

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior ◆ National Park Service ◆ Heritage Preservation Services



TRANSPORTATION LAW PROVIDES MILLIONS FOR PRESERVATION

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) was reauthorized by Congress on May 22 and signed into law by President Clinton on June 9. Dubbed "TEA-21", the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century is a \$217 billion, six-year public works bill that will provide funding for improvements to highways and bridges throughout the country. The bill represents the largest increase in public works spending in the nation's history.

Of particular relevance to historic preservation is the provision for funding transportation enhancement projects. Funding for these types of projects is included in the law to complement intermodal transportation initiatives. Many of the transportation enhancement activities allowed under the new law may directly benefit battlefields. These activities include "provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists,

acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities), landscaping and other scenic beautification, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals), preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use thereof for pedestrian or bicycle trails), control and removal of outdoor advertising, and archaeological planning and research." Initial estimates indicate that transportation enhancement funds for TEA-21 will average \$630 million annually, a 46.5% increase over ISTEA, which generated roughly \$430 million annually.

According to The Civil War Trust, more than 50 Civil War projects in 12 states have been funded with ISTEA money since 1991. Overall, \$23.6 million in ISTEA funds and \$20.2 million in

matching funds have been used to preserve and interpret Civil War battlefields and sites. TEA-21 represents the largest source of funding for battlefield preservation and enhancement projects currently available.

The new law also makes specific appropriations for the Richmond and Shenandoah Valley Civil War battlefields. TEA-21 provides \$1 million in 1999 for the National Park Service to rehabilitate the historic Tredegar Iron Works, which will serve as a new visitor center for Richmond National Battlefield Park. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Commission will receive \$500,000 over the next two years (appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund) to develop a plan for the interpretation and protection of 10 Civil War battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley.

For more information about TEA-21, please contact The Civil War Trust at (703) 516-4944 or your State Historic Preservation Office.

Charleston Conference Set

Please join the American Battlefield Protection Program and its partners--the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), The Civil War Trust, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers--for the Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation in historic downtown Charleston, South Carolina, from September 16-19, 1998. The conference, entitled "Defining Battlefields: Why, How, and What Then?" will explore the tools and techniques used to define historic battlefields, and effective methods of protecting battlefield land. Sessions and workshops include nominating sites to the

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Fort Sumter National Monument.
HABS Photo.

CHANCELLORSVILLE ADDED TO MOST ENDANGERED LIST

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently unveiled this year's list of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places." The Chancellorsville Battlefield, the scene of what many Civil War historians consider to be Gen. Robert E. Lee's greatest victory, was included on the list.

The Chancellorsville Battlefield is part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Spotsylvania County, one of the fastest growing counties in Virginia. The site straddles State Route 3, which is rapidly being lined with fast food restaurants, convenience stores, retail malls, and

residential subdivisions. According to the National Trust, this proliferation of sprawl-type development prompted the inclusion of the battlefield on this year's list. Although the list is merely a designation which carries no legal implications, preservationists hope that the public awareness generated by the list will spur citizens and government officials into action. According to the National Trust, since the inception of the list in 1988, no site that has been named to the list has been lost.

Currently, only 1,944.5 acres of the 21,874-acre Chancellorsville Battlefield are protected. Most of the protected parcels lie within the core area of the battlefield, where the heaviest fighting occurred. The National Park Service owns 1,482 acres of the site, including

the route of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's famous flanking march. However, approximately 5,600 acres within the core area of the battlefield remain in private hands. The price of land in the region has skyrocketed in recent years, making acquisition of battlefield land more difficult for preservation groups and the National Park Service.

The National Military Park and the non-profit Central Virginia Battlefields Trust nominated Chancellorsville to the "Most Endangered" list. Both the park and the land trust hope that the listing will encourage Spotsylvania County and local landowners to take action to help protect endangered battlefield land.

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Published by the National Park Service

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NEW MAGAZINE FEATURES NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The Heritage Preservation Services Division of the National Park Service is pleased to present *National Historic Landmarks Network*. This new publication was created for National Historic Landmark (NHL) owners, managers, and friends. It presents issues important to preserving the nation's most significant historic sites.

National Historic Landmarks are sites of national significance to the history of the United States that meet stringent criteria for integrity. There are currently 2,248 NHLs, of which 115 are battlefields or battle-related sites.

The magazine focuses on NHL protection activities taking place across the country and spotlights partnerships between the National

Park Service and the stewards of these historic sites. Contributors to *Network* report on current legislation, restoration case studies, grants and other sources of financial assistance, technical assistance publications, and regional events and preservation activities at NHLs.

Network is published biannually and is free of charge. To subscribe, please call the Publications Director at (202) 343-9583 or write to the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, 1849 C Street, NW, (NC330) Washington, DC 20240. For more information about the National Historic Landmarks Survey and Assistance programs, please visit their Web site at www2.cr.nps.gov/nhl/.



ARIZONA AND KENTUCKY SITES MAKE NATIONAL REGISTER

Between March and May of 1998, one site associated with the Indian Wars and two sites associated with the Civil War were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The State of Arizona nominated the Geronimo Surrender Site, which is significant to Arizona's military history. The Commonwealth of Kentucky nominated the Danville National Cemetery and the Mill Springs National Cemetery, both established to commemorate soldiers who died in the Civil War, as part of a state-wide effort to identify and recognize such sites.

The Geronimo Surrender Site in Cochise County, Arizona, is the location where, on September 4, 1886, Apache leader Geronimo and Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the U.S. Army agreed to terms that ended hostilities between Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches and Americans in Arizona. This treaty is arguably the most significant accord signed between Indians and the United States government in Arizona, concluding a 40-year period of brutal warfare in the territory. Soon after Geronimo and Miles agreed upon the treaty, Capt. Henry W. Lawton erected a monument of rough stone to mark the location of the agreement. Originally ten feet across and six feet high, the now-crumbled monument overlooks Skeleton Canyon and a broad vista of the San Bernardino and San Simon Valleys.

The Danville National Cemetery in Boyle County, Kentucky, was established as a cemetery for Union soldiers during the Civil War. In 1868, the U.S. War Department declared the site a national cemetery to commemorate soldiers who died when Confederate Brig. Gen. John Pegram's cavalry brigade captured Danville in March 1863. The cemetery's period of significance extends from the Civil War through the 1950s. This cemetery is the final resting place of 393 soldiers who died in many different wars and who served in every branch of the armed services.

The 3.5-acre Mill Springs National Cemetery contains the remains of Union soldiers killed during the Battle of Mill Springs in January 1862, as well as soldiers who served in the U.S. Army from the Civil War through the 20th century. The Union victory at Mill Springs broke the Confederate defensive line across Kentucky, leaving all of eastern Kentucky in Union hands and opening the way for the invasion of pro-Union eastern Tennessee. In addition to the original battle casualties, Union soldiers who died within 50 miles of the battlefield were buried in the cemetery, including soldiers who died in local hospitals after the battle or were killed in skirmishes. The cemetery's post-Civil War interments included a Buffalo Soldier who received the Medal of Honor for heroism in the Indian Wars and veterans of both World Wars.



Mill Springs National Cemetery. NRHP File Photo.

The National Register is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Sites listed in the National Register are recognized as being significant to the nation, a state, or a community; are considered in the planning for Federal or federally assisted projects; are eligible for Federal tax benefits; and may qualify for Federal assistance for historic preservation when funds are available.

ON THE HILL

On June 15, 1998, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution that reiterated the Senate's continued interest in Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War battlefield preservation. The Senate recommended that funds be made available in the FY99 Federal budget to 1) conduct the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, and 2) earmark Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for acquisition of Civil War battlefield lands endangered by urban and suburban development. If the House agrees to the resolution, the resulting Sense of Congress resolution could guide FY99 appropriations for battlefield preservation.

Following closely on the heels of the resolution, the Senate Appropriations Committee made its initial, draft mark-ups to the President's Proposed FY99 Budget for the Department of the Interior. The committee included \$375,000 to begin the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study. The House Committee on Appropriations did not include funding for the study in its mark-ups. As *Battlefield Update* goes to press, neither full house has acted on the FY99 Budget.

PARTNERSHIP PROTECTS LAND AT PILOT KNOB

Forty acres of hallowed ground on the Pilot Knob battlefield in Iron County, Missouri, have been added to the Fort Davidson State Historic Site. This announcement, made April 3, 1998, came from the partners who worked to purchase the land, i.e. The Conservation Fund, The Civil War Trust, the Committee to Preserve and Protect Pilot Knob Battlefield, The Gilder Foundation, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The Arcadia Valley Chamber of Commerce and the St. Louis Civil War Round Table also contributed to the project. The newly purchased 40-acre plot lies adjacent to Fort Davidson and more than doubles the size of the historic site.

Each of the partner groups expressed its deep satisfaction with the combined accomplishment and noted its importance to the community. Steve Mahfood, Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, remarked, "We are excited about this cooperative effort to preserve more of the undeveloped area of the battlefield. This addition lies within the view from the rampart of Fort Davidson and will enhance visitors' understanding of the battle." Rita Henroid, Chair of the Iron County Committee to Preserve and Protect Pilot Knob Battlefield, added, "The people of Iron County are committed to preserving [this] historic land and to honoring the soldiers who fought and died in the battle."

The Battle of Pilot Knob occurred in September 1864. A Confederate army under Maj. Gen. Sterling Price crossed into Missouri with the goal of capturing St. Louis. On September 17, near Pilot Knob Mountain, Price attacked the Federal garrison at Fort Davidson. In the late afternoon, Price's men repeatedly but unsuccessfully assaulted the fort, suffering heavy

casualties. During the night, the Federals evacuated the fort. Price paid a heavy price in manpower and time for his victory at Pilot Knob. Union forces gained the necessary time to concentrate and defend St. Louis, which dissuaded Price from attacking the city.

For more information about preservation at Pilot Knob, contact The Conservation Fund, 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 683-2996, or Rita Henroid, Iron County Economical Development Coordinator, 250 South Main Street, Ironton, MO 63650, (573) 546-7690.

MINE CREEK VISITORS CENTER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

On April 1, 1998, construction began on a permanent Visitors Information Center at the Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site in Linn County, Kansas. The Kansas State Historical Society, which operates the site, expects that the facility will open by November 1998.

The new facility will enable visitors to understand better what occurred on this ground in October 1864. About six miles south of Trading Post, Kansas, two brigades of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's Provisional Cavalry Division overtook Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's rearguard as it crossed Mine Creek. The Southerners formed up on the north side of the creek. Although outnumbered, the Federals attacked. Additional troops from Pleasonton's command arrived during the fight. They soon surrounded the Confederates and ultimately captured about 600 men and two generals, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell.

A large exhibit room within the new Visitors Center will contain authentic

reproductions of clothing, medical equipment, weapons, and accouterments such as those employed during the battle. The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City is sponsoring the project and raising the funds required to provide these much needed items to the Mine Creek collection.

For additional information about the Mine Creek Battlefield Visitors Information Center, contact site curator Kip Lindberg at (913) 795-4365. To learn how you can help sponsor exhibit room development, please contact the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City at (913) 648-2517 or (913) 649-5040.

AWARD-WINNING PLAN COMPLETED FOR CONFEDERATE WORKS

The *Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Earthworks Preservation Plan* has been completed and published. Funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program, the plan identifies and maps 13 study areas of existing Confederate earthworks along a seven-mile front and recommends preservation and interpretation treatments for major sections of the defensive lines. The maps, produced in a Geographic Information System, convey the environmental, cultural, and land use opportunities and constraints that exist at each of the remaining earthwork sections.

The 45-page *Earthworks Preservation Plan* was prepared for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park by EDAW, Inc., a planning firm based in Atlanta, Georgia. The plan earned the prestigious Honor Award from the Georgia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and has already been adopted as part of the Cobb County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

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National Register of Historic Places, using archeology to define and protect battlefield land, identifying and documenting naval battle sites, and using different types of survey data to produce preservation plans and protect battlefield land. Preservationists, community planners, archeologists, government officials, and battlefield landowners, managers, and enthusiasts are encouraged to attend the conference.

On Wednesday, September 16, the APCWS will host a workshop exploring the entire process of acquiring battlefield property for preservation purposes. On Friday, September 18, The Civil War Trust will host a workshop that will detail the intricacies and opportunities of TEA-21 (see page 1) and provide guidance to participants interested in applying for TEA-21 funding. On Friday evening, the ABPP will host a tour of Fort Sumter and a dinner cruise on Charleston Harbor. On Saturday, September 19, attendees may choose between a tour of Revolutionary War sites near Charleston or a tour of Civil War sites on James Island. The Revolutionary War tour is tentatively scheduled to include Fort Moultrie, Old Dorchester, Biggin Church, and Moncks Corner. The Civil War tour will stop at Secessionville, Fort Johnson, Battery Tynes, and Battery Pringle.

The conference will be held at the Westin Francis Marion Hotel, at King and Calhoun Streets in Charleston's historic district. The room rate for the conference is \$129 per night. To make hotel reservations call (843) 722-0600 and mention that you will be attending the "Battlefield Preservation Conference". **The deadline for hotel reservations is August 15, 1998.**

The registration fee for the Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation is \$90. This fee entitles registrants to participate in Thursday and Friday conference sessions, the Friday evening Fort Sumter tour and dinner cruise, and a Saturday tour. **The conference registration deadline is August 21, 1998.** Registration forms are available from the ABPP and the ABPP web site (www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/conference98.htm). Please call Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580 or Jeff Everett at (202) 343-2331 for additional information.

The events of June 1864 brought the Civil War to Cobb County, Georgia. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Federals were moving inexorably toward Atlanta, while Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederates doggedly attempted to slow the Union army's progress. In early June, Johnston established a defensive line of fortifications that ran for ten unbroken miles from Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain. In a series of direct assaults and flanking maneuvers (the battles of Pine Mountain, Gilgal Church, Noonday Creek, and Kolb's Farm) that occurred between June 14-17, Sherman's army compelled the Confederates to withdraw from the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line. Johnston's army then took up new positions astride Kennesaw Mountain.

If you would like to receive a copy of the *Earthworks Preservation Plan*, contact Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, 905 Kennesaw

Mountain Drive, Kennesaw, GA 30152, (770) 427-4686.

MARYLAND LAUNCHES WAR OF 1812 PROJECT

On May 22, 1998, the State of Maryland kicked off an interpretation and education project to help Marylanders and visitors to the state understand the important role the War of 1812 played in the history of the nation. Maryland hopes to emulate Virginia's successful Civil War Trails heritage tourism program to draw visitors to the state's War of 1812 sites.

The Maryland Office of Tourism Development, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Maryland Office of Cultural Resources lead this initiative, which relies on partnerships between the state, the National Park Service,

county tourism offices, and publicly and privately owned historic sites. The State has offered to assist individual historic sites in developing museum exhibits and outdoor interpretative waysides, to produce and distribute promotional literature about the war, and to help local governments and private organizations establish new, publicly accessible sites. Maryland officials believe this project will have strong appeal to both American and British visitors.

Maryland, while most famous for the Baltimore Riots in June and July 1812 and the bombardment of Fort McHenry in September 1814, boasts 75 heritage tourism sites associated with Mr. Madison's War.

For more information about the Maryland War of 1812 Statewide Initiative, please contact Barbara Stewart of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 586-8531.

Battlefield Preservation Profile CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



Moccasin Bend and the City of Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain. ABPP Photo.

2,700 acres of the battlefield (the boundaries of the park) were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. No historically significant land has been added to the park in more than 50 years.

The Secretary of the Interior established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) in 1990. That same year, Congress and the Secretary appointed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields. In the 1993 *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report*, the Chattanooga Battlefield was identified as one of this country's top 50 priority battlefield

After his defeat at Chickamauga, Georgia, in September 1863, an unnerved Union Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans ordered his Army of the Cumberland to withdraw to Chattanooga. The city, captured by the Union earlier that September, was the hub of several railroads providing access to all parts of the Confederacy. Concerned about the situation at Chattanooga, in October, President Lincoln ordered Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to take control of the Federal armies in the West. Grant removed Rosecrans as commander of the Army of the Cumberland, installed Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas in Rosecrans' place, and immediately undertook steps to raise the Confederate siege of Chattanooga. Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederates were deployed on and along Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, south and east of Chattanooga. From these positions, the Confederates threatened both the city and its supply lines along the Tennessee River. Bragg planned to hold the city under siege and force the Union troops out of Tennessee. Nevertheless, Grant was able to open a supply line to the city from the west that allowed him to mount an offensive against the Confederates on November 23-25. The ensuing Union victory lifted the siege of the city and decimated the morale of the Confederacy. Chattanooga's railroads became the Union's gateway into the Deep South.

Preservation at the site began in 1890 when Congress established the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to commemorate the battle. Small portions of the battlefields were purchased and, over the next 20 years, various veterans groups and state commissions installed numerous monuments on these small battlefield reservations. In the 1930's, local residents donated more than 2,400 acres on Lookout Mountain to the National Park Service. In 1966,

sites for preservation.

Recent preservation activities at the site include The Civil War Trust's adding the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail in 1995. In 1996, the ABPP funded the Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment (CACWSA), a joint effort of the community and the park to identify and encourage the protection of Civil War battlefield resources located outside the park's boundaries.

Last year the ABPP awarded two grants to facilitate preservation activity as recommended by the CACWSA. The Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc., received a grant to identify and evaluate significant battlefield features within Moccasin Bend, prepare a report describing activities there that were key to the Chattanooga Campaign, and provide preservation and interpretation recommendations for Civil War resources at the site. The second grant was awarded to Reflection Riding, a 300-acre botanical park, historical site, and nature preserve, to evaluate cultural resources on the portions of the Lookout Mountain and Wauhatchie battlefields that it owns.

Today 2,700 acres of this 25,429-acre* battlefield are protected.

For more information on the protection of this site, contact Jim Ogden, Historian, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, P.O. Box 2128, Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742, or call (423) 752-5213 ext. 116.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.

LITERATURE & INFORMATION

A third edition of The Civil War Trust's *Official Guide to the Civil War Discovery Trail* is now available. Completely revised and updated, this edition includes four more states and 94 new sites for Civil War visitors to add to their itineraries. A Frommer's Guide published by Macmillan, the 320-page *Official Guide* includes site descriptions, state maps, and illustrations.

The *Official Guide* describes more than 500 Civil War sites in 28 states. It also provides invaluable travel information, including exact directions to the sites, admission fees, seasons and hours, visitor services, detailed and accurate orientation maps, and reenactments and special events schedules.

A portion of the proceeds from sales of the *Official Guide* will be used for battlefield preservation. To order the guide book (\$13.95 plus shipping and handling), call 1-888-CW-TRAIL.

To compliment the *Official Guide*, Civil War Discovery Trail sponsor Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc., has produced a new, full-color **Discovery Trail brochure**. On one side of the brochure, a national map indicates the locations of all sites participating in the Discovery Trail and provides a telephone number for each. The reverse side of the brochure is filled with insights into such topics as the Underground Railroad and Civil War technology, and facts about famous Civil War figures such as Frederick Douglas and Belle Boyd.

Please contact The Civil War Trust at (703) 516-4944 or 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22201 to order the Discovery Trail brochure.

NOTICES

The **Fifth Annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar** "Two Great Armies" will be held on November 21, 1998. This year's seminar features speakers Ed Bearss, National Park Service Historian Emeritus, Dr. Gary Gallagher, acclaimed scholar and author from Pennsylvania State University, and Dr. Richard McMurry, noted historian and author.

The seminar will be held at the Central Texas campus of Hill College in Hillsboro, Texas, with two-thirds of the proceeds from this conference going toward Civil War battlefield preservation.

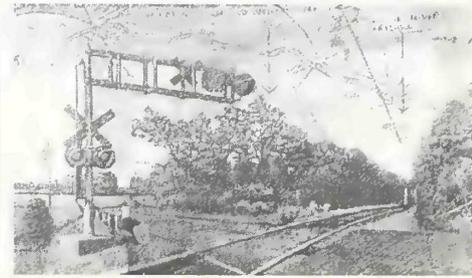
For information on attending this seminar, please contact Daniel M. Laney, Co-Chairman and President, Austin Civil War Round Table, 2302 Cypress Point West, Austin, TX 78746, (512) 306-9933 or Buddy Patterson, Co-Chairman and Director, Harold B. Simpson History Complex, Hill College, 112 Lamar, Hillsboro, TX 76645, (254) 582-2555 ext. 242.



The Chicago Historical Society will be holding its Second Annual Symposium entitled "**The Experience and Meaning of Combat in the Civil War**" on Friday, September 25, 1998, at its headquarters on North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Six speakers will address this topic as it applied to the common soldier, women, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Several special events are also planned, including a living history program, a Civil War encampment, and a book signing session at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop.

Fees for the symposium are \$35 with an additional \$10 charge for those who wish to purchase a boxed lunch. For more information, contact Lorrain Mason, Chicago Historical Society, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614, (312) 642-5035 ext. 272.



The Chrysler Museum of Art, in Norfolk, Virginia, is currently holding an exhibition entitled "**Sacred Sites, Civil War, Then and Now**". The exhibit, which runs until August 30, 1998, features the works of many well-known Civil War photographers and artists including Matthew Brady, Alexander Gardner, Winslow Homer, Edouard Manet, and Jim McElhinney.

According to the museum, the exhibit includes more than 200 historic and contemporary works of art, many from rarely seen public and private collections. Eye-witness views are presented through a myriad of original photographs, paintings, watercolors, and drawings. Contemporary renderings of the same sacred sites, created by some of today's most exceptional artists, combine with the historic images to present a novel juxtaposition of past and present.

For more information about the exhibit, call Chrysler Museum Curator Brooks Johnson at (757) 664-6200.

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