



THE OLD LINER



After Confederate Forces Captured Their Children, These Black Mothers Fought to Reunite Their Families

During the Civil War, Confederates targeted free Black people in the North, kidnapping them to sell into slavery. After the conflict ended, two women sought help from high places to track down their lost loved ones

By Robert Colby, Author, *An Unholy Traffic: Slave Trading in the Civil War South*.
Smithsonian.com. February 6, 2025



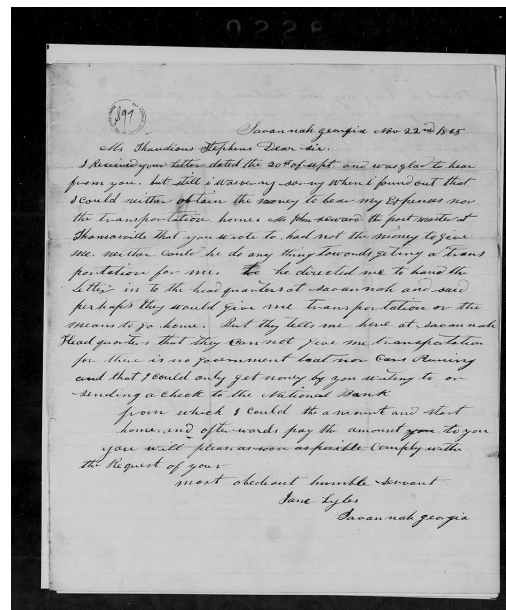
A Harper's Weekly illustration of Confederate soldiers driving Black Americans south in 1862 Library of Congress

In the late summer of 1865, a few months after Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union forces at Appomattox Court House, representative Thaddeus Stevens received a surprising but surely welcome letter. Written from Savannah, Georgia, its author was a free Black woman named Jane Lyles.

Lyles had previously lived at Stevens' Caledonia Furnace, an iron-

producing facility in the southern Pennsylvania mountains between Chambersburg and Gettysburg. She labored there alongside her husband, David, the furnace's keeper, and their children, Annie, George, Thomas and Jane. In the summer of 1863, however, Confederate soldiers bound for Gettysburg captured Lyles and her children.

Two years later, with the Civil War at an end and slavery on the verge of being officially abolished nationwide, Lyles emerged from captivity and set to work recovering the life the Confederates had taken from her. With the help of the famously antislavery Stevens, she hoped to leave the place of her confinement, go to Richmond, Virginia, where she'd been forcibly parted from her children, and finally to "take them home with me."



A letter from Jane Lyles to Representative Thaddeus Stevens Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, FamilySearch International and the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture



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When Confederate forces approached Caledonia in the summer of 1863, Stevens had fled before their arrival. This was probably a wise choice for a man whom their commander, General Jubal Early, labeled an “enemy of the South” for his support of emancipation and advocacy of vigorously prosecuting the war against the Confederacy. Unable to vent their rage directly against Stevens’ person, Rebel soldiers settled for burning his furnace to the ground and carrying off the materials, provisions and animals needed to operate it.

Stevens estimated his losses at a whopping \$75,000 (around \$1.5 million today), an amount the Confederate press considered the “punishment due for his enormous crimes against the happiness of the human race”—in other words, his opposition to human bondage. The congressman wore his losses as a badge of honor. “We must all expect to suffer by this wicked war,” he wrote to a relative. “If, finally, the government shall be re-established over our whole territory, and not a vestige of slavery left, I shall deem it a cheap purchase.”

For Lyles and her children, the destruction of Caledonia was anything but “cheap.” In addition to wrecking the forge, Confederate soldiers carried off its Black inhabitants for enslavement in Virginia and beyond. The Rebels who invaded Pennsylvania waged war to ensure that slavery would endure not merely in “vestige,” but in totality. These agents of the slaveholders’ republic considered the African American residents of Maryland and Pennsylvania fugitives from slavery, fair game for capture and enslavement.



Reconstructed blacksmith shop at Caledonia State Park, on the site of the Caledonia Furnace in Pennsylvania Acroterion via Wikimedia Commons under CC BY-SA 4.0

As historian Allen Guelzo writes in *Gettysburg: The Last Invasion*, “To have left [them] in undisturbed freedom would have been tantamount to denying the validity of the whole Confederate enterprise.” Well before the Confederate soldiers arrived at Caledonia, therefore, one local observed them “scouring the country in every direction ... for horses and cattle and Negroes.” Rebel civilians followed behind the men in gray, pursuing people they considered “their stolen Negroes,” ensnaring what a journalist recorded as “gangs of Negroes ... captured in the mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania.” A diarist reported that the Rebels were “driving them off by droves ... just like we would drive cattle.”

Lyles and at least three of her children were among those kidnapped and sent to the South. As they crossed the Potomac River, the frontier of Rebel territory, a dire fate loomed in the form of the Confederate slave market. Long a pillar of that horrific global institution, commerce in the enslaved survived and even flourished in the South



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during the Civil War. It did so in spite of serious obstacles, including the fall of major trading hubs like New Orleans to Union forces, a devastating blockade, wild inflation and severe economic turmoil.

The practice's endurance fulfilled an array of Confederate needs. Some slave traders bought and sold people in response to crises such as food shortages or unexpected labor requirements, deflecting the hardships of the conflict onto those they fought to keep in bondage. Others trafficked people to prevent them from pursuing the freedom offered by the war. Still others used the slave trade to actively invest in the slaveholding future for which they fought. As a result, despite all the disruptions of the war, Confederates traded thousands of people in the four years between the attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861 and the surrender at Appomattox in April 1865.

Offering an original perspective on the intersections of slavery, capitalism, the Civil War and emancipation, Robert K.D. Colby illuminates the place of the peculiar institution within the Confederate mind, the ways in which it underpinned the Confederacy's war effort and its impact on those attempting to seize their freedom. Buy

If the Lyles family's experiences mirrored those of others captured by Rebel raiders, they were probably sold first in the Shenandoah Valley, possibly to a Virginian claiming to have once enslaved them. This enslaver almost certainly sold them swiftly in Richmond, the well-defended Confederate capital and the Confederacy's largest surviving slave market by the summer of 1863. There, Rebels divided the family yet again.

Why different purchasers desired Lyles and her children remains obscure. One may have coveted skills she possessed or her personally. Another might have seen her children as a worthwhile speculation; many Confederates believed enslaved children would appreciate in value after the war and, as they grew up and had families of their own, produce generational wealth in an independent slaveholding republic. In all likelihood, one or more Virginians purchased the Lyles children, while another enslaver carried their mother to Savannah, a city with strong slave-trading ties to Richmond. From there, Lyles seems to have been sold to Thomasville in Georgia's interior.

In the spring of 1865, however, the Confederate surrender and the ensuing breakdown of the slave system offered families like the Lyleses a chance to heal the wounds inflicted by the wartime slave trade. Not only did they now have unprecedented mobility, but they also could draw upon personal networks, Black churches and (novelly) the United States government in seeking their loved ones.



A painting of enslaved people awaiting their sale at a slave market in Richmond, Virginia Public domain via Wikimedia Commons



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Of particular utility was the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. A government agency created during the war to help formerly enslaved people navigate the transition from slavery to freedom, the Freedmen's Bureau performed many tasks, including serving as a clearinghouse for efforts to reunite Black families. It assumed this function to rectify the wrongs of slavery, to be sure, but its motives extended beyond the purely charitable. In reuniting Black families, the bureau hoped to prevent them from becoming wards of the state, dependents on government largesse.

Thus, when Lyles informed Stevens of her hopes to recover her children and return home, the bureau saw this request as a chance to achieve multiple objectives simultaneously. Indeed, even as its Virginia agents worked to find the Lyles children, the bureau separately organized the transfer of 31 other Black children from Richmond to Philadelphia. As Superintendent H.S. Merrell wrote in a letter, the logic in doing so was that "these orphans have been for some time supported by [the government] and are now to be provided with homes, relieving it of same."

Multiple obstacles conspired to prevent the reunion that Lyles so fervently desired. She initially lacked the money needed to pay for her travel home, and though she appealed, at Stevens' suggestion, to a local authority in Georgia he either could not or would not help her. (Within weeks, this same individual would be arrested for assaulting a formerly enslaved man.) Lyles nevertheless made her way to Savannah, where she applied to the bureau for transportation but found no government boats or trains available to carry her north.

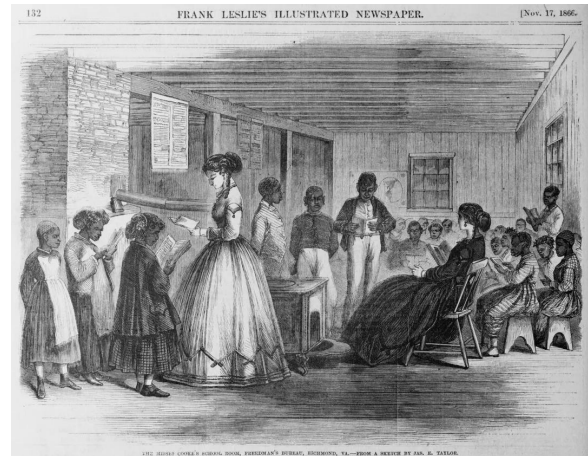


Illustration of a schoolroom at the Freedmen's Bureau office in Richmond, Virginia, in 1866 Public domain via Wikimedia Commons

At Lyles' urging, Stevens pressured the bureau into action. Within a few weeks, the agency authorized transportation for Lyles from Savannah to Washington, D.C. and ordered its Richmond agents to find her children "Ann and Jerry" (possibly a nickname for her son George), with the goal of bringing them together and returning them to Pennsylvania. What happened to her husband and other children remains unclear. Perhaps they escaped Confederate clutches, or perhaps the Confederates considered her younger children more effort than they were worth. It's also possible that Lyles somehow received specific information about these two children's locations but not the others. What is clear is that the upheaval of war shattered this family as it did all too many others. Whatever the circumstances, by the time the bureau's orders reached Savannah in the winter of 1865-1866, Lyles had disappeared for a second time.

Bureau officials exerted "every effort" to find her, including seeking her in all of the city's Black churches (a common tactic for finding lost people of color at the time), but to no avail. She had vanished, leaving no trace behind in the archive. Tragically, so

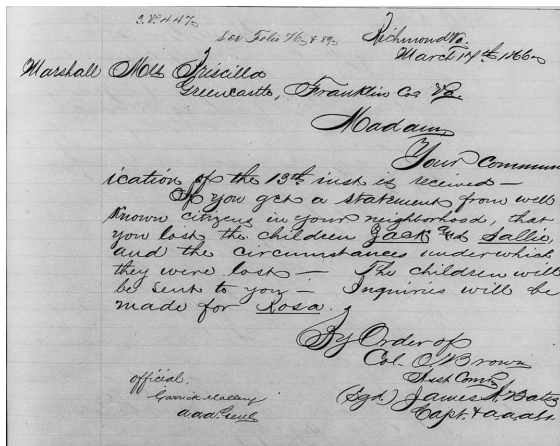


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had her children. The bureau's agents in Virginia followed leads indicating that a pair of children taken from Pennsylvania had been sold to Charlotte County. Upon investigating, they found that these were not the Lyles siblings. The bureau's failures meant that the destruction wrought by the Confederates and the slave trade would persist well beyond the war's conclusion.

But the search wasn't completely fruitless. True, the children rumored to be in Charlotte County weren't from the Lyles family. But they were indeed people kidnapped from Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863 and sold in Richmond. The supposed Ann and Jerry Lyles turned out to be Zack and Sallie Marshall. Zack (who bureau officials also called "Jack") was 7 or 8 years old, his sister perhaps 9 or 10. The pair had been taken from Greencastle by Confederate cavalry during the Gettysburg campaign, as had their older sister, Rosa. Confederates had probably seized the siblings separately, as Zack and Sallie recalled having last seen Rosa when they were all "at home with their mother," Priscilla Marshall.



A letter from the head of the Virginia Freedmen's Bureau office to Priscilla Marshall Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, FamilySearch International and the Smithsonian's National

Museum of African American History and Culture

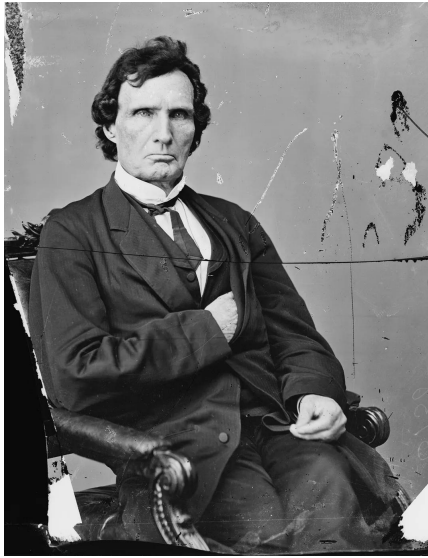
Like Lyles, the Marshall family matriarch seized the opportunities presented by the Confederacy's downfall to begin searching for her children, though initially without success. She lacked Lyles' political connection but exceeded her in good fortune—an unfortunately essential ingredient to the remaking of Black families in the war's aftermath.

In January 1866, after learning the identities of the children its agents had found, the bureau sprang into action. It demanded that the probable purchaser of Zack and Sallie send them to Richmond, where they would join dozens of other formerly enslaved children in the city's Colored Orphans' Asylum. It also initiated inquiries for Rosa, their still-missing sister.

Meanwhile, the head of the bureau in Virginia asked Stevens for assistance in locating the Marshall siblings' parents. It seems likely that Stevens connected him to Priscilla; two weeks later, the two were exchanging letters, with the bureau promising to send her the children—provided she could get "well-known citizens in [her] neighborhood" to confirm that she was, in fact, their mother. Priscilla rallied the required support and promised the bureau that she could secure "any amount of testimony" the government might require.



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Representative Thaddeus Stevens Public domain via Wikimedia Commons

Bureau officials soon remanded Sallie and Zack into the hands of Phoebe Rushmore, a teacher working with formerly enslaved people in Richmond, who brought them home to Greencastle, ending their ordeal—though Rosa remained missing. Her continued absence, writes historian Hilary Green, testifies to how the effects of Confederate raiding long resounded in the lives and memories of Pennsylvania’s Black residents.

Jane Lyles, Priscilla Marshall and their respective children thus demonstrate the possibilities and limits of the liberation brought by the American Civil War. All fell victim to the armed forces of the slaveholders’ republic and to the wartime slave trade, embodying the lengths to which Rebels would go to keep emancipation at bay. All likewise seized the opportunities created by slavery’s destruction during the conflict, though with varying degrees of success. Their intersecting triumphs and failures demonstrate the uneven emergence of freedom in the U.S.

Though both families experienced the powerful undertow that paralleled the war’s liberating tide, the Marshalls were ultimately able to harness the opportunities it unleashed, though the sweetness of reunion proved to be tinged with bitter loss. The Lyles family, meanwhile, remained scattered, rendered flotsam of the American slave system. Divided by the slave trade, they sought help from a government under-equipped to help the sheer number of people emerging from slavery—and may well have faced opposition from white Southerners angered by the institution of slavery fading away. Taken together, these individuals’ collective experiences force us to expand our understanding of the accomplishments and costs of the Civil War, and to weigh anew the pangs that accompanied the new birth of freedom.

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Robert Colby | [READ MORE](#)

Robert Colby is a historian at the University of Mississippi. His first book, *An Unholy Traffic: Slave Trading in the Civil War South*, was published in 2024 by Oxford University Press. His research has won awards from the Society of American Historians and the Society of Civil War Historians and has been published in the *Journal of the Civil War Era*, *Journal of the Early Republic*, and *Slavery & Abolition*.

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The Dimick Rifle: From the diary of Arminius Wesley Bill—66th Illinois Infantry



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Tony Patton, February 3, 2025,
blueandgrayeducation.org



A Dimick bullet (left) compared to a standard Miniball 2 (right), both recovered from the Resaca, Georgia, battlefield | from author's collection

Pvt. Arminius Bill of Sheffield, Illinois, was 17 when he volunteered for service in Company C, 14th Missouri Infantry, later designated the 66th Illinois Infantry. They were better known as the “Western Sharpshooters” or the “Squirrel Tail Regiment”—and they carried Dimick rifles. These unique guns were developed by Horace Dimick, who had 27 gunsmiths working for him in St. Louis, building a variety of weapons. Dimick personally competed in sharpshooting contests to publicize his shop’s products and entered his rifles in regional competitions and fairs with great success.

In the September 3, 2022, issue of Military Images, Ronald S. Coddington wrote about Dimick's percussion rifles: “[They] possessed extraordinary shooting qualities; varying from the mark in the hands of a good shot, not more, on an average, than six inches in a quarter of a mile range.”

One issue, however, was the lack of uniformity in caliber—these rifles could range from .40 to .55. As a result, each issued gun came with a bullet mold. R. K. “Kip” Rapp wrote in the American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin: “The rifles were simple in design and were either all iron, iron and silver, or all silver.”

During the Civil War, Dimick became nationally famous for supplying rifles to elite sharpshooter units. Private Bill vividly recalled in his diary the day he received one of these distinctive weapons. It was October 16, 1861.

“About 20 men in each Co. have been sent to the city to select their rifles. We go to a large Hardware & gun-store ‘Dimmics’ where some 3,000 rifles and accoutrements are collected. The rifles are of all makes, sizes & calibers. They are numbered & each man is allowed to select his rifle, powderhorn, bullet pouch, moulds, capbox &c. Then to try the rifle 3 weeks when if not satisfied with it, he may select another. When he has a gun which suits him, he keeps it. It is charged to him by number. He is furnished also with a nipple wrench and a screwdriver—powder, bar lead. He must mould his own balls. Secure his ball patches, grease &c. &c. &c.

“The trial was at a 10 inch target 250 yds distant. 5 shots. 3 to hit & one to touch the bullseye. If anyone failed, he could be dismissed & return home.”

Private Bill passed his trial, and his life as a soldier had begun.





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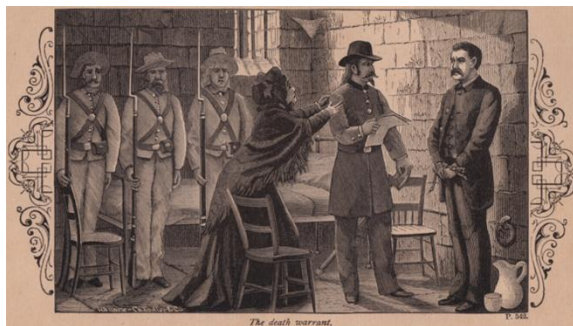
Dimick contract rifle | public domain
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Civil War Secrets

Robert S. Davis, January 31, 2025,
blueandgrayeducation.org

During the Civil War, colorful figures seemed to appear and disappear out of nowhere, often becoming the stuff of legend rather than fact. New Orleans, in particular, became notorious as a “black hole” where such personalities emerged and vanished. Meanwhile, Florida and Texas served as refuges for those seeking to escape their pasts.

Scholars take great pride—rightly so—in unraveling these mysteries, especially in the days before the Internet. The desire to uncover the true biographies of celebrated figures was often a national sensation before 1860. However, since the end of the Civil War, some researchers, eager to establish an identity, origin, or fate for these enigmatic individuals, have published assumptions that have since been wrongly accepted as facts.



Union, Pinkerton agent Hattie Lawton with fellow agent Timothy Webster, before his execution in Richmond, Virginia, by a Confederate firing squad for wartime espionage. | public domain

Elusive Spies and Secret Agents

One such figure, the Confederate scout, spy, and actor Henry Thomas Harrison—made

famous by the film Gettysburg—was finally identified correctly by Dr. James O. Hall in "A Modern Hunt for Fabled Agent: The Spy Harrison" (Civil War Times Illustrated, Vol. 24, No. 10, 1986, pp. 18-25).

Similarly, the long-unknown fate of Hattie Lawton, a Civil War secret agent for Allen Pinkerton and one of the era’s few woman detectives, was revealed in John Stewart’s Pinkerton, Prostitutes, and Spies.



Belle Boyd, Confederate spy (circa 1865) | LOC

Forgotten Figures and False Identities

Finding answers is daunting, particularly when records are sparse—often by design, as many individuals deliberately concealed their pasts. Nowhere was this truer than at the infamous Confederate prison known as Andersonville (officially Camp Sumter). The prison was home to countless figures with forgotten, misrepresented, or secret pasts—enough to fill Ghosts and Shadows of Andersonville and then some. Many of the prisoners buried there remain under false identities.



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Researchers have long questioned the claims of Confederate spy Maria Isabella “Belle” Boyd and Union supporter Dr. Mary Edwards Walker. Dr. Albert C. Castel examines the real Walker—and many provocative ideas—in his *Winning and Losing in the Civil War*.



Velásquez as herself (right) and disguised as "Lt. Harry T. Buford" (left) | public domain

The Ongoing Search for Truth

Many mysteries remain to be solved. Prominent historian William C. Davis cut through the fabrications surrounding the colorful Civil War figure who called herself Loreta Velásquez in *Inventing Loreta Velásquez*, yet her true identity remains unknown.

Likewise, Larry Stephens proved that the notorious pro-Confederate guerilla John Gatewood did not meet his end as legend claims (John P. Gatewood: Confederate Bushwhacker). What ultimately became of this dark character is still a mystery.

The truth behind Lafayette Baker’s self-aggrandizing claims about his role in the national secret service, as well as the realities of federal security and espionage in the Eastern Theater, is revealed in Edwin C. Fishel’s *The Secret War for the Union*.

Dr. James O. Hall likewise dismantled the cabal of theories and conspiracies surrounding the Lincoln assassination in

Come Retribution, a work that has since inspired several other works. And what about Newton Knight, the figure at the center of the film *Free State of Jones*? His legend remains shrouded in speculation, leaving much for future researchers to uncover.

The never-ending stories of men and women in American history—especially the Civil War—and the discovery of the truth concerning some of our most well-known personalities will only continue.



Newton Knight, the leader of the Knight Company, a band of Confederate Army deserters who resisted the Confederacy during the Civil War. The nature and extent of the Knight Company's opposition to the Confederate government is disputed among historians. | public domain

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For 24th Straight Year, American Battlefield Trust Protects More Than 1,000 Acres Of Hallowed Ground



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Nonprofit also clocked milestones in interpretation, outreach and advocacy

Jared Herr, ABT. January 15, 2025

(Washington, D.C.) — From preservation efforts at irreplaceable historic sites, to reaching its milestone 160th battlefield preserved, 2024 represented a landmark year for the American Battlefield Trust. The nonprofit organization engaged in legal battles to halt development on hallowed ground, reached millions of students with its education resources and utilized innovative technology to bring historic sites to life, all while saving land in nine states — during its 24th consecutive year protecting more than 1,060 acres.

“The success of our organization is a victory for our membership, donors and our great nation, whose history we fight every day to preserve,” said Trust President David Duncan. “For us, 2024 was a year full of landmark achievements, and I look forward to building on this energy to find even more success in the year to come, as we begin to mark the United States Semiquincentennial — the 250th anniversary of the Revolutionary War.”



Goldsborough Bridge Battlefield and Monument, Wayne County, N.C.

Goldsborough Bridge Battlefield and Monument, Wayne County, N.C. J.J. Prats

Although the acquisition of land at Goldsborough Bridge, N.C., marked the

organization’s 160th battlefield saved this autumn, it was one of 26 battlefields where the Trust saved land through 39 individual transactions. Other transactions were completed at important battlefields from the War of 1812 and Civil War: Antietam, Md.; Bentonville, N.C.; Brandy Station, Va.; the Breakthrough at Petersburg, Va.; Champion Hill, Miss.; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; Cold Harbor/Gaines’ Mill, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Franklin, Tenn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Kernstown, Va.; Manassas, Va.; Munfordville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Market, Va.; New Market Heights, Va.; Newtown, N.Y.; Sackets Harbor, N.Y.; Second Deep Bottom, Va.; Shepherdstown, W.V.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Stones River, Tenn.; and White Oak Road, Va.

A particular highlight of the year was the dedication of Culpeper Battlefields State Park, which marked the culmination of nearly three decades of preservation work by the Trust. When Governor Glenn Youngkin officially dedicated the 43rd unit in the Virginia State Parks system on June 8, it encompassed 263 acres around the crest of Fleetwood Hill at the Brandy Station Battlefield, the epicenter of the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America. Further donations of land from the Trust and its partners to the Commonwealth will ultimately exceed 2,000 acres.

The Trust also transferred significant landscapes totaling over 625 acres to the National Park Service in 2024, including properties at Chancellorsville within Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park (Va.), Fort Gregg within the Richmond National Battlefields Park (Va.), Hatcher’s Run within Petersburg National Battlefield (Va.), Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument (Ky.), Saratoga



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National Historical Park (N.Y.), Shiloh National Military Park (Tenn.) and Vicksburg National Military Park (Miss.). These transfers allow this hallowed ground to be in the permanent care and stewardship of the National Park Service, deepening the interpretive offerings and public accessibility at the sites.

The Trust was also active on the interpretive front, particularly in with the expansion and enhancement of the vision behind The Liberty Trail, which began in South Carolina in 2019. The Liberty Trail NJ app, available in the App Store or Google Play store, offers an in-depth tour of Revolutionary War sites related to the Ten Crucial Days campaign, and new modules covering other events will follow. More states will be added to the growing network in 2025 and beyond.

Users look through AR binocular viewers Charleston Mayor William Cogswell takes the first glimpse through The Liberty Trail's augmented reality binoculars in Marion Square. Mic Smith for The Liberty Trail

On-site interpretation also saw innovations. In Charleston's Marion Square, a series of pavers was installed in February to trace the physical outline of the Horn Work that defended the city. The December unveiling of an augmented reality site, including physical "binoculars" allows visitors to see historic features superimposed on the modern landscape. Similar AR experiences also exist for Fort Watson and Fort Fair Lawn. In the Garden State, the Trust's Reimagining Princeton effort collaborated with New Jersey State Parks, Forests & Historic Sites and the Princeton Battlefield Society to unveil 11 new interpretive signs, plus the nation's first "battle window" that overlays period artwork with the modern

landscape, enabling visitors to better understand a decisive moment in American history.

Trust education efforts continued to expand in reach, as we surpassed 100 million views on YouTube for our video content, launched our Boom Goes the History podcast, and passed the milestone of 50,000 students sent to experience historic sites through our History Field Trip Grand Program. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of visitors across the states enjoyed the American Revolution Experience, a traveling exhibition created in collaboration with the Daughters of the American Revolution that has visited 64 venues and counting. The inaugural American Battlefield Trust Prize for History, an initiative designed to showcase how historic landscapes serve as primary sources indispensable to researchers, went to Dr. Elizabeth Varon for Longstreet: The Confederate General Who Defied the South.

On the legislative front, the Trust celebrated the passage of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) Enhancement Act, a bipartisan reform bill sponsored by 67 senators and representatives. The legislation, passed as part of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences Act, refines the already successful ABPP, going even further to ensure the preservation, restoration and interpretation of our nation's most hallowed battlegrounds.



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Manassas Battlefield by Rob Shenk | Data center image courtesy of Tim Aubry / Greenpeace

Modern-day threats continued to endanger our nation's hallowed ground in 2024, but the Trust continued the fight against these forces with fervor. The Trust has been actively engaged in legal battles to block the Prince William Digital Gateway, slated to be the world's largest data center complex, directly adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Wilderness Crossing mega-development in Orange County, just outside Virginia's Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The latter situation earned a place on the National Trust for historic Preservation's 2024 list of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places," which also featured the Revolutionary War battlefields at Lexington and Concord, faced with expansion of a neighboring airport.

As the calendar turns to 2025, the organization remains as resolved as ever to the preservation of America's hallowed ground and educating and inspiring all those who seek to learn the history of our country.

The work of the Trust completed throughout 2024 would not have been possible without the assistance of numerous government and private partners, including: American Battlefield Protection Program; Battle of Franklin Trust; Appomattox-Petersburg

Preservation Society; Battle of Nashville Trust; Brandy Station Foundation; Capital Region Land Conservancy; Central Virginia Battlefields Trust; Commonwealth of Kentucky; Commonwealth of Virginia; Franklin's Charge; Friends of Fort Negley; Friends of Vicksburg National Military Park and Campaign; Goldsborough Bridge Battlefield Association; Hart County Historical Society and Museum; HTR Foundation; Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board; Jefferson County Historical Landmarks Commission; Kernstown Battlefield Association; Land Conservancy of Adams County; Manassas Battlefield Trust; Metro Nashville, Tennessee; Mississippi Department of Archives & History; Mississippi Historic Site Preservation Fund; National Park Service; North Carolina State Capital Infrastructure Fund; Petersburg Battlefields Foundation; Richmond Battlefields Association; Save Historic Antietam Foundation; Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation; State of New York; State of North Carolina; Tennessee Historical Commission; Tennessee Wars Commission Civil War Sites Preservation Fund; Virginia Land Conservation Foundation; and the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Fund; Wayne County, N.C.

From a grassroots organization started by historians 30 years ago, the American Battlefield Trust has grown into one of the most successful private heritage land preservation organizations in the nation. The Trust is dedicated to preserving America's hallowed battlegrounds and educating the public about what happened there and why it matters today. The nonprofit, nonpartisan organization has protected nearly 60,000 acres associated with the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War, representing more than 160 sites in 25 states. Its 350,000



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members and supporters believe in the power of place and the continued relevance of history as a means to fully understand our rights and responsibilities as Americans. Learn more at www.battlefields.org.

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