

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

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NOVEMBER 1975

Vol 19 No 3

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\_\_\_\_\_ 157th Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1975

SPEAKER: MR. JERRY L. RUSSELL

SUBJECT: THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE

PLACE: THE CLEVELAND ATHLETIC CLUB

PRELIMINARIES: 6:30 PM DINNER: 7 PM

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JERRY L. RUSSELL

Jerry Russell has been invited to speak to our Round Table on the subject of the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. It is not often that we are fortunate enough to have a speaker on the war in the west. Jerry will also comment on the recently completed National Congress of Civil War Round Tables, which he was instrumental in bringing about under the auspices of the Civil War Round Table Associates. Jerry started the Civil War Round Table Associates in 1968, as a means of providing a clearing house of information on contemporary Civil War activities; the Civil War Round Table Associates publishes the Civil War Round Table Digest, of which Jerry is the editor. Continuing in this same vein Jerry is also the Charter President in 1964 and 1965 of the Civil War Round Table of Arkansas. He is a member of the Little Big Horn Associates; Arkansas Historical Society; Pulaski County Historical Society; charter president (1974-75) of the Little Rock Corral of the Western International.

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PLEASE NOTE THAT OUR MEETING PLACE IS DIFFERENT FOR THIS MONTH. WE WILL NEED YOUR COOPERATION IN NOTIFYING OUR SECRETARY IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT MEETING SO BE THERE AND BRING A FRIEND! REMEMBER TO SEND IN YOUR 1976 DUES.  
CALL GUY AT 687-2803

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Jerry is the President of River City Enterprises, Inc., Little Rock's only public relations counseling firm. He is the immediate past president of the Public Relations Society of America, the Arkansas Chapter, and a professionally accredited member of that organization. A past president of the Arkansas Advertising Federation. He is currently a member of the American Association of Political Consultants and the only Arkansas political campaign counselor to belong.

He is a 1958 graduate in journalism from the University of Arkansas. He is married to the lovely Alice Anne Russell, they have four children.

MANASSAS NATIONAL CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE CONGRESS  
OCTOBER 2-4, 1975

Over 170 Civil War enthusiasts from 23 states, representing some 27 Civil War Round Tables gathered in Manassas, Va., for a three-day meeting, which was the first national gathering of Civil War Round Tables since the CWRT Assembly held in 1965.

The feeling among all the delegates was that both of the Congress' goals were accomplished. These were (1) to draw attention to the plight of Civil War battlefields in general and Manassas National Battlefield Park in particular; and (2) to draw the Round Tables closer together, so that, working together, certain additional goals of common interest could be attained.

The Congress afforded a great opportunity to meet other Civil War buffs from across the country. The Boston contingent of nine was only outdone by the Michigan Regimental Round Table which had 15 in attendance. A lady from Wichita and a young Canadian from Montreal. Beautiful ladies from the South to a very rotund but thoroughly likeable New Yorker. Those who had been correspondents now became closer associates in the pursuit of our common denominator. This sharing with each other will mean much in the future.

The overall program was well planned and run with tight efficiency by Jerry Russell of the Arkansas CWRT and Editor of the CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATES. His newsletter for that organization is a clearing house for all the other round tables.

After an opening cocktail party on Thursday evening the group adjourned to listen to the eminent Civil War scholar, Dr. Bell Wiley speak on "The Common Soldier in the Civil War." He pointed out that the common soldier made himself a force in American History.

Battlefield preservation was the theme on Friday morning. The moderator was Dr. Frank Cooling who spoke concerning the concepts of history, our desire for preservation, and whether parks should be for recreation or history.

Ray Randolph from the Indianapolis CWRT used recent slides to show pictures of the battlefields as they were in the 1860 Brady photos and as they are now. He also discussed the status of the battlefields. Areas which existed as late as five years ago are now occupied with bowling alleys, motels and Exxon Stations. Ray outlined the progress of historical preservation in the U.S. It has not kept pace. Change is inevitable and necessary, but planning and thought must go into growth and development. Once the bull dozer goes into an area, it is too late.

Dr. Robert Meinhard of Winona State College stressed that the country and the nation needs a memory, just as people need a memory. We must balance the past with the present.

Mrs. Memory Porter of the Prince William League for Preservation of Natural Resources discussed the specific problems facing the Manassas Battlefield from the Marriott Corporation and its gigantic theme park. The only thing preventing motels, eating places, etc., from coming is the lack of a sewer system and water supply. However, the current rate of growth of Prince William County supports the thought that these items will soon be forthcoming.

Dr. Tom Connelly had the nerve to suggest that Robert E. Lee was a mere human being, a mortal like the rest of us. He talked about Lee - A Psychological Problem. A most interesting talk that will appear in book form this Spring. The balance of the day was spent in a field trip and lectures by Dr. Francis Lord and Mr. Ralph Donnelly.

On Saturday, the various Roundtables shared common problems; speakers, dues, newsletters, field trips, etc. A luncheon talk by the Park Superintendent Richard Hoffman ended with a fieldtrip to Manassas. That evening Congressman Harris was the featured speaker. See rest of letter.

Perhaps the most important result of the Congress was the resolution, adopted unanimously to accept an invitation to hold the second annual Congress at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., next year.

THE COURIER  
of  
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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GUY DI CARLO JR., EDITOR P.O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND 44101

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### MANASSAS (BULL RUN) NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Manassas National Battlefield Park commemorates two great battles of the Civil War fought in the vicinity of Bull Run, a small stream in northern Virginia about 26 miles southwest of Washington, D.C.

The military significance of the Manassas area lay in the junction of two railroads. The Orange and Alexandria Railway, which offered the only direct rail connection between Washington and Richmond, was joined there by the Manassas Gap Railway, a direct route to the strategically important Shenandoah Valley.

The opening battle of the war found illtrained citizen armies of the North and South engaged in a struggle for this strategic railroad junction. On an eminence, known as Henry House Hill, 6 miles north of Manassas, Confederate arms finally put to rout the Federal force. This victory, the English historian Fuller points out, was very important because it led "Southern politicians. . . to underestimate the fighting capacity of the enemy" and because it "so terrified Lincoln and his Government, that from now onwards until 1864, east of the Alleghanies, the defense of Washington became the pivot of Northern strategy."

Approximately a year later, both armies, now composed of seasoned veterans, were locked in a bitter struggle on the same field. After heavy fighting, the Federal Army was forced back upon the defenses of Washington. Second Manassas stands with Chancellorsville as one of the two most significant Confederate victories of the war--in both cases the military result was invasion of the North. After Second Manassas came Antietam; after Chancellorsville came Gettysburg.

### FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS JULY 21, 1861

The Manassas campaign began shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. Twenty-four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, Lee ordered the fortification of Manassas Junction, and 26 days later Beauregard took command of these defenses. Meanwhile, the North clamored for a quick move to capture Richmond and end the war.

Forced on by this pressure, McDowell launched his drive on July 16 with an army composed chiefly of 3-month volunteers. He planned to attack the Confederate forces at Manassas while Patterson prevented a Confederate Army, under General Joseph E. Johnston, from leaving Winchester and reinforcing Beauregard. Patterson's failure to do his part contributed heavily to McDowell's defeat.

Action began on July 18th, when a part of McDowell's forces was repulsed at Blackburn's Ford by Longstreet's brigade. Finding the Confederates intrenched along Bull Run in about an eight-mile line, McDowell determined to turn their left flank at the Stone Bridge.

On July 21, he made a feint attack on Evan's men near the bridge and sent his main column around by Sudley Ford to strike the Confederate rear. Evans accidentally learned of the march and moved his small force to meet it. Reinforced by Bee and Bartow, he made a gallant stand on the hills north of the Warrenton Turnpike. The pressure of the Federal attack, however, was overwhelming. Burnside, Porter, and Heintzelman, later joined by Sherman, struck the small Confederate force and drove it back across the pike in disorder.

General Thomas J. Jackson, marching from Mitchell's Ford to support Bee, Bartow, and Evans, researched Henry House Hill before noon. Deploying his valley regiments behind the eastern crest of the hill, Jackson awaited attack from the victorious Federal forces.

Behind the Robinson House, 400 yards north, Bee was striving to rally his disorganized troops. Pointing to Jackson's line, he shouted: "Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Bee's men echoed the shout and formed on their colors. "Stonewall" Jackson had won his immortal name.

McDowell threw portions of four brigades against Jackson's position in a daring offensive. At the height of the attack Ricketts' and Griffin's Federal batteries were advanced to Henry House Hill directly facing Jackson's line. The guns were captured and recaptured in confused fighting, but the arrival of additional Confederate troops from Winchester turned the tide of battle.

The desperate Confederate defense was changed to an attack, which routed the Union Army and forced it back upon Washington. The federal strength of the battle was 35,732, losses 2,708; Confederate strength 31,810, losses 1,982.

#### SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS AUGUST 28-30, 1862

After McClellan's failure to take Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign, the Union forces covering Washington were consolidated under Pope and ordered to advance along the Orange and Alexandria Railway toward Gordonsville. At Cedar Mountain, on August 9, Pope's advance met Jackson in the first battle of the campaign. Weeks of skirmish and maneuver followed, as Lee moved to defeat Pope before McClellan's troops from the Peninsula could join him. Pope withdrew from the Rappahannock, to which he held tenaciously.

In one of the most daring exploits of the war, Lee divided his forces and sent Jackson by a flank march to Manassas in the rear of the Federals. Here the Confederates seized the Union supply base on Aug 26. After a day of plenty for the poorly fed troops, the stores were destroyed, and Jackson withdrew northward across the Warrenton Turnpike to a concealed position in the woods near Groveton. Securely entrenched behind the embankment of an unfinished railroad, he looked southeast over the old battlefield of Bull Run. Lee following Jackson from the Rappahannock with Longstreet's wing of 5 divisions, reached Thoroughfare Gap at nightfall, Aug 28th. A small Federal force had taken possession of the gap, but it was thrust out, and the way was clear for a reunion of the Confederate Armies.

Bewildered by news of the Confederate raid on his communications, Pope withdrew from the Rappahannock and began concentrating in the vicinity of Manassas Junction. On the 29th, he threw his whole force against Jackson. While the battle raged north of Groveton, Longstreet turned into the Warrenton Turnpike at Gainesville and, marching unopposed toward Groveton, joined Jackson and extended the Confederate line southward across the pike.

Early on the 30th, Pope, ignorant of Longstreet's arrival, renewed the battle with a drive against Jackson's line, which he thought was withdrawing. As the attacking column staggered under the raking fire of Confederate batteries, Jackson delivered a furious counterstroke. At this juncture Longstreet wheeled his line northeast swept over Bald

Hill, and drove on toward the pike. Only a resolute stand of Federal troops on Henry House Hill prevented Pope's lines of retreat from being cut and enabled him to fall back eastward over Bull Run to Centerville.

On September 1, Pope foiled a second Confederate attempt to cut across his line of retreat in a desperately contested action at Ox Hill (Chantilly) and then retired to the defenses of Washington. Lee prepared to invade Maryland.

The Federal strength at the battle was approximately 73,000, losses 14,462. Confederate strength was approximately 55,000 losses 9,474.

#### ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Manassas National Battlefield Park, administered by the National Park Service, is about 26 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., near the intersection of U.S. 29 and Va. 234. The visitor center, open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Christmas Day, offers an audiovisual program (slides), electric maps outlining the military campaigns, and museum exhibits concerning the two Battle of Manassas.

A statue of Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson dominates the main area of the actual battlefield, marking the place where he earned his immortal name, "Stonewall."

The park operates on E.D.T. from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. The nominal entrance fee is waived for persons under 16 years of age and organized school groups.

(From "Civil War Battlefield Parks of Virginia," published by the Virginia State Travel Service)

#### IS IT BULL RUN OR MANASSAS?

Many Civil War battles are known by two different names. Here's why the South used one, the North another.

There is the battlefield of Bull Run- Manassas, and about a year later, and on about the same terrain, there is Second Bull Run, Second Manassas. In fact, the second engagement caused the earlier one to be enumerated "First" to avoid confusion.

The reason for this method of battle nomenclature was pondered much earlier than the present avid reading of Civil War history. One of the first and most valid answers was offered by Confederate General Daniel Harvey Hill, in an article in the late 1800's in Century Magazine.

His premise was that Northern troops came mainly from cities and towns, whereas the Southern troops were principally from rural homes. Hence, the Northerners who were familiar with the works of man were more interested in the works of nature, and the Southerners, who lived with the soil, gave their sudden attention to things built by man.

The first battle is called Bull Run at the North, the name of a little stream. At the South it takes the name of Manassas, from a rail road station. General Hill's premise gathered weight as the roster of dual battle names was read: The Northern named Battle of Antietam was from a stream, the Southern named Sharpsburg from a town, and in the same order, South Mountain and Boonsboro from the same campaign.

Elsewhere in this article, General Hill said, "Many instances might be given of this double meaning by the opposing forces."

	NORTH	SOUTH
Oct 21, 61	Ball's Bluff (cliff)	Leesburg (Town)
Mar 6, 62	Pea Ridge (ridge)	Elkhorn Tavern (inn)
Aug 9, 62	Cedar Mountain (Mtn)	Mitchell's Station (RR)
Oct 8, 62	Chaplin Hills (terrain)	Perryville (Town)
Jun 9, 63	Beverly Ford (shallows)	Brandy Station (RR)
Feb 20, 64	Ocean Pond (swamp)	Olustee (station)
Jun 27, 64	Kennesaw Mtn (Mtn)	Marietta (Town)

(From General Order No 113 CWRT of Milwaukee)

## PRESERVING MANASSAS

Remarks of Congressman Herbert E. Harris II  
to  
National Congress of Civil War Roundtables

October 4, 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My bill has 28 co-sponsors from all over the country. Two local newspapers have given their editorial support and several organizations



have endorsed the effort, ranging from a local Chamber of Commerce to the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Many national historical and environmental organizations have indicated an interest in the bill as well.

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

"In a position near the Robinson House, Hampton's legion, 600 strong, courageously attempted to cover the Confederate retreat. The Federal attack, however, finally forced them back with the disordered commands of Bee, Bartow, and Evans.

In the midst of the wild confusion that then ensued, as the fate of the battle hung in the balance, there occurred one of the dramatic moments of the war. Bee, desperately attempting to rally his men, glanced toward Henry Hill where he saw Jackson and his command standing bold and resolute. Catching the inspiration of the moment, Bee leaned forward in his stirrups and with pointed sword shouted to his men, "Look. There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians." Thus "Stonewall" Jackson won his famous sobriquet.

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

I feel it is particularly important to preserve the old Stone Bridge. It stands as it did then, though I'm sure you saw that development is not far away. As you know, this is where Union troops made a diversionary attack that began the first land battle of the war.

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

Turning to the right at Cub Run Bridge, the main Federal column, composed of Hunter's and Heintzelman's division, had followed a narrow dirt road to Sudley Ford which they reached, after exasperating delay, about 9:30 A.M. Here the men stopped to drink and fill their canteens. Though this loss of time was costly, success might still have been theirs if the movement had not been detected.

From Signal Hill, a high observation point within the Manassas defenses, the Confederate signal officer, E.P. Alexander, had been scanning the horizon for any evidence of a flanking movement. With glass in hand he was examining the area in the vicinity of Sudley Ford when about 8:45 a.m. his attention was arrested by the glint of the morning sun on a brass field piece. Closer observation revealed the glitter of bayonets and musket barrels. Quickly he signaled Evans at the Stone Bridge, "Look out for your left; you are turned." This message, which was to play an important part in the tactical development of the battle, represents probably the first use under combat conditions of the "wif-wag" system of signaling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



by. An interstate highway is just over the fence.

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

It is all over now, and the last of the veterans is gone, and we are left with memories. We try to say what all this means to us and our words are very imperfect instruments; use them as well as we can, the deeper meaning of these boys and what they were up against and what it all amounted to still eludes us. We can only sing it, or shistle it, or listen and drum our fingers while a band or a quartet or a chorus gives it to us; and back of it all are the immense marching armies, boys of our own flesh and blood and national inheritance, moving on through suffering and hardship and loss to an obscure but valid victory of the human spirit in which we are today full partners, whether we come from the north or south, of the mystic line which once made this hallowed ground.

For the enduring legacy of the Civil War is an unending challenge; a challenge to the world's greatest democracy to establish itself on a foundation so broad and solid that it will endure through the great world upheaval of the twentieth century. Democracy will survive only if it lives up to the promise that was inherent in its genesis. The fulfillment of that promise is in our keeping.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

H. R. 8207

94th CONGRESS  
1st Session

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 25, 1975

Mr. Harris introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

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

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

"That in order to establish satisfactory boundaries for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to contain within such boundaries the important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas, the boundaries of such battlefield hereafter shall encompass those lands generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Manassas National Battlefield Park,' dated

May 1975 and numbered 379-80,002A, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary') may make minor revisions in the boundary from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the battlefield may not exceed four thousand six hundred acres. The battlefield shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

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

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

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

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

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

PRESERVING CIVIL WAR HISTORY: A BILL TO EXPAND  
THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Proposed Lands to be Acquired and Historical Significance

Property described below is identified by corresponding letters on attached map. Property designations underlined refer to current owners and uses.

- A. Brawner Farm and Gibbons Woods: This is where the Second Battle of Manassas began in 1862. It was here that Gen Stonewall Jackson made his decision to fight, and was the scene of the heaviest engagement of the Civil War up to Aug 28, 1862. Trees still contain shrapnel.
- B. Stonewall Memory Gardens: Now a private cemetery, this is the area where Union troops made their assault upon Jackson's line during the Second Battle of Manassas on Aug 30, 1862. The fighting destroyed the village of Groveton, except for one building that has been preserved by the National Park Service.
- C. Featherbed Lane: It was here, after intense fighting, that Union soldiers broke through Jackson's line during the Second Battle of Manassas, Aug 29, 1862. Unfinished railroad fortifications used by General Jackson's line is adjacent to the property.
- D. Community of Sudley Springs and Ford: This area includes (1) Sudley Church and Cemetery, the site of a field hospital and where significant civilian/military interaction took place during the First Battle on July 21, 1861; (2) Historic Sudley Springs Ford, where Union troops crossed Bull Run to begin their main attack on July 21, 1861; and (3) Part of Sudley Springs, site of a Calvary skirmish in attempt to capture Jackson's wagon supply train during the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862.
- E. (1) Bausili Property and (2) Carroll Woods Subdivision: Area of Union thrusts and fall back position from Jackson's counterattack during the First Battle, August 29, 1862.
- F. Stone Bridge Area: This is where Union troops made a diversionary attack that began the first land battle of the Civil War.
- G. Wheeler Farm: The site of Gen. Joseph Johnston's Confederate headquarters, Portici, during the First Battle of Manassas. It was part of the major route of Confederate reinforcements to strengthen their line at Henry Hill. This was also the site of Lewis and Balls Ford, the Confederate defensive line guarding Bull Run crossings, and the scene of the Confederate calvary's pursuit of retreating Union forces at the conclusion of the First Battle.
- H. Northern Virginia Community College: Easement on this land would protect historic site of Henry Hill, where both First and Second Battles of Manassas ended.
- I. Area South of Northern Virginia Community College, East of Route 234 and North of I-66: Site of the historic Conrad House, which is still standing and was used as a field hospital during both battles. The area was a focal point of cavalry and artillery action in the Second Battle, August 30, 1862.
- J. Area West of Route 234 and South of the Battlefield to Youngs Branch and North of I-66: This is where Confederate troops staged their counterattack on the Union flank during First and Second Manassas.
- K. Battlefield Subdivision (Area East of Route 622): Same historic significance as property I above.

How Would the Land Be Acquired?

The bill authorizes the National Park Service to acquire the land in two ways: through direct acquisition and through the acquisition of scenic easements. Government policy permits the Park Service in both cases to acquire property only when a willing seller agrees. There is no threat of condemnation.

HARRIS SPONSORS BILL TO PRESERVE MANASSAS CIVIL WAR BATTLEGROUND

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 25, 1975 --- Northern Virginia Congressman Herbert E. Harris today introduced legislation authorizing the U.S. Department of Interior to acquire 1500 acres of historic land on which the two Civil War battles of Manassas were fought in 1861 and 1862.

"Unless steps are taken now to save this historic area from commercial development, it could be too late," said Harris, noting that Prince William County is one of the fastest growing communities in the nation.

Harris explained that the property adjoins the Manassas National Battlefield Park. He said that land in the vicinity of the Park has been the subject of recent proposals for a sanitary land fill, a truck garage, and a national cemetery.

"Several pieces of land included in the bill are already zoned commercial, and one piece of property is now up for sale," Harris said.

"I will seek prompt Congressional action on the bill, Harris said. "Many property owners are anxious to sell and have their land preserved for Civil War Scholars and historians."

Harris said the Prince William County Federation of Civic Associations and the Prince William League for the Preservation of Natural Resources support an expansion of the Battlefield, and there has been "strong interest" shown by the Interior Department.

\* \* \* \* \*

COSPONSORS OF H.R. 8207  
As of Oct. 30, 1975

Mr. Phillip Burton of California	Mr. Ottinger of New York
Mr. Butler of Virginia	Mr. Regula of Ohio
Mr. Carr of Michigan	Mr. Rodino of New Jersey
Mr. Dan Daniel of Virginia	Mr. Santini of Nevada
Mr. de Lugo of Virgin Islands	Mr. Seiberling of Ohio
Mr. Downey of New York	Mr. Solarz of New York
Mr. Downing of Virginia	Mr. Spellman of Maryland
Mr. Eckhardt of Texas	Mr. Stark of California
Mr. Fisher of Virginia	Mr. Steelman of Texas
Mr. Gibbons of Florida	Mr. Stephens of Georgia
Mr. Gude of Maryland	Mr. Symington of Missouri
Mr. Lloyd of California	Mr. Tsongas of Massachusetts
Mr. Maguire of New Jersey	Mr. Udall of Arizona
Mr. Meeds of Washington	Mr. Whitehurst of Virginia
Mr. Miller of California	Mr. Won Pat of Guam





TOTAL 30

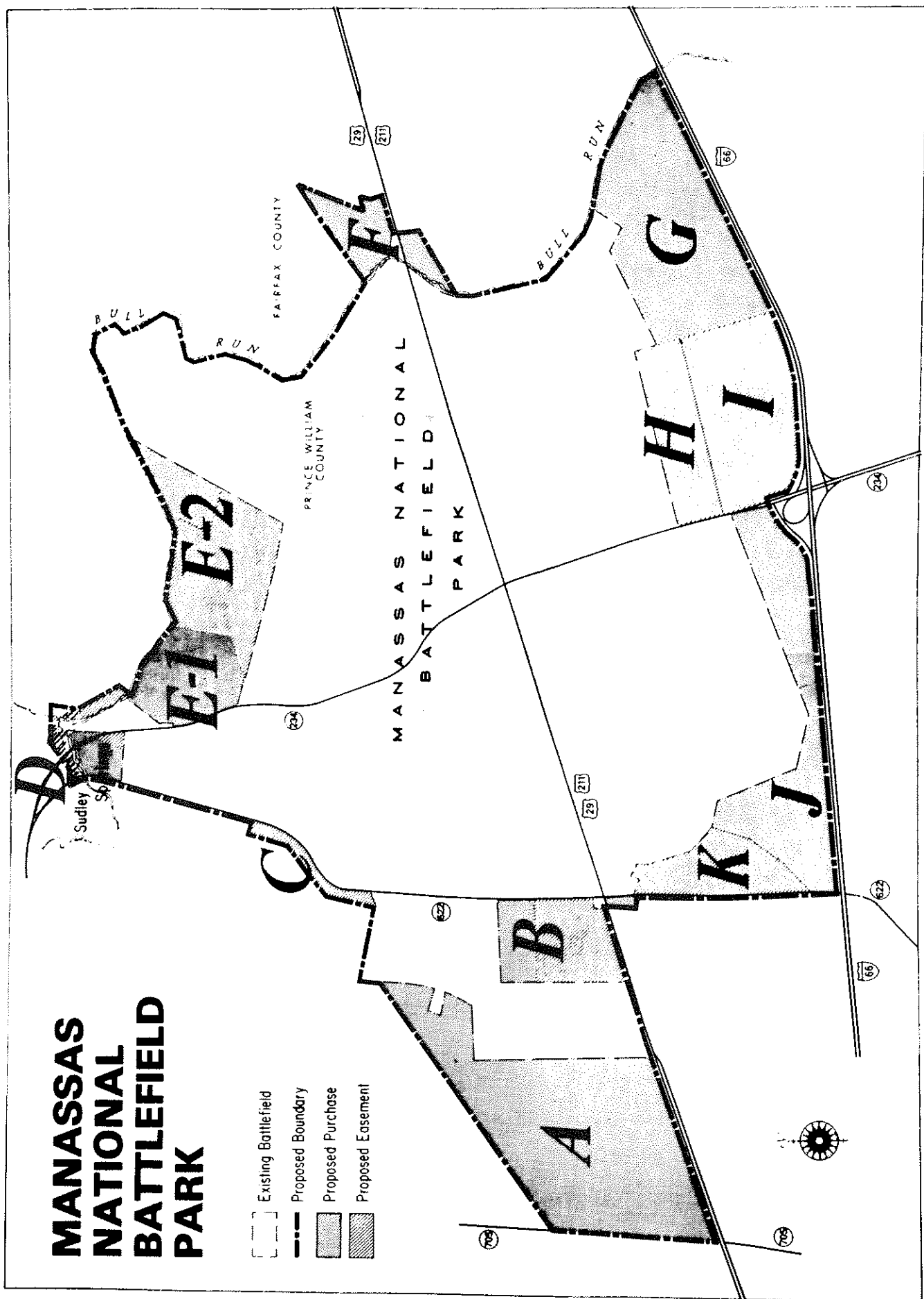
ORGANIZATIONS & NEWSPAPERS SUPPORTING H.R. 8207\*

Greater Manassas Chamber of Commerce  
Fairfax County Board of Supervisors  
Prince William Federation of Civic Associations  
Prince William League for the Protection of Natural Resources  
Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy  
The Journal Messenger  
The Potomac News

\* Support expansion, not necessarily every detail of H.R. 8207  
IF YOU HAVEN'T WRITTEN YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT H.R. 8207 - WHY WAIT ANY LONGER. When you do write, send a copy of your letter to Congressman Herbert E. Harris II, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, and thank him for his efforts in behalf of battlefield preservation. You CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE if you'll just contribute the 10 minutes it would take to write a letter. Can you spare that much for your American Heritage today?

# MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

-  Existing Battlefield
-  Proposed Boundary
-  Proposed Purchase
-  Proposed Easement







CIVIL WAR SITES FUND  
of the  
NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

The Civil War Sites Fund was established in September 1973 with an initial donation of \$1,000 from the Civil War Times Illustrated. It has received donations from the following Civil War Round Tables: Western Reserve (Ohio), Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), Des Moines (Iowa), West Richfield (Ohio), and Tennessee Valley (Huntsville, Alabama). Individuals and firms have made donations ranging from \$5 to \$100.00.

The Civil War Sites Fund provided \$800.00 to purchase a highly desired tract at Antietam National Battlefield which it will hold until a boundary adjustment permits the National Park Service to accept it. A grant of \$1,000 from the Civil War Sites Fund assisted the National Park Foundation to purchase an option on property at the entrance to Fort Donelson National Military Park which it held until the National Park Service had funds to purchase the tract. The \$1,000 was returned to the Civil War Sites Fund to be used again in purchasing or preserving an important Civil War Site.

The Civil War Sites Fund balance at September 1975 is \$1,836.00, but the Park Service has earmarked costly tracts in several Civil War Sites among its top priorities for acquisition.

Significant contributions to the Civil War Sites Fund will greatly enhance the opportunities for preserving historic Civil War battlefields. (EDITOR'S NOTE: The total amount of funds donated to the Fund since its inception on September 21, 1973 is \$2,636.50. This seems to be an incredibly small amount knowing the generosity of Civil War buffs for such a cause. Perhaps it's been a matter of not letting the information known to all. Please send your tax deductible donation to "CIVIL WAR SITES FUND" % Mr. John Bryant Jr., National Park Foundation Washington, D.C. 20240.)

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THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE  
FROM  
THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT  
May 18, 1975

Peaceful Pea Ridge belies the bloody battle there. Just looking at Pea Ridge National Military Park with its vast open fields and peaceful woodlands, it's hard to believe that here was fought the most important Civil War battle west of the Mississippi. The date was March 7 and 8, 1862, and the outcome was a federal victory that saved the state of Missouri for the Union. The military park, containing 4,280 acres of the old battlefield, is located 10 miles northeast of Rogers, Arkansas, on U.S. Highway 62. Each year thousands of Northwest Arkansas tourists visit Pea Ridge for the memorable experience of walking where the soldiers walked. The first stop in the park is the modern native stone visitor center, which stands beside US 62. Here, at the information desk, tourists pay \$1 per car entrance fee for admission to the park's facilities and historic sites. Leaflets are distributed at the desk with directions for the park's self-guiding auto tour and hiking trail. The visitor's center offers an excellent orientation to the Battle of Pea Ridge through its theater and museum. A 20-minute slide program explains the events that led to the battle, and is presented in the theatre throughout the day. The museum features numerous displays of military gear, profiles of the battle leaders, and a four-minute illustrated program on the battle. For the best overall view of the battlefield, tourists should take the scenic seven-mile drive along the Old Telegraph Road, which begins beside the visitor center. The road is more than 150 years old and, in 1858, was part of the route of the Butterfield Overland Mail Co., whose stages traveled from St. Louis

to San Francisco. The road was used by both the Confederate and Union armies preceding the battle of Pea Ridge. Driving along Telegraph Road past a shady picnic area and into more secluded sections of the park, the quietness seems to belie what happened here 113 years ago. A Confederate force of 16,000 under Maj Gen Earl Van Dorn marched northward planning to sweep across Missouri and capture St. Louis. At the same time, Brig Gen Samuel R. Curtis pushed his 10,500 Union soldiers southward to rid Missouri of enemy secessionists. The two armies met at Pea Ridge, just south of the Missouri border, and the roar of the battle could be heard for 40 miles across the Ozark hills. The tiny village of Leetown no longer exists, but during the first day of the battle most of its homes were used as hospitals. It was here that the Confederates suffered a devastating loss when two of their commanders, Gen Ben McCulloch and Gen James McIntosh, were killed by sharpshooters. The ridge was originally called Pea Vine Ridge because of the rank growth of wild pea vines that grew there when the area was first settled. The ridge is now covered by a forest and is home to a variety of wildlife. Two overlooks have been built atop Pea Ridge to capture views of the surrounding countryside. From the West Overlook, tourists can see the Boston Mountains on the horizon, while from the East Overlook they can gaze down on about 60% of the battlefield. As the tour road follows Pea Ridge and begins to descend to the open plain, it passes Elk Horn Tavern, one of the most famous landmarks in Northwest Arkansas. The Tavern was first built sometime around 1840 by William Reddick, who sold it to Jesse C. Cox in 1858. Cox gave the tavern its name after he mounted the horns and skull of a huge elk on the ridgepole of the roof. In the years before the Civil War, Elk Horn Tavern served as a trading post, a post office, a stage stop, and a church. When the Union troops arrived at Pea Ridge before the battle, they took over the tavern for a headquarters. The Confederates won the tavern after the first day of fighting and, with the dawn of the second day, the fighting began anew in front of the tavern. When the Confederate troops ran out of ammunition at 10 a.m. March 8, the battle was over, and they retreated over the Huntsville Road eastward from the tavern. After the Battle of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn Tavern was used as a military telegraph office for the Union Army and, in 1863, was burned by bushwhackers. The Cox family rebuilt the tavern on its original foundation, and this is the building tourists see today. From September to June, the tavern is open on weekends. A self-guiding nature and historical trail called the Headwaters Creek Trail begins in the tavern yard and is a new attraction of the park. The trail is about one-half mile long and leads to a spring and small cave, on to Headwaters Creek, and back around to Telegraph Road and the site of an early tanyard. Markers along the way identify such plant life as grapevines, ferns, dogwood and different tree species. From Elk Horn Tavern, the tour road winds by monuments dedicated to Civil War soldiers, passes a battery of cannon, and then arrives back at the visitor center. Tourists who wish to see the only physical remains of the battle at Pea Ridge may return to US 62 and drive 2.8 miles west to where a sign directs them to the Union trenches on the bluff above Little Sugar Creek. A foot trail leads from the parking lot up to the bluff where the washed down earthworks are located. Pea Ridge National Military Park is maintained by the National Park Service and is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Park hours are extended until 8 p.m. in the summer and until 6 p.m. in the fall. Group tours may be arranged by contacting the Park Superintendent, whose address is Pea Ridge National Military Park, Pea Ridge, Arkansas 72751.

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A NEW NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PUBLICATION describes John Brown's raid in detail. It is available for \$1.45 from the Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.