



Arkansas Battlefield Update

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Moscow site is beginning point for Nevada County endeavors

By Peggy Lloyd
SWACWHT Co-Chairman

The State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program voted to nominate Moscow Church and Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places at their Aug. 2, 2006, meeting in Little Rock, and the site went on the National Register in early October. Located near Prescott in Nevada County, the church and cemetery are all that remains of the scattered antebellum village of Mos-

cow. Work is also commencing on a Battlefield Protection Grant for the two National Historic Landmarks in Nevada County.

Moscow was the scene of Civil War activity in the Camden Expedition in April 1864. The Union Army under General Frederick Steele slipped away from the Confederate forces that had massed to protect the road to Washington, then the Confederate state capital. Steele, knowing his men and animals were short of supplies, elected to slip away to Camden. The

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NEACWHT places marker at Pocahontas

By Danny Honnoll
NEACWHT Chairman

Well, we finally got the Randolph County marker placed! Rain did not keep history from being marked at Pocahontas on Sept. 23, 2006.

W. Danny Honnoll, president of the Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trails Foundation and quartermaster in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, told a group, "Our ancestors fought, bled and died in all kinds of weather during the War Between the States. The least we can do is to dedicate the Randolph County historical marker on time in the wind and rain in the honor of the individuals that fought from Randolph County, Arkansas."

Shaver Camp Chaplain Murray Therrell of Light gave the invocations to the gathering. Honnoll was the master of ceremonies for the dedications. Mary Cooper Miller of Batesville, representing the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #1913, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Ed Dudley of Jonesboro, Sons of Confederate Veterans, M. Ray Jones of
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Historic Preservation Alliance honors efforts of Dupree, Wing

Tommy Dupree, president of the Reed's Bridge Battlefield Preservation Society, and Tom Wing, chairman of the West Central Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail, were honored by the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas with two of its 2006 Arkansas Preservation Awards. Each year the Alliance recognizes outstanding achievements in historic preservation from across Arkansas.

Dupree received the Outstanding Achievement in Preservation Advocacy Award, which is presented to any entity that has made notable contributions to championing the cause of preservation.

This award is intended to honor individuals that have had a strong impact on preservation through advocacy efforts.

His citation from the Alliance said: "For over ten years Mr. Dupree has dedicated himself to the preservation of Reed's Bridge Battlefield outside of Jacksonville in Pulaski County.

"Starting in 1997, Tommy took the lead role in raising money to procure a wayside exhibit panel for the battlefield, which was the site of an August 27, 1863, action during the Union campaign to capture Little Rock. The initial fundraising was a huge success, so Tommy went one step further and led the
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For More Information:

General Information

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The Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail is a network of regional private, nonprofit, volunteer organizations seeking to identify, protect, interpret and promote Arkansas properties related to the state's Civil War experience. General guidance for the groups is provided by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage.

Northwest Arkansas CWHT

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The Northwest Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail serves Benton, Carroll, Boone, Marion, Washington, Madison, Newton, Searcy and Van Buren counties.

West Central Arkansas CWHT

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The West Central Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail serves Crawford, Sebastian, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Yell, Pope and Scott

Southwest Arkansas CWHT

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The Southwest Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail serves Polk, Montgomery, Garland, Howard, Pike, Clark, Hot Spring, Grant, Dallas, Sevier, Little River, Hempstead, Nevada, Ouachita, Calhoun, Miller, Lafayette, Columbia and Union counties.

Southeast Arkansas CWHT

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The Southeast Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail serves Jefferson, Arkansas, Phillips, Cleveland, Lincoln, Desha, Bradley, Drew, Ashley and Chicot counties.

Central Arkansas CWHT

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The Central Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail serves Conway, Perry, Saline, Faulkner, Pulaski, White and Lonoke counties.

Northeast Arkansas CWHT

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The Northeast Arkansas Civil War Trail serves Baxter, Fulton, Izard, Stone, Cleburne, Independence, Sharp, Randolph, Clay, Lawrence, Greene, Jackson, Craighead, Poinsett, Mississippi, Woodruff, Cross, Crittenden, Prairie, Monroe, Lee and St. Francis counties.

SEACWHT continuing work on marking sites

By Mark Kalkbrenner
SEACWHT Chairman

The Southeast Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail last met at Arkansas Post National Memorial on September 9, 2006, during its annual Civil War Weekend. We had representation from Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Cleveland, Desha, Drew and Jefferson counties.

Several items were discussed. Progress on the marker for Camp Mitchell at Stuttgart was first on the agenda. The wording has been finalized and construction should begin soon. An update on the continuing work at Marks' Mills was presented. It was announced that the endowment for Marks' Mills is now at over \$60,000. A marker is in the planning stages for Mt. Elba to be placed across the river from the current marker to further tell the story of that battle. A project is currently underway to establish an endowment for the Camp White Sulphur Springs Cemetery in Jefferson County.

There has been a request that we look into more work that can be done in Ashley and Bradley counties. It was brought to our attention that there is a

cemetery in Chicot County that has several Confederate veterans buried in it that is in need of repair. Another cemetery in Cleveland County was also mentioned as nearly being lost. We are currently looking into both locations.

The SEACWHT has been hitting the fair and festival circuit this year in conjunction with the Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1433 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the 1st Arkansas Civil War Living Historians. We have handed out hundreds of *Battlefield Updates* and have spoken to hundreds of people in the southeast region. Many have told us they know of places that need looking into. We hope to start compiling that list soon.

The SEACWHT will next meet at the Annual Civil War Christmas Potluck on Saturday, December 9, 2006, at the Pine Bluff/Jefferson County Historical Museum. Everyone is welcome to come and join all the local heritage groups for food and fellowship beginning at 6 p.m.

We will hold our next official business meeting at Arkansas Post State Park on Saturday, Jan. 13, 2007. The meeting will begin at noon and the election of officers will be part of the agenda.

NWACWHT to meet in Harrison

By Alan Thompson
NWACWHT Chairman

As the new chair of the NWACHT who shamefully has never been to a meeting, I don't really have much to report other than I'm excited about working with the people to see what exciting projects we can undertake.

I plan to rotate the meeting sites throughout the region so everyone can share the driving. The next meeting will be Dec. 11 at the Western Sizzlin in Harrison, beginning with a meal at 6 p.m. followed by the meeting in conjunction with the Military Order of the Stars and Bars meeting.

Advocacy, interpretation reap awards

Continued from Page 1.

effort to acquire seven acres of core battlefield land that was adjacent to Highway 161 on Bayou Meto, which in turn would become a fitting location in which to place the exhibit.

“Tommy’s success led to the formation of the Reed’s Bridge Battlefield Preservation Society, Inc., an organization that dedicates itself to the acquisition and protection of the battle site.

Tommy has served as the president since its inception.

“Since the preservation efforts have begun, Tommy has assisted in acquiring more than 40 acres of the site, which is approximately 10 percent of the National Register boundaries of the battlefield. The site was listed on the National Register on December 31, 2002.

“Tom worked with the American Battlefield Protection Program to get funding for battlefield preservation and interpretation master plan, a quest that proved successful in 2004. The plan, prepared by Thomason and Associates of Nashville, Tenn., and finalized this year, established priorities for acquisitions, provides a blueprint for interpreting the overall battlefield, and gives advice on how to protect the site.

Again, Tommy took initiative and just weeks after the plan was complete, the city of Jacksonville passed the state’s first city ordinance prohibiting the use of metal detectors in battlefields. The Reed’s Bridge group has already received the Arkansas Humanities Council funding for a second wayside interpretive panel and is preparing to seek funding for four more. Tommy has received pledges of easement donations on core battlefield land that can be used to leverage funding to acquire other parcels in the battlefield, and is working with major non-profits toward that end.

“The Reed’s Bridge Battlefield was once largely forgotten, though most of it remained similar to what it looked like

when men in blue and gray fought over it in 1863. Due to the efforts of Tommy Dupree, it is well on its way to perpetual preservation and development as Central Arkansas’s premier Civil War heritage tourism attraction.”

Wing received the award for Outstanding Service in Preservation Education.

His citation said: “The Historical Interpretation Program at UA Fort Smith came into existence in the fall of 2004. A direct request by the National Park Service and Arkansas State Parks led the university officials to examine the prospects of a program to train future park rangers, tour guides, and historians for careers at historic sites, museums, battlefields, and parks. The program is unique, as it is the only bachelor level program in the United States. Historic interpretation facilitates an emotional or intellectual connection between visitors and historic sites.

“The curriculum is a result of a part-

nership between UA Fort Smith, the National Park Service, Arkansas State Parks and the National Association for Interpretation. While the National Park Service and Arkansas State Parks are potential beneficiaries of the program, the National Association for Interpretation, a global organization with members in 30 countries, helps to define and maintain professional standards in the field of interpretation. The program consists of a BA in History with 32 hours of core curriculum in interpretation.

“Tom Wing is the professor responsible for the partnership.

“Historical Interpretation students will also share in the establishment and operation of the Drennen/Scott Home, newly acquired by the UA Fort Smith through a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resource Council. Built in 1836, the Drennen/Scott Home in Van Buren had been continuously occupied by the family until UA Fort Smith acquired the property in 2005.”

Sign me up!

I want to find out more about battlefield preservation in Arkansas. Send me future issues of [Arkansas Battlefield Update](#).

Mail form to Battlefield Update, AHPP, 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone number (optional): _____

E-mail address (optional): _____

Name of Friend: _____

Arkansas Humanities Council finances wayside exhibit panel at Moscow site

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Confederates gave chase, and a rearguard action took place at or near Moscow.

Moscow lay on the Camden to Washington Road via Prairie DeAnn. Less than a decade after the end of the war, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was built through the area and the railroad town of Prescott was platted out on either side of the tracks. The merchants of Moscow quickly moved into the new town.

The Moscow Church and Cemetery are also associated with early settlement in the region. The congregation dated back to about 1852 and possibly as early as 1842. The church ceased having services in 1989, but the cemetery continues to have an occasional burial from families long connected with Moscow. Moscow was a Methodist church and is of interest to students of church history. It is an example of a Methodist Protestant Church in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that broke away from the more mainstream Methodist Episcopal Church South.

As part of the plan for developing Nevada County's Civil War sites, Mark Christ of the AHPP wrote a grant to establish a wayside sign at Moscow noting its Civil War connections. Funding for the sign has been received from the Arkansas Humanities Council. Mary Godwin, the Prescott Chamber of Commerce director, will be the project director and will commence work on the sign in the near future.

The Moscow nomination is only one example of renewed interest in the Civil War sites in and around Nevada County. Efforts are under way to apply for a Battlefield Protection grant for Elkins' Ferry and Prairie DeAnn and possibly to acquire the Elkins' Ferry site. The proposal will include both Prairie DeAnn and Elkins' Ferry in the grant application. The Moscow Church and Cemetery will be considered a discontinuous part of the Prairie DeAnn Battlefield site. This grant

proposal will be submitted in early 2007.

Donnie Crain, the economic development officer for Nevada County, has a strong interest in history and sees the value of encouraging heritage tourism. Crain was encouraged by the Reed's Bridge project near Jacksonville and gave his support to the development of the Nevada County sites. A captain in the Arkansas National Guard, Crain cannot be on hand for the initial phases of the project. He left Prescott in the summer for training and has been deployed to Kuwait or Iraq for duty. All in all, he will be away for fifteen months.

Dr. Jamie Brandon, the new historic archeologist at Southern Arkansas University in Magnolia, visited the Moscow site on Oct. 12 and agreed to map the cemetery and do remote sensing when this high-tech equipment is available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This new technology is revolutionizing archeology and actually includes four different types of technology that is becoming increasingly sophisticated in detecting underground artifacts and

anomalies. It is believed that Moscow contains many unmarked graves. The cemetery, like many antebellum graveyards, also has an African-American component.

In order to facilitate Dr. Brandon's work, it is imperative that privet hedge along the northern and western boundaries of the cemetery be removed. Brush has engulfed some of the graves. Volunteer youth groups have completed some of the work, but more needs to be done. One of the most urgent needs is for reliable heavy-duty chain saws and for experienced operators who can use them safely.

If you are interested in this project or think you can help, call Peggy Lloyd at the Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives in Washington, AR, at 870-983-2633 or 870-777-4086 (home). The Archives is open from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Tuesday-Saturday. The e-mail address is peggy.lloyd@arkansas.gov. We would like to have a workday while the weather is favorable for outdoor work.

Tourists flock to sites in southwest

By Tom Beam
SWACWHT Co-chairman

The amount of interest shown in our area of the state has grown. I have received numerous e-mails from persons who have visited our sites in Arkansas, returned home, and now want to know more about their ancestors in the War Between the States.

I have sent printed materials to an individual in Great Britain concerning the Camden Expedition. This person visited our sites, has returned to Great Britain, and has written stating he did not get to see all that he hoped to see and now will plan another trip back to Arkansas.

Our last group meeting was held Oct. 22 at Poison Spring State Park. The weather was great, the meeting was informative, and numerous subjects were addressed. As our meeting adjourned a

convoy drove into the park unloading approximately 30 students and professors who read the signage and asked questions about the Battle of Poison Spring. This group had just traveled the Vicksburg Campaign sites and was now touring the Camden Expedition, and wanted more information on our Poison Spring Battle Site. They were then headed to historic Old Washington Historic State Park for dinner. The group was from McMurray University in Abilene, Texas. This was a positive sign that many of our young people have the desire to learn more about our past.

The next meeting of our group will be held in March in Arkadelphia, date and time to be announced later.

For more information concerning Southwest Arkansas sites, contact Tom Beam, 501-760-1116, mbeam@hotsprings.net.

NEACWHT dedicates Pocahontas marker

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Jonesboro, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, and Mark Kalkbrenner of Pine Bluff's Cleburne Camp and SEACWHT brought greetings from their organizations.

Honnoll told the gathering huddled underneath the pavilion at Black River Overlook Park, "The town of Pocahontas has not had a historical marker to the War Between the States until today, when we dedicate seven such markers for future generations to learn the true history of their county and town. The War for Southern Independence raged for four long years and Randolph County fought in this true Civil War. Its citizens suffered, bled, and died for what they believed. Today we honor the soldiers that fought to defend Randolph County during the War Between the States."

"Most of us can tell you who we are and who we represent. Jim Kincade of Pocahontas is here today for Pvt. Samuel B. Kincade, Co. G, 14th Arkansas Infantry. He was 28 years old when he enlisted in McCarver's Regiment on Aug. 31, 1861. He fought in the defense of Corinth, Mississippi. He died on May 20, 1862, and is buried at Okolona, Mississippi."

Honnoll then told the group about the six new markers along the new Civil War Riverwalk Memorial Park. The titles of these are:

The Pocahontas Civil War River Walk Memorial

Pittman's Ferry

General Sterling Price's Invasion of Missouri

XV The Missouri Swamp Fox" is Captured in Pocahontas

Randolph county Civil War Time Line 1861-62

Randolph County Civil War Time Line 1863-65.

These plaques go into detail on the subjects listed above and make nice reading while walking the new Civil War

Riverwalk along the Black River at Pocahontas.

The other marker located in the Pocahontas Overlook Park reads: "Randolph County during the War Between the States.

At the beginning of the War Between the States in the spring of 1861, the people of Randolph County, with but few individual exceptions, were in favor of the proposed Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. Units of Confederate companies of soldiers were commanded respectfully by Col. John S. McCarver (14th Arkansas Inf.); Capt. Joseph Martin (Co. A, 7th Ark); Capt. James Archer (Co. C, 7th Ark. Inf.), Capt. John A. Wilson (Co. I, 7th Ark. Inf.); Capt. Albert Kelsey, (1 Ark Vol.); Capt. William Sloan (Co. G, 25th Ark Inf.); Lt. Col. Eli Hufstedler (Co. A, 25th Ark Inf.); Capt. Wm. A. Black (Co. H. 38th Ark Inf.); Lt. Isaac Schmick (Co. E, 38th Ark Inf.); Lt. John Mitchell (Kelsy's Co., 1 Ark Vol.) and Capt J.M. Schmick (45th Ark Cavalry Co. K). Camp Shaver located south of town was named in honor of Col. Robert G. Shaver, commander of the 7th & 38th Ark Inf. About 1,200 men served from this county during the war. For a long time early in the war period, General William J. Hardee had his headquarters at Pocahontas while he organized an army of about 10,000 men, consisting of Hindman's Legion, a battery and several Arkansas regiments, all of whom were camped at different points along Black River. Irish-born General Patrick R. Cleburne was part of Hindman's command. Pittman's Ferry was a large staging area for Hardee's Confederate Army before the Confederates crossed the Mississippi River and took part in the Battle of Shiloh. Pocahontas was a vital location during the war having a military hospital, supply depot, and the main military roads converging in Randolph County.

"The Swamp Fox," Brig. Gen. M. Jeff

Thompson was captured by men of Gen. John Davidson's Federal army at Pocahontas August 22, 1863.

No Federal units were raised here during the war in the bounds of Randolph County, though Randolph County Unionists served in Missouri regiments.

Dedicated: September 23, 2006.

A Northeast Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trails Committee Project."

The Arkansas Humanities Council helped fund this marker and without their help we would have not completed our third marker in three years.

Honnoll then recognized the following for their help:

Mayor Gary Crocker of Pocahontas for his support for this project.

Jim Kincade of Pocahontas and James Damon of Wynne for gathering the reenactors for dedications.

Capt. Mark Kalkbrenner CSA and Major John Malloy USA for commanding the forces during the dedications.

Dale and Bobbie Barnett of Ravenden for donating the fresh flowers for the dedication.

Pocahontas Junior High Agri students for the design and construction of the benches for the Civil War River Walk Memorial.

Gary D. Gazaway for the concept, design and text of six of the markers.

Linda Bowlin of Pocahontas, chairman of the Pocahontas Sesquicentennial Committee.

Arkansas Humanities Council for partially funding the historical marker.

Citizens of Pocahontas for funding historical markers.

7th Arkansas Infantry Co. I Living Historians for donations for the marker.

Col. R. G. Shaver Camp #1655 SCV for donations for the marker.

Pocahontas city workers for the placement of markers on the Riverwalk.

W. Danny Honnoll for design of the Randolph County Historical Marker.

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NEACWHT sets sights for more signage

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Bobbie Barnett, Dale Barnett, W. Danny Honnoll, Doyle Yearta and Jim Kincade for placement of the Randolph County Historical Marker.

Mayor Garry Crocker said, "Being a part of a community that chooses to remember its past is great." He also thanked everyone for coming out in the bad weather and for their support.

The status of the North East Arkansas Southern Heritage Park in Jonesboro has not changed much from our last report. It is coming along smartly. We have the flag poles placed, a base for the monument, and eight Confederate military headstones for the men that fought out of Jonesboro during the war. We are currently working on the long-range plans for the Confederate Park in Jonesboro. It looks like the end of March is when we will do our first major dedication of the site at Jonesboro.

We hope to dedicate the historical markers at Fitzhugh's Woods in April. Mark your calendar so you do not miss this one. This will make our fourth marker in four years. The city of Augusta and Woodruff County is helping fund this project, along with a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council.

Other sites where I would like to see battlefield historical markers are:

Taylor's Creek May 12, 1863 – St. Francis County

L' Anguille Ferry Aug. 3, 1862 - Lee County

Skirmish south of Jonesboro Aug. 1, 1862 – Craighead County

Quantrell's Raiders burial site – 1864 – Clay County

Campground site at Paragould 1861-65 - Greene County .

I know there are others and if you have a site or would like to help with the ones that I have listed, just e-mail me at danny@honnoll.com or call me at (870) 935-9830. This year we will not be hosting the Chalk Bluff reenactment. This is the year for Mark Kalkbrenner



Several ACWHT members joined in the activities at the Pocahontas Sesquicentennial. From left: Mark Kalkbrenner, Doyle Yearta, Bobbie Barnett, Ed Dudley, Danny Honnoll, M. Ray Jones, Jim Kincade and Mary Cooper Miller.

and his group to host the Marks' Mills Reenactment. For the past few years it has been a huge effort for the reenactors of Arkansas to take part in both events. So folks, load your weapons and go South in the spring and help the SEACWHT host the Marks' Mills Reenactment.

I want to thank Judge Gary Howell and his family and friends for helping with the Chalk Bluff reenactment for the past four years running. Also Delbert Hughes and his wife have been among the driving forces at Chalk Bluff and we also thank both of them. We will be back in force at Chalk Bluff in May 2008.

I know some of you have helped with the Encyclopedia of Arkansas like I have. I want to thank you for your work. I have authored material on the battles and skirmishes at: Jonesboro, L' Anguille Ferry, Taylor's Creek and St. Charles. I hope that you will go to: www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net and enjoy what everyone has submitted for the world to learn about Arkansas.

Look it up!

The next meeting of the NEACWHT will be on Jan. 16, 2007, at 6:30 p.m. at the Fishboat Restaurant in Jonesboro. See you there!

Battlefield Preservation News?

If your group is working to preserve a Civil War-era battlefield or site, is planning a major reenactment, or has other news of interest to the battlefield preservation community, send the information to *Arkansas Battlefield Update*. The newsletter is published quarterly. Send submissions to: *Arkansas Battlefield Update*, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201 or to mark@arkansasheritage.org.

'Cadet' cannon returns to Arsenal home

By Charles Olin Durnett
CACWHT Member

During the War Between the States, Arkansas contributed much to both sides of the conflict. The state contributed not only men, but also equipment and ordnance. Just like the men, only some of that ordnance came home. One such piece waited 145 years to find its way home.

In 1848, the Cyrus Alger Co. produced four artillery pieces called "6-pounder guns, light," which have since been known as "Cadet" guns. Only 50.5 inches in total length and weighing but 570 pounds, all four guns were sent to the Virginia Military Institute.

Additionally, two guns were sent to the Arkansas Military Institute in Tulip, Arkansas, in 1851. Four more guns were manufactured for the Georgia Military Institute in 1852. Of these ten Alger Cadet Guns, only seven are known to have survived. Although intended for drill and instruction of young cadets at the institutes, the Confederacy fell short of field pieces and commandeered the Cadet guns for active duty. The school's cadets, as part of the Third Arkansas Infantry, carried the two from Arkansas to Virginia in 1861.

In January 1864, the two Confederate bronze 6-pounders were captured. Those guns carried the inscription "ARK. MIL. INT." They were the Cadets cast for AMI, one of which survived and was held in reserve at Petersburg, Virginia.

Early in 2006, the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History in Little Rock arranged for the surviving Cadet cannon to be returned to the state. None of the carriage survived, but the barrel will be cleaned and put on display after the first of the year. The museum held a special unveiling on November 4, 2006, to those in the Civil War community.

In conjunction with the unveiling, the Museum sponsored a book signing for a newly released book called "Remembering Arkansas Confederates and the 1911 Little Rock Veterans Reunion." The book covers the period after the war to early 1900 through newspaper articles and

pictures. A special section covers the largest reunion of Confederate veterans ever held. The multi-day event was attended by more than 100,000 people. A tent city had to be built on the grounds where the MacArthur Museum stands today.

The Arkansas Military Institute had its humble beginnings in 1849 when a 24-year-old George Alexander called a meeting in Tulip to consider establishing an educational institution. Originally, the Alexander Institute began as a co-ed school. After a short while, it was separated into two, forming the Arkansas Military Institute and the Tulip Female Collegiate Seminary. The cadets at the Military Institute faced a rigorous course of instruction, including classes in the ancient languages (French was also available, but it cost more), surveying, engineering, mathematics, military tactics, chemistry and other sciences. The students paid \$10 per month for room and board, plus a fee for each class.

The coming of the Civil War brought ruin to Tulip and its colleges. The cadets at the Military Institute enlisted en masse

in the Confederate army. Both schools lost their faculties and administrators. The Federal army made a foray through the area during its ill-fated Red River Campaign of 1864. Families suffered some looting and destruction, but the Union army soon departed the area. Tulip never recovered its pre-war prosperity and prominence. Neither the Military Institute nor the Female Collegiate Seminary reopened after the war. Today, the settlement of Tulip barely exists, though the cemetery remains.

The CACWHT meets at 7 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month jointly with the Civil War Roundtable of Arkansas. Meeting at the John Gould Fletcher Library at H and Buchanan streets in Little Rock, the Civil War Roundtable programs are excellent and guests are encouraged and welcome to attend. CACWHT volunteers are very much needed to help with projects, including ongoing maintenance of the existing nine interpretive panels located in Little Rock, North Little Rock, Brownsville, Jacksonville and Scott. For more information, check www.civilwarbuff.org.

Reed's Bridge moving forward

By Tom Dupree
RBBPS President

The Reed's Bridge Battlefield Preservation Society has been active for these past several months.

The first project to report on is that McGraw Cemetery, a piece of property that has a cemetery dating back to the 1840s, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This piece of property also was part of the 1863 battlefield. Although it is not in the core battlefield area, it was an important part of the defensive position used by Southern troops on both Aug. 26 and Aug. 27, 1863.

The Society also has gained legal title to the property. The Society will make a request within the next few weeks to the city of Jacksonville to have the property annexed into the city. Thanks should go

to Carolyn Kent for handling the National Register project and to Mike Wilson, who was instrumental in getting title to the property for the Reed's Bridge Battlefield Preservation Society. Jack Danielson has supervised clean-up efforts at the cemetery on special work days using local people as well as a group of 20 to 25 airmen from the Little Rock Air Force Base.

The Society has written a grant to the Arkansas Humanities Council to place four interpretive panels on property facing the old Military Road and Tricky Lane. The panels will discuss the old Military Road, the Trail of Tears and the 1863 Battle of Reed's Bridge. Also, Pulaski County and the city of Jacksonville have recently upgraded the parking lot at the Society's property on the southeast corner of Highway 161 and Bayou Meto Creek.

Civil War Landscapes Association brings nation's battlefields to a computer near you

Whether the American Civil War is your passion as a connoisseur of history, your academic field of research, or an event in your family's history, the Civil War Landscapes Association (CWLA) website is designed as an up-to-date and accurate resource for the Civil War information you seek. CWLA is dedicated to assisting people in pursuing their interests in the Civil War, to enhancing the public's understanding of the War Between the States and to revealing our Civil War past to present and future generations.

CWLA's comprehensive website provides the viewer with a front-row seat to three-dimensional battlefield reconstructions, troop movement maps and animations, battlefield tours and video panoramas, and photographic coverage of monuments and signage at Civil War battlefields that the viewer may never

have the opportunity to visit in person.

The CWLA website emphasizes how and why Civil War battles developed as they did through the use of maps, photography, video, and textual descriptions. In addition, many website pages contain links to related topics or information, including biographic profiles, bibliographic references, timelines, and calendar summaries of Civil War events.

CWLA was established as a not-for-profit organization in 1999. A fundamental component of our founding was the growing national concern over the increasing danger to, and loss of, Civil War battlefield sites throughout the United States. Our mission is to develop photographic, cartographic, and textual information concerning the Civil War, its causes, events and aftermaths, and to distribute these instructional resources to the public primarily through the Internet

via the World-Wide Web.

The CWLA website went online April 6, 2001. Initially emphasizing the historical significance of the battlefields in the National Park System, CWLA aims to bring Civil War locales into homes, schools, and libraries to educate the public about these most important places and events. Presently, Shiloh is our first battlefield with "complete coverage"; twenty-five additional battlefields have initial photographic coverage and text descriptions of battle events, and fifty-six additional battlefields currently have text descriptions only. As time, finances, and source materials permit, our intention is to provide complete coverage for all 384 conflicts identified in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's *1993 Report to the United States Congress*.

Please visit the CWLA website at: civilwarlandscapes.org.



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The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program is an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage. Other DAH agencies are the Arts Council, the Old State House Museum, the Historic Arkansas Museum, the Delta Cultural Center in Helena, the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center and the Natural Heritage Commission.

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