept close watch on the enemy's movements and on February 26, 1776, the Tories found on the opposite side of Moores Creek 1,100 militia and minutemen, partly entrenched, under Col. Richard Caswell. General MacDonald lay ill at a farmhouse, and McLeod, who took command, led the Tory troops to the attack early the next morning. They attempted to cross the creek on the girders of a bridge from which the Patriots had removed the planks. As the head of the Tory column approached the American position, they were met by a murderous fire. Men fell to the ground and into the stream, including the brave McLeod, who was pierced by 20 balls. This volley having driven back the Tory vanguard, a detachment of Americans was

PHOTO BY PINEHART

Site of Battle at Moores Creek.

thrown over the creek by Caswell, and the disordered Tories soon broke ranks and fled. MacDonald and about 900 of his troops were captured, as well as a large amount of money, arms, and supplies.

Thus the North Carolina Tories were decisively defeated with one sharp blow, and the colony remained in the possession of the Patriots until the British invasion of 1780. The Whigs in the Carolinas, where there was a greater proportion of Tories than in most of the other States, were greatly encouraged by their overwhelming victory. The battle, moreover, helped influence southern delegates to the Continental Congress to sign the Declaration of Independence.

KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

SOUTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: The site of an American victory at a critical point in the Revolutionary War, October 7, 1780.

OF THE battle of Kings Mountain the historian Bancroft said that it was "like the rising of Concord, and in its effects like the success of Bennington." The victory was won in the darkest period of the Revolutionary War in the South, not long after the disastrous American defeat at Camden, S. C., and fired the Patriots with new zeal. Kings Mountain National Military Park, which commemorates this celebrated Revolutionary battle on October 7, 1780, is located in York County in north central South Carolina.

After the failure of their attempt to conquer the Northern States, the British in 1779 again turned their attention to the South, overrunning Georgia and part of South Carolina. Then, on August 16, 1780, they completely defeated the Americans under Gates at Camden. The conquest of the entire South seemed to be inevitable. The sole armed force of any consequence south of New Jersey was the remnant of Gates' army, consisting of about 700 men. Under these circumstances Cornwallis marched unopposed into North Carolina as far as Charlotte, and at the same time sent Maj. Patrick Ferguson to the foothills of the Alleghenies to suppress the troublesome Whig mountaineers and arouse the Tories.

Disturbed by the forays of the backwoodsmen, Ferguson warned them that if they did not desist from their opposition to the British arms, he would "march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay

their country waste with fire and sword." But this threat only aroused the mountaineers to greater efforts. Under their leaders, William Campbell, Isaac Shelby, and John Sevier, they assembled from the western counties of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina and moved rapidly against Ferguson. Their attacking force, consisting of about 900 men, all good marksmen and sturdy fighters, was placed under the command of Colonel Campbell. The British force was composed of about 1,100 Tory regulars and militia. Taking a position on the crest of a lateral spur of Kings Mountain, Ferguson declared that "God Almighty and all the

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Federal Monument Erected in Memory of the Troops that Participated in the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Rebels of Hell could not drive him from it." But against the firm determination of the frontiersmen his position was not as formidable as he boasted. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of October 7, 1780, he was surrounded by the Americans. Their fighting was not scientific, according to European standards, but it proved effective. Dismounting from their horses, they swarmed up the mountain on every side, and firing from behind trees, used their rifles with deadly effect. The Tories, gallantly led by Ferguson, made a brave fight. Three times they drove the mountaineers back with the bayonet, but each time the latter returned to the assault. Ferguson,

seeing that his situation was desperate, made a bold dash on horseback for freedom, but fell dead, pierced by several bullets. The Tory losses were about 225 killed, 163 wounded, and 716 captured. The American casualties were 28 killed and 62 wounded.

The victorious frontiersmen returned quickly to their homes. The news of their brave fight, however, spread rapidly in every direction. It heartened the militia in North Carolina and Virginia, and greatly discouraged the Tories throughout the South. Surrounded by a hostile population, Cornwallis halted his forward movement.

COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

SOUTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: Site of Daniel Morgan's decisive victory over the British under Banastre Tarleton on January 17, 1781.

COWPENS was one of the most interesting battles of the Revolutionary War. It proved the value of backwoods militia when commanded by competent officers and used in conjunction with a nucleus of well-disciplined regular troops.

Established in 1929, the historical reservation at the site of the battle contains only 1 acre, with a monument in the center commemorating the significant event which occurred there. The area is located in an agricultural region typical of the South Carolina piedmont country, and is surrounded by cotton fields. The name Cowpens owes its origin to the fact that the area, with its grass and fine springs, had been used for the raising of cattle.

After the Battle of Kings Mountain, in October 1780, Cornwallis remained in South Carolina, but Greene, commanding the American Army, in the South, had too few men to risk a general engagement, and occupied his forces with harassing the British posts. In accordance with this policy he ordered Daniel Morgan to cross the Catawba, join Sumter, and move South to threaten Ninety-Six, in South Carolina, where there was a British fort. In order to repel this stroke, Cornwallis detached Tarleton, a dashing cavalry officer, to move against Morgan. The two forces met at Cowpens, about 20 miles west of Kings Mountain, on the morning of January 17, 1781. The British force numbered about 1,100 infantry and dragoons; the Americans had a slightly smaller number of militia and regulars. Tarleton expected an easy victory, and attacked with great confidence.

But the British commander did not reckon sufficiently with the ability of his opponent. Daniel Morgan was unexcelled as a leader of militia and

light troops. He posted his men in three lines: 150 expert riflemen in front; then about 315 militia, many of whom had served in the Continental line; and behind them the remainder of the militia, the regulars, and the cavalry. The militia in the forward lines fired with deadly effect at the advancing British and fell back as ordered. The British were then halted by the cavalry and the main line—the Marylanders. Afterwards, the militia returned to the fray and aided in driving back their opponents, who fled in disorder, pursued by Col. William Washington's cavalry. Tarleton lost 100 killed, 229 wounded, and 600 prisoners not wounded—about 85 percent of his entire command. The firing at epaulets by the Americans was very effective, for 39 of the British officers were killed or wounded. Morgan lost only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

NORTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: Site of an important encounter between British and American forces on March 15, 1781.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK was established in 1917 to commemorate the battle fought there on March 15, 1781, between an American force under Nathanael Greene and a British force under Cornwallis. Located 6 miles northwest of Greensboro, N. C., the park contains 119 acres of rolling forest and meadow land.

"The Battle of Guilford", wrote the historian John Fiske, "though tactically a defeat for the Americans, was strategically a victory and the most important one since the capture of Burgoyne." After the conflict at Cowpens, the British commander, eager to avenge his defeat, had pursued the small force under Nathanael Greene to a point near the Virginia border. Failing to catch his vigilant opponent, Cornwallis marched back to Hillsborough, N. C., raised the royal standard, and attempted to assemble the Tory militia. Greene's army, which numbered only about 1,430 when he retreated into Virginia, soon was increased to between 4,500 and 5,000, but fewer than 500 of his men had ever been under fire. Believing that he could now risk a fight, Greene drew up his troops in a defensive position at Guilford Courthouse. South Carolina and Georgia had been overrun by the British, and Greene felt that if a blow were not struck soon they might secure control of the entire South. Cornwallis had only about 2,200 men, but nearly all were veteran regulars who had fought in the North as well as

the South. Relying on the superior quality of his troops, he did not hesitate to attack the American position.

The soldiers on both sides were drawn up much as they had been at Cowpens, with the Americans in three lines. The British advanced in a massed attack, relying largely on their bayonets. The American militia in the first line had no bayonets, and they were further handicapped by the fact that it took them 3 minutes to reload their muskets. After firing two volleys they retreated, though Henry Lee's cavalry remained in position.

The second line held more stubbornly, but in turn slowly retreated. The British were then temporarily repulsed by the third line composed of the

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

regular Continental force. The tide seemed to be turning in favor of the Americans and the British began to fall back. Although they had fought gallantly, their retreat was checked only by Cornwallis in person. He ordered two field pieces to be fired into the fighting mass, some of his own men being wounded. Greene did not wish to risk a further vigorous attack with his sole remaining line and retreated to another defensive position 10 miles distant. He had lost 78 killed, 183 wounded, and 1,046 militia missing. Cornwallis' casualties were 93 killed, 413 wounded, and 26 missing—nearly 30 percent of his strength. Greene had lost the battle but won the campaign. Having failed to destroy the American force, and being far from his base, Cornwallis' position was precarious. He felt a retreat was

imperative and accordingly marched to Wilmington, and thence into Virginia, where his army was captured at Yorktown.

Memorials have been erected at various points on the battlefield, the most important of which is that to General Greene, erected by the Government at a cost of $25,000. Another monument is dedicated to William Hooper and John Penn, two North Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence whose remains were reinterred at Guilford in 1894. Maps of the battle, rifles, cannon balls, and other materials pertaining to the battle are on display at the park museum.

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

[*The Siege of Yorktown*]

VIRGINIA

THE gradual concentration of opposing troops in Virginia made that State the main theater of military operations during the closing years of the Revolution. After a campaign of indecisive marches and countermarches, the British under Cornwallis moved near the coast to obtain supplies and await developments. Here in the summer of 1781 they fortified Yorktown as a naval station for the British fleet in southern waters and as a military base for further operations in the interior. As the summer passed, Washington and Rochambeau, in command of the American and French armies, planned a decisive blow against the British. As a result of the prearranged arrival of the French fleet at a time when the allies were moving into position from the North, Cornwallis was surrounded by an overwhelming force. On the morning of September 28, 1781, Washington moved out of Williamsburg on the road to Yorktown. Under his command were 5,500 veterans of the Continental line, 3,000 Virginia militia, and Rochambeau's 7,600 seasoned French troops—a total of about 16,000 allies against half that number of British beleaguered in Yorktown.

The siege of Yorktown was primarily an artillery duel conducted according to orthodox eighteenth century tactics under the direction of Baron von Steuben, a veteran of the wars of Frederick the Great, who had come from Prussia to assist the Americans in their struggle for independence. From the bluffs overlooking the York River a French battery opened fire on the British ships, sinking H. M. S. *Charon* and several smaller vessels. The French cavalry on the Gloucester side of the river drove the British horsemen back upon their infantry. A detachment of Lafayette's Light Infantry commanded by Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton carried with the bayonet an important British outwork. In retaliation the British made a brave but

futile sortie. During these feats of arms the allies were skillfully pushing their trenches and batteries closer to the town and hammering away at Cornwallis' defenses.

A British battle fleet which had hoped to come to the assistance of Cornwallis had been beaten off by the French early in the siege. With no hope of relief, therefore, and his position desperate, Cornwallis asked for terms on October 17. The next day two representatives of each of the opposing armies met in the Moore House to draw up terms of surrender. In accordance with these terms, the British, on the afternoon of October

Restored Grand French Battery at Yorktown.

19, 1781, marched southward from the town on the old York-Hampton road. After the ceremony of the delivery of the sword, the British column was led to an open field where their guns were grounded and their regimental standards delivered to the victors.

For the second time a strong British army had been forced to surrender to the Americans. In spite of many successful military exploits, England now was convinced that the American cause could be subdued not by campaigns in the field, but only by strong garrisons covering the whole of the 13 colonies—a task beyond the resources of the British Empire. Peace was now only a matter of negotiation.

THE EARLY REPUBLIC

[*PART III*]

Entrance to Fort McHenry.

The Early Republic

MERIWETHER LEWIS NATIONAL MONUMENT

TENNESSEE

Special Feature: Site of old Grinder's Inn on the Natchez Trace where Meriwether Lewis is buried.

MERIWETHER LEWIS NATIONAL MONUMENT commemorates the achievements of that accomplished soldier and scientist who led the first expedition through the unknown gateways of the Rockies to the Pacific; and who fostered interest in the West at a time when little was known about it. It also marks the place of his death and burial.

Shortly after the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson sent out an expedition under Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark to explore the western country as far as the Pacific. Starting from St. Louis in the spring of 1804, the party followed the course of the Missouri and went into winter quarters at Fort Mandan near what is now Bismarck, N. Dak. In the spring they again proceeded westward and by the end of the summer had crossed the Rocky Mountains. They reached the plains beyond in the fall and spent the following winter on the Pacific near the mouth of the Columbia. The next spring they ascended that river and recrossed the Great Divide, exploring the Yellowstone and other tributaries of the Missouri. They returned to St. Louis in September 1806.

On his return, Lewis was appointed Governor of the Louisiana Territory. In the fall of 1809, while serving in that capacity, it became necessary for him to make a trip to Washington. Proceeding along the Natchez Trace in middle Tennessee, he arrived on October 11 at Grinder's Inn and arranged to spend the night there. The taverns along this trail were lonely places, often controlled by ruffians. This was probably the state of affairs at Grinder's Inn. On the morning of October 12, Lewis was found shot dead. Whether he was murdered or committed suicide probably always will remain unknown.

In 1848 the State of Tennessee, in recognition of Lewis' achievements, erected a monument at his grave, which is located about 250 yards from

the site of the inn. This monument, a broken shaft of Tennessee marble, is 20½ feet high. It was designed to symbolize the tragic ending of the career of Lewis.

By Executive order dated February 6, 1925, an area around the shaft, comprising 300 acres, was declared a national monument and placed under the supervision of the War Department. Eight years later it was made a unit in the system of national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior. Recently the Government has erected near the site of Grinder's Inn a rustic log building, representative of the "stands" of the pioneer period.

CAMP BLOUNT TABLETS NATIONAL MEMORIAL

TENNESSEE

Special Feature: Tablets marking the site of militia mobilizations for Indian campaigns.

CAMP BLOUNT was located just south of Fayetteville, Tenn., at an old stone bridge over Elk River. From this rendezvous Andrew Jackson in October 1813 led the Tennessee militia against the Creek Indians in a campaign that completely crushed their power. There reenforcements were mobilized to aid Jackson in the Creek War and in his campaign against the British which culminated in the great victory at New Orleans. The place also was used for encampments during the Second Seminole War and the Civil War.

CASTLE PINCKNEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: Part of the early defenses of Charleston Harbor.

THIS fort was laid out in 1794 on an island in Charleston Harbor known as Shutes' Folly, but work was not begun until 1797. It was almost ruined by a storm in 1804 and extensive repairs were necessary. In 1809 this post was considered the strongest in the harbor, mounting 30 guns and having quarters for 200 officers and men. In 1832 a sea wall was completed around the fort.

The armament of Castle Pinckney in 1860 consisted of fourteen 24-pounders, four 42-pounders, four 8-inch howitzers, one 10-inch and one 8-inch mortar, and four light pieces for flank defense. On December 27,

1860, it was seized by a detachment of South Carolina militia and held by the Confederates until February 1865. Prisoners from the first battle of Bull Run were confined there for a time. Considered too small and too near the city to be of much use during the Civil War, it played a very small part in withstanding the various naval attacks on Charleston. In 1890 part of the old walls and casemates were dismantled to make way for a lighthouse. In 1924 the site was declared a national monument by Presidential proclamation.

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL PARK

MARYLAND

Special Feature: The site of Fort McHenry, a United States military post, important during the War of 1812. The successful defense of this fort against a British attack, September 13–14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL PARK, bordering the busy water front of Baltimore, Md., was established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1925. It contains 47 acres, approximately 5 of which are covered by the fort.

During the American Revolution Baltimore was an important naval center and in the spring of 1776 a battery of 18 guns was erected on Whetstone Point to guard the entrance to its harbor. This was the beginning of Fort McHenry. However, during the 1790's, the depredations of Algerian corsairs and French interference with American commerce led Congress to authorize the construction of six frigates and the purchase of merchant vessels suitable for conversion into men-of-war. When in 1794 the Government began a general program of fortification for the defense of our coast, the battery at Whetstone was offered by the city of Baltimore to the Federal Government "as a fort, or an arsenal for public defense." Eight warships were built or outfitted in Baltimore, including the famous frigate *Constellation*, launched in 1797. Realizing the importance of proper protection for this important work, Baltimoreans urged the erection of a stronger fort. When told that the Federal Government could not expend more than $20,000 for this purpose, they raised funds to complete the present star fort, with walls 35 feet thick. It was named for Col. James McHenry, of Baltimore, who had been an aide to General Washington during the Revolution and was Secretary of War during the years 1796–1800.

Because of its advantageous location, Baltimore dominated the American trade with the West Indies, and developed a profitable commerce with southern Europe. When the War of 1812 was declared, one-third of the

vessels in the United States Navy had been built in Baltimore and a large proportion of American exports was being carried in Baltimore bottoms. On the call from Congress for privateers, the shipowners armed their swift sailing vessels and sent them out against the enemy. In an attempt to keep these privateers from sailing, the British blockaded the Chesapeake and in April 1813 they sent their fleet of 15 vessels into the Patapsco River. The militia was ordered out and the people of Baltimore hastily subscribed another $500,000 to be used in strengthening the armament of Fort McHenry and building earthworks around the city. Seeing these evidences of preparedness, the British did not risk an attack until their fleet in the Chesapeake was heavily reenforced in the summer of 1814.

After capturing and burning the city of Washington, the British fleet of more than 50 sail came into the Patapsco during the evening of September 11, 1814. They planned a combined attack against the city by land and water. Their army was debarked back of North Point, while their bombing fleet moved up to force the narrow channel near Fort McHenry. Early in the afternoon of September 12 the Baltimore Brigade met the enemy on the North Point Road. Here the British General, Sir Robert Ross, was killed, and the veteran army, composed largely of Wellington's Invincibles, and of more than twice the strength of the American force, was held at bay for nearly 2 hours. Having well performed its mission of delaying the enemy, the Baltimore Brigade fell back for the more immediate defense of the city. The British Army then advanced to within 1 mile of the American earthworks, there to wait for its fleet to force its way past Fort McHenry.

While the land attack of the British was being checked, Maj. George W. Armistead, in command of Fort McHenry, with a force of 1,000 men was awaiting the attack of the British fleet. On the morning of September 13, the enemy fleet moved up the Patapsco in an attempt to push its way past Fort McHenry. In addition to innumerable round shot and rockets, the British hurled more than 1,500 bombs weighing about 250 pounds each into the fort, but failed to create the havoc they had expected. The bombardment lasted continuously for more than 25 hours. The critical point of the struggle came at about 1 o'clock on the morning of September 14, when the British tried to land 1,250 marines, carrying scaling ladders, in the rear of the fort. This movement was discovered, however, and the converging cross-fire from the fort and shore batteries further up the river forced them to abandon the attempt.

Francis Scott Key.—It was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry that Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the "Star Spangled Banner." He had left Baltimore some days before on a ship carrying a flag of truce to intercede for the release of a friend, Dr. William Beanes, who had been

captured by the British at Upper Marlboro. Key was detained by the British on board the small American vessel anchored in Old Roads Bay while the attack was launched. From this point he could watch the lurid spectacle of the British fleet throwing a continuous stream of shot, bombs, and rockets into Fort McHenry. At the first faint light of dawn he saw that our flag was still there, which meant that the attack had failed. In the exultation of the moment he wrote the song which has become our national anthem.

Fort McHenry, 1815–1918.—The history of Fort McHenry sheds an interesting light on the story of the development of the military policy of this country. During and after the Revolution, when the States had to protect themselves by their own forces of militia, it was under the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland. The Federal Government stationed a company of artillery there in 1799 and finally assumed full jurisdiction in 1816. After the star fort was completed, the force was increased to 2 companies, numbering about 100 men, supplemented by volunteer artillery units from Baltimore and men from Barney's flotilla. The existence of the fort made possible the checking of the British invasion in 1814, and so hastened the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24 of that year. The Maryland Volunteer Artillery for the Mexican War was mobilized at Fort McHenry and it was from there that they embarked. By an irony of fate, Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key, was imprisoned there in 1861 as a Southern sympathizer, and at one time in 1863 there were 6,957 Confederate and political prisoners confined there. The Maryland National Guard was inducted into the Spanish-American War by the officers of Fort McHenry, and before that service the Baltimore regiments were trained in rifle practice at the fort. When the art of war had become so changed by modern weapons and high-powered explosives that its usefulness as a fortification had passed, other forts were built further down the river. At the close of the World War the entire reservation was, for a time, turned into a large convalescent hospital and many barracks were erected for the treatment of wounded and disabled veterans.

Present condition.—The old star fort, with its officers' and enlisted men's barracks, its powder magazines, and sally port, is in an excellent state of preservation. The restoration of the interiors and the installation of heat in all the barracks have put them in readiness to receive museum and other displays of the period of the War of 1812.

The E. Berkley Bowie Collection, generally regarded as one of the most complete displays of American military firearms in existence, which recently was donated to the National Park Service by Mr. Allen Berkley and the Maryland Society of the War of 1812, already has been installed in one of the buildings.

CHALMETTE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

LOUISIANA

Special Feature: Part of the ground on which the Battle of New Orleans was fought January 8, 1815.

CHALMETTE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, located 7 miles below New Orleans, embraces part of the ground made historic by the brilliant defense of New Orleans by the American forces under Andrew Jackson against the British on January 8, 1815.

After its unsuccessful assault on Fort McHenry during the War of 1812, the British Army reembarked and dropped down Chesapeake Bay and late in October sailed for Louisiana, intending to seize New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi River. Strengthened by the addition of several veteran regiments waiting in the West Indies, the British expedition consisted of 50 ships and about 9,000 men when it reached the Gulf coast.

On December 23, transported across Lake Borgne and up the Bayou Bienvenu, the advance guard effected a landing and arrived at the Villeré plantation, 8 miles below the city, capturing that household. New Orleans lay before the British unprotected. But their commander was cautious, waiting for the main body of troops and supplies to arrive before beginning the attack. Major Villeré, however, had escaped the British and warned Jackson of their coming. As the great bell of the cathedral rang the alarm, regulars, militia from the interior, and Creole natives of New Orleans, as well as Negroes, Dominicans, and pirates, poured into the Place d'Armes from all quarters of the city. General Jackson, commanding the American troops, had time to construct defenses against his opponent's artillery and to bring together an army of about 6,000 men. Behind Jackson's fortifications was gathered as motley an array of men as ever at one time fought under one banner—the Mississippi Dragoons scouted about; hardy Kentuckians rubbed shoulders with gayly dressed Creoles; the Louisiana militia fought side by side with the pirates of Barataria, under their leader Jean Lafitte; a battalion of Dominicans served besides groups of Tennesseans and free Negroes.

On January 8, 1815, after preliminary skirmishes, Sir Edward Pakenham, the British commander, finally ordered an attack on the American entrenchments, confident that the militia would flee when charged by his veterans. The principal assault took place on the eastern bank of the river, the British advancing at dawn, only to be met by a furious rifle fire. Pakenham and two of his generals soon fell. The total loss in this part of

the attacking force was 1,971 killed and wounded, compared with but 13 on Jackson's side. Within less than 2 hours the British were so demoralized that they retired from the field. Meanwhile, on the western bank the battle was going against the Americans, but so overwhelming was their victory on the opposite shore that the British commander recalled his entire force from the field. An armistice was concluded and the day was spent in gathering the dead, who were buried at night by torchlight. After a few days the British Army sailed away, abandoning the campaign. Never since has there been armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain.

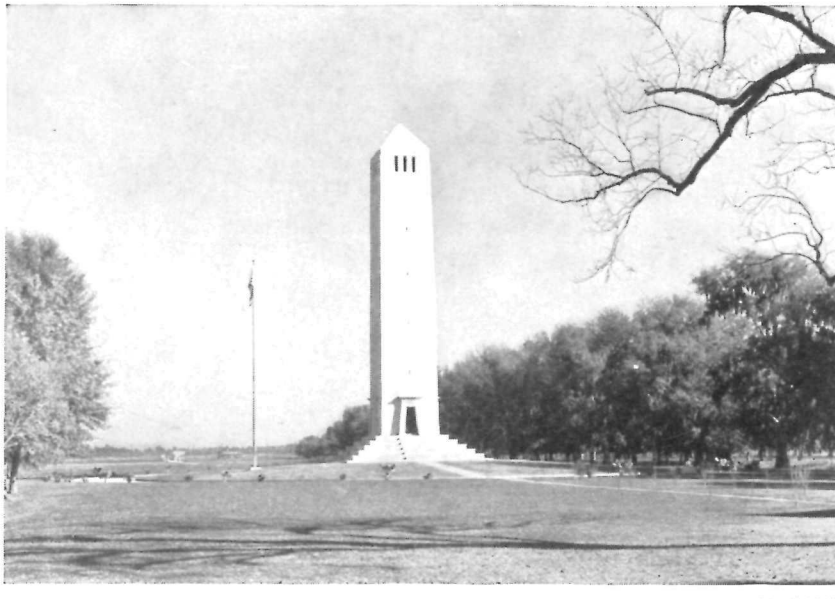


PHOTO BY GRANT

Chalmette Monument.

The victory at New Orleans was an outstanding event in American history. It saved the city from conquest and sack, and restored the people's confidence in their military prowess. Above all, it was a victory of the pioneer. Throughout the West, Andrew Jackson became in the eyes of the people the greatest living American. To this popularity was due in considerable measure his elevation to the Presidency in 1828.

The grateful people of New Orleans built two memorials to their hero. Both cornerstones were laid on January 9, 1840. Jackson, who was visiting the city, participated in the ceremony held at the Place d'Armes.

Development of this area as an historical reservation began in 1840 and was continued by the State of Louisiana and the Louisiana branch of the National Society of the Daughters of 1812 who took a prominent part in the erection of an attractive memorial similar in design to the Washington Monument. Declared a national reservation in 1907, it was under the jurisdiction of the War Department until transferred to the Department of the Interior in August 1933.

NEW ECHOTA MARKER NATIONAL MEMORIAL

GEORGIA

Special Feature: Site of the last capital of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia.

NEW ECHOTA MARKER was established in 1930 by an act of Congress which authorized the erection of a monument on the site of New Echota, the last capital of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia. Such a monument was erected by the Federal Government in 1931.

New Echota was the capital of the Cherokees from 1825 to 1830 and revealed during its brief life the relatively high civilization attained by these Indians. There centered the activities of the republican government formally adopted by the Cherokee Council in 1820. There, too, was to be found such evidence of commercial progress as shoe stores, furniture shops, and taverns. In 1828 a school was established, and in the same year a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL PARK

KENTUCKY

Special Feature: Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL PARK, comprising 110 acres, lies 3 miles south of Hodgenville, Ky. The Lincoln Farm Association bought the site in 1906 and began the erection of a granite building in which to place a log cabin said to be that in which Lincoln was born. The cabin is 12 feet wide and 17 feet long, 11 feet from the floor to the eaves, and 14 feet from the floor to the highest point of the roof. The memorial building, for which Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone in 1909 on the centennial of Lincoln's birth, is of Connecticut granite lined with Tennessee marble. Its inside dimensions are 44 feet in width, 34

feet in depth, and 45 feet in height. The Association in 1916 transferred title to the farm and the memorial to the United States, to be administered by the War Department. In 1933 the property was transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

At this place, Sinking Spring Farm, near the Big South Fork of Nolin Creek in what is now Larue County, Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. When Abraham was about 4 years old the family moved to another farm, and, a few years later to Indiana, and thence to Illinois, following the frontier with its promises of land, freedom, and opportunity.

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Memorial at Abraham Lincoln's Birthplace.

The home in which the boy was born, a little cabin with log walls and a slab roof, a chimney at one end, and a door on one side, was typical of the frontier where the external conditions of life were much the same for the poor and the well-to-do alike. The story of the American people is epitomized in the heroic figure of Lincoln. Born of pioneer stock and raised on the frontier, he achieved success through his own endeavors and lived to shape the destiny of our Nation in the greatest crisis through which our people have ever passed.

Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va.

LEE MANSION NATIONAL MEMORIAL

VIRGINIA

Special Feature: Home of Robert E. Lee from 1831 to 1861.

THE LEE MANSION, or as it is commonly known, Arlington House, distinctive through its associations with the families of Custis, Washington, and Lee, stands within the Nation's most famous cemetery on the picturesque heights of the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The view from the portico of the mansion embraces the Potomac, the hills of Maryland, Georgetown and Washington, and, directly below, the Memorial Bridge, beyond which stand the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the United States Capitol, and new Government buildings along the Mall. This vista presents a panorama of architectural beauty fulfilling the vision of Pierre L'Enfant, whose tomb is located in front of the Mansion.

The Arlington estate was originally part of a grant of 6,000 acres by which Sir William Berkeley rewarded Robert Howsen, a sea captain, for aiding immigration. Sold shortly thereafter to John Alexander for six hogsheads of tobacco, it remained in the Alexander family until John Parke Custis, Washington's stepson, in 1775 purchased the estate of 1,100 acres which he named Arlington in honor of the ancestral homestead in Northampton County, Va., and of the Earl of Arlington in England. Custis' death in 1781 precluded the possibility of his building a home at Arlington. However, his son, George Washington Parke Custis, built the Arlington Mansion and occupied it after his marriage to Mary Randolph Fitzhugh in 1803.

The Mansion immediately became an active social center, representing the most romantic features of aristocratic life in the Old South. Heirlooms of the Custis and Parke families, as well as many treasured possessions of George Washington, added to its attractiveness. Lafayette, who had known Custis as a child at Mount Vernon, was once a guest at Arlington. Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the only one of the Custis children to survive infancy, and inheritor of Arlington, was married to Robert E. Lee, then a young lieutenant in the United States Army, in 1831. The marriage took place beneath the central arch in the drawing room and was followed by 5 days of elaborate festivities. The Lees resided at Arlington until the Civil War, with the exception of the period 1852–55, when Colonel Lee was superintendent of West Point.

The outbreak of the Civil War found Lee torn between devotion to his country and his native State. His decision to remain loyal to Virginia

was made on April 22, 1861. The following day he left Arlington, never to return. Mrs. Lee still was engaged in the work of sending family possessions to a place of safety when the seizure of lands between Washington and Alexandria by General McDowell forced her to flee. The Washington relics found at Arlington were, upon orders from Secretary of War Stanton, stored in the Patent Office, but many other treasures were stolen or destroyed by the soldiers.

Situated on the line of fortifications guarding Washington, Arlington became an armed camp and, after the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, was used as a field hospital. Since the Nation's capital was a hospital center, the problem of providing suitable graves for the dead early presented itself. By 1864 the Soldiers' Home Cemetery with its 8,000 graves was filled to capacity, and immediate provision for additional space became a necessity.

The decision to make a burial ground of Arlington is said to have been made by M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, who, chancing to pass through the grounds while riding with Lincoln in the Presidential carriage, saw a squad of men collecting bodies from the hospital tents and carrying them out to await the arrival of the ever-tardy hearse from Soldiers' Home. Seeing the number of dead awaiting interment, Meigs ordered them buried on the spot. Sanctioned by the Secretary of War, Meigs' command led to the provision of 200 acres for cemetery purposes, and by 1870 the number of graves had reached 15,932. Five thousand of the men buried there are unknown. The War with Spain and the World War have added to the total interments, until at present 408 acres are included in the cemetery, containing approximately 43,000 graves. The amphitheatre and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier have added to the beauty and dignity of Arlington, which has been embellished by many impressive monuments.

Possession of Arlington estate might legally have reverted to George Washington Custis Lee, following the death of his mother, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court had decided that the Government was a trespasser. As the easiest solution, Mr. Lee sold his rights to the United States for $150,000, relinquishing all claims.

In 1925 the Mansion, by congressional enactment, was set aside as the Lee Mansion National Memorial with the purpose of restoring the house to its antebellum condition. In 1933 jurisdiction passed from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and it is now administered by the National Park Service.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

[*PART IV*]

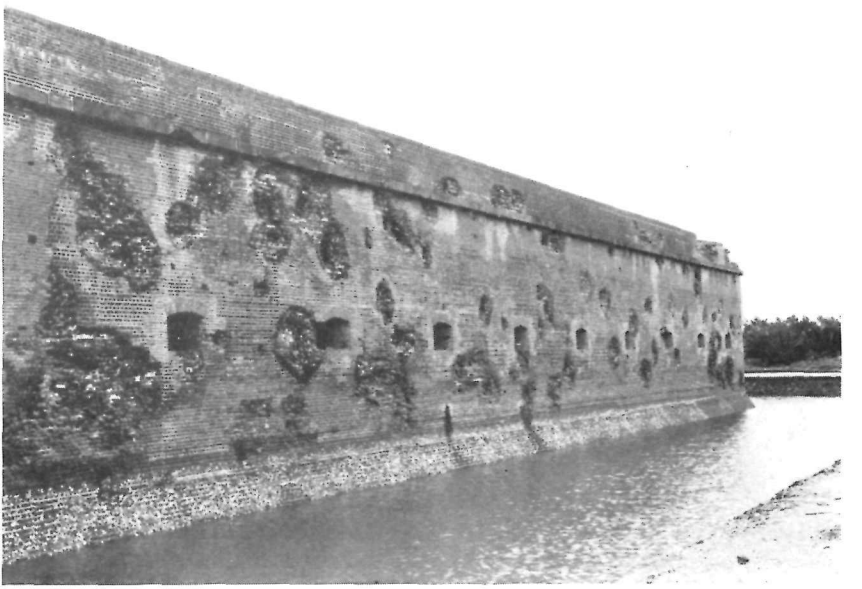


PHOTO BY RINEHART

Wall of Fort Pulaski showing effects of gunfire.

The War Between the States

THE military and naval operations of the War Between the States fall into three general phases. These may be described as the attack upon the Confederacy from the sea, the invasion of its territories west of the Allegheny Mountains or the War in the West, and the 4-year drive on Richmond or the War in the East.

THE ATTACK FROM THE SEA

ONE of the early measures adopted by the Federal Government against the Confederacy was the imposition of a naval blockade. The first act of open hostility on the part of the Confederates was the successful seizure of various Federal properties within their borders. Many seacoast fortifications fell to the Confederacy, but there were notable exceptions. Fort Jefferson, located on the Dry Tortugas off the southwest coast of Florida and described at the time as the "Gibraltar of America", was reenforced with an adequate garrison. Like Fortress Monroe, inside the Virginia Capes, it flew the national colors throughout the war. In its effort to enforce the blockade, the Federal Government conducted landing operations with a view to recovering many of the seacoast positions lost at the outbreak of hostilities and of reducing the more important wartime constructions. In this manner New Orleans on the Gulf and Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River were taken early in 1862. The famous duel between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" at Hampton Roads, Va., in that year introduced ironclad armament and completely revolutionized naval warfare. Henceforth gunboats protected by iron plates played an increasingly effective role in maritime operations. Wilmington, N. C., the last open port of the Confederacy on the Atlantic, fell in 1865.

FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

GEORGIA

Special Feature: Large brick coast-defense fort which was subjected to a terrific bombardment during the War.

FORT PULASKI, on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, was proclaimed a national monument by the President on October 15, 1924. The monument area contains one of the best preserved of the chain of large brick fortresses constructed for coast defense by the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century. Near the fort is a wooded park in which are found many varieties of birds and subtropical plants.

Cockspur Island has played a significant role in the commercial and military history of Georgia. In the past 200 years three forts have been built on this island. Fort George, a small block structure, was erected in 1761 by the Colonial Government to defend the harbor and enforce customs and quarantine laws. It was partially destroyed by storms, and completely dismantled in 1776 by American patriots when the British fleet approached. New defenses were needed and the United States in 1794 erected Fort Green. The life of this fort was short, for the great hurricane of 1804 swept away its batteries and barracks. The present structure, begun in 1829, was named Fort Pulaski in honor of the Polish hero, Count Casimir Pulaski, who fought in the American Revolution and was mortally wounded at the battle of Savannah in 1779.

Gen. Simon Bernard, who at one time had been Napoleon's chief engineer, made a preliminary survey of the island in 1827 and work was begun on Fort Pulaski 2 years later. Robert E. Lee's first appointment after his graduation from West Point was to this post. Approximately 1 million dollars was spent on the construction of the fort.

The completed fort is a five-sided brick work, 1,580 feet in circumference, enclosing a parade ground 2½ acres in extent, and designed to mount 140 guns in two tiers, one in the casemates or bomb-proof chambers, the other *en barbette* or on the open platform on top of the fort. Its solid brick walls, from 7 to 11 feet thick and 32 feet high, are surrounded by a wide moat crossed by drawbridges. Its long casemated galleries are examples of some of the finest brick arch masonry in America. As the structure was located on a marshy island 1 mile from the mainland, it was long believed that the fort could never be taken. The test came in 1862.

In the tumultuous days that preceded the Civil War, Fort Pulaski, commanding the approach to Savannah, was not garrisoned. To prevent

Union troops from occupying it, Governor Brown of Georgia ordered it seized on January 3, 1861. Georgia seceded on January 19, 1861, and the fort was then taken over by the Government of the Confederacy, which held it until April 11, 1862. On that day it was surrendered by its youthful commandant, Col. Charles H. Olmstead, to Northern forces after a bombardment of 30 hours. Captured with the fort were 385 officers and men, 47 cannon, and about 40,000 pounds of powder, ammunition, and supplies. The fort was used as a military prison in 1864 and as a political prison in 1865.

The siege of Fort Pulaski is significant in the history of warfare for it was dramatically demonstrated here that the old type of brick and masonry fortifications could not withstand the fire of modern artillery. It took 2 months of hard work by the Union forces to place the breaching batteries on the muddy shore of nearby Tybee Island without being seen by the Confederates. Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commander of the Union forces, reported later that had he previously known the terrific effect of fire from rifled cannon, he might have finished preparations in a week. The newly invented James and Parrott rifled cannon used together with the old smooth-bore guns breached the walls of the fort and were pounding against the powder magazine when the surrender took place. Projectiles fired at the fort during the siege are still to be seen embedded in its shell-torn walls.

In the past few years the National Park Service has carried out an extensive program of renovation and repair at Fort Pulaski in order to prevent deterioration of the structure and make it accessible to visitors.

Fort Pulaski is located 17½ miles from Savannah on the Tybee Road. A new bridge connecting Cockspur Island with the mainland is now under construction.

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

FLORIDA

Special Feature: A huge fortress on the Florida Keys in the Gulf of Mexico which served as a Federal military prison.

FORT JEFFERSON is an impressive hexagonal shaped structure, fully bastioned, with great walls 425 feet long, rising 60 feet from a surrounding moat. It is located about 70 miles due west of Key West, Fla., on Garden Key of the Dry Tortugas Islands and can be reached by boat or plane. On January 4, 1935, Fort Jefferson was declared a national monument by Presidential proclamation.

Fort Jefferson.

The Tortugas were discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on his Florida voyage in 1513 and were so named because of the many turtles in that vicinity. In colonial days these islands were the lair of buccaneers and pirates. In later years the strategic location of the Tortugas group became apparent, and Fort Jefferson was planned as the key to American defense in the Gulf of Mexico. Work on the fort started in 1846 but progressed so slowly that at the outbreak of the Civil War it was scarcely defensible. In January 1861 it was garrisoned for the first time with a force of 66 Federal troops. Union forces continued to hold it during the war, using it both as a hospital and as a Federal military prison. In 1864 about 1,000 men were confined there.

After the close of the war the fort received considerable public attention because the alleged confederates of John Wilkes Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln were imprisoned there. Among these was Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, a Marylander, who had set the broken leg of the fleeing assassin. Dr. Mudd's case attracted particular attention, for it was widely believed that he was not a party to the conspiracy but had merely performed his professional duty. Sympathy for the luckless physician was intensified when in 1867, during a scourge of yellow fever, he volunteered his professional services after the medical staff of Fort Jefferson had succumbed to the disease. He faithfully tended the sick and dying until he also was stricken. Later, on March 21, 1869, because of these ministrations, he was pardoned.

In 1874, Fort Jefferson was formally abandoned as a military post, although troops continued to be stationed there temporarily. During the war with Spain several companies of regulars and volunteers were quartered at the post. Besides its historic interest, Fort Jefferson is surrounded by one of the richest marine gardens in the world where at least 600 varieties of aquatic life are known to exist. The Tortugas Islands serve as refuges for thousands of sea birds which come yearly to lay their eggs.

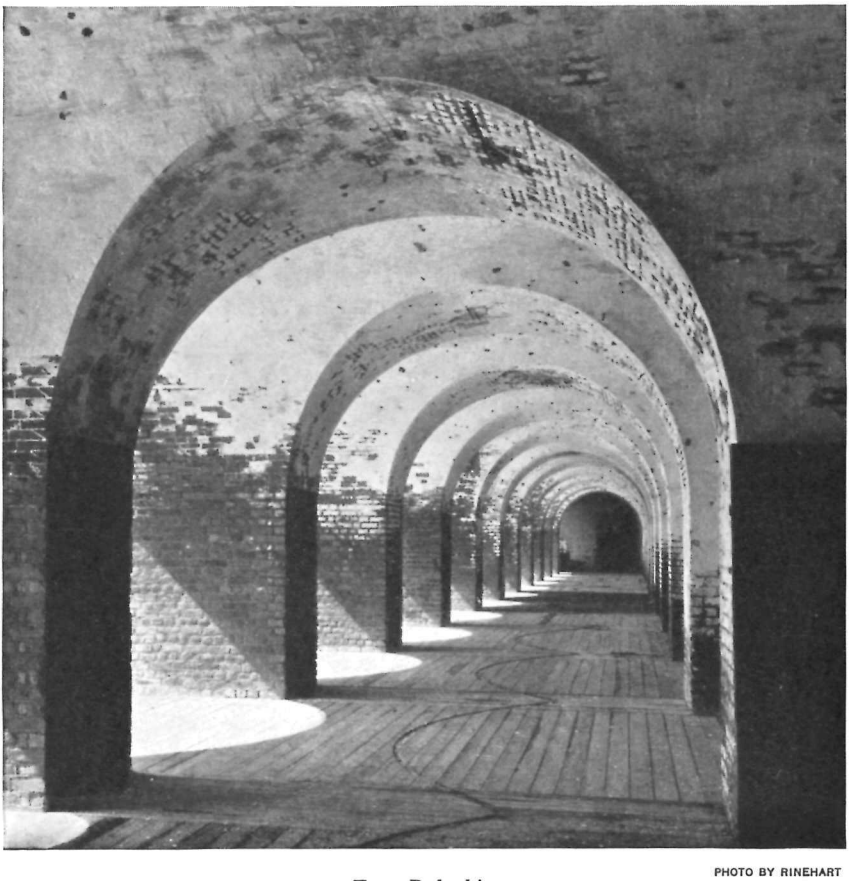


PHOTO BY RINEHART

Fort Pulaski.

THE WAR IN THE WEST

MILITARY operations west of the Alleghenies were motivated, in the main, by a twofold purpose. One sought the great advantages that would come with complete control of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries. The first conspicuous step in this effort was made by Grant in his reduction of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, February 16, 1862. Fort Donelson's fall was followed by Grant's victory at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, on the lower Tennessee River, April 7, 1862. The capitulation of Vicksburg to Grant on July 4, 1863, brought actual control of the western waterways to the Federal forces.

The other purpose was to push down the corridor of East Tennessee. The stubborn fight at Stones River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, was followed by a delay of 5 months in the long deferred thrust through the mountains. In June, however, the Federal general, Rosecrans, put his forces in motion. During September he crossed the upper Tennessee. At Chickamauga Creek he encountered a severe defeat and retreated to Chattanooga, where he was virtually besieged by the victorious Confederates under Bragg. Invested at this critical juncture with command of the Federal armies west of the Alleghenies, Grant quickly effected a powerful concentration at Chattanooga and on November 23, 24, and 25, decisively defeated Bragg. This stroke opened Georgia to invasion. Grant's veterans of the West, now commanded by Sherman, pushed past the Confederates at Kennesaw Mountain to begin their devastating march to the sea.

FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

TENNESSEE

Special Feature: Well-preserved example of typical Civil War semipermanent fortifications.

FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, located on the Cumberland River near Dover, Tenn., was created by act of Congress March 28, 1928, and comprises an area of 97 acres.

The old fort, the earthworks, rifle pits, and water batteries are in a good state of preservation. Although the embrasures seem quite narrow, they were sufficiently wide to defend the position, since the narrow channel of the river restricted the breadth of an attacking fleet. Markers and tablets containing detailed historical information enable the visitor to trace the course of the conflict. Roads and trails lead to all points of interest, following the earthworks throughout the park. Near the line of earthworks on the west stands a beautiful monument erected to the Confederate soldiers

by the Tennessee Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The national cemetery, one of the major points of interest, with its heart-shaped arrangement of the Union headstones, is situated on high ground overlooking the Cumberland River and both water batteries.

In his campaign against Fort Donelson, General Grant, for the first time in the war, made successful use of a river independently of roads for large-scale operations. His attack, brilliantly conceived and unfalteringly executed upon this strong defensive position, resulted in the most important victory yet achieved by the North, opening an avenue into the very heart of the Confederacy by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, forcing the immediate evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green, and delivering all of Kentucky and western Tennessee into Federal hands. The battle marked the beginning of a campaign which, after 17 months of bloody fighting, resulted in the complete control of all strategic points in the Mississippi Valley, thus splitting the Confederacy.

It was inevitable that the valley of the great river which divides the continent should become the chief arena of conflict in the West. To open the Mississippi and separate the States of the Confederacy lying west of it from those lying east became the chief aim of all the Federal armies beyond the Alleghenies. For more than 2 years after the beginning of the war every other objective in this vast theater of operations was subordinated to this one purpose. The first effective step toward its accomplishment was taken when Grant forced the Confederates from all their strong positions on the Kentucky side of the Mississippi by his successful flank movement up the Tennessee and the Cumberland—one of the most far-sighted strategical maneuvers executed during the war. Carried through at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property, the cleavage begun at Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862 was completed at Vicksburg in July 1863.

The Confederate authorities at first sought to rest their line of defense on the Ohio River, although they did not have sufficient troops to hold Kentucky. But in September 1861 Ulysses S. Grant, then a brigadier general, frustrated this design by seizing Paducah and Cairo. In consequence, the Confederate commander in Kentucky, Albert Sidney Johnston, established his left flank at Columbus, on the Mississippi below Cairo, and thence carried his front eastward through Forts Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green and Cumberland Gap.

Late in January 1862, Grant conceived the idea of breaking the Confederate line at Forts Henry and Donelson, which were only 11 miles apart. Upon receiving permission from General Halleck, his department commander, to make the attempt, he moved up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry with 17,000 men on transports escorted by seven gunboats. He could not have made this movement along the country roads, for they

were utterly impassable at that season. The garrison of the fort, less than 3,000, was wisely withdrawn before being surrounded by Grant and retreated to Fort Donelson, leaving a small artillery detachment which, after a gallant fight with the gunboats, surrendered the place on February 6.

Grant marched his army with difficulty across the watershed between the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and on February 12 arrived before Fort Donelson with 15,000 men. This force was later increased to about 27,000. The Confederates holding the fort now numbered about 21,000 men commanded by Gen. John B. Floyd, with Gen. Gideon C. Pillow and Gen. Simon B. Buckner as his chief subordinates. While awaiting the arrival of the gunboats which had to steam around from the Tennessee, Grant invested the place on the west and south. On February 13 a Federal assault on a commanding portion of the Confederate center was repulsed when it became entangled in a dense abatis. Next day Commodore Foote arrived with the gunboat flotilla and attacked the Confederate water batteries from the river. After a fight of 2 hours, in which every Federal vessel was more or less seriously injured, Foote was obliged to suspend his attack and retire.

Grant, much disappointed, concluded that he would have to resort to a siege, though ill-prepared to do so. But before he could even make a beginning, the Confederate commanders, unduly alarmed by the mere arrival of the Federal army and fleet, determined to cut their way out and escape to Nashville. Early on the morning of February 15 a furious attack on the Federal right flank drove it back from the river and completely opened the Confederate road of retreat. But they had taken no measures for reaping the fruits of such a success. While the Confederate leaders hesitated and argued, their troops retired to their vacated works, and during the night the Federals reoccupied the position they had formerly held.

Being now in despair at the results of such blundering, Floyd, afraid, for political reasons, to surrender, threw up his command, which fell to Pillow. Equally loath to assume responsibility, Pillow passed it on to Buckner, the best soldier in high command in the fort. Buckner felt surrender to be inevitable, but during the night Floyd and Pillow, with about 1,000 men, and N. B. Forrest, later renowned as a cavalryman, with his entire command, escaped by a river road. The rest of the garrison might perhaps have done the same, but at dawn of the sixteenth Buckner requested a truce. It was in response to this request that Grant sent his famous ultimatum, demanding "Unconditional and immediate surrender." Buckner accepted the hard terms and delivered to Grant between 12,000 and 15,000 officers and men as prisoners of war. The Federal losses were about 5,000 killed and wounded, and 450 missing.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

TENNESSEE

Special Features: Great Civil War battlefield; finely preserved Indian mounds.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK at Shiloh, Tenn., established in 1894, is slightly more than 5½ square miles in extent. Its boundaries include the region of the heaviest fighting in the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862, which up to that time was the greatest battle which had been fought in the War between the States. The park, together with the historic highway, 17 miles long, connecting it with Corinth, Miss., constitutes an area which was vitally important in the military operations in the West.

Following the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the Confederates under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston formed a new line of defense extending from Memphis along the railroad to Chattanooga, and concentrated about 44,000 troops at Corinth. Meanwhile Grant had moved up the Tennessee River for the purpose of breaking up this line and had taken up a position at Pittsburg Landing with an army of some 40,000 men. Grant planned to attack Corinth as soon as he had been joined by Buell's army of 18,000 men from Nashville. However, Johnston took the initiative and himself attacked Grant before Buell's arrival.

On Sunday, April 6, shortly after daybreak, the Confederate line of battle struck the outlying Federal camps, and a ferocious struggle raged until evening among the dense woodlands, across the small farm clearings, and in the depths of the swampy ravines which characterize the region. The heaviest fighting of the morning occurred around Shiloh Church, a little log structure, which was tenaciously held by the Federal right because it stood near the intersection of a number of important roads. After repulsing several determined assaults the Federals had to abandon Shiloh Church at about 10 a. m.

Johnston now undertook to drive his right like a wedge between the river and Grant's left flank, cutting off the Federals from their base at Pittsburg Landing. At Peach Orchard and at the Hornets' Nest, where an old sunken road was stubbornly defended by the Blue infantry, he encountered desperate opposition, and the fighting was furious for hours. It was near Peach Orchard that General Johnston was struck in the right leg by a Minie ball which severed an artery and caused his death at about 2:30 o'clock that afternoon. The giant oaks under which he died still stand as living memorials to this distinguished southern leader.

Close to this spot is Bloody Pond, the water of which was dyed crimson with the blood of wounded and dying men who crawled to it to slake their

torturing thirst. Not far from Bloody Pond is a bullet-scarred log cabin, the only remaining one of several which stood at the time of the battle.

In the Hornets' Nest occurred the highest percentage of casualties suffered during the battle. There remnants of three Federal divisions were hemmed in and, though repulsing with fearful slaughter 12 Confederate charges, were compelled to surrender shortly after 5 p. m., more than 2,200 men becoming prisoners.

Driven 2 miles since morning, the battered Federal line by sunset stood with its back to Pittsburg Landing. But as it was beaten into the angle between Owl Creek and the Tennessee River, its fearful losses were partly

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Confederate Memorial, Shiloh National Military Park.

offset by the progressive narrowing of its front, from 3 miles at 10 a. m. to less than half that distance at evening. There, stiffly supported by a heavy line of artillery and protected in front by the enfilade fire of the Federal gunboats in the river, the sorely tried remains of Grant's army repelled the last desperate charges of the Confederates.

During the night the arriving divisions of Buell's army poured more than 20,000 men across the river on the transports, and by the morning of April 7 about 54,600 troops confronted the 34,000 weary Confederates remaining in ranks under Beauregard, who had succeeded Johnston. Renewing the battle under such circumstances, Beauregard soon found himself losing

ground. His men yielded only step by step, fighting stubbornly, and it was after 2 p. m., when he reached the vicinity of Shiloh Church, that he finally gave orders for his troops to retire to Corinth, which they did in good order and unpursued. The price of victory to the Federals was 13,047 killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate loss was nearly 11,000.

Immediately after the battle Grant ordered the burial of the dead of both sides in trenches on the field. Four years later the remains of the Federal dead were removed to the present national cemetery situated on the bluff above the landing. Only about one-third of the 3,649 graves contain identified remains.

Among the striking features of this cemetery are the pyramid of cannon on the site of General Grant's headquarters, the markers in the officers' circle, and those indicating the graves of Capt. Edward Saxe, Henry Burke, the 13-year-old drummer boy, and the six color sergeants.

The Confederate dead still are interred in five trenches scattered over the field. Each trench is surrounded by a concrete enclosure studded at intervals with cannon balls. The largest of these trenches is estimated to contain the remains of approximately 600 soldiers.

There is abundant evidence in the park of the activities of the mound-building Indians. In a group on a wooded bluff overlooking the Tennessee River, three-quarters of a mile south of the park headquarters, stand seven large mounds, six of which are flat-topped platform mounds, 5 to 15 feet in height, while one is an oval-shaped burial mound. Early in 1934 extensive archeological excavations were carried on there as a Federal C. W. A. project under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. More than a score of graves were uncovered, as well as quantities of bone implements, stone axes, and projectile points, clay pipes, clam shells, quantities of broken pottery, much of it decorated, and other objects.

This park retains a large part of its wilderness character. The majestic Tennessee, unusually broad at this point, defines the eastern boundary of the park. From the crest of a 100-foot forest-clad bluff near Pittsburg Landing, the visitor may obtain a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country. From this point attractive trails wind down to the landing and to the mouth of Dill Branch near the Indian mounds.

An interesting collection of relics, manuscripts, maps, and charts is on display in the Administration Building. Here also lectures are given by members of the historical staff.

The new concrete highway to Corinth follows the original Corinth Road over which the Confederates advanced on Shiloh. Along this road traces still exist of the old battery position and earthworks thrown up by the contending forces.

73127°—37——5

STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

TENNESSEE

Special Feature: Scene of a stubborn midwinter battle in the western theater of the War.

THE National Government, in 1927, established the Stones River National Military Park along the river of the same name, about 3 miles northwest of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Considered to be one of the most sanguinary battles of the Civil War, this conflict marked the real beginning of the great Federal offensive which, cutting down through Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Savannah, finally trisected the Confederacy. The historian, Ropes, said of it: "Few battles have been fought which have better exhibited the soldierly virtues."

After the battle of Shiloh and the fall of Corinth, General Halleck sent Buell's Federal army toward Chattanooga, with orders to operate against Bragg, who in the meantime had hastily gathered there a force of about 35,000 Confederate troops. Instead of awaiting Buell's approach Bragg seized the initiative and marched north into Kentucky, where he threatened Louisville. Buell followed, and after a bloody but indecisive conflict at Perryville, Bragg in mid-October withdrew through the Cumberland Mountains into east Tennessee. Though ordered to pursue him, Buell refused to lead his army so far from its base at the beginning of the severe mountain winter, and was consequently replaced by Rosecrans. The latter likewise declined to embark on so perilous a venture and moved his forces to Nashville. Bragg, after marching his army around by Knoxville and Chattanooga, came up in front of Rosecrans in mid-November at Murfreesboro, 30 miles northeast of Nashville.

Rosecrans then advanced against Bragg from Nashville, meeting stubborn resistance from the Confederate cavalry under Wheeler. On December 29, Rosecrans' forces began deploying in front of Bragg's army, which was 2 miles west and north of Murfreesboro, astride Stones River. Skirmishes and extensions of the lines took place on the thirtieth, and that night each commander decided to attack his adversary's right flank on the following morning. Bragg began his attack at dawn, throwing Rosecrans upon the defensive. He pressed his assaults so furiously that by nightfall the Federal right and center had been driven to the Nashville Pike, at right angles with the left flank, resting on Stones River which, protected by a formidable concentration of artillery, alone held its original position. Losses had been staggering on both sides, and Bragg's left and center, though victorious, were greatly exhausted. Thanks to the fine energy of "Old Rosy" and the steadfast courage of his men, the Federal army re-

mained intact and pugnacious, and was still adequately supplied despite the fact that Wheeler's cavalry was in its rear, raising havoc with its wagon trains.

On New Year's Day 1863 the hostile armies lay quiet, watching each other. Bragg had hoped that his opponent would retreat that night, but Rosecrans, on the contrary, advanced his left by sending a division across Stones River and occupied a height which both commanded and enfiladed Bragg's right. The Confederates were obliged either to recover the occupied ground or to abandon their own. Bragg chose the former alternative and ordered Breckenridge, commanding his right, to drive the Federals back across the river. Breckenridge did so, but his men got out of hand in the pursuit, and, coming under fire of the massed Federal artillery across the river, were repulsed with great slaughter. The Federals reoccupied and entrenched the disputed height.

Bragg's discouragement at the results of Breckenridge's movement was increased when, toward evening of January 3, an advance of Rosecrans' center captured the opposing earthworks in front of that point. During the night the Confederate commander, whose troops had been in line of battle for 5 days and nights without rest, and whose supplies were exhausted, withdrew his army from the battlefield and retired upon Tullahoma, 50 miles south, where he fortified a new position and remained for nearly 6 months. Rosecrans attempted no pursuit, but occupied Murfreesboro and remained there until his movement against Tullahoma in the following June.

With losses of 13,000 from a force of 45,000 on the Federal side, and with losses of 11,000 from a force of 38,000 on the Confederate side, each army had equal reason to claim a victory. The Confederates took and kept 28 guns and 3,700 prisoners, besides the booty destroyed or removed by Wheeler. On the other hand the Federals retained possession of the battlefield while their antagonists retreated for a distance of 50 miles.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

MISSISSIPPI

Special Feature: Remarkably preserved fortifications of one of the greatest sieges of modern times.

THE battlefield at Vicksburg, Miss., was established as a national military park in 1899 to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg, one of the turning points of the war, and to preserve the ground where took place the battles and operations connected with the siege. There the Confederates made their last stand for control

of the lower Mississippi River, the great highway to the sea for the Union States of the Middle West. There, on the high bluffs commanding a great bend in the stream, the Confederate batteries prevented the passage of Federal vessels and made impossible cooperation between Federal troops above and below the city.

Throughout 1862 Federal naval and military expeditions against Vicksburg failed. At the beginning of 1863 an army under General Grant descended the river to the Louisiana shore near Vicksburg, and assisted by a strong fleet under Admiral Porter strove for 3 months to cross the river and attack the city from the rear.

Failing in these efforts, Grant finally marched his army southward, crossed the river 30 miles below Vicksburg, and early in May 1863 established a position on the Mississippi side. From there he marched rapidly northeast and, in a series of five pitched battles, defeated and separated the armies of Joseph E. Johnston and Pemberton. On May 18 the latter was driven within the defenses of Vicksburg, to which Grant then laid siege. The siege was pushed vigorously for 47 days. Two desperate Federal assaults were repulsed by the defenders, whose elaborate system of earthworks encircling the city proved impregnable to direct attack. The Federal army then resorted to regular siege operations, subjecting the Confederate forts to an almost continuous bombardment. The city also

PHOTO BY GRANT

Illinois State Memorial, Vicksburg National Military Park.

was shelled by the fleet in the river, the inhabitants taking refuge in caves and cellars when the firing became intense. The expected relief from Johnston's army failed to materialize and at length, weakened by sickness and lack of food, the Confederates were compelled to surrender. On July 4 Grant's army entered Vicksburg. It was a victory for the North that, coming simultaneously with the one at Gettysburg, proved one of the decisive conflicts of the war.

Vicksburg National Military Park is noted among the world's battlefields for its distinctive topography and for the extensive remains of trenches and earthworks which render the military operations in the locality readily comprehensible. Today the visitor can traverse the remains of the Confederate works, and see, marching up the steep slopes before him, rows of markers indicating the positions attained by the Federal forces in their assaults and engineering operations. To an unusual degree the battlefield preserves and illustrates the heroic events which transpired there.

"The Railroad Redoubt", a Confederate earthwork, guarded the railroad running to Jackson. There occurred the heroic exploit of Sergeant Griffith and his 13 comrades of the Twenty-second Iowa who, during one of the assaults, succeeded in entering a breach in the fort and for a short time maintained their position within it. The party finally was driven out by the Confederates and Sergeant Griffith alone reached the Federal lines safely. Later the Federal approaches were pushed forward to within a few yards of the redoubt. Portions of its parapet, ditch, and glacis, and the lines of the Federal approaches still are visible.

"The Third Louisiana Redan" stood in the center of the field of operations, guarding the main highway to Jackson. It was named for the regiment which defended it during the siege. Having failed to capture the work by assault, the Federals constructed a sap before it, dug a mine beneath the parapet, and blew it up with a giant charge of powder. The explosion opened a large crater, into which rushed wave after wave of Federal troops, who for 3 days struggled to capture the redan. The Confederates rolled 12-pound shells down upon the valiant assailants in the crater with such deadly effect that the place became known as the "slaughter pen."

"Fort Hill", situated on the crest of a high bluff in the northern part of the park, overlooks the waterways above Vicksburg which today fill the course occupied by the river in 1863. At that point in 1791–98 was located the Spanish military post of Nogales, and there later was established Fort McHenry, to maintain the claims of the United States to this region. The view from Fort Hill includes both the river and the Vicksburg National Cemetery, and is one of the finest in the lower Mississippi Valley.

"The White House" or "Shirley House", which was damaged badly by

shell fire during the siege, still stands near the center of the park. It has been restored and is used as park headquarters. The "Second Texas Lunette", defended by the gallant command of Col. Ashbel Smith; "The Stockade Redan" on Graveyard Road, scene of the bloodiest fighting during the siege; "Fort Garrott", in which Col. I. W. Garrott was killed; and "South Fort", overlooking the river to the south, are among other points of particular interest.

Situated on high ground between Walnut Hills and the river bend above Vicksburg, on the site occupied by the extreme right of the Federal besieging forces in 1863, is Vicksburg National Cemetery, a beautiful resting place for soldier dead. In it are buried more than 17,000 Union veterans of whom approximately three-fourths are unknown. On a mound in the center of the cemetery is the marble shaft which marks the spot where Grant and Pemberton met on July 3, 1863, to confer regarding a truce.

Few historical parks in the country compare with Vicksburg in number and beauty of memorials and monuments. Federal and State Governments have contributed generously to the erection of such tributes. The beautiful domed memorial of the State of Illinois; the high obelisk commemorating the part taken in the Vicksburg operations by the Federal fleet; the splendid equestrian statues of Grant, McClernand, and Tilghman; the statues of Jefferson Davis, Pemberton, Stephen D. Lee, and of the Massachusetts soldier; and the distinguished bronze bas-reliefs of the Iowa and Missouri memorials, are among outstanding works of art found there.

Vicksburg possesses an historical background which dates from the earliest European explorations of the sixteenth century. In 1542 the remnants of De Soto's expedition, returning from their wanderings in northern Mississippi and Arkansas, passed under the bluffs now surmounted by Fort Hill. Claimed by La Salle in the name of Louis XIV in 1683, the region was under the dominion of France until 1763. Then it became part of the British Empire until 1781, and from that time until 1798 was in the possession of Spain. Since passing under American control, the hills of Vicksburg have looked down upon the life of the expanding frontier, the great steamboat era on the Mississippi, the epochal events of the Civil War in the West, the troubled years of reconstruction, and the emergence of the new South of the twentieth century. Nearly all periods of American history are represented in the associations which Vicksburg National Military Park today brings to the minds of visitors.

Through the medium of miniature reconstructions and other graphic devices the Vicksburg Park Museum gives the visitor a realistic conception of the operations which took place there. Typical fortifications, gunboats, ordnance, and siege mechanisms portray dramatic incidents of the siege.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

GEORGIA—TENNESSEE

Special Features: Two great Civil War battlefields in one park; beautiful scenery especially from Lookout Mountain, site of the spectacular "Battle Above the Clouds."

THE Federal Government in 1890 established the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park including the battlefields on Chickamauga Creek, in northern Georgia, and around Chattanooga in southeastern Tennessee. There occurred the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, which played a decisive part in determining the outcome of the war in the West.

No national military park surpasses that of Chickamauga and Chattanooga in scenic beauty. Before the observer on Point Lookout, at the northern extremity of Lookout Mountain, is unfolded a vast panorama. Far away to the northeast the dim blue outlines of the Cumberland Mountains, clothed to their summits in forests, seem to merge, ridge by ridge, into the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Farther to the east and southeast the eye roves over diminishing ranges to the direction of Buzzard Roost, Dalton, and Atlanta, while nearer at hand the abrupt rampart of Missionary Ridge, with the battlefield of Chickamauga just beyond its southern extremity, walls in the valley in which lies Chattanooga. Due north, beyond the treetops of the mountain slopes and the checkered fields and woodlands of the valley, the city glimmers beneath a plume of smoke, half circled by the waters of the Tennessee, which sweep on, almost beneath one's feet, in the majestic curve of Moccasin Bend. A perpetual monument to the brave men who fell everywhere around Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain is also an observatory from which all of the battlefields may be seen. Driveways and footpaths radiating in every direction invite closer inspection of the countless scenes of beauty and historic interest. Likewise the reservation on Signal Mountain commands a superb view. From Signal Point is visible the beautiful gorge of the Tennessee River, with its numerous crags rising from dense foliage.

The Battle of Chickamauga.—After the victory at Stones River early in January 1863, General Rosecrans held his Union army inactive at Murfreesboro for more than 5 months, watching his opponent, Gen. Braxton Bragg, who had retired from Stones River and taken up an entrenched position at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, where he could hold southern Tennessee and protect its important center of communications at Chattanooga. Late in June, while Grant was besieging Vicksburg, Rosecrans advanced,

skillfully maneuvered Bragg out of his strong positions, and forced him to retire across the Tennessee River to Chattanooga. There Bragg again entrenched himself, guarding the river crossings to the northeast. He did not anticipate that Rosecrans would attempt to cross the Tennessee and the serried mountain ridges below Chattanooga in order to approach the southern flank of the Confederate army. But early in September the resourceful Federal commander suddenly crossed his army of 58,000 men over the river southwest of the city, and obliged Bragg to abandon Chattanooga in order to maintain his rail communications with the South. Rosecrans then divided his army into three groups, to cut off the supposed

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Moccasin Bend in the Tennessee River as Seen From Point Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

retreat of the Confederates and to facilitate the crossing of Lookout Mountain.

Bragg, however, was preparing a shrewd counterstroke. He had retired to Lafayette, Ga., where reenforcements were arriving from Virginia and Mississippi. After some unsuccessful attempts to destroy the Union army while it was divided, he moved toward Chickamauga Creek with the object of turning the left of the Union army and seizing the roads to Chattanooga, thereby cutting off its line of supplies and communications. By the morning of September 19 most of the Confederates had crossed Chickamauga Creek. Shortly after daylight they were attacked by Union troops. Throughout the day the fighting was desperate as the Confederates gradually pushed

the Union Army back to the Lafayette Road. But Rosecrans succeeded in holding his position. On the morning of the 20th, Longstreet's troops which had just arrived from Virginia, broke through the Federal line, and swept the entire right and part of the center from the field toward Chattanooga. The four Federal divisions on the left, with fragments of others, took up a new position, under General Thomas, "the rock of Chickamauga." This they held until nightfall against terrific assaults by the Confederates. Having successfully covered the retreat of the rest of the army, they withdrew during the night in good order toward Chattanooga.

The Confederate victory had been won dearly. The losses of Bragg's army in killed, wounded, and missing were approximately 18,000 out of 66,000 engaged; those of the Union army, 16,000.

In following the movements of the battle on Chickamauga field, the visitor may see many places of great interest. At the Brotherton House he may view the spot where the Federal line was broken, owing to the withdrawal of a division which left a gap through which the Confederates charged. Bloody Pond, so named because its water was said to be tinged with the blood of injured men and horses, still may be seen. Snodgrass Hill, where Thomas and his men repulsed the Confederate assaults after the Federal right and part of the center had been routed, is another interesting place. Still standing on it is the Snodgrass House, used by the Union troops as a hospital.

The battles around Chattanooga.—After Chickamauga, the Confederates invested Chattanooga on the east and south by occupying Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chattanooga Valley, interrupting all but the most circuitous of the lines of supply of the Federal army. Within a month the Union troops faced starvation or retreat. Late in October Thomas took over Rosecrans' army and Grant assumed command of all the Federal forces around Chattanooga. With the assistance of reenforcements under General Hooker, a safe and adequate line of supplies finally was opened. After Sherman's arrival in November with additional troops, operations were begun to drive away the Confederates.

The first of these resulted in the capture of Orchard Knob, an advanced position a mile west of the Confederate rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge. At 2 p. m., on November 23, the center of Thomas' army advanced and after overcoming fierce resistance captured the knob and drove the Confederates back.

Next morning, Hooker, commanding the Federal right, advanced from the Wauhatchie Valley up the steep slopes of Lookout Mountain, which rises to a height of almost 1,500 feet above the surrounding country. Climbing onward through the day, driving the defenders from one position to another, Hooker's troops gradually got possession of the mountain,

fighting much of the time in the midst of clouds and mist which hid the contending forces from watchers in the valley. It was after midnight when the Confederates finally withdrew from the crest, and on the morning of the 25th the Stars and Stripes were floating from the top of Point Lookout.

That night Bragg concentrated his army in an entrenched line 6 miles long on the crest of Missionary Ridge, with a heavy outpost line in front at the foot of the ridge. It was a position of great strength, and from it the Confederate artillery could sweep the valley extending to Orchard Knob. At daybreak Sherman, commanding the Federal left, attacked Tunnel Hill, where the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad passed through the northern end of the ridge, but by 3 p. m. his attacks all had failed. At that hour Grant, in the hope of drawing away some of the forces opposing Sherman, ordered Thomas to throw forward four divisions and take the Confederate rifle pits at the foot of the ridge. The troops charged at double time and captured the pits, with many prisoners, at the point of the bayonet. Then they halted, but being galled by the fire from above, soon started up the ridge without orders. In the face of the projectiles from numerous cannon and thousands of muskets, they clambered up the steep boulder-strewn slopes, swept over the intermediate line of breastworks and within an hour after leaving Orchard Knob, had stormed the main line of the crest. The Confederates retreated, first to Ringgold, and later to Dalton, Ga. The total losses of the Confederate forces in the operations around Chattanooga were approximately 6,500 and those of the Federals about 6,000.

Chattanooga National Cemetery.—Half way between the center of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge is located the Chattanooga National Cemetery, established in 1863 by General Thomas, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland. At the present time there are approximately 15,000 graves, the great majority of which contain the remains of soldiers of the Civil War.

Markers and monuments.—The Federal Government has expended about $1,000,000 in the erection of monuments and in the improvement of the park. Of the 27 States whose soldiers fought in these battles, 18 have appropriated more than $500,000 for monuments and markers. The battle lines of all divisions and brigades on each side are accurately marked and historical tablets describe the part taken by each unit. In addition, about 300 cannon have been mounted in the approximate positions occuped by the artillery during the battles.

Museum and library.—Firearms and military equipment of the Civil War period are on display at the new Administration Building. Visitors are also invited to use the park library, which contains an interesting collection of books and manuscripts.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

GEORGIA

Special Feature: Picturesque field on which occurred one of the two heavy assaults made by Sherman on Confederate positions during the Atlanta campaign.

At the opening of the campaign in the West in the spring of 1864, General Sherman, commanding a Federal army of about 100,000 men in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., was faced with the task of defeating the Confederate army under General Johnston, strongly posted across the railroad leading to its base of supply at Atlanta, Ga. The capture of that important railroad and manufacturing center lying about 110 miles south of Chattanooga was considered of immense strategic importance. Sherman expressed the conviction that the capture of Atlanta "would be the death knell of the Southern Confederacy", and from the 7th of May, when he began operations against Johnston's fortified positions about Dalton, Ga., he bent his energies toward reaching Atlanta, the possession of which would enable him to move either against Mobile, Ala., or Savannah, Ga., and thus gain access to the seacoast.

PHOTO BY RINEHART

A Distant View of Kennesaw Mountain.

Both commanders displayed a high degree of tactical skill in the Atlanta campaign. Johnston, whose army at the beginning of the campaign amounted to some 54,000 men which number later was increased to about 72,000, opposed the Federal advance with great shrewdness. Avoiding combat under disadvantageous conditions, he was unable to force a pitched battle when conditions were favorable, and was maneuvered from one position to another by Sherman, operating around his left flank, until by the middle of June he had retired some 60 miles, and was only 25 miles from Atlanta. He then occupied a commanding trench position extending across the railroad in a semicircle about 9 miles long on the north and west sides of Marietta, at Kennesaw Mountain, and Cheatham's Hill.

Drawing his lines closely in front of Johnston's, Sherman determined on a direct assault, partly in order to prove both to his own men and those of his opponent that he had no fear of engaging Johnston's forces in battle. Five brigades were designated to make the principal attack, to be delivered against Cheatham's Hill in the hope of breaking through Johnston's center and thereafter rolling up and destroying both segments of his army. Two brigades on the right were to advance against Cheatham, while three brigades on the left attacked Clebourne's Division. Supporting attacks were arranged to be delivered on Kennesaw Mountain, and at the moment of the advance the artillery on the entire front of the army was to open fire.

At about 8:45 a. m., June 27, the Federal batteries opened all along the line and immediately were answered by the Confederates. The tremendous artillery duel shook the earth for 15 minutes as the assaulting columns advanced. But the Federal soldiers found the hillside steep and uneven and encountered a wide abatis in which they were entangled while under the hottest fire of the Confederate infantry and batteries. On the right, Mitchell's troops, though momentarily gaining a position flanking part of Cheatham's line, were driven back with heavy losses, as were Harker's, Wagner's, and Kimball's brigades on the left. The only force actually to reach the Confederate works was that of McCook. This gallant commander was killed at the head of his troops, but they succeeded in seizing a position close under Cheatham's breastworks. During the following night they entrenched their front, using bayonets, cups, and cartridge boxes as digging tools, and the works thus built and thereafter held are still visible today. As a whole, however, Sherman's assault on Kennesaw, as well as on Cheatham's Hill, was a costly failure, involving a Federal loss of about 3,000 men, while that of the Confederates was less than 500. After this battle, Sherman resumed his flanking movements, causing Johnston to evacuate his Kennesaw Mountain lines on July 2 and retire farther toward Atlanta.

Soon after the close of the war, the Col. Dan McCook Brigade Association, composed mainly of Illinois troops, bought the 60-acre tract of land on

which their notable attack had been made and created it into a memorial park. On the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, June 27, 1914, a monument to the soldiers of Illinois was unveiled there.

Presented to the United States in 1917, the park remained under the control of the War Department until June 10, 1933, when it was transferred to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. A collection of Civil War relics is on exhibition at the park.

BRICES CROSS ROADS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MISSISSIPPI

Special Feature: Scene of a severe battle in which Confederate cavalry was employed with extraordinary skill.

TO COMMEMORATE the remarkable incidents of the battle of Brices Cross Roads, Miss., fought on June 10, 1864, and to preserve the central portion of the field on which it occurred, the Federal Government in 1929 acquired an acre of ground there and named it Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site.

The natural features of the area surrounding this site have changed but little since the battle was fought there. Save for a few small clearings and cultivated fields, the country is covered with an almost impenetrable growth of blackjack oak and underbrush, with foliage so thick as to obscure all objects more than a few feet from the spectator. In such surroundings was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War in proportion to the numbers engaged. It was a battle in which the troops on both sides displayed amazing fortitude under nearly intolerable conditions, and so strikingly illustrates the successful employment of dismounted cavalry in the role of infantry.

Early in May 1864 General Sherman opened his campaign against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in northern Georgia, beginning his operations simultaneously with those of Grant against Lee's army in Virginia. As he pushed southward toward Atlanta his line of communications grew constantly longer and more vulnerable to attacks by Confederate raiders. Toward the end of May he learned that Gen. Nathan B. Forrest was about to move from northern Mississippi into middle Tennessee with a strong mounted force to break the Federal line of supply. Accordingly he ordered General Washburn, in command at Memphis, Tenn., to send out an expedition to intercept Forrest. A force under Brig. Gen. Samuel D.

Sturgis, consisting of about 4,800 infantry, 3,300 cavalry, 22 pieces of artillery, and a supply train of 250 wagons, left Memphis on June 1 and marched southeastward into Mississippi.

Forrest, who had about 4,800 troops, cavalry and mounted infantry, and 12 guns in his command, was in a position of readiness some miles north of Brices Cross Roads, where the highway from Memphis to Fulton crosses that running north and south between Corinth and Pontotoc.

The two forces met in desperate conflict on the morning of June 10, in the midst of the dense thickets of blackjack, on a day that was suffocatingly hot, and the roads were deep in mud as a result of heavy rains. There was charge and countercharge, men fighting with sabers, clubbed carbines and revolvers as the steaming air grew stifling with the fumes of powder smoke.

The issue hung in the balance until late in the afternoon, when Forrest, employing his usual shrewd tactics, sent Confederate columns to assail the Federal flanks and rear. This maneuver succeeded, and the Northern army was forced to retire. Then, in the excited efforts of the wagon train to make good its retreat, a vehicle was overturned on the bridge over Tishomingo Creek. Other wagons crashed into it, the bridge became choked, and the retreat became a rout, the whole Federal army pouring back in disorder through the night toward Memphis. They lost all their wagons and ambulances, 18 pieces of artillery, 5,000 stand of small arms, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, and all of their baggage and supplies. The combat losses were heavy on both sides. Though the Federal army suffered a severe defeat, in a sense it had accomplished its mission. Forrest was not destroyed, but he was effectually prevented, at this important juncture, from interfering with the communications of Sherman's army as it fought its way toward Atlanta.

In 1932 the War Department erected at Brices Cross Roads a simple, dignified memorial of granite, a fitting tribute to the notable event which occurred there.

TUPELO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MISSISSIPPI

Special Feature: Site of important Civil War battle.

TUPELO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, 2 miles west of Tupelo, Miss., was created by act of Congress dated February 21, 1929. Although containing only 1 acre it commemorates a battle where men fought as bravely as in any conflict in the Civil War. In recognition of the valor displayed by both sides, the Federal Government recently erected a hand-

some monument on the crest of the ridge where unusually heavy fighting occurred.

During the first 2 months of Sherman's campaign against Atlanta in the summer of 1864, the Confederate cavalry leader, Nathan B. Forrest, continually annoyed him by threatening his line of communications. As repeated Federal expeditions against Forrest had failed, in July it was determined to send a force of 14,000 men, under Gen. Andrew J. Smith, against him. Smith proceeded from Memphis toward Tupelo, near which Forrest was located with about 5,000 men.

For several days there was heavy skirmishing between the hostile bodies, but Smith declined a general engagement unless under favorable conditions.

On the night of July 13 he halted near Harrisburg and prepared for battle by entrenching his troops behind a semicircular line of log and rail breastworks built on the crest of a ridge looking down over an open field. This formidable position was attacked at 7:30 a. m. on the 14th by the Confederates, now commanded by Lt. Gen. S. D. Lee, who assigned Forrest to the command of the right wing. Thrown forward in disconnected brigade attacks on the left and center, the assailants were quickly repulsed by deadly fire, but though suffering severe losses, those on the left continued their main efforts for 2½ hours. Immediately realizing that the position was too strong to be stormed, Forrest did not even order the right wing forward. By 10 o'clock Lee's forces were compelled to retire and in the afternoon they moved to the right and entrenched, hoping to tempt their antagonists into the open field. They were disappointed and no further fighting occurred until after dark, when a reconnoitering Confederate brigade was driven back.

About noon on the 15th the Federals began withdrawing toward Memphis. Though followed for 2 days by the Confederates they covered their flanks and rear so well that their pursuers were worsted in every engagement. Their brief but hotly contested little campaign cost the Federals 674 men, killed, wounded, and missing, and the Confederates 1,326.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

FROM the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 Richmond became the objective of the main Federal force east of the Alleghenies. After the Union failure at Bull Run in an advance straight upon Richmond from the north, McClellan, creator and first commander in chief of the Army of the Potomac, landed on the peninsula between the York and James Rivers, and after a month's delay before Yorktown advanced on Richmond. Almost under the spires of the Confederate capital he met Lee, just appointed to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. After a series of bloody battles, including Gaines Mill, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill, McClellan was pressed back against the James. With this apparent failure of the attack from the east, the Army of the Potomac was recalled to Washington by sea. Lee meanwhile concentrated in northern Virginia, drove the Federals in that theater back under the defenses of Washington and invaded Maryland. At Antietam Creek he beat off the Army of the Potomac attacking in great force and then retreated back into Virginia.

Superseding McClellan, Burnside attempted during December 1862 to cross the Rappahannock and force his way southward toward Richmond. The effort collapsed in a costly defeat at Fredericksburg. Hooker then took command and ventured another crossing of the Rappahannock, but was disastrously defeated at Chancellorsville. Lee, hoping to counteract the misfortunes that were accumulating in the West and to profit by the political consequences of a Confederate victory on Northern soil, invaded Pennsylvania by way of the Shenandoah Valley. But the battle with Meade at Gettysburg, in July 1863, again turned him back.

Following his victory at Chattanooga, Grant was put in supreme command of the Union armies. Directing the blows of the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, he hammered the Army of Northern Virginia on the anvil of Richmond, while Sherman's devastating progress through Georgia and the Carolinas destroyed the only remaining source of supplies for Lee's army in Virginia. As Grant's pressure before Petersburg became intolerable, Lee turned westward, abandoning Richmond in an effort to escape. Pursuing, Grant intercepted Lee at Appomattox and there the Confederate commander in chief surrendered.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

VIRGINIA

Special Feature: Scene of a number of battles and military movements in the defense of Richmond during the War Between the States.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK presents the story of military conflict involving the methods of both open and siege warfare; a story of a 4-year effort on the part of Union armies to take the Confederate capital. Massive fortifications where men lived under conditions of trench warfare and open fields where desperate charges were made embody a long, stirring narrative of military operations.

Owned until recently by the Commonwealth of Virginia, the park was placed under the care of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in 1933, and later was offered to the Nation as a national park. The act of Congress authorizing the acceptance of the area and its establishment as a national battlefield park was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 2, 1936.

For 4 years, from 1861 to 1865, Richmond was almost constantly an embattled city. The capital of the Confederate States of America was always the objective of the Army of the Potomac. Battles were fought almost in the shadow of the city in 1862 and again in 1864.

McClellan's ill-starred peninsular campaign in the spring and summer of '62 brought to the very portals of Richmond battles surpassing in magnitude any previously fought in the Western Hemisphere. On May 31, 1862,

Restored Fort Harrison, Richmond National Battlefield Park.

the Battle of Seven Pines proved to the Army of the Potomac the immense difficulties that would be involved in the attempt to continue its march up the peninsula between the James and York Rivers into Richmond. When the blue and the grey forces next clashed it was Lee against McClellan. This time McClellan was on the defensive. He had delayed too long before the city. Lee had gathered his strength and had come out from the ramparts to drive the invader away. The Southern commander hurled his troops against the Army of the Potomac at Mechanicsville on June 26. McClellan repulsed him, but fell back that night to Gaines' Mill, where the next day he received an assault delivered with such violent impact that he was compelled to begin a hasty though masterfully organized retreat to the James River.

In rapid succession followed the bitterly contested battles of Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and, on July 1, Malvern Hill. Only McClellan's skillful handling of his unwieldy masses in retreat, combined with the ever-recurrent accidents of warfare, saved the Army of the Potomac from annihilation. These Seven Days' Battles soon were followed by the withdrawal of McClellan's troops from the James River in transports, and the people of Richmond once more felt secure.

Two years elapsed before the Northern forces were able again to threaten seriously the Confederate Capital. Grant had been transferred from the West to lead the Federal armies in Virginia as he had shown himself to be one of the few Northern commanders able to cope successfully with the Southern armies. After staggering blows delivered at the Confederate lines in the Widerness and at Spotsylvania Courthouse, in early June 1864, he faced Lee at Cold Harbor. At dawn on June 3, he launched a mighty attack along the full length of a 6-mile front. Within 10 minutes it had been repulsed with such savage finality that the battle was virtually over and about 10,000 of the assailants had been killed or wounded. Again one of Grant's sledge-hammer blows had failed to crack the Confederate defenses. In one of the most skillful maneuvers of the war, Grant then quickly crossed the James River and laid siege to Petersburg, seeking a way into Richmond through the back door. Only once thereafter did Lee's great antagonist seriously attempt a frontal assault on the capital of the Confederacy. His goal was almost gained when, on September 29, he sent two corps of the Army of the James across the river to attack Fort Harrison, which was on a road leading directly into Richmond. But the heavy fortifications, thrown up after McClellan's threat and the timely arrival of Confederate reinforcements once more saved the city. On April 2, 1865, when Petersburg had been enveloped and the lines of communications toward the South had been severed, Grant's forces entered Richmond and Petersburg as those of Lee evacuated those two cities.

The scenes of these heroic struggles are preserved in the Richmond National Battlefield Park. There the visitor will find historic ground rich in its narrative of deeds which form a glowing panel in the tapestry of American history.

A feature of the park is the reconstructed Fort Hoke, one of the strong redoubts on the Fort Harrison line, wherein there is presented for the visitor a Civil War fort, precisely as it existed when it was a center of fighting. The various types of gun positions, revetments, and obstructions have been reconstructed in strict accordance with the working plans used by the military engineers of 1861–65. The massive earthworks there and elsewhere along this front line of the Richmond defenses are remarkably well preserved, and in them the visitor finds a stirring story of long-continued defense and attack.

The park area contains terrain pleasantly relieved by ravines and hills, with large stretches of deep cool woods which invite the camper and picnicker. Good roads give access to the massive earthworks, and bridle trails and footpaths are being constructed through areas of woodland charm to points of historic interest and to camp and picnic grounds.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MARYLAND

Special Feature: Scene of the battle which brought to an end Lee's first invasion of the North in 1862.

THE Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, marks the close of the first of two unsuccessful attempts on the part of the Confederacy to carry the war into Northern territory. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Lee had defeated two Federal armies within a period of less than 2 months on widely separated battlefields. In the Peninsular campaign, McClellan, commanding the Federal Army of the Potomac, had arrived within 5 miles of the Confederate capital when Lee assumed command of the Richmond defenses and in the Seven Days' Battle, ending July 1, 1862, forced McClellan back until the campaign was finally abandoned. Lee promptly moved his troops northward, where he hoped to defeat Pope's Army of Virginia, which had been organized for the dual purpose of protecting Washington and operating against the Confederate lines of communication. Lee decisively defeated Pope at the Second Battle of Manassas on August 30, the Federals retreating behind the defenses of Washington.

Burnside Bridge, Antietam National Battlefield Site.

The victorious Southern commander thereupon decided to invade the North before his adversaries could recover from this disastrous defeat. He hoped to take advantage of the rich supplies which Maryland would make available for his army and believed that the State would rally to the Confederate cause, helping to fill his depleted ranks. McClellan, again in command of the Federal forces, followed Lee into Maryland. Pennsylvania became alarmed for its safety and there was general consternation in the North. On September 14 McClellan, having learned of Lee's plans to capture the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry, moved to its relief. By nightfall the Federals had forced the two passages of South Mountain, but Lee had succeeded in delaying his opponent long enough to prevent assistance being sent to Harper's Ferry. The garrison there surrendered at 8 a. m., September 15. Early on the 15th McClellan started in pursuit of the Confederates, reaching the vicinity of Antietam Creek about noon.

Longstreet's corps and D. H. Hill's division were in line of battle west of the creek. All of the Confederate troops were in position there on the 16th, except McLaw's, Anderson's, and Walker's divisions, which reached the field early on the 17th, and A. P. Hill's division, which arrived early in the afternoon of that day in time to turn the tide of the battle. Jackson formed the left of the Confederate line, Stuart's cavalry division covering his left and supporting the artillery. Longstreet's corps held the right.

On the 15th McClellan had practically his entire command east of the creek facing not more than half of the Confederate forces, but he took no action until about 4 p. m. on the 16th, when Hooker's I Corps crossed at the Upper Bridge. Mansfield's XII Corps followed Hooker. There was some slight interchange of infantry and artillery fire until about 9 p. m. on the 16th, between Meade's division of Hooker's corps and Hood's division of Longstreet's.

The opposing armies clashed at dawn on the 17th when Hooker's artillery opened fire on Jackson's troops posted in a cornfield in Hooker's immediate front. Hooker reported: "In the time I am writing every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before." Hooker's troops advanced, driving the Confederates before them, Jackson reporting that his men "became exposed for near an hour to a terrific storm of shell, canister, and musketry."

At about 6 a. m., Hood's division, with two brigades of D. H. Hill's division, came to Jackson's support and succeeded in driving the Federals back. At about 7 a. m., Mansfield's Federal XII Corps came to Hooker's support. General Mansfield was killed while deploying his troops and General Williams assumed command of the corps. Williams regained some of the lost ground and at about 9 a. m. he held the woods in the vicinity of the Dunkard Church. Sumner's Federal II Corps soon arrived on the field to find Hooker wounded and his corps routed, while Williams with the XII Corps was halted. Sedgwick's Division of Sumner's Corps marched into an ambush of some 10 Confederate brigades and lost about 2,000 men in a few minutes. French's Division of Sumner's Corps, marching to the left, came upon D. H. Hill's Division in an old sunken road now known as Bloody Lane. Hill, later reinforced by Anderson's Division, waged a bloody conflict with French's troops until early in the afternoon when the operations on the Federal right and Confederate left practically ceased, owing to the sheer exhaustion of the men on both sides.

On the left of the Federal line Burnside's IX Corps had been ordered to carry the lower bridge over the Antietam, now known as Burnside's Bridge, which was defended by General Toombs with two Georgia regiments, assisted by artillery in position on the heights which commanded the bridge. At about 3 p. m., Burnside moved forward to the attack. Toombs had meanwhile been reinforced by two regiments and a part of a third. The Confederate right flank had been driven back into Sharpsburg when A. P. Hill's Division of Jackson's Corps arrived on the field from Harper's Ferry just in time to turn Burnside's victory into a repulse. Burnside fell back to the heights west of the creek and the Battle of Antietam was over.

More men were killed and wounded at Antietam on September 17 than on any other single day of battle in the war, and when the conflict was over neither side had gained a decisive victory. The next day there was no fighting, and after dark Lee withdrew his army to the Potomac and then crossed into Virginia. Although not defeated in battle, he had been turned back in his first attempt to invade the North.

The Federal losses on September 16 and 17 were reported as 12,469. It is estimated that the Confederate losses were about the same. McClellan's army numbered 87,000, all of whom were not engaged. Lee's forces have been variously estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000.

The battlefield of Antietam, located in the southern part of Washington County, Md., near Sharpsburg, derives its name from Antietam Creek which meanders slowly through broad, cultivated fields and meets the Potomac about 3 miles south of the town. The terrain is rolling and slopes gradually from the eminence of South Mountain on the east to the banks of the Potomac on the west.

Located on an elevation just east of Sharpsburg is the Antietam National Cemetery, which was established by the State of Maryland and dedicated September 17, 1867, with imposing ceremonies. The cemetery was transferred to the United States in 1877.

FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

VIRGINIA

Special Features: Six great battlefields of the War Between the States, in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, containing miles of original trenches and earthworks and a fine museum.

THE Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park presents to the visitor the closely connected fields of six of the greatest and most important battles of the War Between the States, namely, the two battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. The town of Fredericksburg, the natural starting point for a visit to all of these fields, also contains many landmarks which are testimony to the importance of the place in the colonial and early national periods. Located at the fall line on the Rappahannock River, it was destined to play a major role in our history. In 1861–65 its position midway between the Federal and Confederate capitals made it the hub of the eastern theater of war.

In the tremendous battles fought near Fredericksburg can be traced the ebb and flow of the fortunes of the Confederacy. Here, in 1862–63, the Army of Northern Virginia, at the height of its power, defeated the Army of the Potomac and marched to invade the North. Here, in 1864, the same Army of Northern Virginia, with waning strength, its back to the wall, resisted with desperate valor the raining blows of its old foe, now commanded by U. S. Grant, a leader of different mettle from his predecessors. The records of these conflicts are written indelibly in the terrain of the park. In the ridges and valleys and the open plains and

PHOTO BY RINEHART

Ruins of the Chancellor House.

woodlands are still to be seen the infantry entrenchments and gun pits dug by the men who strove mightily upon this ground.

The First Battle of Fredericksburg.—In the spring of 1862, McClellan, ascending the peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, had attempted to take Richmond and failed. Lee's northward march followed, marked by the battles of Second Manassas and Antietam. In November McClellan was replaced in command of the Army of the Potomac by Burnside, who undertook to advance on Richmond through Fredericksburg. Lee, on the heights behind Fredericksburg, blocked his path with 91,000 men, Stonewall Jackson's corps on the right, Longstreet's on the left. The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock on

pontoon bridges on December 11 and 12. On the morning of December 13 Franklin's Left Grand Division attacked the Confederate right near Hamilton's Crossing, while Sumner's Right Grand Division was hurled against Longstreet's front at Marye's Heights just west of Fredericksburg. But the heroic assaults of Meade's and Gibbon's Union divisions near Hamilton's Crossing, and of 18 brigades at Marye's Heights, all were repulsed. By nightfall the Federal army had sustained 13,000 casualties and the Confederate more than 5,000. For two more days the Federal army held its position in town and along the river. On December 15 and 16 they recrossed the river.

The Chancellorsville Campaign.—Through the winter the antagonists faced one another across the Rappahannock. After again changing commanders, the Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker was reorganized, and at the end of April 1863 crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and marched around Lee's left flank to attack him from the rear, hoping thus to clear the road to Richmond. Sedgwick's Corps was left before Fredericksburg to engage the Confederates on that front. Compelled thus to divide his army, Lee left Early's division to face Sedgwick, while on May 1 Jackson's corps and Anderson's and McLaw's divisions marched toward Chancellorsville, where Hooker was encamped. The brilliant plan of the Federal commander had been well executed thus far. But instead of boldly attacking the outnumbered Confederates, he remained in his entrenchments and awaited attack.

Discovering that Hooker's right flank lay unprotected on the Orange Turnpike about 2 miles west of Chancellorsville, Lee now sent Jackson's corps on a circuitous march through the Wilderness to fall upon it from the west. About sunrise, May 2, 1863, Jackson started on one of the most audacious flank movements in military history. At about 6 o'clock that evening Howard's Corps, the right wing of Hooker's army, was surprised and shattered by Jackson's troops charging furiously out of the forest. Only the fall of darkness, coupled with the mortal wounding of Jackson, put a limit to the exploitation of the Confederate victory. But on May 3 Hooker was driven back to his entrenchments, previously prepared, to cover his line of retreat. That afternoon Lee was compelled to send McLaws and later Anderson to oppose Sedgwick, who had driven Early from Fredericksburg and was advancing west along the Orange Plank Road. At Salem Church Sedgwick was repulsed and on the night of May 4 withdrew across the Rappahannock at Banks Ford, while the main body of the Army of the Potomac recrossed at United States Ford during the following night. Thus ended the Chancellorsville campaign. The approximate Federal losses were 17,000; the Confederate, 13,000.

The Army of Northern Virginia now assumed the offensive in an invasion of Pennsylvania which reached its climax at Gettysburg, the turning point of the war in the East.

The Battle of the Wilderness.—The armies did not again grapple in earnest until the following spring, when the Federals, under Grant's firm leadership, having crossed the Rapidan with the purpose of passing Lee's army and pressing on to Richmond, were fiercely attacked on May 5, 1864, by the Confederates in the Wilderness. Advancing from Orange Courthouse, Lee had Ewell's Corps on the left along the Orange Turnpike, and A. P. Hill's on the right, along the Plank Road. Ewell struck Warren's Corps, while Hancock's struggled against Hill, Sedgwick aiding both the Federal

Trench Restoration, Fredericksburg Battlefield.

corps. The day of desperate fighting ended indecisively, and the battle was resumed at sunrise next morning. The Federals had been reenforced by Burnside's Corps, and the Confederates by Longstreet's, the latter coming to the aid of Hill. Everywhere fierce attacks and counter attacks swept through the tangled Wilderness, which in many places caught fire, cremating the helpless wounded. Again darkness fell on an inferno in which neither side yet held a decided advantage.

Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse.—On the evening of May 7, the Army of the Potomac moved, not in retreat, but down the Brock Road toward Richmond. Grant's decision to capitalize his preponderance of numbers by driving ahead was perhaps the most momentous one of the whole war. Nevertheless, Lee quickly detected his move, and when the Federals, with

Warren's V Corps leading, approached Spotsylvania Courthouse they found Longstreet's Corps, now under Anderson, across their path. The entire forces of both armies eventually were brought up, and again the battle was waged on a tremendous scale. The Confederates entrenched in the form of a great horseshoe around Spotsylvania Courthouse, and two weeks passed while the Federals vainly assailed them at various points. The bitterest fighting occurred on May 10 and 12 when Wright's and Hancock's corps penetrated Lee's line at the apex of the salient, where the hand-to-hand conflict was so sanguinary that the sector became famed as the Bloody Angle. Though unable to break through, Grant, on May 20, again moved his troops "by the left" toward Richmond. In the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania the Army of the Potomac had suffered losses of about 33,000 men, while Lee had lost perhaps 20,000.

The National Military Park.—The 2,439 acres of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park contain the most important portions of the ground on which the above mentioned battles were fought. The lines of the time-worn earthworks still stand in the forest, witnesses to the grim struggles which raged on the five fields. Roads have been constructed beside them and to the key points of the terrain and there are sample restorations of field fortifications. Ranger historians are on duty at contact stations in the field and at park headquarters in Fredericksburg to aid the visitor in visualizing the memorable events which took place on this historic ground.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

PENNSYLVANIA

Special Feature: Scene of the 3-day battle of Gettysburg, which ended Lee's second invasion of the North.

IN 1895 the battlefield of Gettysburg was made a national military park by act of Congress. In that year the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, which was founded a few months after the battle, transferred its holdings of 600 acres of land, 17 miles of paved roads, and 320 monuments and markers to the Federal Government. This park was under the jurisdiction of the War Department until 1933, when it was transferred to the Department of the Interior, to be administered by the National Park Service. Today it contains 2,530 acres of land, 35 miles of paved roads, and more than 2,000 monuments and markers.

The battlefield of Gettysburg is the scene of one of the epoch-making events in the history of our country. Here, on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, General Lee, after his success at Chancellorsville in May, decided to stake the fortunes of the Confederacy in an attempt to destroy the Army of the Potomac on its own soil. In the great struggle 75,000 Confederates were pitted against 88,000 Federals. General Lee lost about 28,000, against a Federal loss of some 23,000 men.

Some unforeseen circumstances between June 25 and June 29 threatened to deprive General Lee of every advantage sought in his daring march up the Shenandoah and into the Cumberland Valley. General Meade had superseded General Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. His exact strength and position were unknown to General Lee. General Stuart, the incomparable Confederate cavalry leader, had gone on a circuitous route around the Army of the Potomac. On the night of June 28, Harrison, a secret Confederate agent, brought information to General Lee at Chambersburg, Pa., that should have been delivered 3 days before by Stuart's cavalry. The information established the fact that the Federal Army was north of the Potomac River, that three of its seven corps were at Frederick, Md., and that two more corps were located near the base of South Mountain. General Lee instantly altered his plan. The following day, June 29, he issued orders for Hill's corps to move to Cashtown, Pa., 8 miles west of Gettysburg. General Longstreet's corps was ordered to follow the next day, while General Ewell was recalled from Carlisle, Pa., and directed to join the army at Cashtown or Gettysburg.

General Meade also was without information as to the enemy's position. On June 30 General Buford's Cavalry Division, supported by the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, was sent to Gettysburg to seek information concerning the location of the enemy. He and his division bivouacked west of Gettysburg that night. On the morning of July 1 Buford's pickets were attacked by a column of Confederates 2½ miles west of Gettysburg. The column was approaching Gettysburg via the Chambersburg Pike in order to secure supplies and information. Severe fighting followed. Each detachment called up reenforcements. The Battle of Gettysburg had begun.

General Reynolds, commanding the Federal left wing, was killed shortly after he had thrown his First Corps into the fray and had ordered the Eleventh Corps, then at Emmitsburg, Md., to advance to Gettysburg. The Confederates received reenforcements from the west, but were giving ground when General Ewell's Corps, hastening southward in accordance with General Lee's orders of June 29, moved from the cover of the woods north of Gettysburg and struck the right flank of the Federals' First Corps. At the same time, Ewell directed his attack at the Federals' Eleventh

Corps, which had taken a position north of the town. The Federal line collapsed. They withdrew southward through the town, occupied Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge, displaying there a strong force of infantry and artillery. The Confederates failed to press them any further that day.

North Carolina State Memorial, Gettysburg National Military Park.

The battle was not resumed until 4 p. m. the following day, July 2. During the lapse of time both armies had moved into position. The Federal right flank occupied an eminence southeast of Gettysburg known as Culp's Hill. From this point their line extended in a northwesterly direction to Cemetery Hill, then southward along Cemetery Ridge to Round Top. The Confederate right wing extended along Seminary Ridge, nearly parallel to that of the Federal line along Cemetery Ridge. This line projected northward on Seminary Ridge to the Seminary buildings, then eastwardly through the town to Benner's Hill, opposite the Federal right wing on Culp's Hill. The Federal Army occupied a position, the front of which was 3½ miles long, whereas the Confederate Army's line extended for a distance of 6 miles from the mouth of Willoughby's Run to Benner's Hill.

General Lee assumed the offensive. His plan was to attack both flanks of the Federals simultaneously and, when they were heavily engaged, to deal a crushing blow at their center on Cemetery Ridge. The attacks were not synchronized and failure ensued. The fighting began on the Federal left at about 4 p. m. The Confederates drove the Federals from the Devil's Den, the Peach Orchard, and the Wheatfield, and secured a foothold on the Federal left only to be dislodged later. The fighting on

the left had almost subsided before the action on the right began. The poorly supported drive toward the Federal center came after the pressure on the flanks had been relieved. There had been successes on both sides but the Confederates had failed in their main purpose. Thus the second day of the battle closed with the Federals holding most of their original position.

During the night of July 2 both Generals Lee and Meade planned their action for the following day. Encouraged by his partial success, General Lee decided to renew the conflict on July 3. He was now reenforced by Pickett's Division of Infantry and Stuart's Cavalry, both of which were absent during the first 2 days of the battle. He decided to use the artillery to silence or disable the Federal guns on Cemetery Ridge, while Pickett's Division, well supported, was to attack the Federal left center. Stuart's Cavalry was directed to ride around the Federal right flank and threaten their rear. In the meantime, General Meade was correcting his position to meet the possible attack of the enemy on the third day.

Dawn broke on the morning of July 3 with the thunder of Federal guns to the right, heralding the attack that dislodged the Confederates from the position they had gained on Culp's Hill during the evening and night of the 2d of July. At about 1 p. m. the artillery of both armies, more than 200 guns, roared a salvo that shook the earth. For 1 hour and 45 minutes the guns thundered. Then the Federal firing slackened. The attacking wave moved forward, aiming straight at the Federal left center on Cemetery Ridge. It swept up the slope and entered the zone of deadly musket fire. On they came, never faltering, even though their ranks were decimated. Some of them reached their objective, engaging in a death-dealing hand-to-hand struggle over the stone wall.

Where was Stuart's Cavalry? It, too, was engaged in a desperate sabre charge with Federal cavalry 3½ miles east of Gettysburg and failed in its mission of supporting the attack on the Federal front.

With the assailants at close quarters General Hancock relates the final scene:

"The fight became close and deadly. The enemy's battle flags were soon seen waving on the stone wall . . . The men of all the brigades had in some measure lost their regimental organization, but individually they were firm . . . The colors of the different regiments were now advanced, waving defiance of the long line of battle flags presented by the enemy. The men pressed firmly under them . . . After a few minutes of desperate fighting the enemy's troops were repulsed . . . The battle flags were ours and the victory won."

PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

VIRGINIA

Special Features: Interesting battlefield area and scene of the longest siege in the history of the United States; about 100 miles of well-preserved earthworks.

THE military operations around Petersburg in 1864–65 were the culmination of Grant's overland campaign which began when he crossed the Rapidan May 4, 1864, and ended when he put his army over the James River and brought it before Petersburg in June.

The Petersburg National Military Park was created in 1926 and its development is gradually nearing completion. Nevertheless, it is rich in historic interest and scenic beauty. A large number of the forts and long lines of connecting earthworks created during the siege of June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865, have been cleared. Roads have been constructed enabling sightseers to follow on the ground many of the important movements which eventually brought about the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.

The personalities of Grant and Lee dominate all the crowding events which the park commemorates, for here these two great figures of the war were pitted against each other during the entire siege of 10 months. Grant was seeking to extend his forces around the city and cut its lines of supply from the South; Lee was struggling to prevent the envelopment. At Petersburg the strategic and tactical abilities of each were put to the supreme test.

The long contest was preceded by a fight on June 9, 1864, in which the capture of the city was averted only by the heroic resistance of 125 old men and boys. It began in earnest on June 15, when Grant's leading corps arrived and assaulted the eastern defenses of the city. Fighting continued for 4 days. At the end of that time the Federals had captured the eastern line and the Confederates had taken up a shorter and stronger one nearer to the city. Grant then adopted siege methods on this portion of the front, while farther to the southwest he initiated the series of extensions of his left flank which, marked by a number of battles in the open field, eventually were to bring about the fall of Petersburg and Richmond.

The most spectacular and tragic event of the siege operations was the explosion, on July 30, 1864, of a huge Federal mine under Elliott's Salient, an important point in the Confederate line. On June 25 a tunnel was commenced behind the Federal lines and was excavated for a distance of 511 feet to a terminus beneath the Confederate fort, where, in branching galleries 8,000 pounds of gunpowder were planted. The explosion itself was a success, hurling high in the air and killing 278 soldiers of the garrison

and creating an enormous breach in the line of Confederate earthworks. But the Federal assault which followed was poorly executed and resulted in a disastrous repulse, with a loss of 4,400 men.

In his persistent efforts to isolate Lee from the South, Grant succeeded in cutting one of his opponent's most important supply lines, the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, after 4 days of severe fighting, August 18 to 21, around Globe Tavern.

During the winter of 1864–65 the Confederate army in Petersburg found itself laboring under rapidly increasing difficulties. Everywhere its sources of supply were being seized by the Federals, and there were no

PHOTO BY SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

Contemporary Photograph of Union Pickets on Duty during the Siege of Petersburg.

more men to replace the losses or to strengthen the lines which constantly grew thinner as they were stretched westward to oppose Grant's extensions of his left flank around the city.

Late in March 1865 Lee, after a conference with Jefferson Davis, determined to attack the Federal right flank in the hope of severing Grant's army and cutting the railroad to its base of supplies at City Point, or, at least, of facilitating his own inevitable retirement from Petersburg. This bold stroke, the last great offensive effort of the Army of Northern Virginia, was delivered by Gordon's corps on March 25. In a dashing assault Fort Stedman and parts of the adjacent Federal lines were captured. But the resistance was too strong to be overcome and Gordon was compelled to withdraw.

Within the following week events of epoch-marking importance occurred around Petersburg. Grant countered Gordon's blow by sending Sheridan with a heavy force against Lee's extreme right flank, a dozen miles west of the city. Sheridan broke through the thin Confederate line at Five Forks on April 1 and cut the Southside Railroad, Lee's last avenue of supply from the South. On the night of the 2d the Confederates evacuated Petersburg and Richmond and retreated westward. Closely pursued by Grant, Lee was compelled to surrender the remnant of his army at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9.

The severity of the 10 months of fighting around Petersburg may be judged by the losses suffered by the belligerents in killed, wounded, and missing, which were approximately 42,000 for the Federals and 25,000 for the Confederates.

The region around Petersburg constitutes the largest single battlefield area in America. Scores of miles of the massive entrenchments, from the Appomattox River to Five Forks, still exist in a remarkable state of preservation, and following the creation of the military park many of them have been uncovered and made visible for the first time since nature spread over them her protecting mantle of trees and undergrowth. In addition to the defensive works themselves, at many points over the area are scattered such unusual features as military dams, grades, and bridge abutments of military railroads, listening galleries, unfinished mines, and the remains of cantonments. The area is also marked by many old houses, mills, and other buildings whose names figure in history. Measures are now in force to preserve these physical remains as tangible and eloquent evidences of one of the most important periods in our country's annals. Educators and students, writers and military men, will find a veritable laboratory of history here.

Although most renowned for its heroic part in the War Between the States, Petersburg, which gained the name, "The Cockade City", in the War of 1812, is rich in earlier history coming down from almost the beginning of colonial Virginia. First settled in 1633, only 26 years after the founding of Jamestown, it became the site of a frontier fort erected in 1645. It was a scene of fighting with the Indians, and from it various expeditions set forth to explore or colonize lands farther west. During the Revolution a battle between British forces under General Phillips and Benedict Arnold and a body of American militia commanded by Von Steuben was fought at Petersburg on April 25, 1781. Many other interesting events have transpired in and around the city, and remains and traditions which still exist are testimony of the fine old estates which flourished in that area. In 1917–18 Camp Lee, a large area just east of Petersburg, was used as a training ground for American troops. Much of this reservation is now included in the military park.

APPOMATTOX NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

VIRGINIA

Special Feature: Scene of the surrender of the Confederate Army under Gen. Robert E. Lee to the Federal Army under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

APPOMATTOX NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, located about 80 miles by road west of Petersburg and Richmond, was established in 1930 and contains at present 1 acre of ground on which stands a monument commemorating the termination of the War Between the States by the surrender of General Lee's army to that of General Grant on April 9, 1865.

In the vicinity of Old Appomattox Courthouse one may see today the earthworks thrown up by the Confederate rear guard, the sites of the headquarters of Lee and Grant, the positions of the rival armies, and other historic landmarks. Within the village itself are the spots on which stood the old courthouse and the residence of Wilmer McLean, while the ante-bellum tavern and several other interesting buildings are still standing much as they were on the day when this secluded Virginia hamlet was stirred by an event which altered the course of American history.

The village of Appomattox Courthouse, now known as Old Appomattox Courthouse, at the time of Lee's surrender was the county seat of Appomattox County. After the burning of the courthouse in 1892, the county seat was moved to Appomattox Station, 3 miles south on the railroad from Richmond to Lynchburg, and is now the thriving town of Appomattox Courthouse. The old courthouse, never more than a small village, today contains merely a dozen or so ante-bellum buildings.

The surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse on Sunday, April 9, 1865, was the culmination of a series of disasters which had befallen it since the opening of the spring campaign. A considerable body of its troops had been overwhelmed at Five Forks on April 1, 1865, forcing Lee to abandon Petersburg and Richmond which he had gallantly defended since June 1864. Retreating westward, he concentrated his forces at Amelia Courthouse and planned to move thence to Danville, utilizing the Richmond and Danville Railroad. From that point he hoped to form a junction with Johnston's army in North Carolina.

Supplies which Lee had ordered to be sent ahead to Amelia failed to reach him and his troops lost a day in endeavoring to collect food and forage. The delay proved fatal. A portion of the Federal Army in hot pursuit from Petersburg was able to reach and block the direct road to Danville, obliging Lee to press on toward that city by a roundabout route via Deatonsville, Farmville, and Appomattox Courthouse.

The retreat of the famished and outnumbered Confederates from Amelia to Appomattox was one of the most pathetic episodes in American history. Sheridan's cavalry hung on their left flank, dashing in upon their wagon trains at every opportunity, while the rear guard was hard pressed by Federal infantry. Many of Lee's men, utterly exhausted by fatigue and hunger, dropped out of the line of march, while others threw away their muskets, unable to carry them longer. At Sailors Creek, on April 6, Ewell's corps and a part of Anderson's were surrounded, and after gallant fighting most of these troops were forced to surrender. But the remainder of Lee's army, outnumbered five to one, struggled on toward Danville. The head of the column reached Appomattox Courthouse on the evening of April 8. Then orders were issued for the resumption of the march at 1 a. m., April 9.

The utmost haste was imperative. During the 8th, Grant's infantry frequently skirmished with the Confederate rear guard but was unable to provoke a general engagement. That evening Sheridan's cavalry reached the railroad at Appomattox Station, drove back a body of Confederates in position there, and charged toward Appomattox Courthouse until halted by a Confederate line of battle.

Confronted by Federal cavalry across their route of retreat and pressed in the rear by columns of hostile infantry, the situation of Lee's army now had become extremely critical. But although several of his general officers were advising him to surrender, Lee determined to make one more desperate effort. At daybreak on April 9 Gordon's corps of about 1,600 men was formed in line of battle about a half mile west of Appomattox Courthouse on the Lynchburg road. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, some 2,400 men, formed on their right. Despite their terrible sufferings and discouragements, all of these troops charged bravely. Impossible as it seemed against such odds, they drove back the opposing cavalry and for a time seemed to have cleared a passage for the remainder of the army. But in their moment of exultation the Confederates discerned masses of blue infantry formed in battle array behind the mounted troops. General Ord, with two Union corps, had brought his troops by forced marches squarely across the line of the Confederate advance. Threatened by overwhelming forces in both front and rear, Lee had no alternative but surrender.

Early that afternoon the Confederate commander met Grant at the home of Wilmer McLean in Appomattox Courthouse and surrendered the wasted remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia which remained under his command. Grant's terms were most magnanimous; the Confederate soldiers were paroled and issued rations by the Federal Army, while those belonging to the cavalry and artillery were permitted to keep their personal horses. Lee's capitulation speedily resulted in the collapse of the Southern Confederacy.

THE RECENT ERA

[*PART V*]

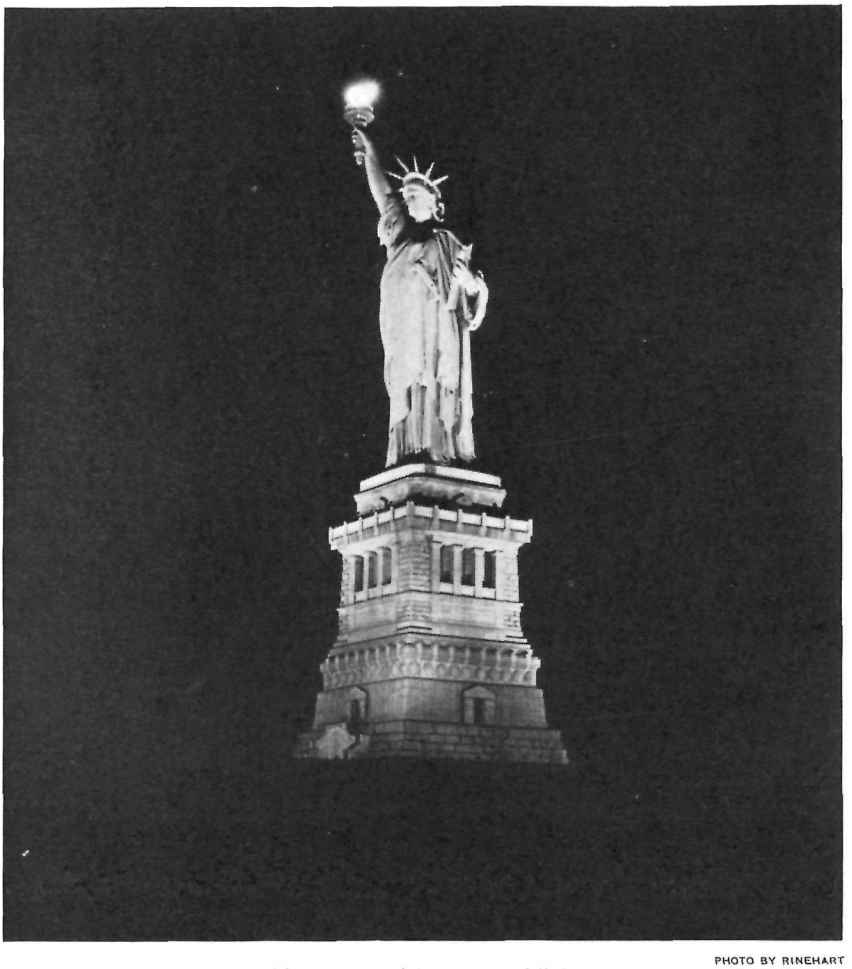


PHOTO BY RINEHART

The Statue of Liberty at Night.

The Recent Era

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK HARBOR

Special Feature: A colossal copper statue set inside the walls of old Fort Wood on Bedloe Island.

THE history of the Statue of Liberty begins with those events which gave the United States its freedom. During the years of armed struggle from 1775 to 1781 French participation was a large factor in the success of the United States. In the early years of the war, many French subjects, notably the young Marquis de Lafayette, brought to the struggling States assistance in the form of leadership, supplies, and sympathetic understanding. Early in the Revolution Benjamin Franklin was sent to Paris to win the support of the French Government for the American cause. In 1778, following the American victory at Saratoga, a treaty of alliance between France and the United States was signed. The support of the French fleet commanded by Admiral Comte de Grasse and of a French army under General Comte de Rochambeau made possible the American victory at Yorktown in October 1781.

Nearly 100 years later the centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence in the United States gave Edouard de Laboulaye, a French writer on American history and life, an opportunity to propose the erection of a memorial to commemorate the alliance of the two countries during the Revolution and their friendship in the following century. Auguste Bartholdi, a young French sculptor, was selected to plan and execute the memorial. As Bartholdi entered New York Harbor on his first visit to the United States the scene so impressed him that he conceived the plan of having the French people erect a colossal Statue of Liberty upon one of the islands in the harbor.

Acting on this suggestion, the French began in 1875 to raise funds for the construction of such a statue. The task proved to be greater than had been anticipated and the statue was not completed for presentation to the United States at Paris until July 4, 1884. Meanwhile, an American committee was raising funds for the construction of the pedestal. Largely

through the efforts of the *New York World* the necessary money was secured in 1886. After the statue had been dismantled in Paris it was shipped to New York aboard the French ship *Isere* to be reassembled at its present location. It was dedicated by President Grover Cleveland on October 28, 1886.

The Statue of Liberty symbolizes a thought worthy of its great size and beauty. The sculptor Bartholdi portrays Liberty in the figure of a woman who has just secured her freedom. Grasping a burning torch in her right hand and in her left holding a book of law inscribed July 4, 1776, she is represented as breaking the shackle lying at her feet and stepping forward to enlighten the world. Bartholdi wished to emphasize the symbolism further by having the torch lighted at night. Today his desire is fulfilled by the use of high-powered lamps which illuminate the torch from sunset to sunrise.

The ability of the sculptor can be appreciated better when one realizes the immensity of the work and the skill of its execution. The statue itself stands 152 feet high and is of most impressive aspect to ships entering the harbor. The tip of the torch is 300 feet above sea level. The statue is made of hammered copper about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, supported upon a steel frame anchored in the pedestal. The green color of the monument is the result of verdigris or green rust of copper. The detail of the work is excellent when one considers that the width of the face is 10 feet and that of the eyes 2 feet and 6 inches. The arm is 40 feet long and 12 feet in diameter at the point of greatest thickness. The tablet in the left hand is 23 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 2 feet thick.

Bedloe Island.—The 12-acre island on which the statue stands has had a varied history. Although now owned by the United States Government, the flags of The Netherlands and England have flown over it. It also has been owned by the city of New York, by the State of New York, and by several individuals, from the first of whom, Isaac Bedloe, the island received its name. Some time prior to 1670, Bedloe received a patent to the island and made improvements upon it. The Bedloe family retained ownership until 1732. During the early 1740's the city of New York appropriated the island for use as a quarantine station and finally purchased it for that purpose in 1758. It was used intermittently as such until 1796, when it was transferred to the State of New York to be used for one of the projected fortifications in the harbor. The fort, however, was not constructed by the State, but by the Federal Government, to which the island was ceded in 1800. Construction of the fortification was begun in 1808 and completed in 1811. Three years later it was named Fort Wood.

The high granite wall surrounding the base of the Statue of Liberty is that of old Fort Wood, which was garrisoned as a part of the defenses of the

city of New York from 1811 to 1877. In the latter year it was abandoned to become the site of the statue, according to the wishes of Bartholdi. The star-shaped fort wall, characteristic of its time, was retained as a part of the foundation for the pedestal of the statue.

KILL DEVIL HILL MONUMENT

NORTH CAROLINA

Special Feature: Site of the first sustained flight by a heavier-than-air machine, made by Wilbur and Orville Wright.

KILL DEVIL HILL MONUMENT was established in commemoration of the aerial achievement of the two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, who probably contributed more to the development of aviation than any of its other pioneers.

The Wrights went to the sand dunes along the Atlantic, near Kitty Hawk, in northeastern North Carolina, in September 1900 to experiment with gliders. They returned to the spot in the fall of 1901 and again in 1902, and in the following year began to experiment with a power-driven machine, capable of lifting itself. Using a four-cylinder gasoline motor of 12 horsepower, they were able on December 17, 1903, to make four successful flights, the fourth and longest of which lasted 59 seconds and in which their

PHOTO BY U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS

Wright Memorial, Kill Devil Hill Monument

machine developed a speed of 30 miles an hour. Although sustained flights had been made previously by other inventors, notably Samuel P. Langley, who, in 1896, at Washington had catapulted a plane from the roof of a houseboat anchored in the Potomac and had flown it about 3,000 feet, the Wrights were the first experimenters to carry a person from the ground by mechanical means without artificial aids.

In 1927 Congress memorialized the event by setting aside an area in the sand dunes near Kill Devil Hill, and in 1933 a beautiful memorial of white granite was dedicated to the Wright Brothers "In commemoration of the conquest of the air." Appropriately, the shaft is a beacon for both sea-going ships and airplanes.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[*PART VI*]

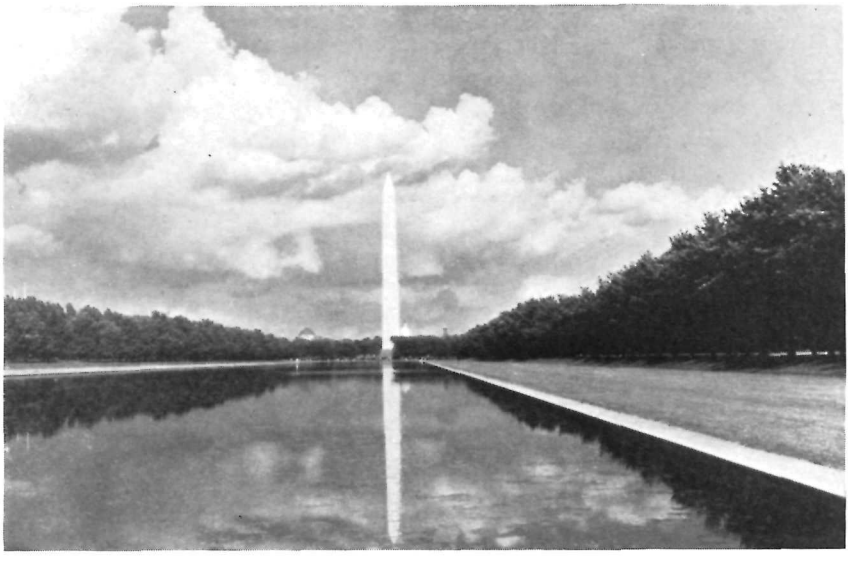


PHOTO BY KELLY

Washington Monument.

The District of Columbia

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Special Feature: Memorial Shaft to George Washington.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, in commemoration of George Washington, is, with the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial, one of the dominating features of the city of Washington. It is of obelisk form and is one of the highest masonry structures in the world, measuring 555 feet from the floor at the entrance to the top of the tip. The exterior of the shaft contains 188 memorial stones donated by various countries, States, and societies. An elevator and an iron stairway of 900 steps within the monument afford access to the base of the apex.

Shortly after Washington's death it was proposed to erect a memorial to him in the National Capital. Not until 1833, however, was any practical effort made in that direction. It that year a committee was organized with Chief Justice John Marshall as chairman and out of its activities grew the Washington National Monument Society. This organization devoted its efforts largely to raising funds for the erection of a huge memorial shaft. By 1848 sufficient money had been collected to begin work on the monument. In 1855, however, with the shaft only 152 feet high, the available funds were exhausted and work was stopped. It was not until 1878 that Congress appropriated money to finish the structure, which was finally completed and dedicated in 1885.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Special Feature: Classical structure with monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln.

TERMINATING the west axis in L'Enfant's plan for the Federal City, of which the Capitol is the hub, stands the Lincoln Memorial. Its strong, horizontal lines are in striking contrast with the slender, perpendicular shaft of the Washington Monument, on the same axis, to the north.

Designed by Henry Bacon and universally admired for its noble architectural composition, the marble superstructure is a modernized adapta-

tion of Doric Greek architecture. This superstructure rests on a granite base 231 by 168 feet. The columns are 44 feet high, the shafts being composed of 11 drums. Two reflecting pools, the combined length of which is 2,300 feet, give back the images both of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, and were suggested by the beauty and dignity of the waterways at Versailles and the reflecting basins at the Taj Mahal in India. Between the bronze girders, with their ornaments of laurel and pine, are panels of Alabama marble, saturated with melted beeswax to produce a translucent effect.

Set in lonely grandeur on the left bank of the Potomac, against the amphitheater of the Virginia hills beyond, the classic beauty of the snowy marble is accented by the perennial green of box and yew which bank the terraces. Within full sight, across the historic river, lie the slopes of Arlington National Cemetery, where are interred many of the Nation's military heroes.

Viewed by night, when its illumination brings into relief the colossal seated figure of the Great Emancipator within, the memorial takes on the solemnity and reverential quality of a shrine. Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, has brought out with rare art the sadness and humility, the compassion and power of the man whose life began in a log cabin on a poor Kentucky farm, and whose destiny it was to free an enslaved people from bondage and to preserve the Union.

The interior details of the memorial are heroic in proportion, yet simple as Lincoln's own character. On the south wall is the Gettysburg speech; on the north wall, the Second Inaugural Address. These immortal addresses, each in a hall by itself, rank next in interest to the statue of Lincoln.

The murals, by Jules Guerin, suggest allegorically the great events set in motion through the instrumentality of the martyr President. The decoration above the Gettysburg Address represents the Angel of Truth giving Freedom and Liberty to the slave. Above the Second Inaugural Address the Angel of Truth is seen joining the hands of figures typifying the North and South. To make these decorations waterproof the paint was mixed with white wax and kerosene. In chemical composition the wax is similar to that found in the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt.

Carved over the head of the 20-foot figure is the statement "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

Construction of the Lincoln Memorial was authorized by Congress on February 9, 1911, the cornerstone was laid on February 12, 1915, and dedicatory exercises held on May 30, 1922.

LINCOLN MUSEUM

Special Feature: Scene of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

THE LINCOLN MUSEUM is located in the building which housed Ford's Theater during the Civil War, where Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on the night of April 14, 1865. The famous collection of Lincolniana, assembled by Osborn H. Oldroyd, who spent more than 60 years accumulating it, is stored in this museum. This collection was purchased by the Federal Government in 1926.

After the assassination of Lincoln the theater was closed by order of Secretary of War Stanton and in the following year was acquired by the Federal Government. The structure was then made into a three-story office building and used by various divisions of the War Department. In 1893 it was again the scene of tragedy when the three floors collapsed, carrying portions of the walls with them. The building was repaired and in July 1894 was reopened as the Office of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department. Some years later the structure was renovated, the first floor being made into a museum for the exhibition of the Oldroyd collection. In 1932 the building was opened as the Lincoln Museum.

In this building are to be found engravings, photographs, and pictures of Lincoln and his family at various periods of their lives, mementos of his political campaigns, life masks showing him as he was in 1850 and 1865, clothing belonging to his wife, and innumerable pictures and newspaper clippings dealing with his assassination. There are also many books and pamphlets treating of Lincoln's life. In addition to the purely Lincoln material, there are many interesting objects of the Civil War period.

HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED

Special Feature: Scene of Lincoln's death.

TO THIS house, which is directly opposite the Lincoln Museum, the stricken President was carried on the night of his assassination. Here, in a room on the first floor, he died the following day, April 15, 1865. Long neglected, the house was purchased by the Federal Government in 1896. Apart from its historic association with Lincoln, the house is interesting as an attempt to reproduce the furnishings and atmosphere of a typical home of the 1860's.

FORT STEVENS PARK

On the very threshold of our National Capital, but a few miles from the White House itself, Fort Stevens Park stands as a reminder of how nearly successful was the sudden and daring attempt of Early's force of about 19,000 Confederates to take the Federal city on the afternoon of July 11, 1864.

It also memorializes that dramatic moment when President Lincoln risked the fire of the enemy guns and exposed himself, side by side with the brave defenders of the fort, as he stood on the parapet, observing the progress of the attack.

Rushing to the aid of the fort's small garrison, a mixed assemblage of seasoned troops, "100-day men," convalescents, sailors, marines, and civilians, under the command of Gen. Horatio G. Wright, halted the advance of Gen. Jubal A. Early, saving the Capital, and perhaps the Union itself.

Lincoln's habitual unconcern for his own safety led him to disregard General Wright's repeated insistence that he shield himself behind a parapet. Not until a surgeon at his side was wounded, did he comply with his friend's request.

Fort Stevens Memorial.

This is the only occasion on which a President of the United States has been under fire of the foe while in office. A monument and tablet commemorating the event has been erected in Fort Stevens Park by the Sixth Army Corps Association, and the fort itself is now being restored.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

THE MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY begins at the western extremity of Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, and extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to the Mount Vernon Estate.

Winding through the beautiful Virginia countryside and affording lovely vistas of the Potomac, this highway passes many places of historic interest. The ruins of Abingdon House, originally the home of the Alexander family, for whom the city of Alexandria was named, and the birthplace of Nellie Custis, overlook the highway and the Potomac at the highest point between Washington and Alexandria. In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshipped, and many other places of historic and patriotic interest. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, secretary and adviser to the first President, and Fort Hunt, one of the Civil War defenses of the National Capital, now vacated and soon to be developed as a park. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant and still an active military reservation.

HISTORIC PROJECTS

ESTABLISHMENT of the following areas has been authorized by congressional legislation when the necessary lands have been acquired.

Ackia Battleground National Monument, MISSISSIPPI.

The site of the Indian village of Ackia, where on May 26, 1736, the Chickasaws with the aid of English troops repulsed attack by French soldiers under Bienville and their Choctaw allies. Approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 897).

Andrew Johnson National Monument, TENNESSEE.

The site of the Andrew Johnson Homestead and the site of the tailor shop in which Andrew Johnson worked in Greeneville, Tenn. Approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 958).

Belvoir Mansion Site, VIRGINIA.

The mansion site and portions of the grounds of Belvoir, estate of Lord Fairfax. Transfer from the War Department approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 967).

Columbus, GEORGIA.

Site of engagement fought at Columbus on April 16, 1865 to be commemorated by a marker. Approved April 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1195).

Customhouse, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

Important in history of Salem's maritime development and for the associations of Nathaniel Hawthorne here; also a fine example of Salem architecture of the classical revival period. Transfer from the Treasury Department approved May 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1374).

Eutaw Springs Battlefield Site, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The site of Revolutionary battle fought here on September 8, 1781. Approved June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1975).

Fort Frederica National Monument, GEORGIA.

Site of Fort Frederica erected in 1736 as an outpost against Spanish invasion. Approved May 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1373).

Fort Stanwix National Monument, NEW YORK.

Defense established in 1758 to protect the country from the depredations of the Six Nations; important treaty concluded here with the Iroquois in 1768 ceding lands south of the Ohio River; failure of St. Leger's siege of the Fort in 1777 contributory to the disastrous outcome of Burgoyne's Campaign. Approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 665).

Monocacy National Military Park, MARYLAND.

Civil War battlefield with earthwork and breastwork remains. Approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198).

Natchez Trace Parkway, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI.

Old Indian Trail between Nashville and Natchez, known as the "Natchez Trace," an important route in early travel. Approved May 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 791).

Patrick Henry National Monument, VIRGINIA.

Estate of Patrick Henry, known as "Red Hill" located in Charlotte County. Approved August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 652).

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, OHIO.

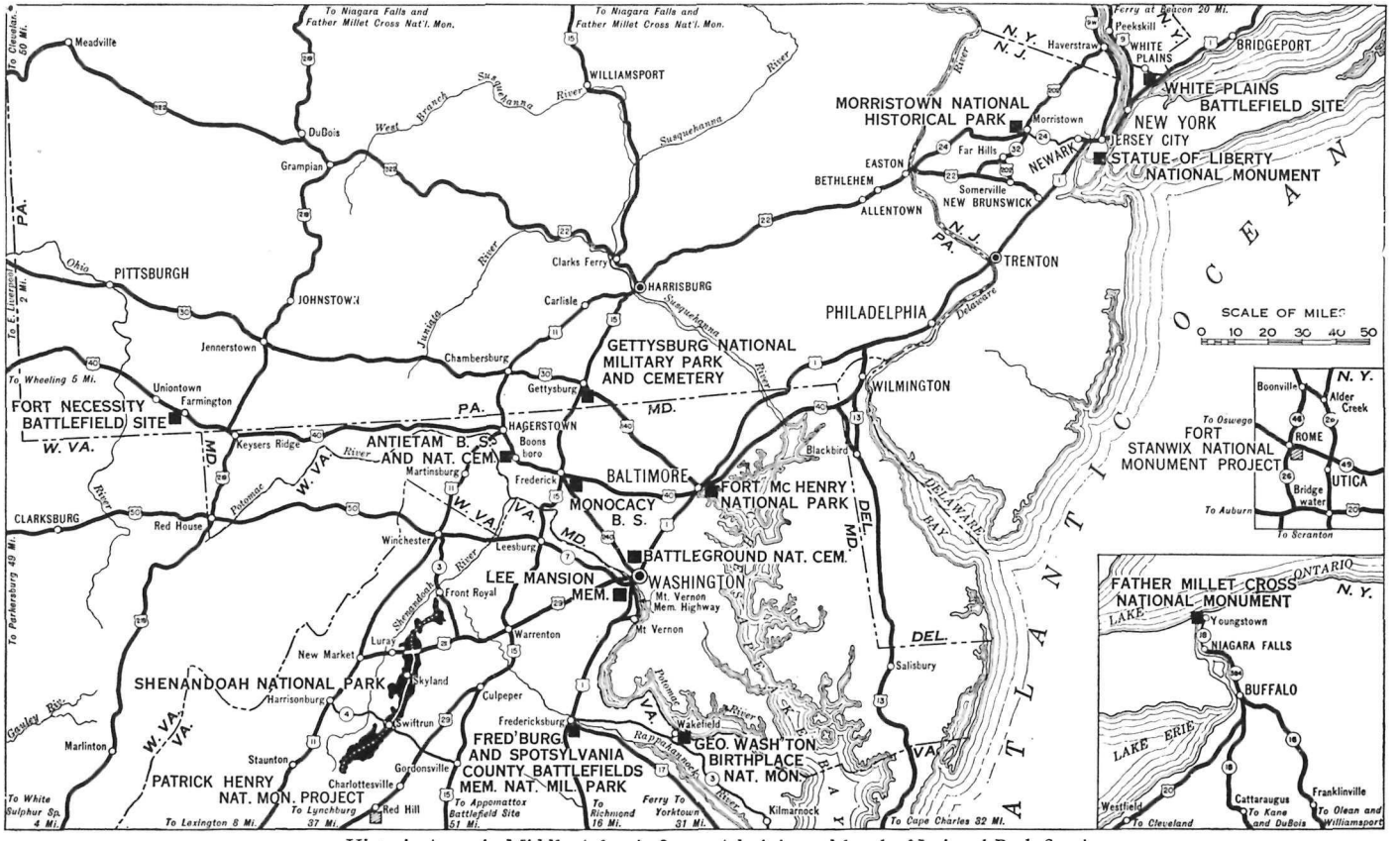
Site of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British fleet under Commodore Barclay at Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813. Approved June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393).

Pioneer National Monument, KENTUCKY.

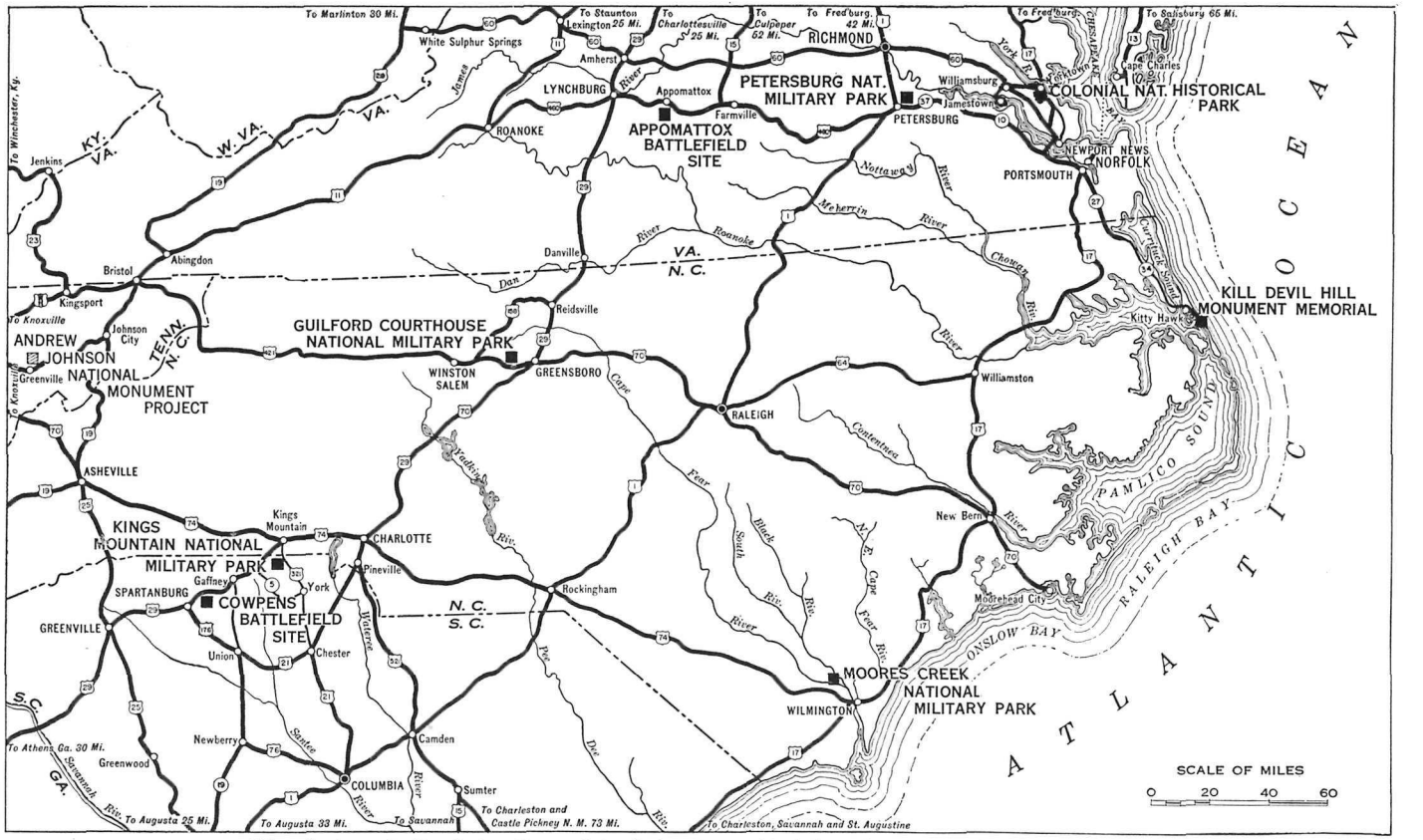
Sites of patriot victories under the leadership of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark which opened the way for the conquest and acquisition of the Old Northwest. Approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 982).

Spanish War Memorial Park, FLORIDA.

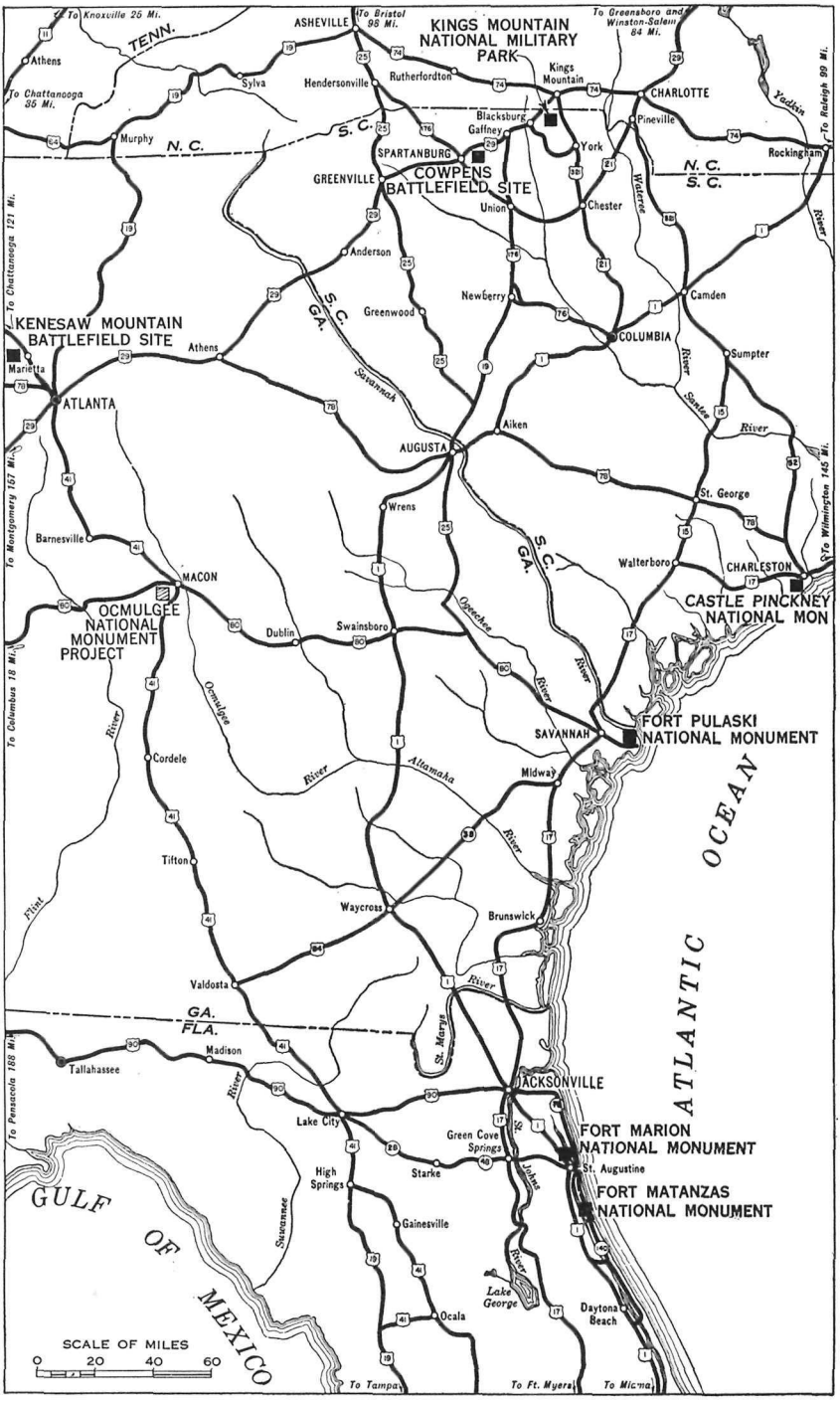
Memorial to commemorate the services of the American forces in the War with Spain. Approved August 20, 1935 (49 Stat. 661).



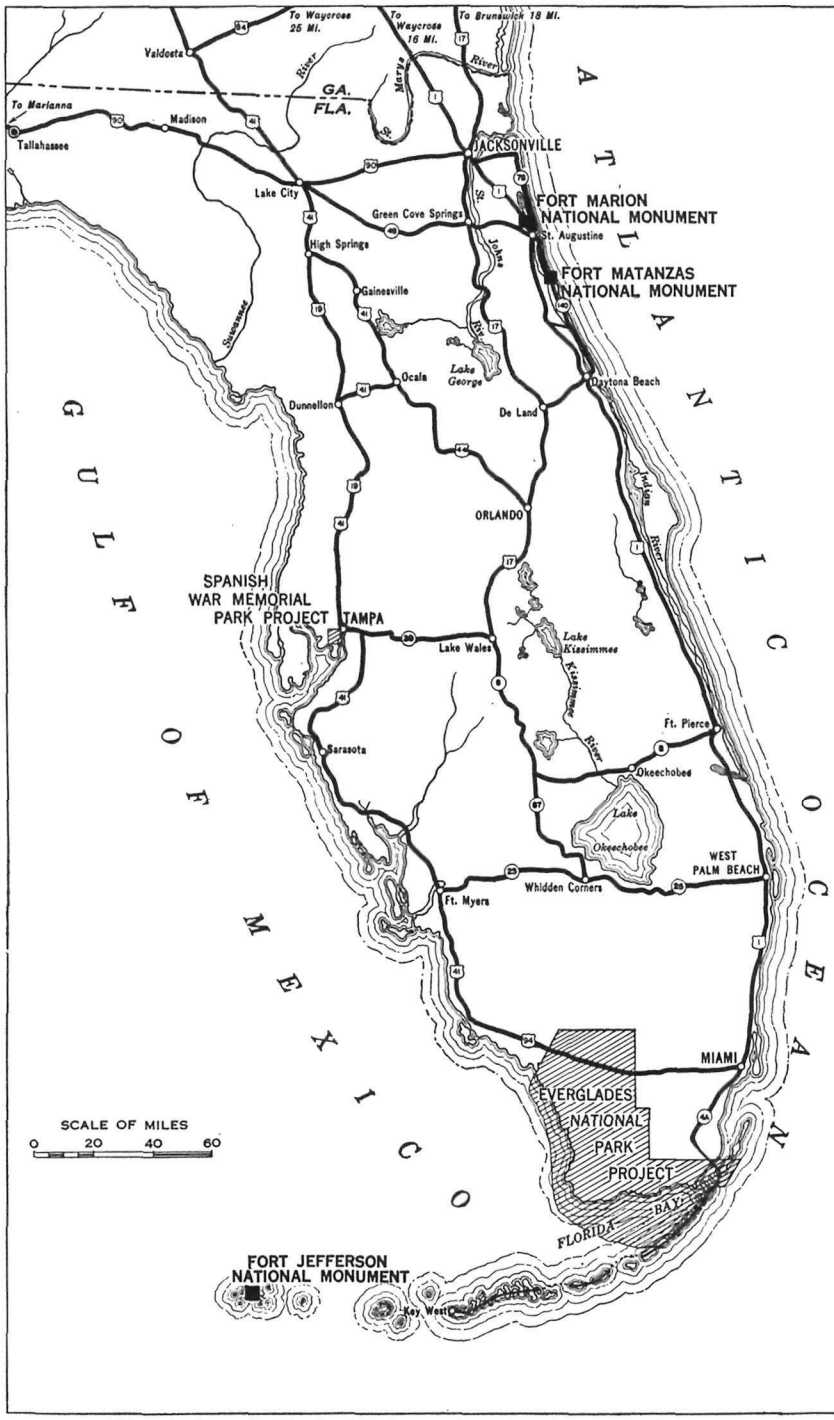
Historic Areas in Middle Atlantic States Administered by the National Park Service



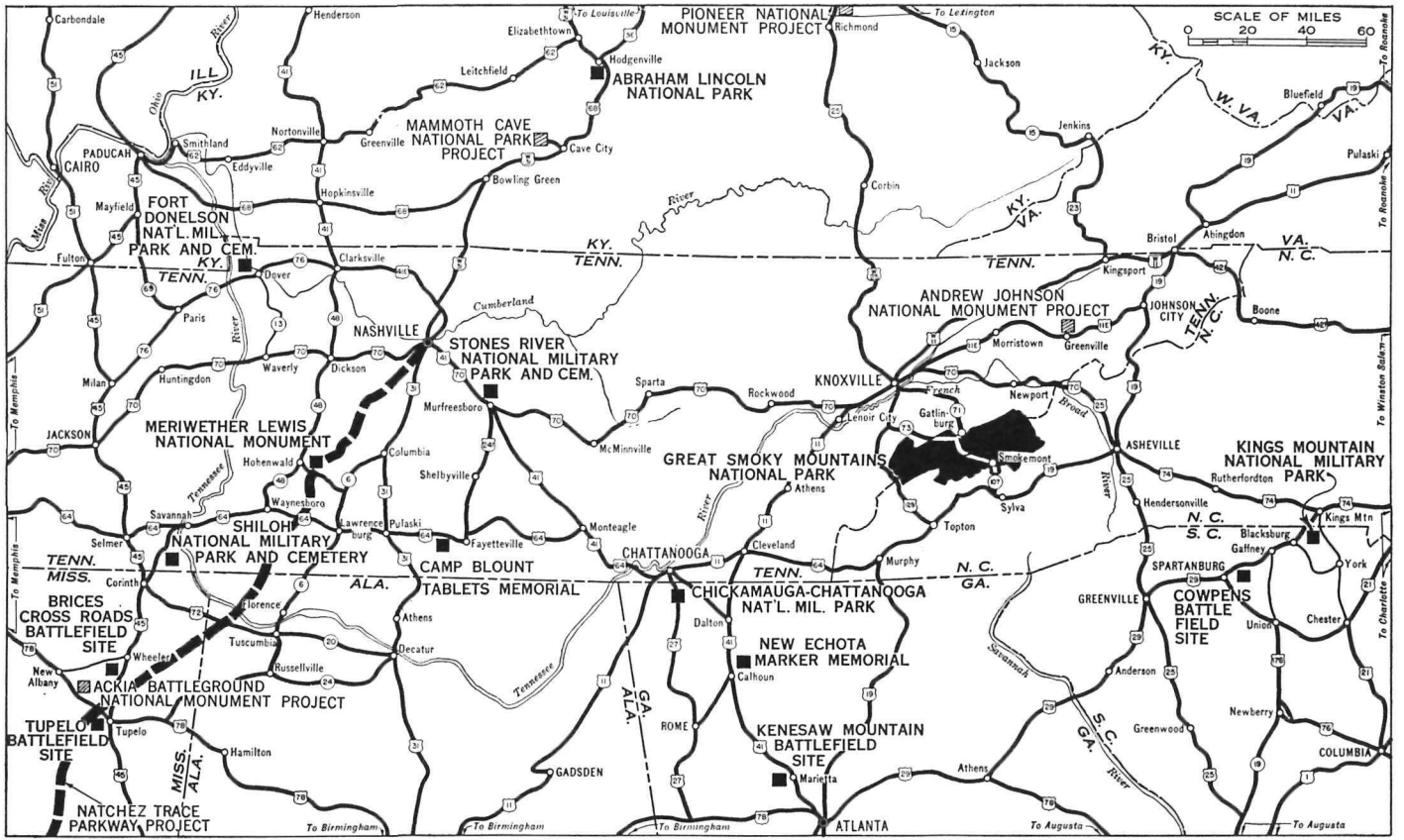
Historic Areas in North Carolina and Bordering States Administered by the National Park Service



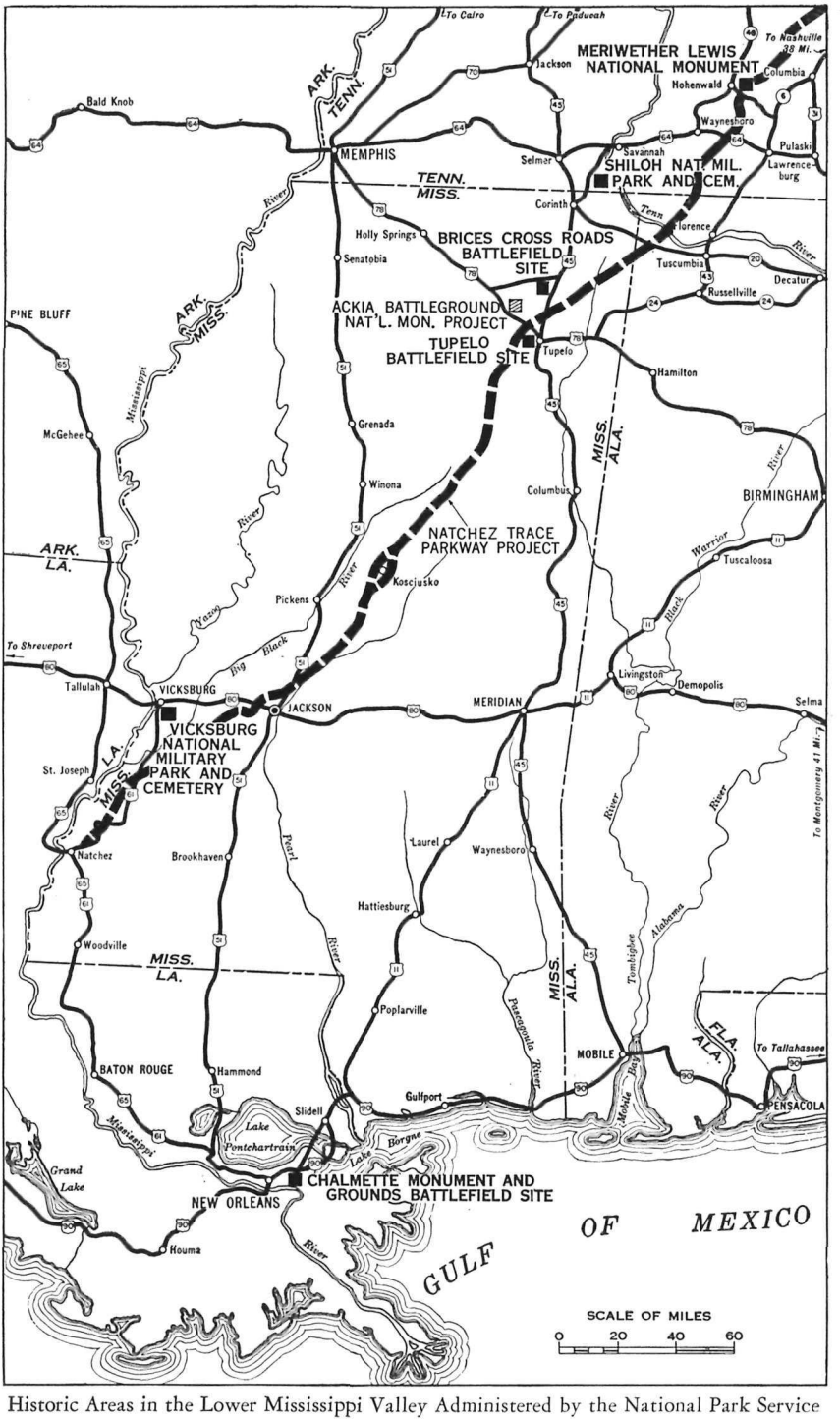
Historic Areas in South Atlantic States Administered by the National Park Service



Historic Areas in Florida Administered by the National Park Service



Historic Areas in the Region of the Tennessee Valley Administered by the National Park Service



Historic Areas in the Lower Mississippi Valley Administered by the National Park Service

73127°—37