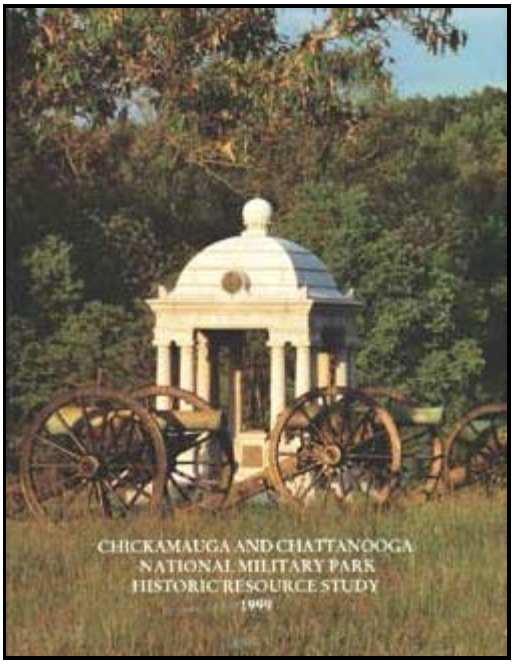
Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Historic Resource Study



CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Historic Resource Study

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January 1999

Cultural Resources Stewardship
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Atlanta, Georgia

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Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Historic Resource Study

FOREWORD

We are pleased to make available this historic resource study, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. Following a field survey of park resources and extensive research, the project team updated the park's List of Classified Structures, developed historic contexts, and prepared new National Register of Historic Places documentation. Many individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Superintendent Pat Reed and Historian James H. Ogden, III, for their assistance. This study was made possible through a cooperative agreement with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

Kirk A. Cordell
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January 1999

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INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (the "park") preserves and commemorates the sites of Civil War battles fought September through November 1863 for control of the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the passage to Georgia and Alabama. Although the Confederates briefly held back the Federals after the Battle of Chickamauga (September 18-20, 1863), the ultimate victory belonged to Federal troops who overpowered Confederate forces at Missionary Ridge (November 25, 1863) leaving open the path to Georgia for Union General William T. Sherman. In 1890, veterans of both armies joined together to commemorate their actions at Chickamauga and Chattanooga by creating the first national military park in the United States.

By purchasing land and creating the park so soon after the end of the Civil War, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission had the advantage of working with veterans of the associated battles to determine the historic appearance of the battlefields and to mark lines of battle with a high degree of accuracy. Farmers who sold their land to the federal government for the park were allowed to lease it back provided they maintained the roads and buildings and preserved the outlines of fields and forests. The enabling legislation also called on the Park Commission to preserve historic structures and roads from the battle period. Firsthand veterans' accounts provided the data necessary to restore and preserve the battlefield and these associated historic resources.

The park currently includes more than 8,000 acres of land in northwestern Georgia and southern Tennessee managed by the National Park Service (NPS). The largest tract is the Chickamauga battlefield, located south of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and bounded on the southeast by West Chickamauga Creek. The Tennessee holdings include several small reservations along the crest of Missionary Ridge, at Orchard Knob, at Signal Point, and a large area at the northern end of Lookout Mountain including Point Park.

The park is adjacent to the city of Chattanooga and is surrounded by its suburban development, which has led to increased recreational use of park areas. A major thoroughfare from north Georgia to Chattanooga, U.S. Highway 27, bisects the Chickamauga battlefield, bringing thousands of commuter vehicles through the park each day. Farming on park land has all but ceased, with a minimal amount of hay grown and harvested each year. A self-guided auto tour route provides visitor access to the battlefield at Chickamauga. Inter-

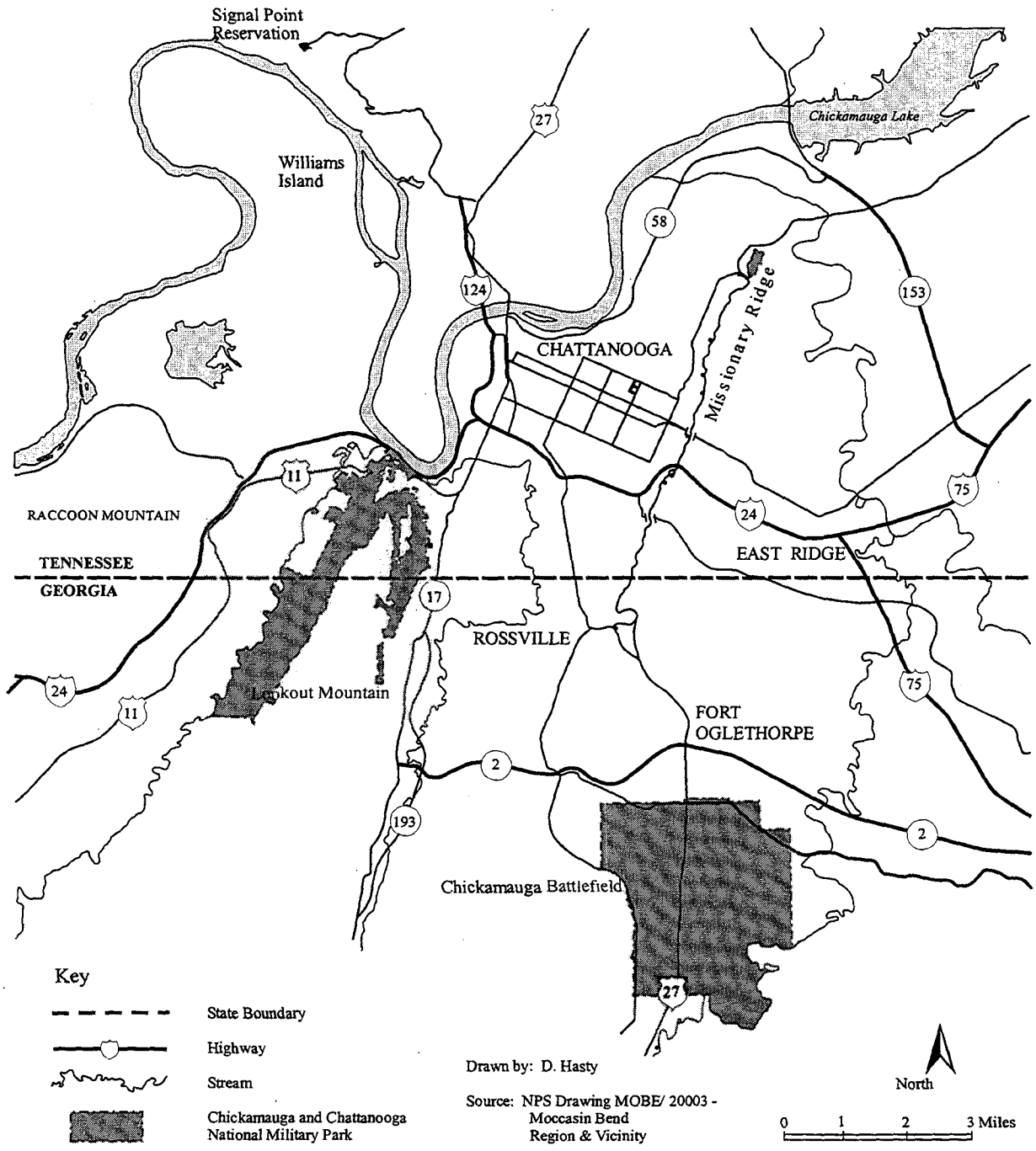

Figure 1. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park vicinity map, 1998

pretive facilities are also provided in the visitor centers at Chickamauga and Point Park, the Cravens house, and on markers at Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Signal Point, and Chickamauga.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY

The Historic Resource Study (HRS) identifies and evaluates, using National Register of Historic Places criteria, the extant historic structures within the park. The study establishes and documents two historic contexts associated with the park and evaluates the extent to which the surviving historic resources represent those contexts. The completed HRS will serve as a tool for future site planning, resource management, and the continuing development of interpretive programs at the park.

The history of the battles at Chickamauga and Chattanooga has been well documented; however, the existing National Register documentation for the park provides only a limited context for the evaluation of historic resources associated with the preservation and commemoration of the 'battlefields. The HRS seeks to correct this inadequacy by providing contexts for and identifying the significant resources associated with the battles and the long history of commemoration at the park. As the first national military park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga established several precedents for battlefield and other historic resource preservation in the country. The HRS will provide park management with the background needed to preserve and interpret the resources associated with this history.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is classified for National Register purposes as a discontiguous historic district comprising 8,000+ acres of land within the park boundary. For national parks, the legislated park boundary will usually serve as the National Register boundary delineating the park as a district, an individual property, or a group of multiple properties. For battlefields where action occurred in separate areas, National Register districts with discontiguous boundaries provide the best tool for evaluating associated resources. The privately owned lands surrounding the park are not included in this district nomination.

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

Survey Methodology

The goals of the historic resource survey of the park are to 1) update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) database for the park for use by park management; 2) prepare a Historic Resource Study for the park; 3) update the National Register of Historic Places documentation for the park. This documentation will be used in complying with Sections 106 and 110 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

The survey of historic resources at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park occurred in three separate stages. Initial survey data gathered by a team from the University of Georgia in 1992 was supplemented by additional field work conducted by a park seasonal employee in the summer of 1994 that completed the survey of the more than 600 monuments in the park. The NPS Southeast Regional Office LCS survey team and the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) survey team completed additional inventories of the roads, stone ditches and culverts, and other park development resources in 1995-1997.

Initially the survey team examined building files, maintenance records, historic research compiled by park staff, and maps located at the park headquarters. The field surveys of the park yielded information on the present condition of the historic resources. The team also reviewed historical sources at the NPS Southeast Regional Office Cultural Resources Library. Research with primary and secondary sources was conducted at the park archives and area university libraries.

Determination of Historic Contexts

This study evaluates the historic & significance, integrity, and eligibility of the park's historic resources within two historic contexts. These contexts correspond to historic themes identified by the NPS in the 1994 "Revision of the National Park Service's Thematic Framework."

The following two historic contexts have been developed for the current study: 1) The Campaign for Chattanooga, June to November 1863; and 2) The Development of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, 1890-1942.

The first context relates to the NPS theme "Shaping the Political Landscape." It briefly describes the history of the Civil War battles fought at Chickamauga and Chattanooga in 1863. Resources from the battle period include historic roads, buildings, and the park district.

The second context relates to the NPS themes "Expressing Cultural Values," and "Transforming the Environment." The context discusses the history of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and associated commemorative resources. Existing resources associated with commemoration include: the Cravens, Kelly, Brotherton, and Snodgrass houses that were reconstructed in the immediate post-war period; and more than six hundred stone monuments, seven hundred cast iron interpretive markers, roads, bridges, culverts, and other infrastructure constructed by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission from 1890 to 1933. Commemorative development completed by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1942 is also covered in this context. As the first national military park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga served as a model for future preservation and commemoration, and the resources from the commemorative period achieve their significance from this association.

Historic resources associated with these contexts represent two periods of significance. The first period covers the time of the battles for Chattanooga from September to November 1863. The second period of significance, 1890 to 1942, covers the broader period of park creation and development completed by the Park Commission, under the authority of the U.S. War Department, and by the National Park Service.

Preservation and commemoration at this park should be viewed as a continuing process extending over a period exceeding one hundred years. This study represents an attempt to unravel the complicated history of development under three entities (Park Commission, War Department, and National Park Service) as it bears on the physical appearance of the park.[1] Some questions are not answered definitively by this study. For example, it has not been possible, and may never be possible, to precisely date every feature (culverts, ditches, etc.) of the road system at the Chickamauga battlefield. Where road features

and road alignments are known to be more than fifty years old, are consistent with the development plan for the park laid out by the Park Commission and continued by the War Department and the NPS, and possess sufficient integrity, they will be nominated under the park development context. Much remains to be learned about the physical evolution of the park over the past century. This will require extensive research in War Department and National Park Service record groups at the National Archives, which was not possible in the preparation of the current HRS. The scope of this study also did not permit an evaluation of the archeological resources at the park. Additional research and surveys may need to be completed in order to adequately evaluate the park's archeological resources. The National Register evaluations contained in this HRS are based on the current level of knowledge. More detailed studies of the development of the park should be undertaken in future and published as addenda to the HRS or as separate special history studies.

THE SETTING

The park lies near the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains in the states of Tennessee and Georgia. The Chickamauga battlefield sits in a valley between Missionary Ridge and Peavine Ridge adjacent to West Chickamauga Creek in the state of Georgia. The Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Signal Point units of the park are on elevated points around the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Prior to the battles in 1863, the land that today comprises the national military park was dotted with small farms and settlements scattered among a wooded landscape. Following the War of 1812, the population of the Georgia-Tennessee region expanded as farmers settled in the Tennessee River valley to grow crops such as corn and raise livestock. The growth of Chattanooga as a major railroad transportation hub further influenced settlement in the vicinity. The Lafayette Road (with origins as a Native American trade route and now known as U.S. Highway 27) became the chief north to south route connecting the smaller farms in north Georgia with markets and transportation in Chattanooga. The farms in the area were connected to Lafayette Road through a series of smaller roads with fords at Chickamauga Creek to the east of Lafayette Road. Flanked by Missionary Ridge on the west and Chickamauga Creek on the east, this main north-south route became a major prize in the fighting between Federals and Confederates in September 1863. Heavily wooded patches of land between the farms limited troop movement, forcing an additional reliance on secondary roads. Farms provided headquarters buildings and landmarks for the contending armies.

Following the war, farmers returned to the area, rebuilding their homes, planting crops, and building roads. When the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission purchased the battlefields more than twenty years later, they sought to restore the landscape to the battle era while simultaneously commemorating the actions that took place. In order to preserve the fields for future military and historical study, structures such as roads and buildings that did not exist at the time of the battles were removed and battle-era structures were restored (and improved in the case of most roads). Monuments and detailed markers placed with the help of battle veterans identified the locations of troop movements, headquarters, and other landmarks.

Over the years, the battlefields have been altered by continued military use from the Spanish-American War through World War II and by park development. However, many historic resources closely associated with the battles remain largely intact through preservation and restoration efforts. This is particularly true at the Chickamauga battlefield, where roads present at the time of the battle generally retain their historic alignment although some, such as the Lafayette Road, continue to be used as major transportation routes in the region. The Brotherton, Kelly, Snodgrass, and Cravens houses represent landmark structures from the battle era. The wooded landscape conveys a sense of the natural obstacles that made fighting so difficult. Structures such as monuments and markers, although not consistent with the battle-era scene, represent the earliest attempts to commemorate the historic battlefields. The current appearance of the park represents the accumulated commemorative development and other uses of the battlefield over more than 100 years. At Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, historic resources from both the battle era and the subsequent period of commemoration coexist; the significance of both categories of resource is recognized by this study.

HISTORICAL BASE MAP DISCUSSION

The Historical Base Map (HBM) depicts the existing historic and nonhistoric resources of the park including roads, buildings, and other structures on ten separate maps, one for each unit of the park having contributing historic resources. The maps graphically distinguish contributing historic structures based on the evaluations of National Register eligibility contained in this study. Sources for the maps include maps compiled by Park Engineer Edward E. Betts in 1896 of the 1863 battlefields showing troop locations, roads, farms, and natural features, as well as current and historic NPS maps. The majority of the more than 600 monuments in the park are not depicted on the historical base maps. The locations of the monuments may be found on the United States Geological Survey map entitled, "Chickamauga Battlefield Location Map for Monuments, Markers, and Plaques," as surveyed in 1934.

NOTES

1. The park originally operated under the direction of a Park Commission appointed by the Secretary of War. In 1922, the duties of the Commission transferred to the War Department following a Congressional directive that had been approved in 1912. The National Park Service assumed responsibility for the park in 1933.

CHAPTER ONE: THE CAMPAIGN FOR CHATTANOOGA, JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1863

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park commemorates and preserves the sites of important and bloody contests fought in the fall of 1863. A key prize in the fighting was Chattanooga, Tennessee, an important transportation hub and the gateway to Georgia and Alabama. In the Battle of Chickamauga (September 18-20, 1863), the Confederate Army of Tennessee soundly beat the Federal Army of the Cumberland and sent it in full retreat back to Chattanooga. After a brief siege, the reinforced Federals broke the Confederate grip on the city in a series of engagements, known collectively as the Battles for Chattanooga. In action at Brown's Ferry, Wauhatchie, and Lookout Mountain, Union forces eased the pressure on the city. Then, on November 25, 1863, Federal troops achieved an unexpected breakthrough at Missionary Ridge just southeast of Chattanooga, forcing the Confederates to fall back on Dalton, Georgia, and paving the way for General William T. Sherman's advance into Georgia in the spring of 1864. These battles having been the subject of exhaustive study, this context contains only the information needed to evaluate surviving historic structures in the park.

Following the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863), the Federal Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major General William S. Rosecrans, spent five and one-half months at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, reorganizing and resupplying in preparation for a further advance into Tennessee (Figure 2). General Braxton Bragg's Confederate Army of Tennessee was concentrated in the Tullahoma, Tennessee, area. Although Rosecrans's long pause caused considerable consternation in Washington, his nearly bloodless success when he finally did move in June 1863 justified his careful preparation. Using a series of feints and flanking movements, the Federals threatened to sever Bragg's lines of communications, and the Confederates retreated to Chattanooga without offering battle. Gen. Rosecrans began his movement against Chattanooga in August, swinging most of his army far to the right while the Federal Army of the Ohio under General Ambrose Burnside advanced on Knoxville. When Bragg learned of the fall of Knoxville in the first week of September and discovered that Federal forces were across the Tennessee River far downstream of Chattanooga, he ordered the evacuation of the city.[1]

Alarmed by the potential loss of Chattanooga, the Confederate government had already decided to reinforce Bragg for a bold counterstroke. Two divisions from Mississippi joined Bragg's army in north Georgia, and Confederate President Jefferson Davis detached

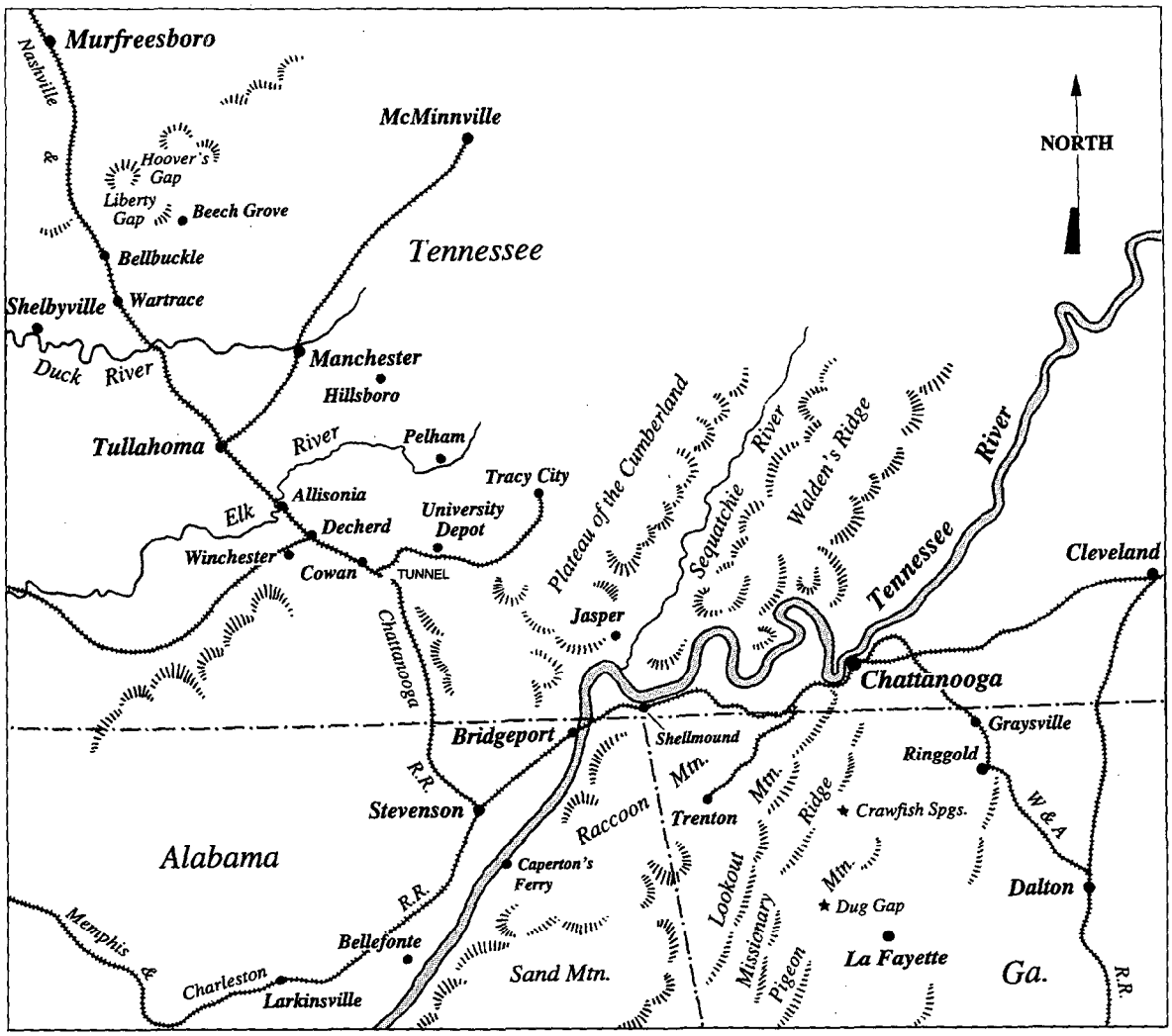

Figure 2. Route of Federal advance, Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, June to August 1863

12,000 men under Lieutenant General James Longstreet (Figure 3) from the Army of Northern Virginia in one of the war's most celebrated redeployments of troops by railroad. The loss of Knoxville to the Federals transformed a 550-mile journey into a ten-day, 900-mile trek by way of Wilmington, North Carolina, Augusta, and Atlanta. These additions gave Bragg 66,000 men to oppose the 58,000 that Rosecrans brought to the field at Chickamauga. Pursuing Bragg into north Georgia, Rosecrans deployed his three corps, commanded by Major Generals Thomas L. Crittenden, George H. Thomas, and Alexander McCook, on a wide front. Bragg intended to destroy each corps separately, but faulty scouting, imprecise orders, and the hesitancy of Bragg's corps commanders caused the Confederates to miss several opportunities between September 10 and September 15. Finally alerted to his danger, Rosecrans began to concentrate his forces in the valley of West Chickamauga Creek, about twelve miles south of Chattanooga, during the third week of September.[2]

In spite of his failure to attack the Federals when they were most vulnerable, Bragg still had an opportunity to cut Rosecrans off from Chattanooga. Two main north-south roads lying between Missionary Ridge on the west and Chickamauga Creek on the east were the Federals' only routes back to the city. The more important of the two, the Lafayette Road, ran almost due north for eight miles from its crossing of Chickamauga Creek at Lee and Gordon's Mill before bending to the west to approach the Rossville Gap in Missionary Ridge. The Dry Valley Road to the west meandered along at the foot of spurs of Missionary Ridge and led to McFarland's Gap, approaching within a mile of the Lafayette Road at one point. If Bragg could get his army astride the Lafayette Road, at least, to the north of the Federals, he would force them either to attack him or to retreat back across the Tennessee River. Bragg's attempts to cut off the Union army and turn its left brought on the Battle of Chickamauga.[3]

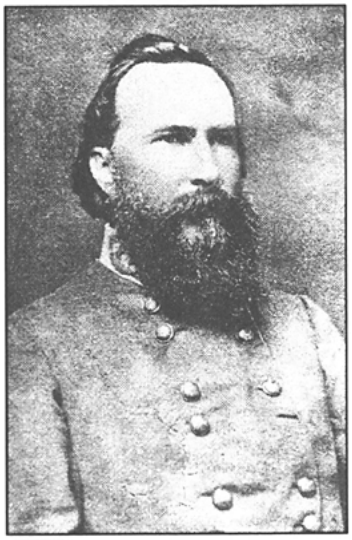

Figure 3. Lt. Gen. James Longstreet

Some knowledge of the chronic command problems in the Confederate Army of Tennessee is critical to an understanding of the events of September 1863. Gen. Bragg had a long-standing habit of blaming his subordinates for the failures that his army experienced as well as a practice of issuing vague and tentative orders. Not surprisingly, these two factors made his corps commanders cautious and generally reluctant to take the initiative or to interpret orders expansively. Dissatisfaction with Bragg and poor communication were endemic among the army's senior officers. Further complicating matters, Bragg often failed to use his cavalry to effectively gather intelligence of the enemy's position and movements. Throughout the Chickamauga campaign, Bragg acted on assumptions about Federal deployments rather than on scouting reports.[4]

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

The Battle of Chickamauga unfolded in an area of about 20 square miles, from Lee and Gordon's Mill north almost to Rossville along the Lafayette Road and within two miles of the road on either side (Figure 4). East of Lafayette Road, the terrain is fairly level, while to the west, in the direction of the 500-foot-high, northeast to southwest trending Missionary Ridge, hills and ridges begin to appear. In 1863, the entire area was heavily wooded, consisting mostly of hickory and oak with interspersed stands of cedar and pine. In some places, a dense understory of shrubs and vines impeded movement and made for limited visibility. Here and there, a log or clapboard farmhouse and a cleared field interrupted the forest scene. The banks of Chickamauga Creek were steep, allowing troops to cross only at fords or bridges. Important roads for the Confederate advance were the Reed's Bridge Road and Alexander's Bridge Road, which ran northwest from bridge crossings of Chickamauga Creek to the Lafayette Road. Also running east from the Lafayette Road into the woods were the Brotherton Road and the Viniard-Alexander Road. The Jay's Mill Road ran north-south about a mile and one-half east of the Lafayette Road and was an important route for

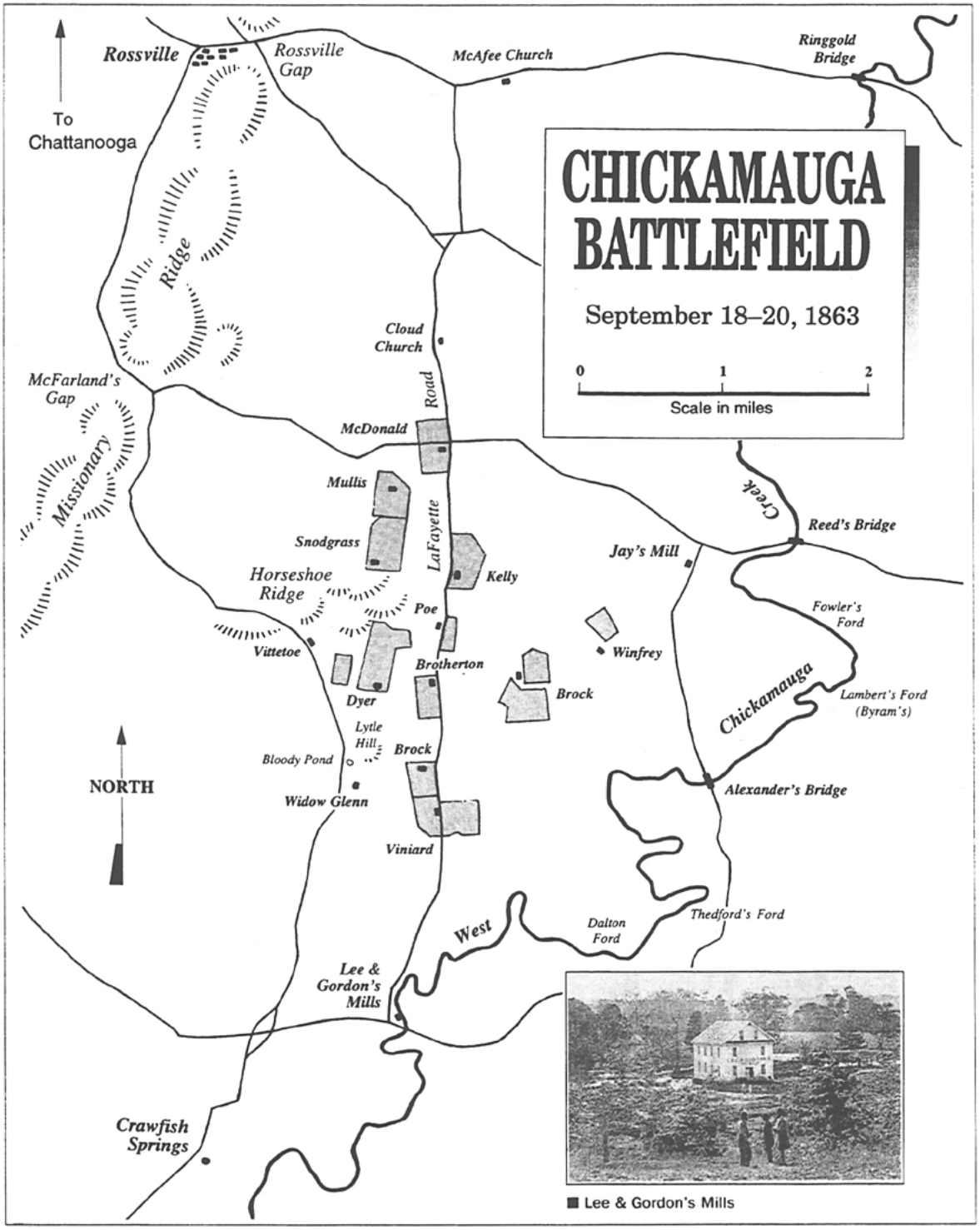

Figure 4. Chickamauga Battlefield, September 18-20, 1863

Confederate couriers and troop movements during the battle. In shifting to the left (north) to counter the Confederate threat, the Federal Army relied on the Lafayette Road, the Dry Valley Road, and the Glenn-Kelly Road, a cut-off route between the two main roads that ran in a basically north-south direction. Near what would become the Union center was an east-west road, the Dyer Road, on which Federal troops moving to and from the front traveled. The few scattered farmhouses and fields, such as the Kelly, Brock, Brotherton, Snodgrass, and Viniard places, were the only landmarks for assembling and rallying units as the battle ebbed and flowed.[5]

Bragg began tentatively moving his forces across Chickamauga Creek on Friday, September 18, at Reed's Bridge, Alexander's Bridge, and Thedford's Ford. The northernmost of the crossings, at Reed's Bridge, was just four miles north of the presumed location of the Federal left at Lee and Gordon's Mill. In fact, small Federal forces were already deployed north of the mill and were covering the two bridge crossings. These troops held up the Confederates until late afternoon. Confederate units continued to cross to the west bank of the creek during the night. Alerted to Bragg's intention to turn his left flank, Rosecrans ordered Gen. Thomas to leapfrog his corps around Crittenden's at Lee and Gordon's Mill, thus extending the Federal left farther north along the Lafayette Road. Thomas's men made a night march along the Dry Valley and Glenn-Kelly Roads and began moving east of the Lafayette Road in the vicinity of the Kelly Farm. Rosecrans moved his headquarters to the Widow Glenn house about one-half mile west of the Lafayette Road. Fighting began around 7 a.m. on the 19th near Jay's Mill (located near the junction of the Brotherton and Jay's Mill Roads) and continued all day as fresh units continued to reach the field. Most of the action occurred east of the Lafayette Road. Because of the poor visibility, general confusion, and piecemeal commitment of troops, the day was marked by a series of intense, but uncoordinated fights at the brigade and division levels. Confederate attacks in the afternoon reached the west side of Lafayette Road, threatening to sever the Federal line, but they were unsupported by reserves and could not be exploited.[6]

While hundreds of wounded men braved a cold night on the battlefield, the Federals prepared for an expected renewal of the Confederate assault the next day. The Union line bulged around the Kelly farm, east of Lafayette Road from Alexander's Bridge Road on the north to a point just north of the Brotherton Road. Hastily built breastworks were thrown up around the Kelly farm salient. South of the Kelly farm, the line lay a bit west of the Lafayette Road. Overall, the battle line was about three miles long. Intermixed units from Thomas's, McCook's, and Crittenden's corps held the left, while McCook's corps was on the right. Major General Gordon Granger's reserve corps was positioned beyond the Union left, near the Rossville Gap in Missionary Ridge, where it could support the Federal left. The Confederate line roughly paralleled the Union position. Stubbornly sticking to his original plan of turning the Federal left, Bragg ordered a dawn attack for the 20th, to begin on the extreme Confederate right and proceed brigade by brigade, *en echelon,* from north to south. Bragg also reorganized his army during the night. Longstreet having just arrived from Virginia with one-half of his detached force, Bragg gave him command of the left wing of the army and placed Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk at the head of the right wing. Because of poor

coordination and follow-up, Bragg's orders for the dawn attack miscarried, and the advance of the Confederate right did not occur until around 10 a.m. After showing initial promise, it resolved into sporadic firefights and stalled.[7]

Meanwhile, on the Confederate left, Longstreet massed 11,000 men just to the east of the Brotherton Farm (Figure 5). Receiving permission from Bragg to attack, Longstreet ordered his men forward a bit after 11 a.m. At almost precisely that moment, Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood removed his division from the Federal line of battle, on orders

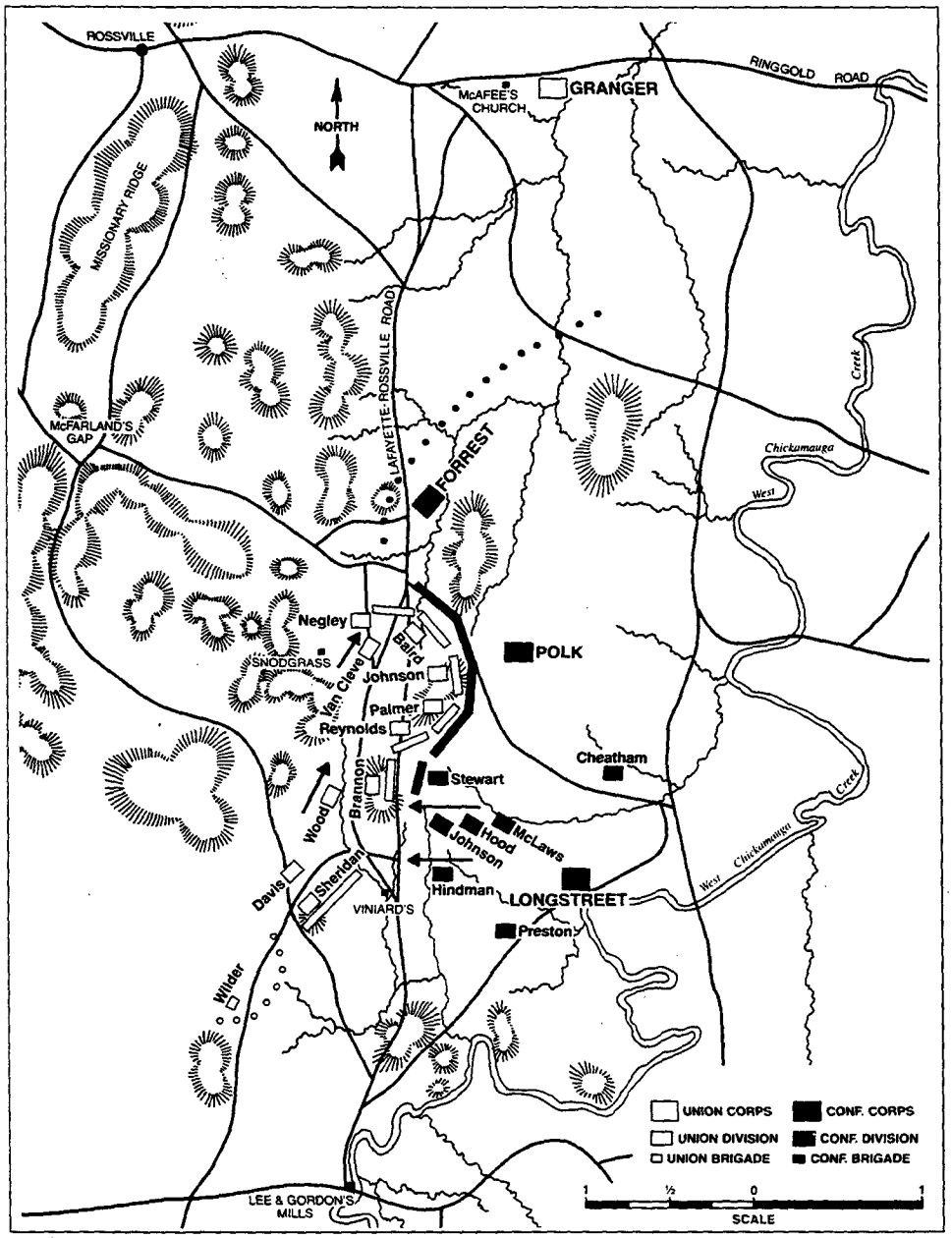

Figure 5. Longstreet's attack at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863

from Rosecrans. Having been told that Brannan's division had vacated the line between Reynolds' division and Wood's, Rosecrans ordered Wood to "close up on Reynolds." When Wood complied, he created a quarter-mile gap where none had actually existed. The Confederate left wing, with Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson's division in the van, poured through the gap, overwhelming the Union right. Within an hour or so, one-third of the Federal force, including five of McCook's brigades and two of Crittenden's, were in headlong flight up the Dry Valley Road toward the gaps in Missionary Ridge. The Confederates quickly threatened to overrun Rosecrans's temporary battle headquarters, and the Federal commander joined the flight back to Chattanooga, leaving Gen. Thomas as the senior Union commander on the field.[8]

After breaching the Federal line, Longstreet's men wheeled right (north) toward the remaining portion of the Union Army. Under Thomas's leadership, the Federals improvised a defensive position on Horseshoe Ridge, a group of hills near the Snodgrass house, often referred to collectively as Snodgrass Hill. Thomas's decisive action saved the Union army from destruction that September afternoon and earned him the sobriquet of "The Rock of Chickamauga (Figure 6)."[9] Acting on his own initiative, Granger moved his reserves to the sound of the guns, arriving on Snodgrass Hill at a critical moment. Aided by Bragg's refusal to reinforce Longstreet, the Federals were able to hold out on Snodgrass Hill and in their strong position around the Kelly Farm until about 5 p.m., when Thomas circulated the order to retreat. Under the cover of darkness, Thomas's troops withdrew in relatively good order, although most of the men in the last three regiments covering the withdrawal from Snodgrass Hill were captured. Exhausted by their exertions and heavy casualties, the Confederates did not pursue the fleeing Union army, strung out on the roads to Chattanooga that night.[10]

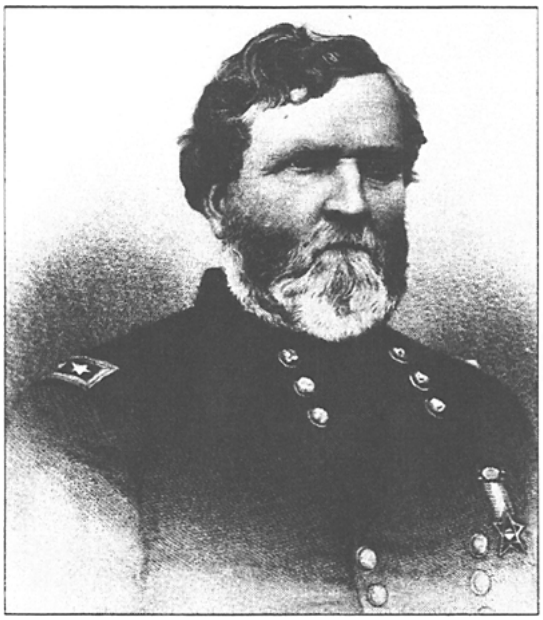

Figure 6. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas

On the morning of September 21, Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest and others urged Bragg to order a pursuit of the Federals, but Bragg declined. The Confederate commander's hesitation gave Rosecrans the opportunity to safely concentrate his routed army behind the fortifications of Chattanooga, and the Confederates settled down to a siege of the city. In Bragg's defense, his army had suffered between eighteen and twenty thousand casualties. Casualties in the Army of the Cumberland were 16,000, making Chickamauga the costliest battle of the Western Theater, and the second costliest of the entire war.[11]

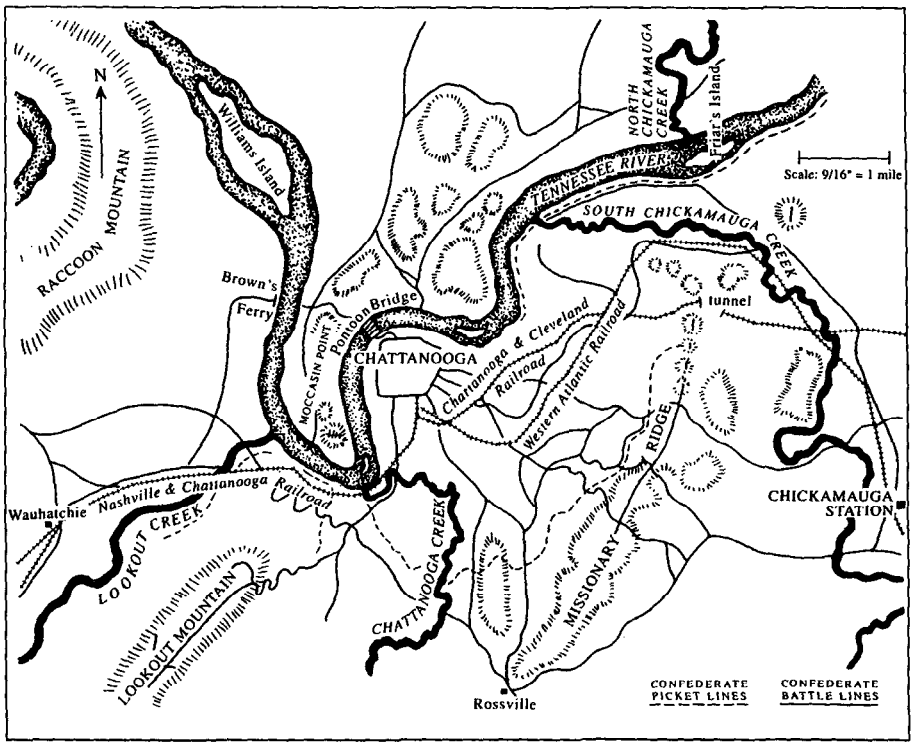

Figure 7. Siege of Chattanooga, October to November 1863

THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA

For a time, the Union situation in Chattanooga was desperate, and the Confederate investment seemed to have a chance of success. Although Bragg lacked sufficient force to completely surround the city, the area's geography made it possible for him to command most of the supply routes into Chattanooga. The city lies within a bend of the Tennessee River on the south bank. Just west of the city, the river makes a loop to the south, forming a peninsula known as Moccasin Point, named for its resemblance to a deerskin moccasin (Figure 7). Across the river, south of Moccasin Point, rises the 1800-foot eminence of Lookout Mountain, in actuality the nose of a long, northeast-to-southwest-running ridge stretching deep into Alabama. East of Chattanooga, another ridge, 500-foot-high Missionary Ridge, extends south from the river for thirty miles. Between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge lies the valley of Chattanooga Creek, averaging four miles in width. On the north side of the Tennessee River, opposite Chattanooga, a number of rugged ridges extend south from the Cumberland Plateau.

The Confederates' siege lines ran in a broad arc along the western base of Missionary Ridge, across Chattanooga Valley, and onto Lookout Mountain. The railroad and the shortest wagon roads from the Federal supply depot in Bridgeport, Alabama' ran along a narrow ledge between the Tennessee River and the foot of Lookout Mountain. With possession of Lookout Mountain, the Confederates stopped all traffic on the river, the railroad, and the south bank wagon roads. Soon after the siege began, all food and forage for the Federal forces in Chattanooga (35,000 men and thousands of horses and mules) had to

travel a circuitous 60-mile route over often miserable roads north of the river. Even moderate rainfall made these roads all but impassable. Within three weeks, troops in Chattanooga were on half or quarter rations, and horses and mules were dying by the scores daily, The Confederate army was in better shape, but it too was ill-fed and suffered much from disease.[12]

General Rosecrans, although thoroughly demoralized by his defeat at Chickamauga, summoned enough energy to order a comprehensive strengthening of Chattanooga's defenses (Figure 8). The Federals also had the advantage of a much more compact line than the besieging Confederates. Federal guns on Moccasin Bend prevented the Confederates from placing more than a token force in Lookout Valley and on Raccoon Mountain, just to the west of their position on Lookout Mountain. Aware of the strategic importance of Chattanooga and the potentially precarious situation of Gen. Burnside's Army of the Ohio at Knoxville, the Lincoln Administration wasted no time in reinforcing Rosecrans's beleaguered army. Major General Joseph Hooker and 15,000 men of the XI and XII Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered west. Of perhaps greater importance, Lincoln also ordered a command shake-up. Major General Ulysses S. Grant was put at the head of the newly created Military Division of the Mississippi, with authority over virtually all Union forces west of the Appalachians. Grant then replaced Rosecrans with Thomas as

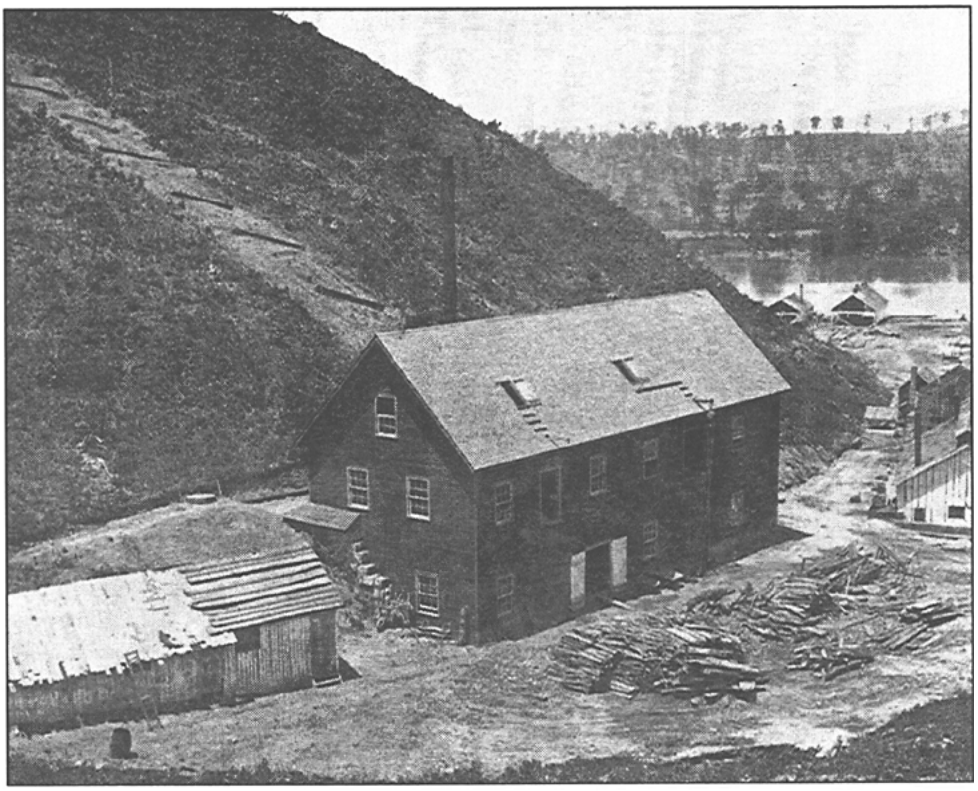

Figure 8. U.S. Army waterworks, Cameron Hill, Chattanooga, c. 1863

commander of the Army of the Cumberland and placed his trusted subordinate William T. Sherman in command of the Army of the Tennessee. Sherman was already on the move from Mississippi to Chattanooga with 17,000 veterans of the Vicksburg campaign.[13]

Figure 9. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant

THE BATTLES FOR CHATTANOOGA

Grant arrived in Chattanooga on October 23 and moved rapidly to put into operation plans that Rosecrans had considered but had not implemented (Figure 9). Using forces from within the city and elements of Hooker's force moving in from Alabama' the Federals gained control of the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry, on the left bank west of Moccasin Point, and of Lookout Valley. A Confederate counterattack at Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley in the early morning hours of October 29 failed. With the wagon road (dubbed the "cracker line") on the south side of the Tennessee River through Lookout Valley opened and the river itself cleared from Kelly's Ferry and Brown's Ferry to the supply depots in Alabama' the supply crisis of the Federal army began to ease. Grant now turned his attention to lifting the siege entirely. Distrustful of the easterners in Hooker's contingent and of the Chickamauga-tainted Army of the Cumberland, Grant intended to give Sherman's force the leading role in the impending battle. Sherman was to march his men from Bridgeport, Alabama, down Lookout Valley and across the Tennessee River to the north bank. Taking advantage of screening ridges, Sherman would move in an arc around Chattanooga to a point opposite the north end of Missionary Ridge. He was then to quickly cross back to the south bank of the river and roll up the Confederate right wing. Simultaneously, Hooker would be attacking the Confederates' left flank and Thomas would be moving against the Confederate center along Missionary Ridge.[14]

The energy manifested by the Federal forces was not matched on the Confederate side. Bragg advanced no plan other than to continue to try to starve out his foe, an increasingly dubious proposition given the Federal activity and reinforcements. The victory at Chickamauga had done nothing to improve the command problems in the Army of Tennessee, and a visit by President Jefferson Davis in early October had in at least one respect made matters worse. Following Davis's suggestion, Bragg in early November detached Longstreet with 15,000 troops to attempt to oust Burnside from east Tennessee. The other result of Davis's trip was the replacement of Gen. Polk by Lieutenant General William J. Hardee as a corps commander. By mid-November, following the departure of Longstreet's force, Bragg had fewer than 40,000 men to face the more than 80,000 arrayed against him.[15]

Weather-related delays experienced by Sherman's force then resulted in some changes to Grant's grand scheme. On November 23, Grant ordered a probe of the Confederate picket line in Chattanooga Valley, anchored by a 100-foot hill called Orchard Knob. Elements of the & my of the Cumberland easily overran the Confederate positions, giving

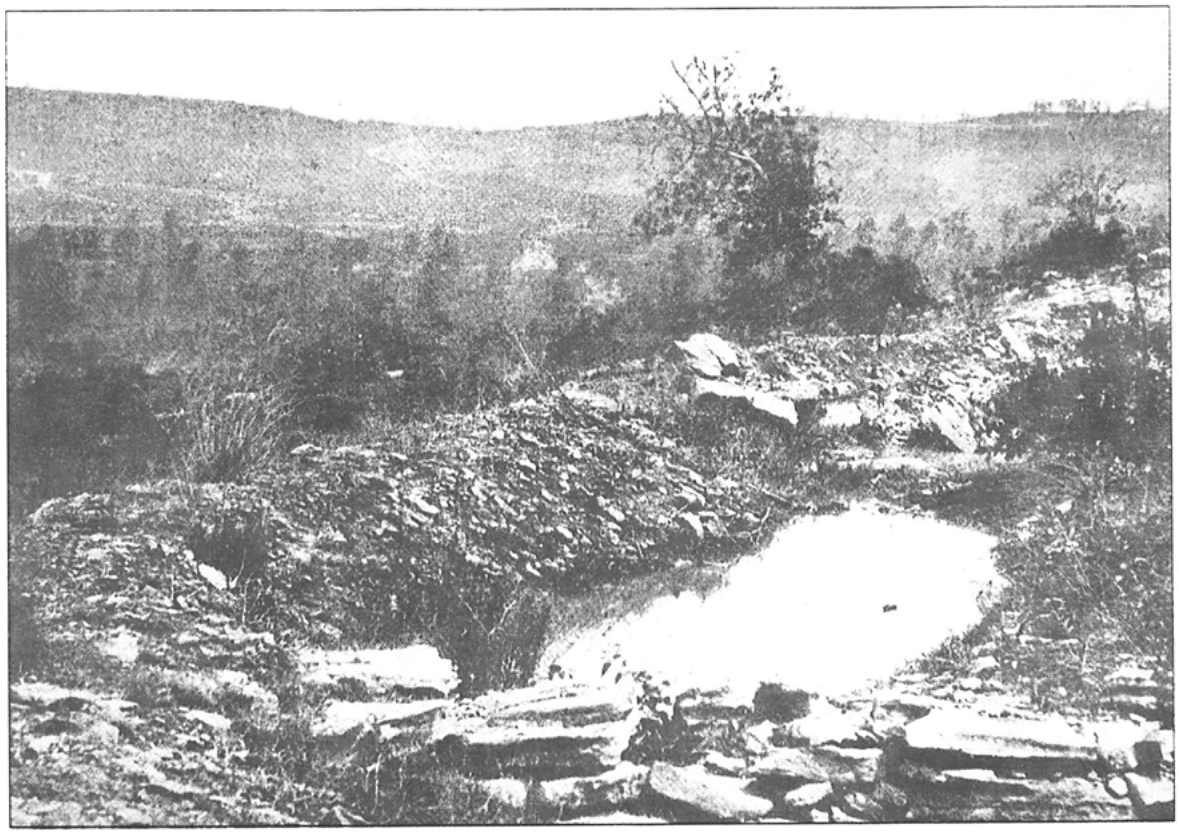

Figure 10. Orchard Knob looking towards Missionary Ridge, 1863, earthworks in foreground

the Federals a better jumping off point for the ultimate effort against Missionary Ridge (Figure 10). Surviving earthworks on Orchard Knob were erected or improved by Federal troops after they took the position. The Federal action led Bragg to conclude that the brunt of the Union attack would be directed at the north end of Missionary Ridge, and he accordingly ordered a reinforcement of that portion of his line. Bragg's two corps were arrayed at this point with Gen. Hardee commanding the right along most of Missionary Ridge and Major General John C. Breckinridge commanding the southern sector of Missionary Ridge and the positions in Chattanooga Valley. The detachment of Longstreet had left only scattered brigades from Hardee's Corps to defend Lookout Mountain. Expecting that Sherman would be ready to attack at the north end of Missionary Ridge on November 24, Grant ordered Hooker to move simultaneously against the Confederate positions around the nose of Lookout Mountain, looking down upon the river and Chattanooga.[16]

Sherman's attack was delayed until the afternoon, and when it went forward, he discovered to his embarrassment that what maps had indicated was the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge was in fact a separate hill. Faced with the prospect of crossing a ravine in the waning daylight to get to his actual objective, Sherman chose to dig in for the night. Hooker had better luck on Lookout Mountain. The key to the Confederate position on the mountain was a fairly level bench or ledge on the steep northern face, a few hundred feet below the crest of the ridge. On this bench was the Cravens farm, with its white frame

farmhouse clearly visible to the Federal troops in Chattanooga. Hooker's 10,000 men moved up the west and north faces of the mountain, confronting steep and rugged terrain at every step. Rifle pits with parapets of piled-up limestone used by Confederates of the 29th and 30th Mississippi infantry are still present on Lookout Mountain. For much of the day, dense fog and low clouds shrouded the fighting, giving rise to post-war rhapsodies about the "Battle Above the Clouds." Outnumbered four-to-one, the Confederate defenders were pushed back, and Bragg ordered the complete evacuation of the mountain late in the afternoon. The "Battle" of Lookout Mountain had amounted to little more than a skirmish.[17]

The Federals were now ready to make an attempt on the main Confederate position. Moving his headquarters to Orchard Knob where he had a panoramic view of the field, Grant ordered Sherman to renew his attack on the northern end of Missionary Ridge at dawn on the 25th. Hooker was ordered to move across Chattanooga Valley toward Rossville Gap at the south end of Missionary Ridge, where he was to attack the Confederate left (Figure 11). Thomas's men in the center were held in readiness to exploit any breakthrough on either flank. Sherman was late in getting underway, permitting the Confederates to further reinforce their right. As a result, Sherman's men were repeatedly repulsed by Major General Patrick R. Cleburne's division. Hooker, meanwhile, was delayed in crossing the flooded Chattanooga Creek by a burned bridge, and by late afternoon was just getting into position to assault the southern portion of Missionary Ridge. In order to relieve the pressure on Sherman, Grant ordered a limited assault by the Army of the Cumberland against the main Confederate works at Missionary Ridge.[18]

Although seemingly formidable, the Confederate position on Missionary Ridge was in fact poorly conceived and executed. The defending force was divided between a line of trenches and rifle pits some few hundred yards in advance of the base of the ridge and positions higher up on the ridge. Relying too much on the natural strength of the position, the Confederates made no serious attempt to entrench their ridgetop line until the night of November 23. Further, for most of their length, the upper entrenchments followed the topographic crest of the ridge, failing to provide the defenders a clear field of fire all the way down the slope and affording the attacking Federals shelter in many spots. The Confederates were spread thin along the ridge, and Bragg had no reserve available to plug any breach in his line. Even with all this, the Federal assault columns would have to cross several hundred yards of open ground to reach even the first Confederate line.[19]

Grant's orders to attack and hold the lower trenches only were either not fully understood or not believed by many brigade commanders. Consequently some units believed they had orders to take the ridge itself if they could, while others initially contemplated no advance beyond the first line. In one of the grand tableaux of the war, 20,000 men of the Army of the Cumberland along a two-mile front arrayed themselves in battle formation and moved east across the valley at about 3:45 p.m., in full sight of the commanders of both armies. Taking the lower entrenchments with surprising ease, the Federals found themselves exposed to a galling fire from above. To retreat would have been ignominious for these survivors of the debacle at Chickamauga and to remain where they were was suicidal. Without clear orders, soldiers made their own decisions, and unit after unit moved up the ridge toward the upper entrenchments. Grant for one was incredulous and muttered that

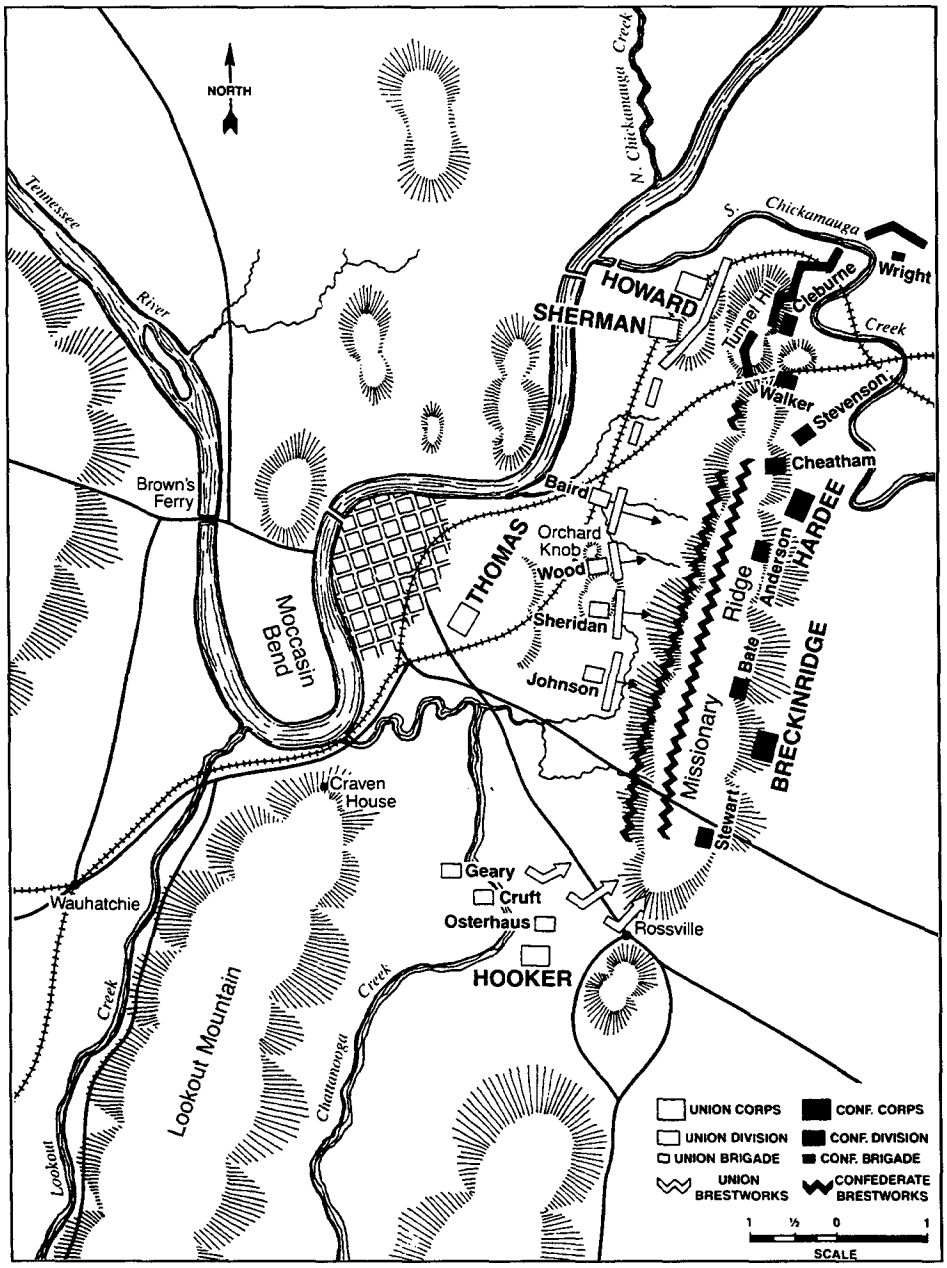

Figure 11. Assault on the Confederate center at Missionary Ridge, November 25., 1863

"somebody will suffer if they don't stay there." He need not have worried; within minutes, the center of the Confederate position on Missionary Ridge collapsed. Hooker by this time had gained a lodgement on the southern portion of the ridge, adding to the Confederates' woes. Only the stubborn resistance of the divisions of Cleburne and Major General Frank Cheatham at the north end of the ridge prevented complete disaster. That evening, the Army

of Tennessee retreated in disarray toward Chickamauga Station, east of Missionary Ridge. Some of Sherman's men dug in at the north end of Missionary Ridge, improving a line of Confederate earthworks already there; a segment of these breastworks survives at the Sherman Reservation.[20]

In a mirror image of the situation after the Battle of Chickamauga, the caution of the Federal commanders, notably Sherman, prevented a more complete victory for the North following the breakthrough at Missionary Ridge. The Confederates continued to withdraw into north Georgia, where Cleburne held off the Federal pursuit at Ringgold Gap on November 27. Grant then broke off the pursuit, largely in response to the Lincoln Administration's insistent urging that he send reinforcements to Burnside at Knoxville. By the time a force under Sherman reached Knoxville in early December, Burnside was out of danger and Longstreet's men were on their way into upper East Tennessee. Both armies then went into winter quarters.[21]

The effects of the Union victory in the Battles for Chattanooga were far-reaching. The brief resurgence of hope in the South that had followed Chickamauga died away. That costly victory ended up gaining nothing for the Confederacy. Never again would the South mount a serious threat in the West. Chattanooga and Tennessee were lost forever, and the way to Atlanta stood open. For the third time in his tenure as commander of the Army of Tennessee, General Bragg submitted his resignation. This time, Jefferson Davis accepted it and soon placed General Joseph. Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee. In the spring of 1864, the Atlanta Campaign unfolded, with Johnston and Sherman as the adversaries.

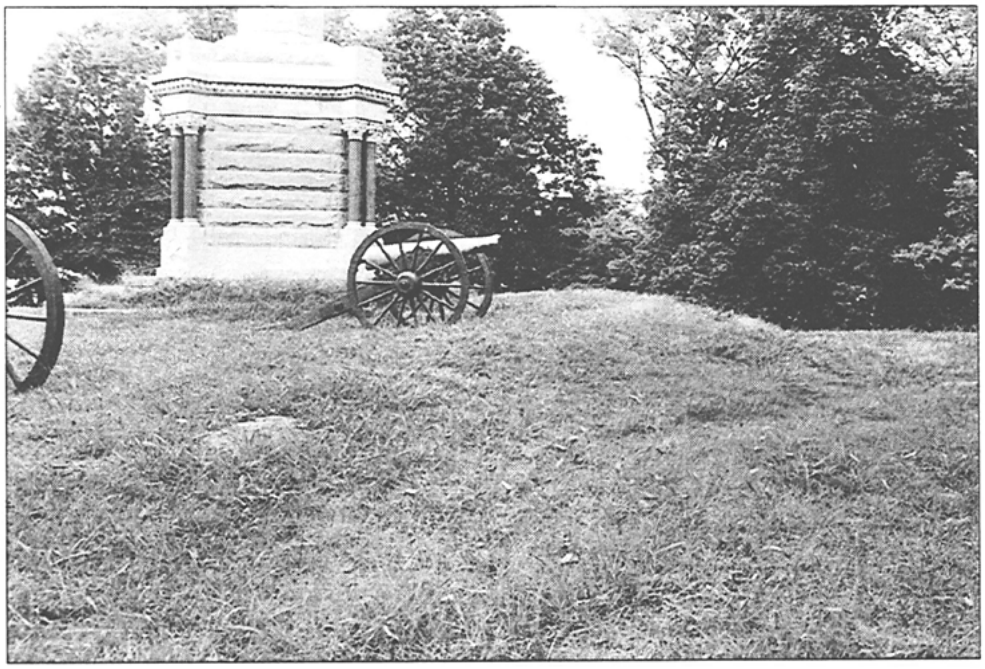

Figure 12. Remains of earthworks at Orchard Knob, 1996

Associated Resources

The park itself, registered as a discontiguous district, is the primary property associated with this context. It was on this turf that major portions of the important battles for control of Chattanooga and north Georgia took place in 1863. At Orchard Knob and the Sherman Reservation, original earthworks from the battle period survive (Figure 12). On Lookout Mountain near the Cravens house are the remains of rifle pits constructed by Confederate defenders. Other individual properties associated with this context are park roads present at the time of the Battle of Chickamauga that were used for troop movements or were important supply routes for the opposing armies. One stone outbuilding at the Cravens homestead on Lookout Mountain-the kitchen/dairy-survived the battle and is the only building within the park that can with certainty be dated to the battle period. The vegetation-covered Cravens spring house probably dates to the last third of the nineteenth century and will be considered under the commemoration/park development context that follows. The significance of other buildings-the Cravens house, and the Kelly, Snodgrass, and Brotherton cabins on the Chickamauga battlefield-that were reconstructed in whole or in part following the battles will also be assessed under that context. The roads of the Chickamauga battlefield are critical to an understanding of why the battle unfolded where and as it did. They constitute a powerful link between the events of the battle and the current state of the battlefield. The Cravens kitchen dependency on Lookout Mountain was present at the time of the battles and helps establish a setting similar to that of the fall of 1863.

Significance

The various individual parcels that make up the National Register historic district-the Chickamauga battlefield, Lookout Mountain battlefield, Signal Point, Orchard Knob, and the various reservations on Missionary Ridge-are all nationally significant under criterion A for the important events that occurred on them. They also possess national significance under criterion B for their associations with the important military leaders on both sides (Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Thomas, Bragg, Longstreet) who directed the troops. These are the portions of the battlefields in and around Chattanooga that Congress chose to protect in a national military park. The surviving earthworks at Orchard Knob and Sherman Reservation, the Lookout Mountain rifle pits, and the roads at the Chickamauga battlefield contribute to the national significance of the district. The earthworks were erected by troops for protection in fighting. The Lafayette, Glenn-Kelly, Glenn-Viniard, Brotherton, Alexander Bridge, Viniard-Alexander, Reed's Bridge, Jay's Mill, Vittetoe, Mullis, Dalton Ford, Kelly, Sawmill Fork, Dyer, and Poe Roads all were used for significant troop movements prior to and during the Battle of Chickamauga. The Lafayette Road was the main route between Chattanooga and points to the south; the Battle of Chickamauga occurred largely because of the Confederates' attempt to get astride Lafayette Road and block the Union Army's access to Chattanooga. The roads, earthworks, and rifle pits are significant under National Register Criterion A for their close association with either the Battle of Chickamauga, the largest and bloodiest battle of the Western Theater, or the Battles for Chattanooga.

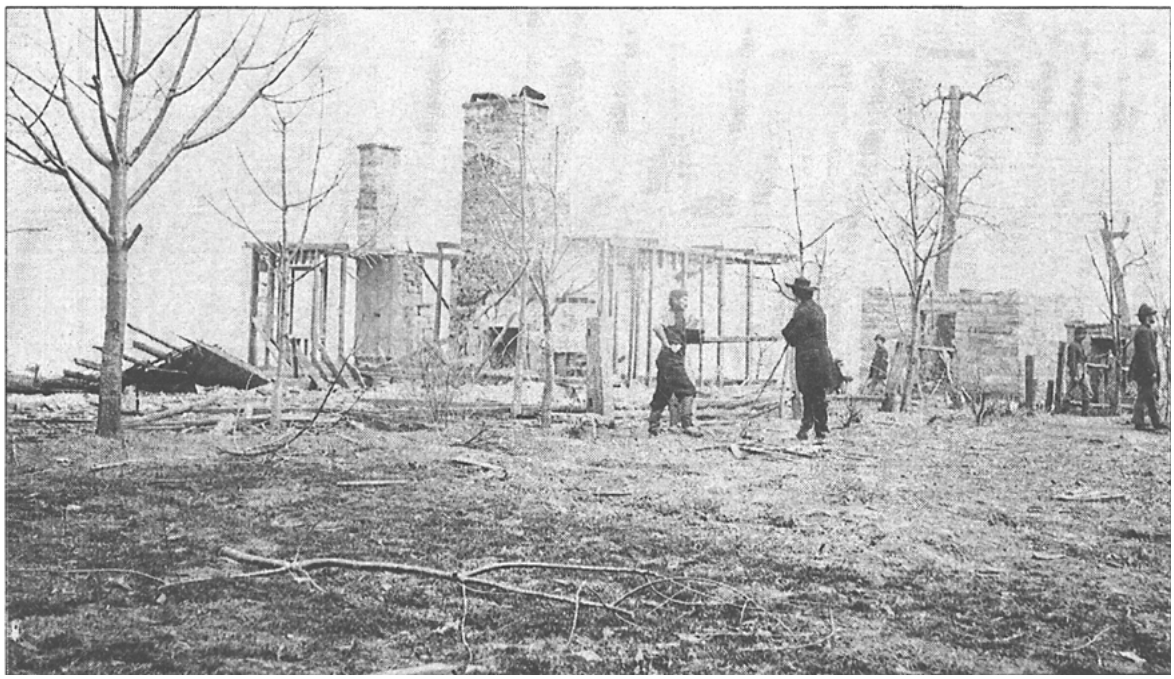

Figure 13. Cravens house, 1863

The Cravens kitchen/dairy contributes to the national significance of the park under National Register Criterion A because it is the only building known to have survived from the battle period. The Cravens house was wholly rebuilt following the war (Figure 13). The Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass cabins are located on or near the sites of similar cabins known to have existed in 1863, and the Kelly and Snodgrass houses may possess some fabric dating to the battle era. However, all that can be asserted with certainty is that the three cabins maintain an appearance similar to their 1880s appearance, because no earlier photographic or other evidence has been uncovered. The significance of the Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses will be considered below under the commemorative/park development context.

Integrity

The battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge possess integrity as the sites of important Civil War engagements. Although additional layers of commemoration and visitor access have been added, the settings, especially at Chickamauga, are comparable to what they were at the time of the battles. The earthworks at Orchard Knob and the Sherman Reservation are from one to two feet high, having eroded from their original height through natural forces. The limestone rifle pits of the 29th and 30th Mississippi infantry are on Lookout Mountain and extend in a 415-foot-long east-west line along a trail west of the Cravens house. The earthworks are clearly discernable and mark the positions of Union forces engaged in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, while the rifle pits mark the positions of the Confederate defenders of Lookout Mountain. The earthworks and rifle pits exhibit integrity of location, design, materials, feeling, and association. Integrity

of setting is somewhat compromised by the creation of a park-like setting at Orchard Knob and the Sherman Reservation during the period of commemoration. These remnants of the battle action have coexisted with the memorial landscape for almost a century, and the presence of the commemorative layer does not defeat the integrity of the earthworks.

Postwar photographs show that the stone Cravens kitchen building survived the war. In the late 1860s, Robert Cravens rebuilt his house and made repairs to the kitchen dependency. The kitchen was included in a 1956 restoration of the Cravens property under-

Figure 14. Vittetoe Road, 1996

written by the Chattanooga Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities. Restoration work on the kitchen was minor and included removal of a later floor to reveal a historic pine floor.[22] The kitchen dependency retains a high degree of integrity, with integrity of materials and workmanship diluted somewhat by the repairs made in the late 1860s and the replacement of some fabric in the 1950s restoration. The core of the kitchen-its stone walls and pattern of window and door openings-is original.

The Chickamauga battlefield roads that are designated as contributing features under this context retain considerable integrity. All follow substantially the same alignment as they did in September 1863. Although all but the Vittetoe Road (Figure 14) have been paved and in some cases regraded in the years following the battle, they are all still two-lane roads, and are little wider than they were in 1863. The surrounding setting of woodlots and mowed fields is relatively unchanged from the battle period. Although improved and somewhat altered to provide visitor access, the surviving network of mostly battle-era roads is of great assistance in helping the visitor to understand the troop movements and the combat that took place on the field of Chickamauga. Although they lack integrity of materials because they have been hard-surfaced since the time of the battle, the roads exhibit integrity of location, feeling, and association and most aspects of integrity of setting and design. Dyer Road, an important route for Union troops on the Chickamauga field, retains its original

alignment except for the portion nearest its junction with the Lafayette Road. The McFarland Gap Road does not retain enough integrity for listing because of a major realignment of the road following the battle. One battle-period road, the Dry Valley Road, has been obliterated.

The roads at Lookout Mountain either postdate the battle period or lack enough integrity to be considered contributing features. Discontinuous segments of two roads built on Lookout Mountain before the Civil War-the Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike and the Wauhatchie Pike-are visible on park land. The integrity of these segments is compromised by later changes to the road network on the mountain that altered the alignment of the historic roads and left the unconnected portions abandoned and unmaintained. Road segments may have been present along the crest of Missionary Ridge in 1863, but no continuous road existed along the summit until later in the century. Because Crest Road on Missionary Ridge is owned and maintained by the City of Chattanooga, not NPS, its eligibility is not addressed in this study.

Contributing Resources

Orchard Knob Earthworks, constructed 1863
Sherman Reservation Earthworks, constructed 1863
29th and 30th Mississippi Rifle Pits (Lookout Mountain), constructed 1863
Cravens Kitchen/Dairy, constructed c. 1850
Lafayette Road, antebellum
Glenn-Kelly Road, antebellum
Brotherton Road, antebellum
Alexander Bridge Road, antebellum
Viniard-Alexander Road, antebellum
Reed's Bridge Road, antebellum
Jay's Mill Road, antebellum
Vittetoe Road, antebellum
Glenn-Viniard Road, antebellum
Mullis Road, antebellum
Dalton Ford Road, antebellum
Kelly Road, battle-era
Sawmill Fork Road, battle-era
Dyer Road, battle-era
Poe Road, battle-era

Noncontributing Resources

Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike
Wauhatchie Pike
McFarland Gap Road

NOTES

1. James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), 669-70; William R. Scaife, *Atlas of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Area Civil War Battles* (Atlanta: William R. Scaife, 1983), 5.
2. McPherson, 67l-72; Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1941), 248-54.
3. Peter Cozzens, *This Terrible Sound: The Battle of Chickamauga* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992), 90-91. Cozzens gives by far the best, and most detailed, account of this confusing battle.
4. Thomas L. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971), 177-200; Horn, 249-50.
5. Cozzens, 90-91; Scaife, 9; Connelly, 193-94.
6. Cozzens, 115-209; Horn, 257-61; Connelly, 197-206.
7. Connelly, 207-22; Scaife, 18-l 9; Cozzens, 292-98.
8. Cozzens, 359-96; Connelly, 223-24.
9. Thomas is buried at Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago beneath a marker of, what else, solid rock from the battlefield of Chickamauga.
10. McPherson, 274; Horn, 265-67; Scaife, 21.
11. Cozzens, 517-21,534.
12. Peter Cozzens, *The Shipwreck of Their Hopes: The Battles for Chattanooga* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994), 8-l8.
13. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 4-7,18; Allan Nevins, *The War for the Union,* vol. 3, *The Organized War* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1959), 201-4.
14. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 45,51-100,112; Nevins, 207.
15. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 23-25, 104; McPherson, 676-77.
16. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 128-44.
17. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 164-92.
18. Cozzens, *Shipwreck 200-48.*
19. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 248-58; McPherson, 680-81.
20. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 259-346, Grant quote at 282; McPherson, 680.
21. Cozzens, *Shipwreck,* 350-87.
22. J. Eugene Lewis, *Cravens House: Landmark of Lookout Mountain,* reprinted from *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 20 (September 1961), 13-20.

CHAPTER TWO: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, 1890-1942

COMMEMORATING THE CIVIL WAR[1]

The Civil War was a watershed event in American history and a signal event in the lives of all who participated in it. Of the 2.75 million Americans who saw action in the war, 621,000 died and 470,000 were wounded. Efforts to memorialize the fallen and recognize and aid veterans and their survivors began even before combat ceased. The creation of the first Civil War national military parks in the 1890s was preceded by twenty-five years of private and state memorial efforts. Commemorative efforts began in the mid-1860s with the formation of local memorial associations in the South, the creation of Union soldiers' cemeteries at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Antietam, Maryland, the preservation of land at Gettysburg, the establishment of national cemeteries by the federal government, and the creation of veterans' groups, mostly in the North. In the early postwar years, commemoration took different forms in the North and the South. In the 1880s and 1890s, as the veteran population aged, commemorative activity expanded, and contact between ex-Confederates and ex-Federals increased. Blue-gray reunions, often held on the battlefields, became common. The interaction at reunions, a spirit of sectional reconciliation and commemoration of the sacrifice of both sides, and an increased appreciation of the nation's past all contributed to the successful movement to establish national battlefield parks.

In the South, independent, local memorial associations sprang up rapidly during and after the war. Many originated in women's wartime groups organized to do hospital and relief work. The new groups often took the name of Ladies' Memorial Associations (LMAs), but men provided crucial, especially financial, support. The proper burial of the Confederate dead was the immediate concern of the LMAs, and the individual groups established many cemeteries across the South. Most cemeteries were located in towns, although a few were established at battle sites. After the cemeteries were laid out and the dead reinterred, the LMAs turned their attention to memorials. In the first twenty years after the war, these memorials, which typically took the form of stone obelisks, were commonly erected in cemeteries.[2] In 1900, local southern memorial associations affiliated with an umbrella group, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association (CSMA). The CSMA assisted local LMAs and raised funds for a Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond, unveiled in 1907.[3]

The Union possessed greater resources than the Confederacy for establishing military cemeteries, which were initially created through state and local action. The State of Pennsylvania acted immediately in 1863 to lay out a cemetery at Gettysburg. By the time of President Lincoln's famous address dedicating the Gettysburg cemetery on November 19, 1863, landscape gardener William Saunders had laid out a circular burial ground with space for a monument at the center. Arlington National Cemetery was also established during the war, on Mrs. Robert E. Lee's confiscated estate just across the Potomac from Washington. Congress soon authorized a system of national cemeteries, at Civil War battlefields and elsewhere, in legislation enacted on February 22, 1867. The federal government accepted responsibility for the cemeteries at the Gettysburg and Antietam battlefields in the 1870s. Ultimately, twenty-six national cemeteries were established at or near Civil War battlefields. The federal role in creating and maintaining Civil War battlefield cemeteries prefigured the creation of national military parks some twenty years later.[4]

The need for a Union burial ground following fierce fighting at Chickamauga and Chattanooga from September to November 1863 led to the creation of a cemetery in Chattanooga. Established December 25,1863, under the authority of Union General George H. Thomas (General Order No. 296, Headquarters, Army of the Cumberland), the cemetery received official designation as a national cemetery in 1867 with the passage of "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries." Today, the remains of more than 12,900 Union Civil War veterans are buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.[5]

The formation of Civil War veterans' groups closely followed the movement to establish cemeteries. Veterans' organizations formed earlier in the North than in the South. The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), which emerged as the largest and most influential of the many Union veterans' groups, was organized in Springfield, Illinois, in 1866. Drawing its membership from all ranks of Union Civil War veterans, the GAR adopted a paramilitary structure. Local posts or camps were organized into statewide departments, which were presided over by a national commander-in-chief. Yearly national encampments brought together veterans from hundreds of posts scattered across the country. The GAR experienced an initial spurt of growth in the late 1860s, a period of decline in the 1870s, and a substantial rebirth in the 1880s, reaching a peak membership of 400,000 in 1890. In its mature phase, the GAR lobbied on issues important to veterans, established old soldiers' homes, sponsored monuments and patriotic observances, and worked to create national battlefield parks[6]

Although by far the largest, the GAR was not the only Union veterans' group. Several federal army societies formed in the 1860s: the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in 1865, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in 1868, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1869. Other northern veterans' groups restricted membership based on officer status or length of service. Among these were the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (founded 1865), the Union Veteran Legion (founded 1884), and the Union Veterans' Union (founded 1886). Many individual companies and regiments also formed organizations. A primary focus of most unit organizations was socializing at annual reunions, but many erected battlefield monuments. With their growing political power, veterans' groups also successfully lobbied state legislatures to appropriate funds for the erection of state monuments on numerous fields.[7]

Pressing economic needs and the social and political upheavals of Reconstruction hampered the formation of comparable Confederate veterans' groups. Additionally, any Reconstruction-era regional organization of ex-Confederates risked being charged with fomenting disloyalty. A few local benevolent societies with substantial Confederate veteran membership appeared in the 1860s. In May 1869 in New Orleans, prominent former Confederate officers formed the Southern Historical Society (SHS). In 1870, an Association of the Army of Northern Virginia (AANVA) was formed in Richmond, and an Association of the Army of Tennessee appeared in 1877. The SHS and AANVA focused on the erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee in Richmond.[8] In the 1880s, more Confederate army units held reunions, and some established permanent organizations. The organization of local veterans' posts into statewide groups in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia in 1887-1888 preceded the formation of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) in June 1889. Employing an organizational structure similar to the GAR's, the UCV spread across the South in the 1890s, with membership reaching approximately 80,000 by 1903.[9]

While in the North veterans usually led the way, in the South, women played a prominent role in commemorative activities. Several local groups calling themselves Daughters of the Confederacy sprang up in the 1890s, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was founded in 1894 to coordinate activity across the South. UDC chapters raised funds for monuments, promoted observance of Confederate holidays (such as Confederate Memorial Day and Robert E. Lee's birthday), maintained Confederate museums, and promoted a southern interpretation of the Civil War, emphasizing states' rights. The UDC often cooperated with the UCV but maintained its independence from the veterans' group.[10]

The commemorative efforts of veterans' groups changed over time. In the early postwar period, various army societies urged the completion of statues and monuments honoring generals. Reunions were always an important commemorative activity and initially included only veterans who had fought on the same side. In the 1880s, the bitterness of excombatants began to diminish, and veterans focused on common wartime experiences. Contacts between former Confederates and former Federals steadily increased. National GAR encampments began to invite ex-Confederates to participate. Reciprocal visits of individual northern and southern veterans' posts began in the early 1880s, and more formal combined blue-gray reunions and joint ceremonies became increasingly common as the decade wore on. A blue-gray reunion at Gettysburg in 1882 was followed by others at Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Kennesaw Mountain. The emphasis was shifting from which side was "right" to an appreciation of the valor and sacrifice of the foe.[11]

The spirit of reconciliation manifested in the blue-gray reunions, coupled with veterans' growing interest in securing their place in history, helped advance the cause of Civil War national military parks. Veterans urged the federal government to take over from states and army societies the responsibility of protecting battlefield sites and marking unit positions. As early as 1880, Congress appropriated funds to study and survey the Gettysburg battlefield. The GAR lobbied for a national military park at Gettysburg, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland pressed for one at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields, and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee wanted a park at Vicksburg. In 1890, Congress

established the first Civil War national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga under War Department administration. In keeping with the growing spirit of national reconciliation, the legislation stipulated that all troop positions, Confederate and Federal, were to be marked. National military parks followed at Shiloh (1894), Gettysburg (1895), and Vicksburg (1899), along with a national battlefield site at Antietam (1890).[12]

COMMEMORATING CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA BATTLEFIELDS

The effort to preserve the battlefields at Chickamauga and Chattanooga began more than ten years before Congress created the national military park. At the 1881 annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga, veterans inspecting the Chickamauga battlefield discovered significant changes in the appearance of the battlefield, including the disappearance or alteration of roads, farms, and landscape features. While veterans expressed alarm at the idea of losing the existing remnants of the battlefield, they took no definite action toward preservation for the next seven years.[13]

Two Union officer veterans of Chickamauga, Ferdinand Van Derveer and Henry Van Ness Boynton (Figure 15), renewed attempts to establish a military park in Chickamauga while visiting the battlefield in June 1888. Van Derveer, an officer in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and Boynton, the Washington correspondent for the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette,* made an inspection tour of the field and communicated their findings to veterans through the *Gazette.* One such article appearing in the paper advised that:

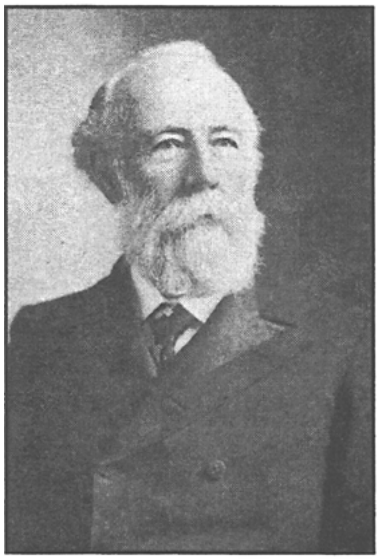

Figure 15. Henry Van Ness Boynton

> The survivors of the Army of the Cumberland should awake to great pride in this notable field of Chickamauga. Why should it not, as well as eastern fields, be marked by monuments, and its lines be accurately preserved for history? There was no more magnificent fighting during the war than both armies did there. Both sides might well unite in preserving the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown.[14]

Boynton's letters to the newspaper discussed the history of the battles and campaign, reported on the current condition of the battlefield, and encouraged veterans' support of preservation with rousing patriotic language. They proposed a plan for protecting the remaining features of the rapidly changing landscape, restoring the area to its battle-era appearance, and marking the battlefield with tablets and monuments. This was the first plan to create a Civil War park commemorating both Union and Confederate participation. Although preceded in 1880 by federal government efforts to survey and preserve the Civil

War battlefield at Gettysburg, the national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga received Congressional and Presidential approval five years before Gettysburg.[15]

As a means of creating what Boynton called a "Western Gettysburg," the veterans approved a resolution to investigate the purchase of land comprising the Chickamauga battlefield at the society's September 1888 annual meeting in Chicago. Retired General William S. Rosecrans, president of the society, appointed five committee members to carry out the resolution: Henry M. Cist, Charles F. Manderson, Russell A. Alger, Absalom Baird, and Henry Van Ness Boynton. The resolution also called for marking troop locations with monuments and preserving the battlefield once the land was acquired.[16]

The committee formed the basis for the Chickamauga Memorial Association, the group assigned with the task of carrying out the park plan. Thanks to a new spirit of cooperation among Civil War veterans during the 1880s, the association membership included Confederate as well as Union veterans, allowing for the marking of battle lines for both sides. The cooperation also ensured the creation of a 'park capable of providing an accurate tool for military study, a goal of Boynton and other founders. On September 20, 1889, at a grand barbecue for 12,000 people (Figure 16), Union and Confederate veterans met in Crawfish Springs, Georgia (later named Chickamauga), during the annual reunion of

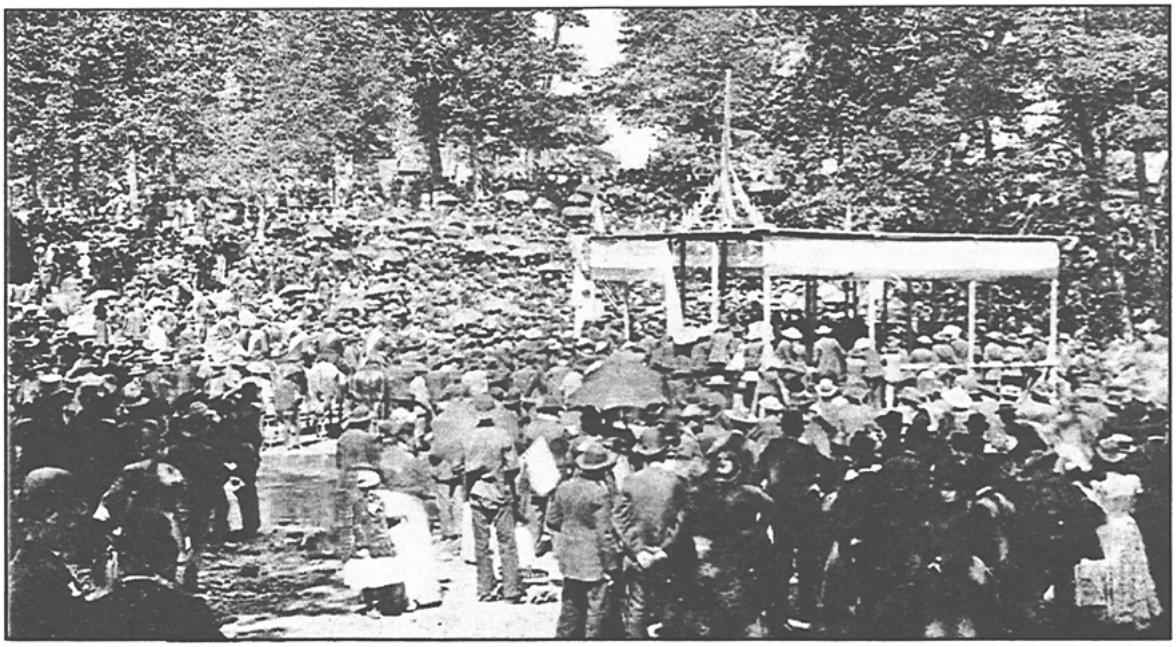

Figure 16. Annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1889

the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga and agreed to appoint fifty veterans and civilians from North and South as incorporators of the Joint Chickamauga Memorial Association. The group's first task was to present Congress with an appropriations bill providing for federal government purchase of the Chickamauga battleground from Rossville Gap, Georgia, to Crawfish Springs, Georgia, and for its sole use as a national military park. The bill passed both houses of Congress with little opposition, and on August

19, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed into law "An Act to establish a National Military Park at the battle-field of Chickamauga," the first federal legislation requiring the preservation of an American battlefield.[17]

As the first of its kind, the act set several major precedents for historic preservation in the country. First, it defined the national significance of battlefields; as reported by the House Military Affairs Committee prior to the act's approval, "[t]he preservation for national study of the lines of decisive battles, especially when the tactical movements were unusual both in numbers and military ability, and when the fields embraced great natural difficulties, may properly be regarded as a matter of national importance."[18] It recognized the educational value of the battlefield for students of history and military science. The legislation also allowed residents to lease back the land purchased by the federal government for the park in order to preserve the historic agricultural use of the land. It provided the War Department with an appropriation of $125,000, and the Secretary of War appointed a three-man Park Commission to lead the work of restoring and marking the battlefield, a technique used for other early national military parks. Finally, the law created a precedent for establishing future national historical parks.[19]

In September 1890, Secretary of War Redfield Proctor appointed three veterans of the battles at Chickamauga and Chattanooga to the Park Commission. The Commission administered the national military park from 1890 to 1922 from offices in Washington, D.C., and later from Chattanooga, with an on-site manager assisted by a staff of guardians and maintenance workers. During the early development period the staff constructed or improved basic park infrastructure including roads, bridges, and drainage ditches and culverts; erected monuments and markers; and completed land acquisition. In 1912, Congress approved a measure to transfer all park commission duties to the Secretary of War following the attrition of commission members. In May 1922, the War Department assumed the duties of the commission, and a superintendent became the chief administrator of the park. Pursuant to an executive order, the National Park Service accepted jurisdiction over national military parks, including Chickamauga and Chattanooga, in 1933.[20]

The Commission's first assignment was to purchase the battlefield land at Chickamauga. Property comprising the battlefield was acquired through condemnation proceedings, while approach roads leading into the park were ceded to the federal government by the states of Georgia and Tennessee .[21] Land acquisition proceeded slowly as the commission struggled to work with the more than 200 land owners in the area. Various improvements in the years preceding establishment of the park had increased the value of the land, causing residents to demand higher prices, which in turn led to lengthy condemnation proceedings. By the fall of 1891, however, the commission reported the acquisition of over 4,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the Chickamauga, Georgia, battlefield with another 1,000 acres of land and forty miles of road needed to complete the requirements of the enabling legislation. In 1892, it obtained land that included tracts on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, as well as approach roads in that state.[22]

Following the initial acquisition of land, the Park Commissioners immediately undertook the task of restoring the battlefield. The founding veterans had envisioned a park where visitors might walk the roads and fields of the battle to experience the environmental

factors contributing to some of the deadliest fighting in the Civil War while paying their respects to the soldiers who fought and died there; they did not foresee the future dominance of the automobile or recreational use of the park. In 1892, at the Society of the Army of the Cumberland's twenty-third reunion (Figure 17), the veterans promoted the true purpose of the park by stating:

> There will be no place here for the gaudy display of rich equipages and show of wealth; no place for lovers to bide tryst; no place for pleasure-seekers or loungers. The hosts that in the future come to the grand Park will come rather with feelings of awe or reverence. Here their better natures will be aroused; here they will become imbued with grand and lofty ideas; with courage and patriotism; with devotion to duty and love of country.[23]

To achieve this ambitious end, the commission called in groups of veterans to reconstruct the history of the battles and locate troop positions so that the lines would be accurately marked. After thirty years, the battlefield had been obscured by overgrown vegetation and destructive farming practices, and veterans often disagreed on the locations of various battle-era events and landmarks. Roads, buildings, fences, and other features from the battle period were restored and more recent additions removed. Workers cleared the woods and fields of underbrush in order to provide walkers and riders with an unobstructed view of portions of the field and an opportunity to follow the progress of the battle. Bronze and iron troop

Figure 17. Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 23rd reunion, 1892

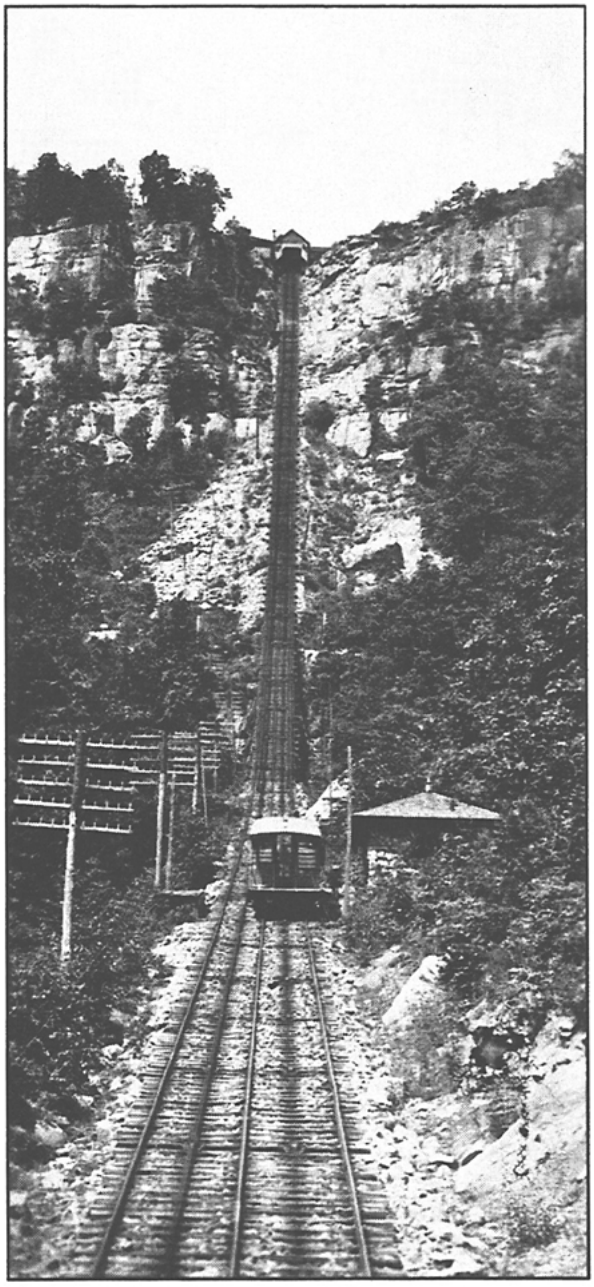

Figure 18. Incline railway, Lookout Mountain

position markers and tablets placed by the various state commissions provided detailed interpretation of battle events.[24]

In the 1890s, park expansions included the purchase of several reservations of land along Missionary Ridge beginning in 1892 and the acquisition of Orchard Knob in Chattanooga in 1893. Land on Lookout Mountain was bought to create Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park (1893), the Robert Cravens house reservation (1896), and Point Park above Lookout Mountain battlefield (1898).25

As called for in the 1890 legislation, Missionary Ridge purchases allowed the completion of a twenty-two-mile "Great Military Road" from the north end of Missionary Ridge, along the crest, and tying into the existing Lafayette Road through the Chickamauga field to Lafayette, Georgia. In addition, property purchased along the crest of Missionary Ridge enabled the commemoration of General Braxton Bragg's headquarters (Bragg Reservation), General William T. Sherman's field works (Sherman Reservation), the participation of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota troops (Ohio, 73rd Pennsylvania, and DeLong Reservations), and the contributions of the Turchin Brigade (Turchin Reservation).[26]

From the beginning, the Park Commissioners' development intentions also included the acquisition of 'Lookout Mountain battlefield and its approach roads. In 1893, the Commission established Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park and, in 1896, purchased the Cravens house, a reconstructed battle-era house that at different times served as a headquarters for Union and Confederate commanders. In an attempt to enlarge these holdings, the Commission sought the purchase of Point Park at the northern edge of Lookout Mountain. Private landholders delayed government land purchases at Point Park by asking high prices and by attempting to enclose that portion of the field to charge admission to visitors. In 1886, adjacent private land owners had built an incline railway and hotel near Point Park. In an effort to compete with

this development, the owners of Point Park built another incline railway in 1895 (Figure 18). By 1898, however, New York Times publisher and former Chattanoogan Adolph S. Ochs and local attorney Alexander W. Chambliss established a movement to transfer Point Park to the federal government. The successful transfer was completed by April 1899.[27]

Development at Point Park proceeded under the direction of the Park Commission which initially placed interpretive markers and cannon at the site. By 1905, a more developed park unit had emerged with completed work including the construction of a crenelated stone wall and entrance gate in the form of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers insignia (Figure 19). Two stone towers flanked the arched gateway that led to a circular carriage drive with stone-lined drainage ditches. Monuments and additional markers, interpretive guns, and gun carriages were installed. The 95-foot-high New York Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1910, served as the central commemorative focus for Point Park. In 1933, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) laborers completed additional improvements including the construction of a visitor comfort station and caretaker's lodge at Point Park.[28]

In 1926, a private corporation headed by Adolph Ochs created the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park. The company purchased land on the east and west sides of the mountain in order to protect and restore the vegetation, to promote compatible recreational uses in the Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park area, and to rebuild the highway ascending the mountain (for which Ochs loaned the company $150,000). Beautification projects on Lookout Mountain initiated by Ochs included the construction of a "hanging garden" park

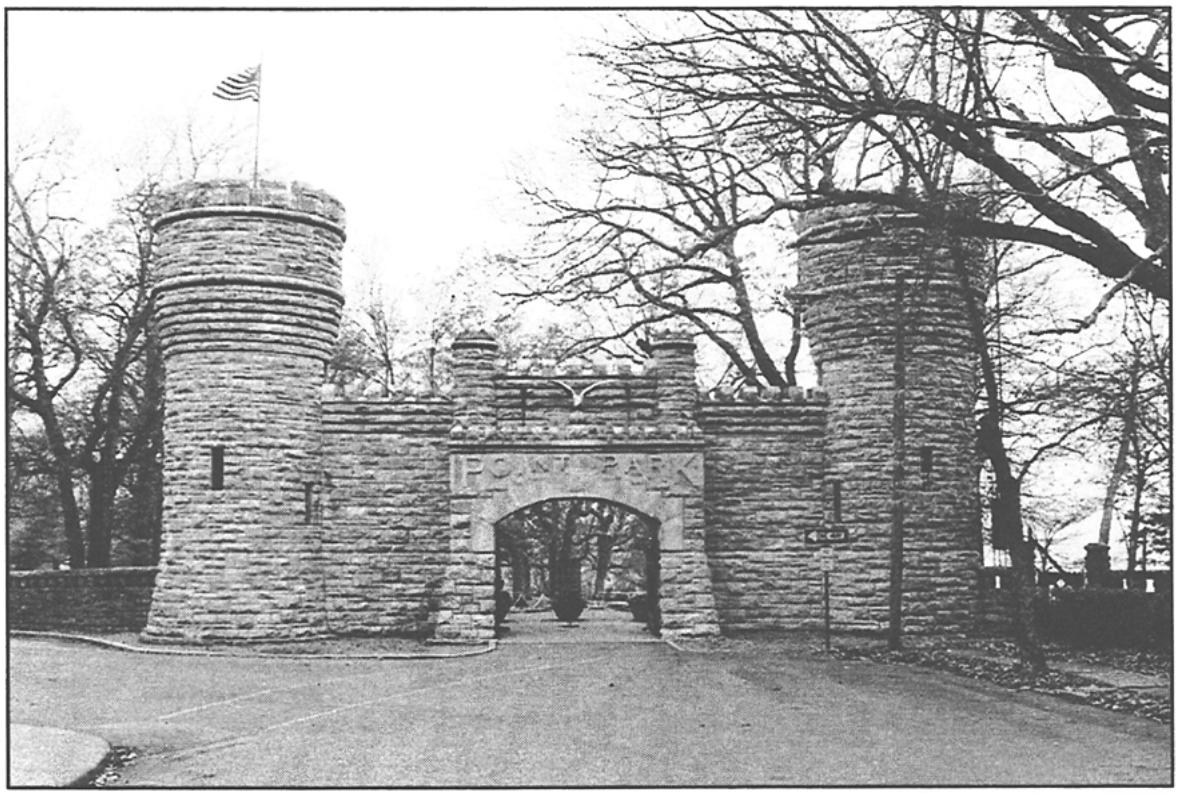

Figure 19. Point Park entrance gate, c. 1990

in a former rock quarry. A long-time supporter of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ochs bequeathed the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park to the federal government on June 22, 1935. In 1938, a citizens' group initiated plans for the construction of a. memorial to Ochs at Point Park. In recognition of his contributions to the preservation of the battlefield, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, utilizing CCC labor, constructed the Adolph S. Ochs observatory-museum at Point Park in 1939 with funds raised by the citizens' group; the building was dedicated November 12, 1940. Built of local stone laid in random courses, the two-story U-shaped building blends with its location on a promontory of the mountain (Figure 20). The first floor housed comfort station facilities, heating and cooling equipment, and storage areas. The second floor contained a small museum with a parapeted terrace providing an observation point. A circular walkway with stone steps and detailing was also built that connected the original carriage drive at Point Park to the Ochs observatory-museum. The design and materials are indicative of NPS rustic architecture of the Depression era. Elements of the structure such as the use of local stone, horizontal lines, and the laying of stone to avoid a machine-like appearance characterize the NPS rustic style.[29]

The final acquisition of land under the War Department occurred in 1932 when the park accepted the donation of an approximately two-acre parcel of land on Signal Mountain. An additional five-acre donation of land to the Park Service from the town of Signal

Figure 20. Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum

Mountain was initiated in 1939 by the Signal Mountain Garden Club. An irregularly cut limestone marker with a bronze plaque placed in 1948 commemorates the garden club's donation. The donation increased the size of the park's holdings and encouraged development of the area into Signal Point reservation. In 1956, the park completed the construction of a comfort station and parking lot at the reservation and in 1964 installed interpretive exhibits. The reservation was formally dedicated in 1966, and in 1967 the construction of a visitor shelter and overlook retaining wall completed development at the site.[30]

The national military park's enabling legislation called for the marking of troop positions and the commemoration of battle events on all park property with monuments and markers. A federal government appropriation paid for monuments to mark the positions of Regular Army units. In addition, private veterans groups erected monuments, and state commissions funded by state appropriations erected monuments commemorating all soldiers from the state and marking individual regimental positions. Ohio, the first state to create a commission, appropriated $95,000 for monuments and $5,000 to compensate an eight-member commission of Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans from the state. The commission visited the battlefield to identify troop positions and battle lines, and the state marked fifty-five sites with commemorative monuments approved by the Secretary of War. Other states followed suit, including Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Monuments varied in design and size, and after 1893 the Secretary of War held the power of final approval over the dimensions, designs, inscriptions, and materials. The Commission requested the use of granite for all stone markers and bronze for sculptural features. Several monuments featured bronze sculpture or bas-relief depicting soldiers and battle scenes while others reflected the new spirit of reconciliation with symbols of peace. One of the largest, the Wilder Brigade monument constructed between 1892 and 1899, was an 85-foot-high cylindrical observation tower (Figure 21). The installation of stairs in the tower in 1903 provided visitors with a view of the Glenn field in the southwest comer of the park. Iron historical tablets marked lines of battle and the positions and movements of the various units engaged in battle. The earliest markers, ordered in 1890, were four-feet-long-by-three-feet-high cast iron tablets with raised lettering organized by headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades. Between two and three hundred words of text interpreted the action on each tablet. In addition, the Park Commission obtained condemned cannon balls to build pyramidal shell monuments to

Figure 21. Wilder Brigade Monument under construction, 1899

Figure 22. Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle shell monument, c. 1900

general officers killed on the battlefield and to mark the locations of unit headquarters (Figure 22). Over 400 obsolete cannon, mounted on iron display carriages, served as interpretive devices by marking artillery positions. By 1977 when the last monument was erected, approximately 1,400 markers and monuments commemorated the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.[31]

Architecturally, the monuments of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park reflected the eclecticism of the late nineteenth century, Some larger monuments employed the rugged, rock-faced stonework and heavy massing characteristic of the Romanesque Revival. Others reflected the classicizing emphasis of the Beaux-Arts tradition, increasingly important in the 1890s and after in the United States. Often, classical details combined with massiveness and quarry-faced rock to produce stylistic hybrids. Many of the state monuments took the form of obelisks or colossal columns, often supporting statuary at the top. Most states used standard designs for monuments that marked regimental positions, and many of these were fairly simple, consisting of quarry-faced or dressed stone monolithic slabs inscribed on one side. In some cases, states used a fairly elaborate monument with sculpture to commemorate the exploits of a regiment and then employed much plainer stone monuments to mark the other various battlefield positions of that regiment.

Sculpture on the monuments varied from free-standing cast-bronze and stone figures on the state monuments to stone bas-reliefs and bronze panels on some of the regimental monuments. Sculptural subjects included realistic treatments of soldiers and their equipment-caps, rifles, drums, and cartridge belts-as well as the traditional iconography of war and death, exemplified by draped, broken columns, laurel wreaths, and draped figures of classical goddesses (Figure 23). The emblems of particular units, such as the acorn of the Federal 14th Army Corps, were another common sculptural element. Commissions for the park's monuments generally went to one of a handful of nationally prominent monument companies. Companies that produced monuments for the park included Smith Granite Co. (Rhode Island), E. F. Carr Co. and Van Amringe Co. (Massachusetts), Muldoon Co. (Kentucky), and McNeel Marble Co. (Georgia). Lorado Taft, Roland Hinton Perry, C. H. Niehaus, Fred Moynihan, and Caspar Buberl were some of the sculptors who worked on monuments in the park.[32]

Figure 23. Monument at Orchard Knob featuring draped cannon

By the time of the park's dedication on September 18-20, 1895 (the thirty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga), the Park Commission had purchased nearly 6,000 acres of land in Georgia at the Chickamauga battlefield. The state of Georgia ceded jurisdiction over this land and approach roads to the Chickamauga field to the federal government. The state of Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over roads at Lookout Mountain and along the crest of Missionary Ridge to the federal government. The park boasted the completion of five observation towers at Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga (Figure 24). Park workers, including many Confederate and Union veterans, cleared and reopened over forty miles of battle-era roads, closed roads constructed after the war, and restored the landscape to the battle period. Of the twenty-eight states that participated in the battles, seventeen had established state commissions to erect monuments, and the Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri commissions had monuments in place for the dedication. Over 40,000 people attended the nationally observed dedication ceremonies presided over by Vice President Adlai Stevenson.[33]

The initial restoration and development of the park continued into the twentieth century. Work completed included improving roads by paving ditches with cut stone and constructing stone culverts and headwalls (Figure 25), fencing areas of park property, erecting additional interpretive tablets, and purchasing fifty acres of land at the northern point of Missionary Ridge. In 1901, a stone wall with iron entrance gates was built around the park reservation at Orchard Knob. By 1903 the park consisted of 6,965 acres of land and over 110 miles of roads. In 1906 and 1907 the War Department paid for the construction of

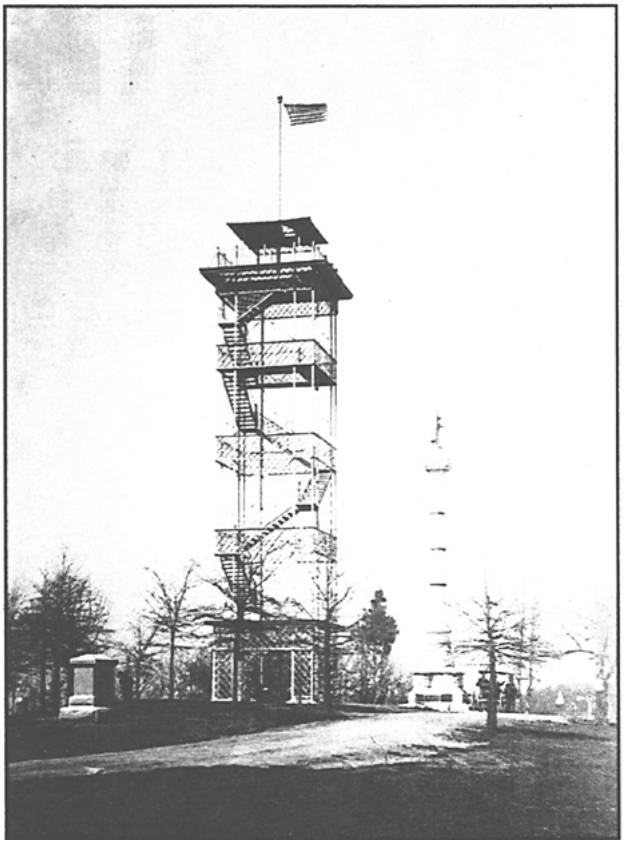

Figure 24. Observation tower, Bragg Reservation, c. 1900

Figure 25. Stone culvert and headwall, intersection of Jay's Mill Road and Alexander Bridge Road

two bridges, one a reinforced concrete structure over Pea Vine Creek on the road from Reed's Bridge to Ringgold and another of steel construction over East Chickamauga Creek on Ringgold Road. On Lookout Mountain, the Commission oversaw the development of Point Park. The park also actively worked to preserve houses on the battlefields, some of which were partially destroyed during the battles and subsequently rebuilt, including the Elisha Kelly house and barn, and the George Brotherton, George Washington Snodgrass, and Robert Cravens houses.[34]

Battle-era structures generally served as interpretive tools on the battlefields. One exception was the 1910 establishment of the "Chickamauga Park Rest House and Tea Room" in the G. W. Kelley house. Buildings constructed after the war provided quarters for park employees and served as visitor facilities. The Lee Dyer house, built in 1875 and acquired by the Park Commission around 1891, continues to be used as ranger quarters at the Chickamauga battlefield (Figure 26). The superintendent's residence (Figure 27), built by the War Department in 1914 at the north end of the park, provides housing for the park's chief on-site manager.[35]

Figure 26. Lee Dyer house, c. 1990

Figure 27. Superintendent's residence, c. 1990

The Park Commission spent significant amounts of time and money on improving and maintaining approach roads and internal park roads because of the significant role these routes played in the battles. The network of farm roads and transportation routes throughout the Chickamauga and Chattanooga area shaped the course of troop movements and fighting. As much as possible, the commission retained and improved battle-period roads to permit visitor access to the Chickamauga battlefield. The commission built new road segments, such as Battleline Road, where necessary to connect existing roads, thus providing comprehensive access to the battlefield. Veterans sought to protect the transportation network by calling for federal government ownership of the historic approach roads to the battlefields in Georgia and Tennessee in the 1890 enabling legislation. These roads included: the Missionary Ridge Crest Road; the Lafayette Road from Rossville to Lee and Gordon's Mill; the Lee and Gordon's Mill Road from the intersection of Lafayette Road at Lee and Gordon's Mill to the intersection of the Crawfish Springs Road; the road from Crawfish Springs to Glass Mill; the Dry Valley Road from Rossville to McFarland's Gap; the

Crawfish Springs Road from McFarland's Gap to the junction of the road from Lee and Gordon's Mill to Crawfish Springs; the Ringgold Road from Reed's Bridge to Ringgold; and the route from Rossville to Lookout Mountain followed by General Joseph Hooker.[36]

Many early expenditures of time and money by the Park Commission were devoted to bringing the approach roads up to a standard level of improvement. These improvements included grading, rolling with gravel, constructing stone-lined drainage ditches, and building stone culverts and headwalls on the roads (Figure 28). Little new construction was undertaken. In 1892, the park initiated construction to link two of the approach roads, the

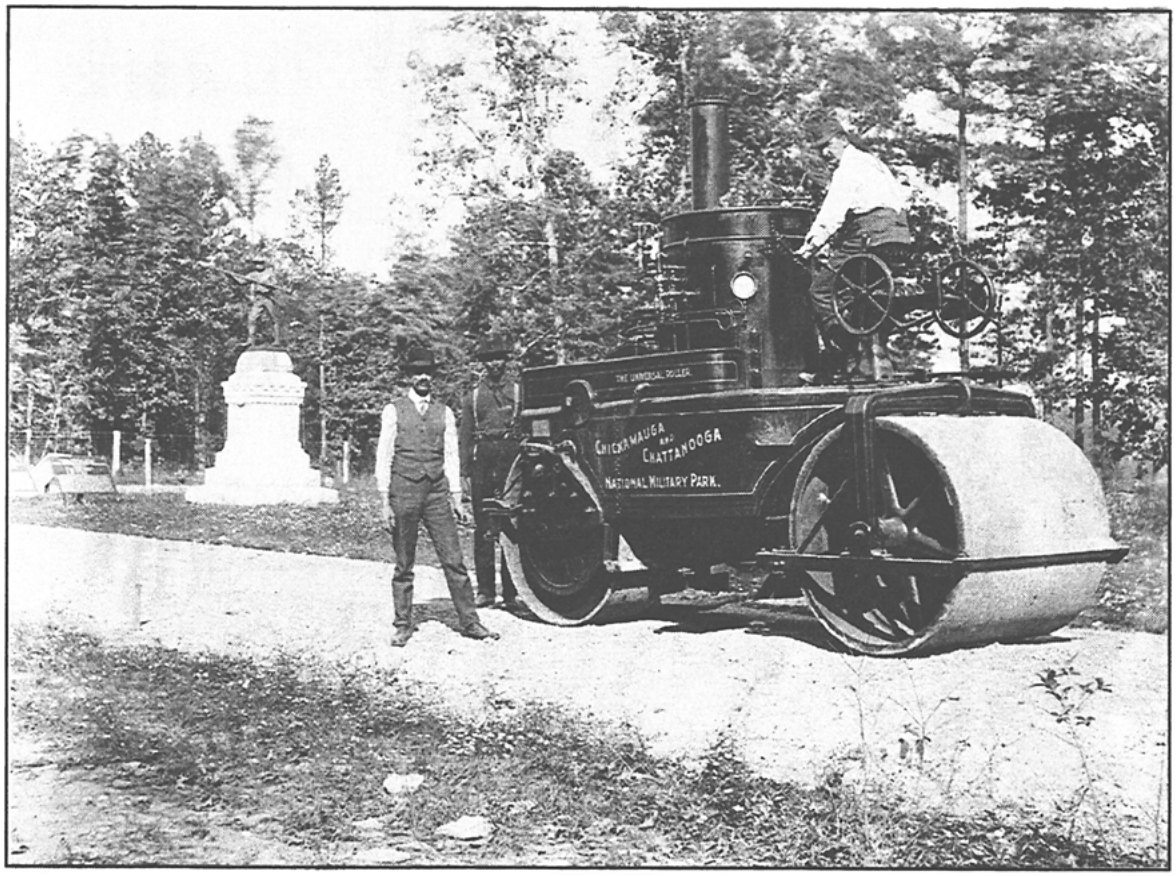

Figure 28. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park "Universal Roller," c. 1900

Missionary Ridge Crest Road and Lafayette Road, in order to create a single 22-mile-long "Great Military Road" from the north end of Missionary Ridge across the state boundary and through the Chickamauga battlefield to Lee and Gordon's Mill at the south end of the park. The states of Georgia and Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over all of the approach roads to the federal government by 1895.[37]

Construction also proceeded on improving secondary roads within the park boundary that existed during the battle period. Historically, these roads generally connected area farms to the primary transportation routes represented by the approach roads to the battlefield and to other farms. Secondary roads received treatment similar to that of approach

roads with grading, graveling, stone-lined drainage ditches, and stone culverts and headwalls built where needed. The Park Commission improved roads to provide visitor access to monuments and markers, but also to help preserve the historic alignment of battle-era roads (Figure 29). The initial road improvement program at the park continued into the early twentieth century. Increasing road use during the Spanish-American War, World War I, and through the 1920s, as well as rising visitor traffic, made the regular maintenance and repair of the roads an ongoing project. As a result, by the 1930s New Deal public works

Figure 29. Road and ditch improvement work at Chickamauga Battlefield, c. 1900

funding allowed another round of road improvement projects that emulated the structural types of the 1890s with the construction of drainage ditches, culverts, and headwalls of stone or concrete, and the maintenance of many original road surfaces.[38]

The roads received more traffic than originally intended by the veterans establishing the park. In 1896, Congress passed legislation allowing national military parks to be used as maneuvering grounds for U. S. troops. As a result, in 1898 the park hosted more than 72,000 soldiers preparing for the Spanish-American War. The Army established Camp George H. Thomas on the battlefield in order to utilize the nearby rail lines connecting the area to the Atlantic coast and to train and bivouac men on the historic battlefields. The large number of troops and horses and their search for adequate water, sanitation, and living facilities

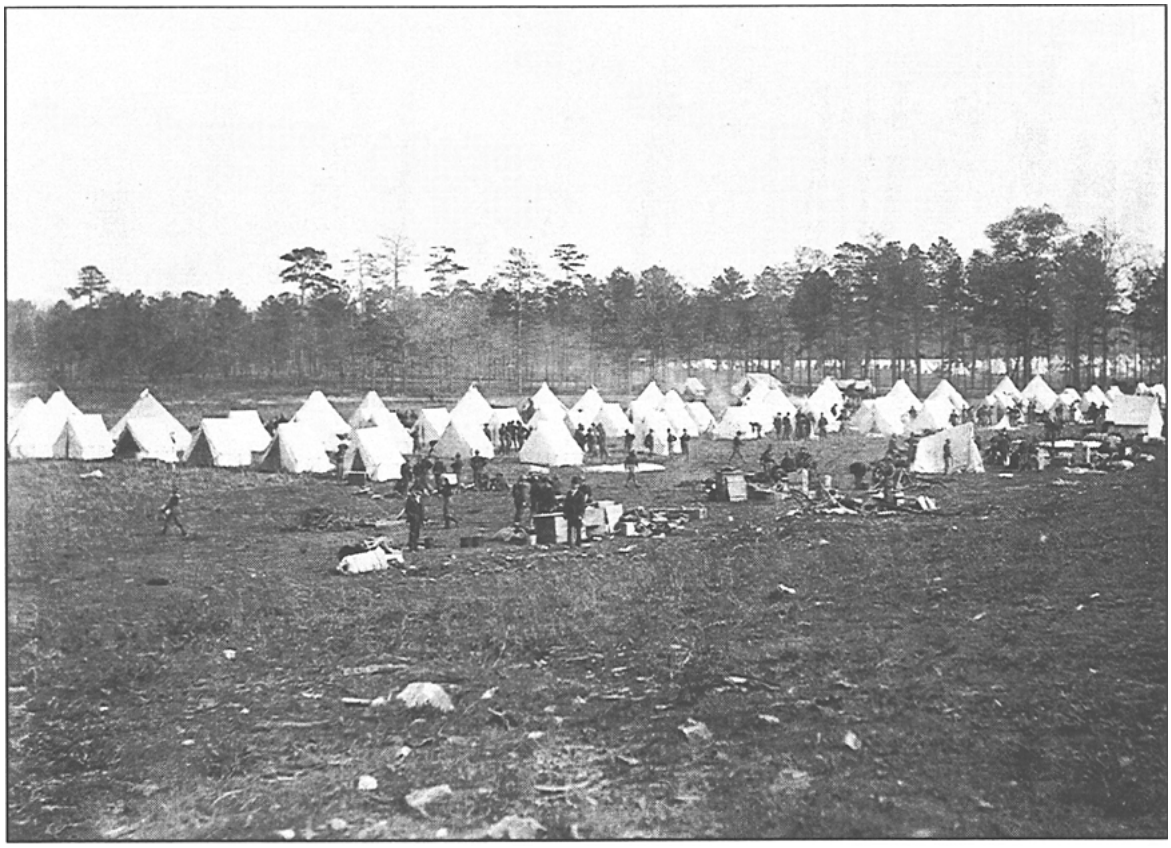

Figure 30. Camp George H. Thomas, 1898

destroyed much of the landscape of the park and polluted the water and soil. During the short war, 425 men died at the camp of typhoid and other diseases. Park damages totaled more than $25,000, requiring extensive repairs to roads, historical markers, and landscape features (Figure 30).[39]

The completion of a permanent military installation on 813 acres at the northern boundary of the park ensured a continuing military presence at Chickamauga. Because both fell under the jurisdiction of the War Department, Fort Oglethorpe, dedicated in 1904, used the national military park for training maneuvers, camping, transportation routes, and as a source of timber. The advent of World War I increased the military presence in the park (Figure 31). In 1917, the War Department authorized the creation of Camp Forrest, a training camp for reserve officers, and Camp Greenleaf, a training facility for reserve medical officers. An officer candidate school, a recruiting station, and an inductee reception center also used park land. Troops trained for trench warfare by digging ditches up to twelve feet deep on park land. Temporary buildings and encampments were constructed along Lafayette Road from the north end of Fort Oglethorpe to the southern side of the park. Heavy trucks and other vehicles contributed to the destruction of original park roads, and camp officials created new roads, confusing the historic scene. The restoration of the park after the war

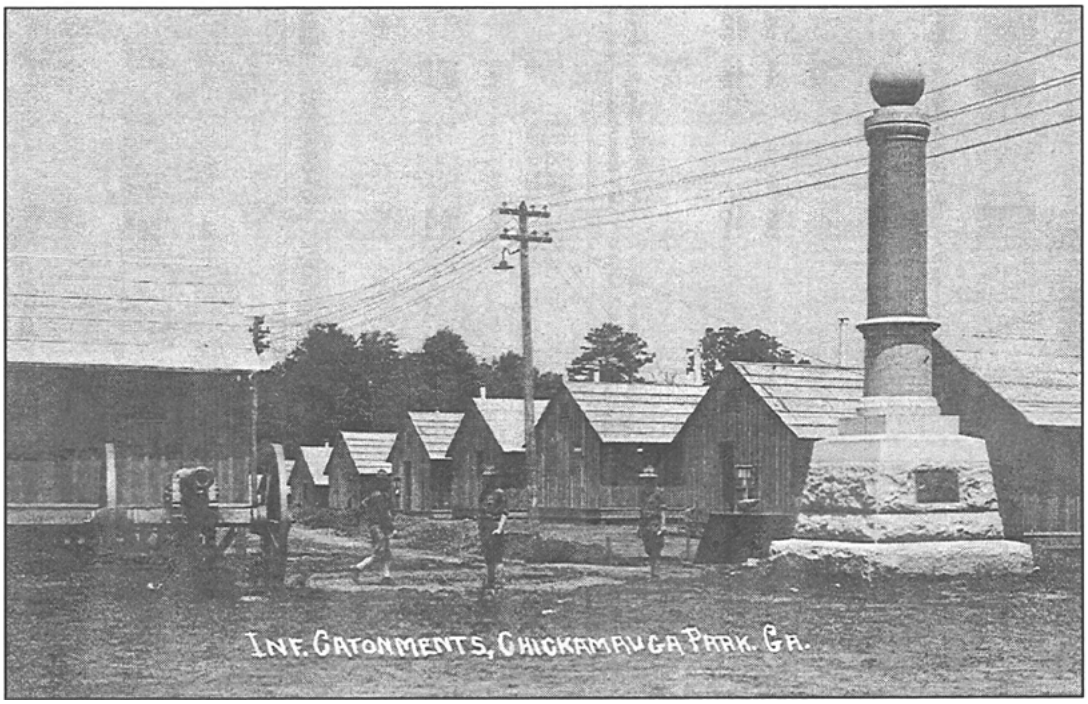

Figure 31. Chickamauga Battlefield during World War I, c. 1917

continued up to the park's transfer to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933. Although NPS administration limited military use of the park somewhat, Chickamauga and Chattanooga witnessed another substantial increase in military use following the United States' entrance into World War II. During this period, the park was used for cavalry training, a Provost Marshal General's School, and as a Women's Army Corps (WAC) training center (Figure 32).[40]

In addition to the expanded military presence, a substantial increase in the size of the local population impacted the maintenance of the historic battlefields, especially the roads, during the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1910, residents along Crest Road at Missionary Ridge took the liberty of building sidewalks and retaining walls on part of the fifty-foot-wide federal government right-of-way. When the park became aware of the construction it tried to stop the projects, but the Commission eventually allowed the construction if built under the supervision of the park engineer. In 1921, the Commission began searching for a way to replace the dirt and gravel surface of Crest Road with a more permanent material. The cost of maintenance for all of the park roads (approaches and internal) exceeded the expectations of the Park Commission because of the heavy military use, increased population, and reliance on park roads as general transportation routes through north Georgia into Tennessee.[41]

Congress passed legislation in 1925 authorizing the transfer of national military park approach roads to their respective states. The states of Georgia and Tennessee required Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to pave with concrete or otherwise hard-surface roads outside the boundary to state standards in order to complete transfers. In

Figure 32. WACs at Chickamauga Battlefield, c. 1945

1931, the park also made plans to pave with concrete primary park roads inside the boundary, including the Lafayette, McFarland Gap, Glenn-Kelly, and Vittetoe-Chickamauga Roads. A major effort to complete the paving, improvement, and transfer of park roads began in 1933. Utilizing Public Works Administration (PWA) funding under an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), the park planned road work for McFarland Gap Road, Reed's Bridge Road, Lafayette Road, Alexander Bridge Road, Battleline Road, Ringgold Road, roads at the Sherman Reservation, roads in the Cravens house area, and roads in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, then under the national military park's administration. In August 1936 the BPR, using CCC labor, completed reinforced concrete paving of Reed's Bridge Road, McFarland Gap Road, and Lafayette Road. Other approach roads improved under the program by 1936 included the Ringgold, McLemore Cove, Vittetoe-Chickamauga, Glass Mill, and Lee and Gordon's Mill Roads. State and county authorities assumed ownership and maintenance responsibilities of all approach roads by the 1950s.[42]

In addition to road improvements, during the 1930s New Deal programs funded or provided labor for various other development projects at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, chiefly through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). One of the earliest relief programs created under Roosevelt's New Deal, the Federal Unemployment

Relief Act, approved by Congress on March 31, 1933, created the CCC to provide employment for 250,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25. In June 1933, just prior to the park's transfer to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933, the CCC established two camps at Chickamauga and Chattanooga park. At their peak, the camps employed more than 800 CCC workers in four camps located in the Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain units of the park, including Camp Demaray, the ruins of which remain on Lookout Mountain.[43] These men cleared underbrush, maintained roads and trails, built fire trails, corrected erosion problems, built picnic facilities, planted trees and shrubbery, and worked as park guides. In 1936, the Public Works Administration (PWA) provided funding for the construction of a new administration building/visitor center at Chickamauga that was completed with CCC labor (Figure 33). Other projects included the 1933 construction of a comfort station and caretaker's lodge at Point Park, the completion of a new utility building complex at Chickamauga in 1935, the renovation of the ranger quarters and superintendent's residence at Chickamauga, the construction of stone retaining walls at the DeLong and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations, the construction of stone retaining walls, a parking area, and steps at the Cravens house, and the construction of the Ochs observatory-museum. The last CCC camp at the park closed in 1942.[44]

Figure 33. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park visitor center, 1939

Associated Resources

The resources associated with this context are commemorative monuments and markers; roads, culverts, headwalls, drainage ditches, and bridges constructed by the Park Commission under the administration of the War Department and further developed by the National Park Service, including those on the Chickamauga battlefield, at Point Park, and at Orchard Knob; Chickamauga administration building/visitor center; superintendent's residence; Lee Dyer house; Point Park ranger quarters and comfort station; Adolph S. Ochs observatory-museum and walkway; Point Park entrance gate, wall, and circular carriage drive; Wilder Brigade monument/observation tower; Orchard Knob gates and wall; Ohio monument stairs, retaining wall behind Cravens house, parking area retaining wall and stairs, and the spring house at the Cravens reservation; retaining walls and other stonework at the Bragg, Ohio, Turchin, DeLong, and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations; and the Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses that mark important areas of combat and have been maintained as part of the battlefield park setting for some one hundred years.[45]

Stone drainage ditches, culverts, and headwalls constructed during the commemorative period represent attempts by the Park Commission, and after 1933 the National Park Service, to improve the historic battle-era roads for automobile traffic while protecting their original alignment and size. All of the resources represent the commemorative layer of development at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as envisioned by the veterans of the 1863 battles for Chattanooga, and as implemented by the Park Commission, War Department, and National Park Service during the period 1890 to 1942.

Significance

In addition to its national significance under National Register criterion A as the site of important Civil War battles (see previous context), the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park district is also nationally significant under criterion A as the first National Military Park in the United States. The 1890 act establishing the park set several precedents for historic preservation in this country, including the national significance of battlefields, the preservation of the fields for military study, the right of the federal government to obtain land through condemnation proceedings, and the creation of lease back provisions for owners selling their land to the federal government for use in the park. In addition, the national scope of commemoration represented by the marking of both Union and Confederate troop positions preceded earlier battlefield commemoration efforts at sites such as Gettysburg. Most of the individual resources associated with the creation and development of the park-the monuments and markers; the roads, stone-lined drainage ditches, bridges, culverts, and headwalls; the Wilder Brigade monument; the administration building/visitor center at Chickamauga; the Ochs museum and walkway; the Point Park entrance gate, walls, and carriage drive; the Orchard Knob gates and walls; and stonework features at the various reservations-contribute to the national significance of the district under criterion A. The park's monuments, the visitor center at Chickamauga, and the Ochs museum also contribute to the national significance of the park under criterion C for their

design. The various units of the park are designed landscapes that reveal a great deal about landscape design practices of the 1890s through the 1930s and concepts concerning memorialization through sculpture and architecture.

The reconstructed Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also contribute to the national significance of the district under criterion A because they are long-standing elements of the park's interpretive program and help to create a scene similar to what prevailed in fall 1863. The original Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses all figured prominently in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Fighting swirled around the Brotherton house on the afternoon of the 19th, and Longstreet's breakthrough the next day occurred near the house. The Kelly house (Figure 34) was a landmark for Union forces moving to extend Gen. Rosecrans's left on September 18 and 19. The Union left dug in

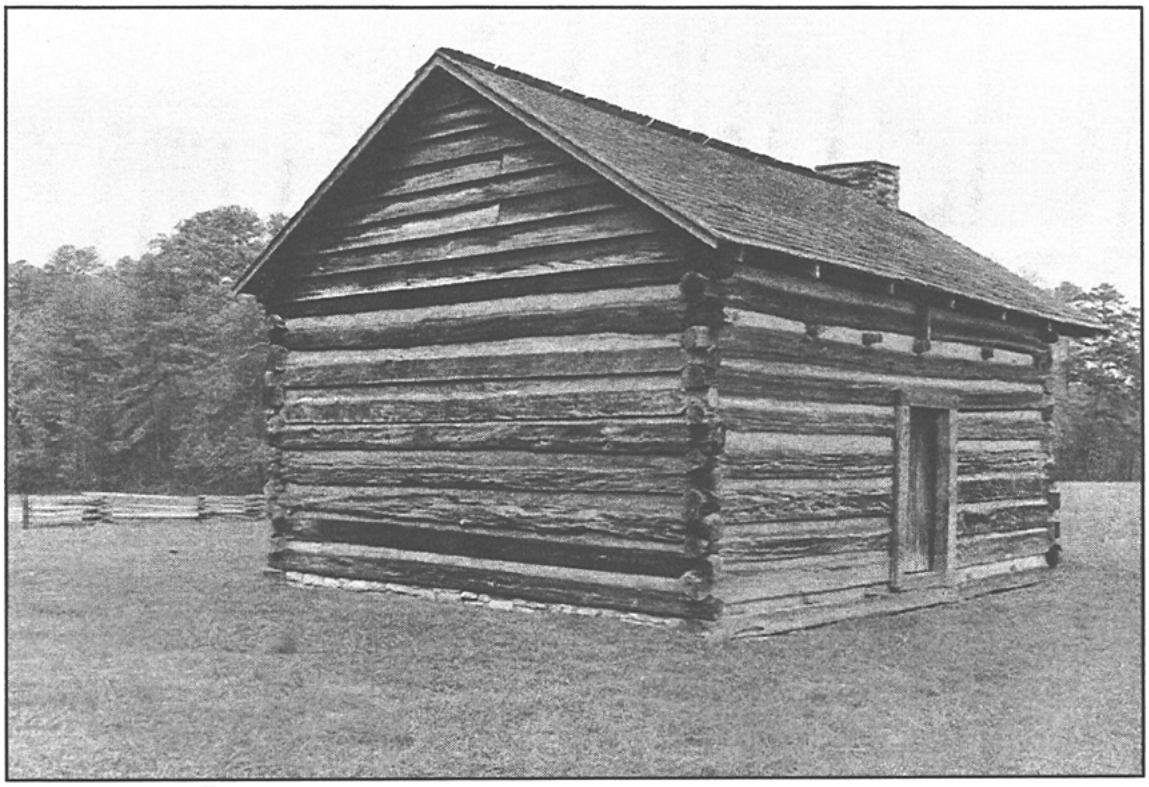

Figure 34. Kelly House, c. 1990

around the Kelly Farm at the north end of the Chickamauga battlefield and repulsed repeated Confederate assaults. The Snodgrass house on Snodgrass Hill served as a rallying point for the forces of Union General George Thomas on the afternoon of the 20th. The Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also served as field hospitals during and after the Battle of Chickamauga. The Cravens house served successively as a headquarters for generals of the Confederate and Union armies and was a focal point of the fighting during the Battle of Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863.[46] While they lack fabric that can be definitely connected to the battle-era houses that bore the same names, the Snodgrass, Kelly, Brotherton, and Cravens houses have been part of the commemorative tradition at the park

from its very earliest days and possess significance for that reason. Although the buildings are reconstructions, they were built prior to the 1890 to 1942 commemoration period of significance under which they are being listed and, therefore, do not need to meet the requirements of National Register criteria consideration E.

A few individual resources within the district-superintendent's residence, ranger's quarters buildings at Chickamauga and Point Park, comfort station at Point Park, and the Cravens spring house-are significant at the local level under criterion A. Contributing commemorative resources under this context, notably the monuments and markers, meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration F because they have attained significance in their own right. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park played a pivotal role in the emerging movement to preserve and mark American battlefields.

Integrity

Contributing Resources

The majority of the contributing resources associated with the commemorative development of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park possess virtually all aspects of integrity. The buildings significant under the context of commemoration, including the superintendent's residence, Lee Dyer house/ranger quarters, the Point Park ranger quarters and comfort station, the Ochs museum, and the Wilder Brigade monument/observation tower, retain high degrees of the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity. Generally, all of the buildings' exterior features have been maintained in a manner consistent with their original plans. The buildings remain in their original locations with aspects of setting, feeling, and association compatible to the historic scene. Interior changes made during the 1930s negatively impact the integrity of the superintendent's residence and Dyer house to a small degree. Structural damage affects the integrity of the Wilder Brigade monument, closing the interior to the public, but recent restoration efforts have attempted to correct the problems.

The original portion of the administration building/visitor center at the Chickamauga park unit retains aspects of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship integrity. The feeling and association aspects of the building's integrity have been compromised by successive additions to the back of the building, but these changes do not preclude listing the building as a contributing resource of the district. Constructed during the early NPS period, the building represents the development of the park with PWA funding by CCC labor. Later additions made to the building in the 1950s and 1980s should not be considered part of the contributing historic structure.

Although the Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses do not possess integrity dating to the battle period, they retain ample integrity from their long history as part of the commemorative effort at the park. The Cravens house suffered severe damage during the fighting on Lookout Mountain and from souvenir collectors and scavengers after the battle. Photographs taken shortly after the battle show only the chimneys and wooden framework of the house rising above the stone basement level. Robert Cravens rebuilt his house on different foundations after the war. NPS rehabilitated the house with Civilian Conservation Corps labor in the mid-1930s and undertook a full restoration of the house in

1956 with funds raised by the Chattanooga Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities. Examination of existing fabric and photographic evidence convinced the restoration committee that the 1860s rebuilding of the house closely matched the original 1856 structure. The committee therefore based its restoration on two 1871 views of the house. In the 1950s restoration, a two-room addition connecting the main house to the Kitchen building and an enclosed exterior staircase were removed, and the house was given a new roof of red cedar shingles. Despite these changes, the rebuilt and restored Cravens house retains sufficient integrity to be eligible as a contributing property under this context. Also retaining sufficient integrity is the Cravens spring house. The utilitarian stone structure is now covered with vegetation, but the walls and roof of the structure remain and the building's historic purpose is clear. The structure plays a necessary role in explaining the functions and interdependence of the farm's main house and outbuildings. Although its construction date is unknown, the building is more than fifty years old and its function as a spring house for the kitchen building adjacent to the main house likely indicates a mid- to late-nineteenth century origin.[47]

Based on newspapers used as insulation in the walls, the Kelly Cabin seems to have been constructed shortly after the war on or very near the site of a cabin at the south end of the 750-acre Kelly Farm that was depicted in a painting done after the battle. This single-pen log structure is very similar to the cabin or "block house" described by battle participants. A portion of the Snodgrass house may date to the battle period, but most of the fabric postdates the war.[48] The Brotherton house was also probably rebuilt following the war. Although none of these three log houses can be said to have integrity dating to the battle period, all are largely unchanged from the 1880s period, and possess integrity for the purposes of this commemoration/park development context.

Structural landscape features of the commemorative period retaining the highest degree of integrity include the Orchard Knob iron gates and stone wall (Figure 35), the Point Park stone entrance gate, wall, and circular carriage drive (Figure 36), the walkway built for the Ochs museum, the stone retaining walls, steps, and Ohio monument stairs at the Cravens house, and the stone retaining walls and related features at the Bragg, Ohio, Turchin, DeLong, and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations. The stone walls and iron and stone entrance gates at Orchard Knob and Point Park remain intact as constructed, retain their historic character, and continue to serve their original purpose as enclosures

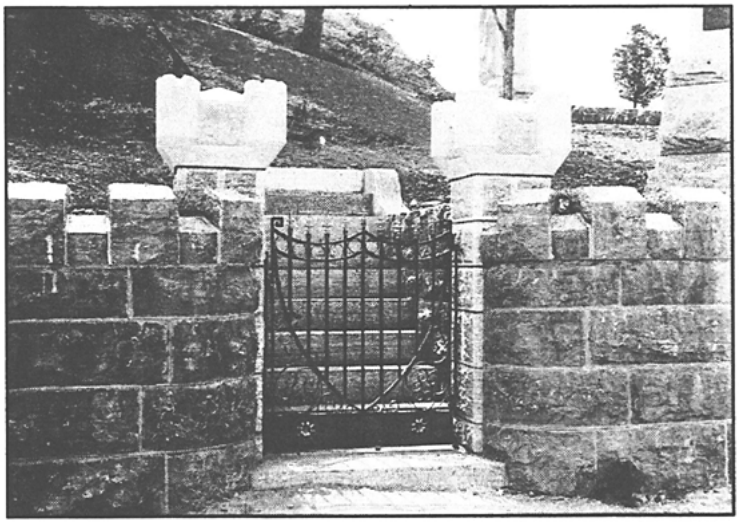

Figure 35. Gate at Orchard Knob, c. 1900

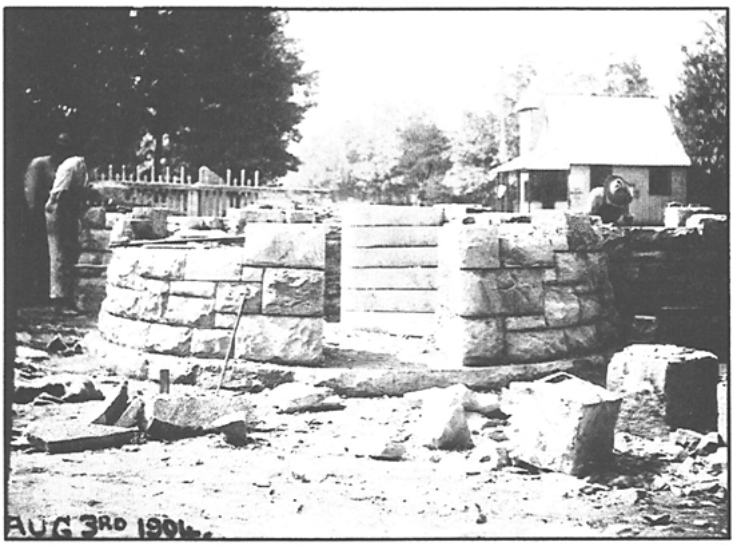

Figure 36. Construction of Point Park gate, 1904

around two park units separated from the main field at Chickamauga. The location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of the structural landscape features at each of the reservations convey a sense of the historic commemorative period.

Commemorative monuments and markers erected during the historic period maintain high levels of feeling and association (Figure 37). A few monuments and markers have been moved from their original locations at various times during the commemorative development of the park, but their numbers are relatively small, and therefore have a minor impact on the location aspect of integrity. The design, setting, materials, and workmanship of the monuments and markers

Figure 37. New York Peace Memorial

are intact overall, although several of the resources have been subject to acts of vandalism, as well as needed alterations in a very few cases.

The remaining contributing resources of the commemorative development period are the roads and associated road features (culverts, headwalls, drainage ditches, and bridges) completed by the Park Commission/War Department and the National Park Service (Figure 38). In general, roads that have retained their original alignment are considered to have enough integrity to qualify for listing as contributing resources. Unlike historic buildings, the heavy use of and high degree of maintenance required for roads make it practically impossible to preserve their original materials and condition. Overall, the road resources retain the location, design, setting, and materials aspects of integrity. However, some examples of road resources such as culverts and drainage ditches have been significantly affected by the evolving technology of road and water systems maintenance. Park road plans have not always taken account of the significance of the historic road

Figure 38. Stone bridge, U.S. Highway 27/Lafayette Road

features, and in some instances these resources have been removed or filled-in. The majority of the historic road resources remain structurally intact despite changes affecting their use, however, and generally retain enough integrity to qualify as contributing resources.

Noncontributing Resources

The battle-era and commemorative period resources included as noncontributing because of a lack of integrity are the utility building complex, the visitor center at Point Park, structural features at the Eagle's Nest hanging gardens, the ruins of the first incline railroad on park property, the ruins of CCC Camp Demaray, the foundation of the servant's house at the

Cravens house, and traces of the Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike and the Wauhatchie Pike roads.

The National Park Service designed the utility buildings as service structures with little architectural merit and planned to keep them hidden from public view. The complex does not constitute a part of the commemorative program at the park, and the design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity have been compromised by continuing alterations.

The visitor center at Point Park is located in a former souvenir shop building that was altered from its original form by NPS in 1986. The rehabilitation work included new windows and doors, a new roof, new stucco on the exterior, a new interior plan, and other changes that compromised aspects of the building's design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling integrity.[49]

The Eagle's Nest is a former rock quarry that Adolph Ochs planned to turn into a "hanging gardens" feature of his Lookout Mountain Park. Construction on the facility began in 1926, but was never completed. Extant features at the site seem unrelated and do not possess aspects of design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association integrity.

Ruins of the first incline railroad constructed on Lookout Mountain remain on park property near the Shingle Trail. The remaining structure is a portion of the stone rail bed that decreased the slope of the path for the rail line. The structure has little or no integrity to the historic period, but is managed as a cultural resource by the park.

Extant remains of CCC Camp Demaray, constructed on Lookout Mountain in the 1930s, include the foundations and walls of several buildings as well as structural landscape features such as stone steps and terracing. The complex of ruins no doubt bears little resemblance to the functional camp that housed as many as 200 men while they worked on development and landscape structures at the park. Design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity have all been severely compromised.

The stone foundation of a servant's house at the Cravens house site lacks aspects of integrity including design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Little is known about the origin of the structure. It is completely covered by vegetation and only a minimal amount of the structure remains.

Portions of the Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike and Wauhatchie Pike road traces remain on park land, but the integrity of each road has been compromised by later changes to the road systems on Lookout Mountain that altered the alignment of the historic roads and left portions abandoned and unmaintained.

Other resources do not qualify for listing because they were constructed after the period of significance or they are not yet fifty years old and do not possess an exceptional level of significance as required by criteria consideration G of the National Register. These include the 1948 Signal Mountain Garden Club plaque at Signal Point and the structural landscape features at Signal Point constructed between 1956 and 1967 (sidewalks, walls, fences, parking area, road, comfort station, and overlook structure). The Signal Mountain Garden Club plaque is managed as a cultural resource by the park. Other ineligible structures that are less than fifty years old are the flagstone and brick paving at Point Park, the Cravens

reservation, and the Bragg reservation; the ranger quarters and garage at Cravens; the utility shed and admission pavilion at Point Park; and storage sheds at the superintendent's residence and ranger quarters at Chickamauga battlefield.

Contributing Resources

Cravens House, reconstructed 1866-1867
Brotherton House, reconstructed 1867
Kelly House, reconstructed 1867
Snodgrass House, majority of building reconstructed 1867
Administration Building/Visitor Center, Chickamauga, constructed 1936
Superintendent's Residence, Chickamauga, constructed 1914
Lee Dyer House, Ranger Quarters, Chickamauga, constructed 1875
Ohio Monument Stairs, Cravens House, constructed c. 1917
Cravens Spring House, constructed between 1866 and 1900
Retaining Wall behind Cravens House, constructed 1937
Retaining wall, stairs, parking area, and stone lined drainage ditches along Cravens Terrace Road, Cravens House, constructed 1937
Ranger Quarters, Point Park, constructed 1933
Comfort Station, Point Park, constructed 1933
Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum, Point Park, constructed 1939
Ochs Observatory-Museum Walkway, constructed 1939
Point Park Entrance Gate, constructed 1905
Point Park Walls, constructed 1905
Point Park Circular Carriage Drive, constructed 1905
Orchard Knob Gates and Wall, constructed 1901
Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed c. 1900
Ohio Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed c. 1900
Turchin Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed 1904
DeLong Reservation Retaining Wall and Entry Gates, constructed 1937
73rd Pennsylvania Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed 1937
Wilder Brigade Monument/Observation Tower, Chickamauga, constructed 1892-1899
Commemorative/Development Period Roads:
- Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road, 1896
- Hall Ford Road, c. 1900
- Battleline Road, c. 1900
- Mullis-Vittetoe Road (Mullis Road Extension), c. 1900
- Forrest Road, c. 1900
- Snodgrass Hill Road, c. 1900
- Snodgrass-Savannah Road, c. 1900
- Wilder Road, c. 1900
- Lytle Road, c. 1900

Stone-lined drainage ditches, 1890-1942
Bridges, culverts, and headwalls, 1890-1942

Monuments, 1890-1942
Bronze and Iron Markers/Tablets, 1890-1942

Noncontributing Resources

Utility Building Complex, Chickamauga
Signal Mountain Garden Club Plaque, Signal Point
Visitor Center, Point Park
Eagle's Nest hanging gardens structures including stone steps, pond, and eagle sculptures, Lookout Mountain
Incline railroad ruins, Lookout Mountain
CCC Camp Demaray ruins, Lookout Mountain
Servant's house foundation ruin, Cravens House
Signal Point structural landscape features including sidewalks, walls, fences, parking area, road, comfort station, and overlook structure
Flagstone and brick paving at Point Park, the Cravens reservation, and the Bragg reservation
Banger quarters and garage, Cravens House
Utility shed, Point Park
Admission pavilion, Point Park
Storage sheds, superintendent's residence and ranger quarters, Chickamauga

NOTES

1. Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic Resource Study* (Atlanta: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 1995), 55-60. The majority of this section is taken from the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park HRS.
2. A representative early Confederate monument is the obelisk in Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery, unveiled April 26, 1874 (Ralph W. Widener, Jr., *Confederate Monuments: Enduring Symbols of the South and the War Between the States* [Washington, D.C.: Ralph W. Widener, Jr., 1982],42).
3. Gaines M. Foster, *Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South,* 1865 *to* 1913 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 36-41, 158; *History of the Confederated Memorial Associations of the South (New* Orleans: Confederated Southern Memorial Association, 1904), 32.
4. Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Office of Park Historic Preservation, 1973), 17-19; Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States Before Williamsburg (New* York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1965), 64.
5. "Chattanooga National Cemetery" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, n.d.), 1-2.
6. Wallace E. Davies, *Patriotism on Parade: The Story of Veterans' and Hereditary Organizations in America,* 1783-1900 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955), 29-35.
7. Davies, 29-30, 36-37.
8. More than 100,000 people participated in ceremonies marking the unveiling of the Lee monument on May 29, 1890 (Foster, 100-l01).
9. Foster, 50-53, 91, 104-107.
10. Foster, 172-73; Davies, 41-42.
11. Davies, 226,249; Paul H. Buck, *The Road to Reunion* 1865-1900 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1937), 257-58; Foster, 67-68.
12. John C. Paige and Jerome A. Greene, *Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), 9-10. The Administrative History provides a detailed explanation of the park's developmental history which, therefore, will not be fully reproduced in this document; Davies, 228; Lee, 31-35.
13. Paige and Greene, 10.
14. Henry Van Ness Boynton, *The National Military Park Chickamauga-Chattanooga, An Historical Guide, with Maps and Illustrations* (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company, 1895), 219.
15. Boynton, 219; Paige and Greene, 9.
16. Paige and Greene, 10-12.
17. Ibid., 12-19.
18. Lee, 29.

19. Ibid., 29-31.
20. Paige and Greene, 46-57.
21. See Appendix A for text of enabling legislation.
22. Paige and Greene, 21-28.
23. From Paige and Greene, 22, as quoted from *the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Twenty-Third Reunion, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company, 1892), 57.
24. 1892 Annual Report of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission to War Department; Paige and Greene, 57-60.
25. Paige and Greene, 57-58.
26. Ibid., 58.
27. Paige and Greene, 85-87.
28. Ibid., 85-87; 1905 Annual Report of Park Engineer to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission; Untitled newspaper article, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archive collection, Series I, Box 7, Folder 128.
29. Paige and Greene, 87, 100-101. The hanging gardens were partially constructed in the park unit now known as the Eagle's Nest.
30. Paige and Greene, 102-104 and 106-109. The donation of the five acre tract of land was approved by Congress in 1942, but legal complications delayed official acceptance until 1948.
31. Paige and Greene, 123-40; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park staff.
32. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archive collection.
33. Ibid., 35-39; Lee, 16.
34. Paige and Greene, 60-64.
35. Paige and Greene, 62 (The name of the tea room changed to the "Hitching Post" in 1922 and the building was demolished in 1962. See Paige and Greene, 103). The Lee Dyer house may have been acquired as late as 1898 (see 1898 annual report from engineer to Park Commission, reporting that Lee Dyer house was painted that year), but it probably was purchased with land acquired for the park in 1891-1892 (see deeds listed in Paige and Greene, Appendix D, pp. 236-237).
36. Ibid., 229. See Appendix A for text of enabling legislation discussing roads.
37. Ibid., 19-20.
38. FY 1898 to 1922 Annual Reports of Park Engineer to Park Commission and Annual Reports of Park Commission to the Secretary of War, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; Boynton, 1; "Morning to Noon Sept. 20th, 1863, Map of the Battlefield of Chickamauga," United States Department of War, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, compiled and drawn by Edward E. Betts, C.E., Park Engineer, from official reports and maps of both contending Armies, 1896.
39. Paige and Greene, 171-78.
40. Ibid., 180-95.
41. Ibid., 74-78.
42. Ibid., 77-79, 113-15; FY 1933 to 1936 Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In 1934 the park transferred

Ringgold Road to Catoosa County, Georgia; in 1938, McLemore Cove Road to Walker County, Georgia; in 1948 the Lafayette Extension Road, Reeds Bridge Road east of the park, Lafayette Road from Rossville to Tennessee, Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road southwest of the park, Lee and Gordon's Mill Road, and a portion of the Glass Mill Road to counties in Georgia; and in 1954 several city streets to the community of Chickamauga.

43. The four camps at Chickamauga and Chattanooga park included two African-American camps based at Camp Booker T. Washington in the Chickamauga area and two white camps based in the Chattanooga/Lookout Mountain area. The camps worked separately and so remained segregated over their nine-year tenure at the park. Some assignments, including the use of CCC enrollees as park guides, were not offered to the black workers.

44. Paige and Greene, 98-100, 117-20; John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1985), 9; National Park Service Drawings, numbers NMP-CHIC-1165, 1165B, 1166, 2005, 2012, 2052, 2069. For a more thorough discussion of the work completed by the CCC, see Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archives collection, monthly superintendent reports, 1933-1936.

45. The chief sources for construction dates of structural landscape features at the various park units are Park Commission and National Park Service drawings in the archive collection at the park. Drawings consulted include: "North Point of Lookout Mountain, Hamilton Co. Tenn., showing Plat of Site of New York State Central Historical Memorial with Right of Way to Same," 31 May 1897; E. E. Betts, "Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Park. A Plan of Guard Rail for 'Rathburn' Reservation on Crest Road." 15 January 1904; E. E. Betts, "Map of the 73d Penn. Reservation at the comer of Glass and Campbell St. Sherman Heights showing Iron Fence," 28 May 1910; and NPS drawings numbers NMP-CHIC-1165, 1165B, 1166, 2005, 2007, 2012, 2052, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2095, 5022.

46. Cozzens, *Terrible Sound*, 129-31 ,230,329,368-69,443-45.

47. Lewis, 13-20.

48. Cynthia Ray Heine, "Historical Houses—Chickamauga Park," (Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, 1964), 10-21.

49. National Park Service, Denver Service Center drawing 301-20006, "Point Park Visitor Contact and Administration Building," June 1987.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Southeast Regional Office Cultural Resources Stewardship division offers the following management recommendations to help resource managers identify areas for further research, expand existing interpretive programs, and maintain records related to historic cultural resources. These management recommendations are a direct result of the program to update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and to complete the Cultural Landscape Inventory—Level I (CLI—Level I). Included are some preliminary recommendations for the management and treatment of cultural resources that may require additional funding and which should be incorporated into the park's Resource Management Plans RMPs).

The park's significant resources fall into two categories: those directly associated with the Civil War period and those associated with the long history of commemoration at the battlefields. Resources associated with the battles include the discontiguous district encompassing the battlefields (delineated by the park boundary), the roads present at the time of the battles and specifically listed in the park's 1890 enabling legislation, and the Confederate and Federal earthworks on Lookout Mountain, and at the Orchard Knob and Sherman Reservation units. Each resource retains aspects of integrity that contribute to the national significance of the park district. The preservation and regular maintenance of each resource should therefore be a top priority. For example, although the roads associated with the battles have been resurfaced several times, they generally retain their historic alignment and width. Every effort should be made to maintain the current alignment and size of the roads.

The park roads also contribute to the national significance of the district for their association with the commemorative development of the park. When the Park Commission, and later the National Park Service, designed and developed the park, the roads formed an integral part of the interpretive plan. In order to protect the historic alignment of battle-era roads and provide visitor access to monuments and markers on the battlefields, the Park Commission created a permanent road system. The system used mostly battle-era roads, with a few new connecting segments. The roads and the road features, including stone-lined drainage ditches, culverts, headwalls, and bridges, constructed or improved during the commemorative period (1890-1942) contribute to the national significance of the park and should be preserved and maintained as historic resources. Preservation and maintenance of the park's roads should be sensitive to the association of most roads with both the battle period and the commemorative period.

Research done for this HRS is adequate to nominate the battle-era and commemorative period roads and road features as contributing historic resources. Future preservation and management of the road system would be enhanced by a comprehensive study to survey, research, and evaluate park roads and associated road features. The study should include a survey to identify the condition, materials, and location of each resource, preferably through GPS (Global Positioning System) mapping, and archival research to identify dates of construction, reconstruction, and alteration. In addition, the study should locate features that have been abandoned, destroyed, filled-in, or covered with earth, asphalt, or other materials. After the completion of the U.S. Highway 27 bypass, commuter traffic through the park should be limited as much as possible to provide additional protection for historic roads.

Along with the park roads and road features, resources associated with the preservation and commemoration of the battlefields contribute to the district‘s national significance and should continue to be preserved and maintained. These resources include the Snodgrass, Kelly, Brotherton, and Cravens houses, and the Cravens kitchen/dairy. The houses, as reconstructed after the war and maintained during the commemorative period, mark the locations of original buildings that played significant roles in the battles for Chattanooga. The more than 1400 monuments and markers placed on the battlefields as well as the Wilder Brigade monument, the Ochs museum and walkway, the Point Park entrance gate, walls, and circular carriage drive, the Orchard Knob gates and walls, and the stonework at the various reservations should be preserved and maintained as historic resources representing the commemorative development of the park and therefore contributing to the park’s national significance. Locally significant resources, such as the Superintendent’s residence, the Cravens spring house, ranger’s quarters at Chickamauga and Point Park, and comfort station at Point Park, should also be maintained in a state of preservation.

Further research is required to nominate significant historic landscapes, including settings for historic structures and commemorative landscapes such as the Cravens house, Orchard Knob, Point Park, and Sherman Reservation units as well as the smaller reservations along Missionary Ridge. Structural landscape features that can be included on the List of Classified Structures have been surveyed. The significant exceptions to this category are any biotic features, open spaces, forested areas, etc., that by definition belong in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The CLI-Level I is complete and provides additional historical data for landscape features.

Historically, park interpretation has focused on the battles fought at Chickamauga, on Lookout Mountain, and in and around Chattanooga, as well as the Confederate and Federal forces and their leaders. The interpretation of other resources would provide additional background about the battles. For example, information about how the majority of the park roads provided troop movement and supply routes and how the control of roads played a major role in the fighting tactics of both armies would give visitors a more complete picture of the battles. Recent efforts to interpret the commemorative history of the park should be expanded to include information about the preservation history of the park, the national significance of that process, and park development between 1890 and 1942. Further research would permit interpretation of the expanded military uses of the park dur-

ing the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II; Civilian Conservation Corps and Bureau of Public Roads work at the park; the historic role of African-Americans in the area during the battle and park development periods; and the historic role of women during the battle and park development periods, including the use of park land as part of one of the largest Women's Army Corps (WAC) training grounds in the country.

The park has a substantial archive and manuscript collection which includes irreplaceable battle-era and park development period documents, including a large collection of fragile maps and photographs. Recent work to process and arrange the archives and manuscript collection has provided a valuable source of information for this report and others. NPS should make every effort to continue processing and cataloging, provide appropriate storage facilities, and protect this valuable collection while making it more accessible to future researchers.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Historic Resource Study

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APPENDIX A

From "An Act to establish a national military park at the battle-field of Chickamauga," approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stat. 333).

"For the purpose of preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion, and upon the ceding of jurisdiction to the United States by the States of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, and the report of the Attorney General of the United States that the title to the lands thus ceded is perfect, the following described highways in those States are hereby declared to be approaches to and parts of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as established by the second section of this act, to wit: First. The Missionary Ridge Crest road from Sherman Heights at the north end of Missionary Ridge, in Tennessee, where the said road enters upon the ground occupied by the Army of the Tennessee under Major-General William T. Sherman, in the military operations of November twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; thence along said road through the positions occupied by the army of General Braxton Bragg on November twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and which were assaulted by the Army of the Cumberland under Major-General George H. Thomas on that date, to where the said road crosses the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, near Rossville Gap, Georgia, upon the ground occupied by the troops of Major-General Joseph Hooker, from the Army of the Potomac, and thence in the State of Georgia to the junction of said road with the Chattanooga and Lafayette or State road at Rossville Gap; second, the Lafayette or State road from Rossville, Georgia, to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Georgia; third, the road from Lee and Gordon's Mills, Georgia, to Crawfish Springs, Georgia; fourth, the road from Crawfish Springs, Georgia, to the crossing of the Chickamauga at Glass' Mills, Georgia; fifth, the Dry Valley road from Rossville, Georgia, to the southern limits of McFarland's Gap in Missionary Ridge; sixth, the Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs road from McFarland's Gap to the intersection of the road from Crawfish Springs to Lee and Gordon's Mills; seventh, the road from Ringgold, Georgia, to Reed's Bridge on the Chickamauga River; eighth, the roads from the crossing of Lookout Creek across the northern slope of Lookout Mountain and thence to the old Summertown Road and to the valley on the east slope of the said mountain, and thence by the route of General Joseph Hooker's troops to Rossville, Georgia, and each and all of these herein described roads shall, after the passage of this act, remain open as free public highways, and all rights of way now existing through the grounds of the said park and its approaches shall be continued."

APPENDIX B

Contributing Resource Descriptions

Baffle-Era Resources

Orchard Knob Earthworks, 1863. Two lines of earthworks are present near the crest of Orchard Knob. An inner line of earthworks is approximately 290' long, rises one to two feet above grade, and is grass-covered. A second, outer line is approximately 370' long, one to two feet high, and runs mostly through a wooded area. (IDLCS 91582)

Sherman Reservation Earthworks, 1863. These earthworks, at the north end of the reservation, were initially laid out by Confederate troops, then improved by Union forces on the night of November 25, 1863. The earthworks are approximately one to two feet high and run for approximately 450' beginning at the tree line north of the 55th Illinois Infantry monument and running across the lawn and into the trees, ending a bit beyond the crest of the hill. (IDLCS 91580)

29th and 30th Mississippi Rifle Pits, 1863. The rifle pits are constructed of limestone and extend in a roughly east to west line along the Rifle Pits trail west of the Cravens house for approximately 415'. (IDLCS 91649)

Cravens Kitchen/Dairy, c. 1850. A 10' x 15', one-story, front-gabled stone building built into a hill, with access to the basement via a side door. There is a full-facade, shed-roofed porch at the front, a paneled door centered on the front, a six-over-six window on the side over the basement door, and a ridgeline chimney. Gable ends are of clapboard. (IDLCS 91219)

Lafayette Road (U. S. Highway 27), antebellum A 3.3 mile long, asphalt-paved road running north to south between Fort Oglethorpe at the north boundary of the Chickamauga battlefield unit and the south boundary of park. This road was substantially altered between World War I and World War II and continues to be used as a major north-south route for commuter traffic. (IDLCS 91584)

Glenn-Kelly Road, antebellum. A 2.1 mile long road running north to south between Lafayette Road and the west boundary of the Chickamauga park unit. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91585)

Brotherton Road, antebellum. A 2 mile long road running southwest to northeast between Lafayette Road and Jay's Mill Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91586)

Alexander Bridge Road, antebellum. A 2.9 mile long, asphalt-paved road running northwest to southeast from Lafayette Road to Chickamauga park unit boundary at West Chickamauga Creek. The road was altered by NPS and the Federal Highway Administration in 1986. (IDLCS 91587)

Viniard-Alexander Road, antebellum. A 2.1 mile long, asphalt-paved road in the southeast comer of the Chickamauga park unit. The road runs between Lafayette Road and Alexander Bridge Road and continues as a trail from Alexander Bridge Road to the park's east boundary. (IDLCS 91588)

Reed's Bridge Road, antebellum. A 2 mile long, asphalt-paved road at the northeast comer of the Chickamauga park unit, running between Lafayette Road and the park boundary. The road continues beyond the park boundary to the Reed's Bridge over West Chickamauga Creek. The bridge is not on park property. (IDLCS 91589)

Jay's Mill Road, antebellum. A 1.1 mile long, asphalt-paved road running north to south between Reed's Bridge Road and Alexander Bridge Road. The northern .2 mile of the road was resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91590)

Vittetoe Road, antebellum. An approximately 1 mile long road between Lytle Road and Lafayette Road. This road was improved with stone-lined drainage ditches, culverts, and stone headwalls, during the commemorative period but has never been paved. (IDLCS 91592)

Glenn-Viniard Road, antebellum. A 1.1 mile long portion of the tour loop road running between Lafayette Road and junction of Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The road has an asphalt paved surface and has been improved with culverts and stone headwalls. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91593)

Mullis Road, antebellum. A .6 mile long road between McFarland Gap Road and Snodgrass Road. The road has been improved with culverts and headwalls of concrete or stone. (IDLCS 91595)

Dalton Ford Road, antebellum. A more than 1 mile long road beginning at Viniard-Alexander Road and continuing south to West Chickamauga Creek. (IDLCS 91596)

Kelly Road, battle-era. An approximately 1 mile long trace road/trail running west to east from the Lafayette Road to the Brotherton Road at the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91650)

Sawmill Fork Road, battle-era. An approximately .5 mile long trace road/trail running west to east from the Glenn-Kelly Road to Lafayette Road at the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91651)

Poe Road, battle-era. A .4 mile long portion of the tour loop road on the west side of Lafayette Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91598)

Dyer Road, battle-era road, realigned by Park Commission c. 1900. A.8 mile long road running east to west between Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road and Lafayette Road; the eastern portion of the road between Glenn-Kelly Road and Lafayette Road realigned by Park Commission. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91604)

Commemorative/Development Period Structures

Cravens House, 1866-1867. This is a 55'6" x 26'4", one-and-one-half story, side-gabled frame house with a fieldstone basement and foundation. The house is one room deep with seven bays across the front. It has a shed-roofed porch wrapping around three sides, just below a series of six-light fixed pane second-story windows. The main floor has six-over-six double-hung windows, and two interior brick chimneys pierce the wood-shingle-clad roof. (IDLCS 07176)

Cravens Spring House, 1866-1900. An approximately 8' x 10' building standing 7' to 8' high. The building is of stone masonry construction with single doorway on the east end of the structure where a stone masonry waterway leaves the building. The spring was used to supply water to the Cravens house. (IDLCS 91652)

Kelly House, 1867. A 24' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled cabin of hewn and notched logs. House has a door in each of its long walls, a wood-shingle roof that overhangs the shouldered hewn log gable-end chimney, and a single hatch-type window flanking the chimney. Foundation is stone, and horizontal boards cover the gable ends. (IDLCS 00182)

Brotherton House, 1867. A 21' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled log cabin with half-dovetail-notched hewn logs. Foundations are of continuous stone, each long side has a door, and one external, gable-end chimney of unevenly coursed stone is present. The wood-shingle roof extends out to shelter the chimney, and a sleeping and storage loft is present in the interior. (IDLCS 00181)

Snodgrass House, 1867. A 26' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled log cabin constructed with hewn, half-dovetail-notched logs. Three of the cabin's sides have doors, while the fourth has an external, hewn-log, shouldered chimney. The wood-shingle-clad roof extends out to shelter the chimney, foundation is of continuous stone, and gable ends are clad in horizontal boards. Extant structure was rebuilt using original logs of a larger structure. (IDLCS 00183)

Administration Building/Visitor Center, 1936. An approximately 96' x 40', two-and-a-half story, Colonial revival building of stone construction with side gable roof, symmetrical plan and fenestration, and flanking one-and-a-half story wings with hipped roofs. The building's central block has a full-facade front porch and endwall chimneys. (IDLCS 91693)

Superintendent's Residence, 1914. A 37'6" x 65', two-story, side-gabled frame bungalow with full-facade porch carried on stone posts. Other features include a screened porch on the rear, stone chimneys, and shed-roofed.dormers on front and rear. (IDLCS 07175)

Lee Dyer House, Ranger Quarters, 1875. A 32' x 42', one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house with gabled ell on rear. The front facade includes a full-length, shed-roofed porch. Two external brick chimneys are centered in end gables. The front and back features shed-roofed dormers. (IDLCS 07177)

Ohio Monument Stairs, c. 1917. An approximately 45' long staircase with a center landing between two sets of eleven stairs located east of the Ohio monument at the Cravens house unit. The staircase is constructed of irregular-sized stone masonry and concrete with stone newel posts, steps, and balustrade. The stone balustrade and newel posts are topped by flat concrete coping and sphere-shaped newel caps. The word "OHIO" is inlaid in bronze in each of the newel cap spheres at the bottom of the staircase. (IDLCS 91653)

Retaining wall behind Cravens house, 1937. An approximately 150' long stone masonry wall on the east side of the Cravens house. The wall is constructed of flat, rectangular-shaped limestone blocks. (IDLCS 91605)

Retaining wall, stairs, parking area, and stone-lined drainage ditches along Cravens Terrace Road, Cravens house, 1937. An approximately 150' long stone masonry retaining wall located north of the Cravens house on Cravens Terrace Road. The wall is constructed of flat rectangular-shaped limestone blocks. A set of stone stairs leads from an asphalt parking area defined by the retaining wall to the Cravens house complex. The winding stairs are constructed of similarly cut limestone; there is no balustrade on the staircase. The Cravens Terrace Road is lined with stone drainage ditches. (IDLCS 91648)

Point Park Ranger Quarters, 1933. A one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house with field stone foundation, porch supports and end chimney. (IDLCS 91607)

Point Park Comfort Station, 1933. A one story, hipped-roof building with open cornice, exposed rafter ends, and field stone foundation. (IDLCS 91608)

Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum, 1939. A two story, U-shaped building that is approximately 15' wide. Located on the promontory of Lookout Mountain, the building is constructed of local stone laid in random courses typical of the NPS rustic tradition. A parapeted terrace surrounds the museum on top floor. (IDLCS 91218)

Ochs Observatory-Museum Walkway, 1939. An approximately 6' wide asphalt walkway with stone steps and detailing. The walkway follows a circular path from the north end of the original Point Park carriage drive to the Ochs museum and returning to the north end of the carriage drive. (IDLCS 91665)

Point Park Entrance Gate, 1905. A 64' wide stone masonry entry gate. Two round 33' high observation towers flank a 12' x 10' high arched carriage opening surmounted by sculpted eagle. The towers and wall are castellated to resemble form of U.S. Corps of Engineers insignia. (IDLCS 03295)

Point Park Walls, 1905. The walls surrounding Point Park are approximately 5' high, random masonry stone fences that extend 408' around the park. Stones and openings alternate below the capstone course, creating a pierced effect. Castellated pavilions mark the corners of the wall. (IDLCS 91217)

Point Park Circular Carriage Drive, 1905. An approximately 12' wide circular driveway originating at the Point Park entrance gate. The driveway is covered in asphalt and is lined with stone drainage ditches and stone curbing. The drive is approximately .25 miles long. (IDLCS 91666)

Orchard Knob Gates and Wall, 1901. An approximately 2' thick by 6' high random masonry stone wall surrounding Orchard Knob reservation with castellated capstone course. The wall is approximately 2200' long. Entrances in the wall are iron gates between battlemented stone columns. (IDLCS 91583)

Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall, c. 1900. An approximately 3' high x 1' wide x 480' long stone masonry retaining wall on the west boundary of the reservation constructed with blocks of cut limestone. (IDLCS 91594)

Ohio Reservation Retaining Wall, c. 1900. A wall of rubble stone masonry with raised mortar that extends 145' along the curb at this reservation. Wall is from 1' to 4' high and has two steps at the south end. (IDLCS 91577)

Turchin Reservation Retaining Wall, 1904. A retaining wall of flat limestone slabs with iron pipe railing that runs on the sides and downhill slope of the Turchin Reservation. Dimensions are 38' x 120' x 27'. The wall is about four feet high at the northwest comer. (IDLCS 91578)

DeLong Reservation Retaining Wall and Entry Gates, 1937. A fairly elaborate retaining wall, 210' long overall that also serves as an entry portal to the reservation. Wall is interrupted at intervals by piers and ranges in height from about 2' at the north to about 12' at the south. Masonry is rock-faced, squared limestone blocks in unequal courses. (IDLCS 91579)

73rd Pennsylvania Reservation Retaining Wall, 1937. This limestone block retaining wall runs around three sides of the reservation, ranging in height from one course to about 6' high. Overall length is 372', consisting of three sides of 140', 52', and 182'. (IDLCS 91581)

Wilder Brigade Monument/Observation Tower, 1892-1899. An 85' high cylindrical monument and observation tower constructed of rock-faced ashlar limestone with a 19' square cubic base. The observation platform, reached from the interior by a circular stair, has a crenelated parapet wall and rests on large stone corbels. (IDLCS 03285)

Bridges, culverts, and headwalls, 1890-1942. More than 100 stone or concrete culverts and associated headwalls from the development period remain in the park. The culvert types vary with examples of pipe, box, double box, triple box, and arched openings and construction. Most of the headwalls are of random masonry construction with occasional examples of concrete. (IDLCS 91609, 91610, 91611, 91612, 91613)

Stone-lined drainage ditches, 1890-1942. The remains of 3' to 4' wide stone-lined drainage ditches are scattered throughout the park, including the Chickamauga Battlefield, Point Park, and Orchard Knob. The majority have not been maintained and are covered with earth. (IDLCS 91614)

Monuments, c. 1890. The more than 600 monuments erected in the park vary widely in design. The majority are constructed of granite with bronze sculptural features, if any. Unit headquarters locations and burial sites are marked by condemned cannon balls built into pyramidal shell monuments. Some larger monuments have rugged, rock-faced stonework and heavy massing characteristic of the Romanesque Revival and others reflect the Beaux-Arts tradition. Many state monuments have obelisks or colossal columns with standard designs for monuments that mark regimental positions. Most regimental markers consist of quarry-faced or dressed stone monolithic slabs inscribed on one side. Sculpture on the monuments varies from free-standing cast-bronze figures on the state monuments to stone bas-reliefs and bronze panels on some of the regimental monuments. Sculptural subjects include realistic treatments of soldiers and their equipment-caps, rifles, drums, and cartridge belts-as well as the traditional iconography of war and death, exemplified by draped, broken columns, laurel wreaths, and draped figures of classical goddesses. The emblems of particular units, such as the acorn of the Federal 14th Army Corps, is another common sculptural element. (Appendix C contains a list of monuments at the park.)

Bronze and Iron Markers/Tablets, c. 1890. Approximately 700 iron historical tablets mark lines of battle and the positions and movements of various units throughout the park units. The markers are approximately four-feet-long-by-three-feet-highcast iron tablets with raised lettering organized by headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades. Between two and three hundred words of text interpret the battle action on each tablet. (IDLCS 91615)

Commemorative/Development Period Roads:

Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road, 1896. An approximately 1 mile long asphalt-surfaced road running north to south between Lytle Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The original war-time alignment of this road was substantially altered by the Park Commission. (IDLCS 91599)

Hall Ford Road, c. 1900. An approximately .5 mile long road trace running north to south from Viniard Alexander Road to West Chickamauga Creek. (IDLCS 91654)

Battleline Road, c. 1900. A .8 mile long portion of the tour loop road between Alexander Bridge Road and Lafayette Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91601)

Mullis- Vittetoe Road (Mullis Road Extension), c. 1900. A 1.4 mile long asphalt-paved road running roughly north to south between McFarland Gap Road and the intersection of Lytle Road and Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road. (IDLCS 91602)

Forrest Road, c. 1900. An approximately .5 mile long road trace. This north to south running road lies between Reed's Bridge Road and Alexander Bridge Road. (IDLCS 91603)

Snodgrass Hill Road, c. 1900. An approximately .25 mile long asphalt road. Road constructed by Park Commission from Glenn-Kelly tour road with the loop road portion up to Snodgrass Cabin rebuilt in 1992. (IDLCS 91606)

Snodgrass-Savannah Road, c. 1900. A .65 mile long road between Mullis Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The Park Commission created the road when it renamed the west fork of the Glenn-Kelly Road (see 1901 "Annual Report of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission to the Secretary of War," Exhibit B, p. 21). (IDLCS 91597)

Wilder Road, c. 1900. An approximately 1 mile long asphalt-surfaced road running north to south from Glenn-Kelly Road to the southwest comer of the Chickamauga park unit boundary. (IDLCS 91655)

Lytle Road, 1870-1892. An approximately 2000' long portion of asphalt-surfaced road that lies within the park boundary near the western edge of the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91656)

APPENDIX C

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Monuments

Monument	Date	IDLCS
44th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08837
39th North Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1900	03025
Forty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03086
Forty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03085
Forty-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03041
Forty-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03088
Forty-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03087
Fifty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03134
Fifty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03122
Fifty-Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03129
Fifty-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03110
64th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03048
Sixty-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03112
Sixty-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03090
Sixty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03046
Sixty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03092
Sixty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03091
69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03139
Seventy-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03037
Eighty-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03061
Ninetieth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03031
Ninetieth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03089
Ninety-Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03042
Ninety-Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03124
Ninety-Second Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03093
Ninety-Third Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03051
Ninety-Third Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03100
Ninety-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03043
Ninety-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03114
Ninety-Eighth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1890	03028
Ninety-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03128
Ninety-Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	13067
101 st Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03038
105th Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03035
105th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03095
113th Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03029

121st Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03062
124th Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03135
124th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03097
124th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03096
125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03055
125th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03132
125th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03098
26th PA Lt. Artillery-Indep., Battery B Monument	1894	03145
26th PA Lt. Artillery-Independent, Batt. B Marker	1894	03146
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Monument	1890	03149
9th PA “Lochiel” Veteran Cavalry Regt. Monument	1894	03143
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Monument	1895	03142
77th PA Veteran Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03140
78th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03144
79th PA Veteran Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03141
Fifty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08679
Tennessee Federal Cavalry Monument	1895	03206
Battery H, Fourth U.S. Artillery Monument	1893	03275
Battery I, 4th U.S. Artillery Monument	1893	03276
Battery M, 4th U.S. Artillery Monument	1894	03274
Burnham’s Battery H, 5th U.S. Artillery Monument	1893	03278
Fourth U.S. Cavalry Monument	1893	03277
Fifteenth U.S. Infantry Monument	1893	03279
Sixteenth U.S. Infantry Monument	1893	03280
Eighteenth U.S. Infantry Monument	1890	03281
Nineteenth U.S. Infantry Monument	1893	03282
Third Wisconsin Battery Monument	1898	03252
Third Wisconsin Battery Marker	1895	03247
Fifth Wisconsin Battery Monument	1895	03250
Eighth Wisconsin Battery Monument	1895	03249
First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment Monument	1894	03241
First Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03240
First Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03244
Tenth Wisconsin Infantry Monument	1898	03238
Tenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03246
Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03242
Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03245
Twenty-First Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	03239
Twenty-First Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03243
24th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Monument	1890	03248
Army of TN/Braxton Bragg HQ Shell Monument	1894	03283
Army of TN/Gen. Braxton Bragg HQ Shell Monument	1893	03255
Alabama State Monument	1913	08714

Phelps Memorial/38th Ohio Infantry Regt. Monument	1908	03136
Florida State Monument	1912	03294
T. H. Dawson's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08862
Havis Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08861
Howell's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08863
Howell's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08858
Massenburg's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08849
Peeple's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08844
Peeple's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08876
Scogin's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08845
Scogin's Georgia Battery Marker	1898	08855
York's 9th Georgia Art. Battal.-Battery E Marker	1898	08852
York's 9th Georgia Art. Battal. Battery E Marker	1898	08843
First Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08878
First Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08892
Second Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08887
Second Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08886
Third Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08888
Third Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08885
Fourth Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08883
Fourth Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08884
Sixth Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08879
Sixth Georgia Cavalry Marker	1898	08891
3rd Confederate, Cos. A, E, F (GA) Cavalry Marker	1898	08882
3rd Confederate Cos. A, E, F (GA) Cavalry Marker	1898	08889
10th CSA Cos. F, G, H, I, K (GA) Cavalry Marker	1898	08877
Georgia Infantry Companies A, E, and F Marker	1898	08893
1st Confederate, 2nd Battalion Infantry Marker	1898	08856
1st Confederate, 2nd Battalion Infantry Marker	1898	08864
First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08839
First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08840
Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08841
Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08842
Second Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08865
Second Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08850
Fourth Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08851
Fourth Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters Marker	1898	08846
Fifth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08854
Fifth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08867
Eighth Georgia Infantry Battalion Marker	1898	08866
Fifteenth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08880
Fifteenth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08881
Seventeenth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08859

Seventeenth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08868
Twentieth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08860
Twentieth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08869
Twenty-Fifth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08870
Twenty-Fifth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08871
Twenty-Ninth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08873
Twenty-Ninth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08872
Thirtieth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08874
Thirtieth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08857
Thirty-Seventh Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08848
Thirty-Seventh Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08847
Forty-Sixth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08875
Forty-Seventh Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08853
Sixty-Fifth Georgia Infantry Marker	1898	08890
Georgia State Monument	1898	08838
Cobb's Kentucky Battery (CSA) Marker	1899	08988
2nd & 3rd Kentucky Cavalry (CSA) Marker	1899	08994
2nd Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) Marker	1899	08989
4th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) Marker	1899	08992
5th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) Marker	1899	08991
6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) Marker	1899	08995
9th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (CSA) Marker	1899	08990
Bledsoe's Missouri Battery (CSA) Monument	1895	03229
Bledsoe's C.S.A. Missouri Battery Marker	1895	03223
39th North Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1900	03024
58th North Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1900	03027
60th North Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1900	03026
South Carolina State Monument	1901	03151
Culpepper's South Carolina Battery Marker	1901	03152
Gist's Brigade, 24th So. Carolina Infantry Marker	1901	03157
Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade Marker	1901	03158
3rd Battalion South Carolina Infantry Marker	1901	03161
2nd South Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1901	03156
3rd South Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1901	03154
Seventh South Carolina Infantry Marker	1901	03160
8th South Carolina Infantry Regiment Marker	1901	03155
Manigault's South Carolina Brigade Marker	1901	03153
15th South Carolina Infantry Marker	1901	03159
Tennessee Infantry Monument	1895	03214
Tennessee Confederate Artillery Monument	1895	03205
Tennessee Confederate Cavalry Monument	1895	03210
Carnes Tennessee Battery Monument	1900	03211
Carne's Tennessee Battery Marker	1898	03195

Mebane's Tennnessee Battery Marker	1898	03168
Huggins', Morton's & Huwald's TN Batteries Marker	1898	03162
Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03203
Scott's Tennessee Battery Marker	1898	03172
1 st Regt. & 18th Battalion Term. Cavalry Marker	1898	03213
4th/8th/9th/10th/11th TN Cav & Shawls Batt Mkr	1898	03209
Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment Marker	1898	03208
1st & 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03185
Second Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03183
Second Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03166
3rd & 5th Confederate Term. Infantry Reg. Marker	1898	03182
Fourth Confederate Term. Infantry Reg. Marker	1898	03187
Fourth & Fifth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03173
Sixth & Ninth Tennessee Infantry Regs. Marker	1898	03186
Eighth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03193
Tenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03212
Eleventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03176
12th & 47th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03171
13th & 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03163
15th & 37th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03188
Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	91216
Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03180
Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03191
Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03178
Twentieth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03199
Twenty-Third Battalion Term. Infantry Marker	1898	03179
Twenty-Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03202
Twenty-Fourth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03177
Twenty-Fourth Battalion Tennessee Infantry Marker	1898	03170
Twenty-Fifth Tennessee Infantry Monument	1923	03207
Twenty-Fifty Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03197
Twenty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03192
Twenty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03194
Twenty-Ninth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03181
Thirtieth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03198
Thirty-First Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03175
Thirty-Second Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03169
Thirty-Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03174
Thirty-Fifth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03184
38th Tennessee Infantry/Murray's Battalion Marker	1898	03164
Forty-First Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03200
Forty-Fourth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03190
Forty-Fifth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03189

Forty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03167
50th Regt. & 1st Batt. Tennessee Infantry Marker	1898	03196
51st and 52nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03165
Sixty-Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	03201
Texas State Monument	1964	03215
5th & 20th Connecticut Infantry Regiment Monument	1899	08693
Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08711
Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08964
Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	91229
Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Monument	1897	08670
Twenty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08971
Twenty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08682
Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08960
Thirty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	91228
Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08948
Fortieth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08678
Forty-Second Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08949
Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08950
Fifty-First Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08951
Fifty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08677
Fifty-Ninth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08706
Sixty-Third Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08674
Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08952
Seventy-Fourth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08953
Seventy-Fifth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08709
Seventy-Ninth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08954
Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08708
Eighty-Eighth Illinois Infantry Marker	1898	08956
Eighty-Ninth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08973
Ninetieth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08681
Ninety-Second Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08707
Ninety-Third Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08957
Ninety-Sixth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08713
Ninety-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08700
100th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08958
One Hundred Third Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08680
One Hundred Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08705
104th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08972
One Hundred Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08676
127th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08675
38th Indiana Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1900	91319
42nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1900	91318
Iowa State Monument	1903	08703

Iowa State Monument	1906	08666
Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry Monument	1896	08698
8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1896	03002
2nd and 33rd Massachusetts Infantry Monument	1893	08697
First Michigan Engineers Monument	1899	08688
Tenth Michigan Infantry Monument	1896	08695
Eleventh Michigan Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03016
Co. F, 2nd U.S. Missouri Light Artillery Marker	1895	03226
2nd and 15th Missouri (USA) Infantry Monument	1896	08669
Missouri State Monument	1895	03225
3rd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03232
Sixth U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03237
Eighth U.S.A. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03227
Tenth U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03235
Twelvth U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03233
17th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03234
Twenty-Sixth Missouri Infantry Marker	1895	03228
Battery D, 1st Missouri Lt. Artillery Marker	1899	91226
29th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03231
31st U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03224
32nd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03230
New Jersey State Monument	1896	08686
Ireland's New York Brigade Monument	1897	03289
Ireland's New York Brigade Monument	1899	08712
Ohio Reservation Monument	1903	08671
Ohio at Chattanooga Tablet Marker	1908	91238
Ohio at Chickamauga Tablet Marker	1908	91240
Ohio Artillery Tablet Marker	1908	91239
First Ohio Cavalry Tablet Marker	1908	91233
Third Ohio Cavalry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91234
4th Ohio Cavalry Battalion Tablet Marker	1908	91235
Tenth Ohio Cavalry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91236
First Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91268
First Ohio Sharpshooters Tablet Marker	1908	91237
Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91265
3rd Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91247
Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91259
6th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91269
7th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91260
9th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91280
Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91230
11th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91275
14th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91281

15th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91270
17th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91274
18th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91231
19th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91272
21st Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91254
24th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91256
26th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91246
29th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91258
30th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91255
31st Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91277
33rd Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91266
36th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91276
37th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91257
38th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91282
40th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91262
41st Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91232
46th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91243
47th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91286
49th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91271
52nd Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91252
53rd Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91284
54th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91287
55th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91242
57th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91285
59th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91273
66th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91263
70th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91283
74th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91253
76th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91264
80th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91244
89th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91278
92nd Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91279
94th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91267
Ninety-Seventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1917	08668
98th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91248
99th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91261
108th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91249
113th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91250
121st Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91251
124th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91241
125th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker	1908	91245
Battery E, PA Volunteers (KNAPS) Monument	1897	08691
Battery B, 26th PA Indep. Lt. Art. Monument	1897	03150

27th PA Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08690
Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	1897	08710
29th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Marker	1905	031 4 8
29th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Marker	1890	91317
Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	1897	08692
73rd Pennsylvania Infantry Vols. Regt. Monument	1903	08683
75th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08689
109th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Monument	1896	08694
111th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Marker	1890	91316
111th PA Volunteers Infantry Regiment Marker	1905	03147
147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	1897	08704
Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03253
Twenty-Fourth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03251
Army of TN/Braxton Bragg Headquarters Marker	1900	91224
Point Park Entrance Memorial Gate	1905	03295
Point Park Stone Wall	1905	91217
Ochs Memorial Museum & Observatory	1939	91218
Barrett's C.S.A. Missouri Battery Marker	1899	91227
Lieutenant George W. Landrum Monument	1894	03133
Hans C. Heg Shell Monument	1893	03267
General George H. Thomas Headquarters Monument	1893	03256
Reserve Corps HQ, Maj. Gen. G. Granger Monument	1893	03259
Field Headquarters, 14th Army Corps Monument	1893	03258
Gen. John B. Hood's Corps Headquarters Monument	1893	03262
Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner's Corps HQ Monument	1893	03265
John W. Bull Marker	1903	03292
HQ, Conf. Left Wing, Lt. Gen. Longstreet Monument	1893	03260
General W. S. Rosecrans Headquarters Monument	1893	03257
William H. Lytle Shell Monument	1893	03272
Philemon P. Baldwin Shell Monument	1893	03273
Preston Smith Shell Monument	1893	03269
Joe L. Campbell Marker	1906	03286
John Ingraham Grave Marker	1956	03288
Edward A. King Shell Monument	1893	03270
James Deshler Shell Monument	1893	03271
General Thomas L. Crittenden HQ Shell Monument	1893	03284
Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker's Res. Corps Monument	1893	03263
Right Wing, Army of TN Headquarters Monument	1893	03264
Lt. Gen. D. H. Hill's Corps Headquarters Monument	1893	03261
Benjamin H. Helm Shell Monument	1893	03268
Peyton H. Colquit Shell Monument	1893	03266
Bridge's Illinois Battery-Light Art. Monument	1899	08944
Battery C, First Illinois Light Art. Monument	1899	08943

Battery I Second Illinois Light Artillery Monument	1899	08967
2nd Illinois Light Artillery--Battery I Marker	1899	08947
Battery M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument	1899	08946
Chicago Board of Trade Illinois Battery Monument	1899	08945
Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08894
Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08965
Twenty-First Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08895
Twenty-First Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08922
Twenty-Second Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08896
Twenty-Second Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08923
Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08897
Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08925
Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08924
Twenty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08898
Twenty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08926
Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08899
Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08927
Thirty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08900
Thirty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08928
Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08901
Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08962
Thirty-Eighth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08902
Thirty-Eighth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08929
Forty-Second Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08903
Forty-Second Ilinois Infantry Marker	1899	08930
Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08904
Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08970
Fifty-First Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08905
Fifty-First Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08931
Fifty-Ninth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08906
Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08907
Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08969
Seventy-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08908
Seventy-Fifth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08909
Seventy-Eighth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08910
Seventy-Ninth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08932
Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08912
Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08933
Eighty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08955
Eighty-Fifth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08974
Eighty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08966
Eighty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08968
Eighty-Eighth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08913

88th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08961
Eighty-Ninth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08914
89th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08934
Ninety-Second Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08915
92nd Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08935
Ninety-Sixth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08916
Two Companies 96th Illinois Inf. Regt. Marker	1899	08936
Ninety-Eighth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08917
Ninety-Eighth Illinois Infantry Marker	1899	08937
One Hundredth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08918
100th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08938
100th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08963
One Hundred Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08919
104th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08939
104th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08940
115th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08920
123th Illinois Infantry Monument	1899	08921
123rd Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08941
123rd Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08942
125th Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker	1899	08959
Fourth Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08780
4th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08739
4th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08768
Fifth Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08783
5th Indiana Battery - Light Artillery Marker	1898	08833
Seventh Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08791
7th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08721
7th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08769
Eighth Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08793
8th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08742
Eleventh Indiana Battery Monument	1898	08809
Eighteenth Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08794
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1897	91223
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08800
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08817
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08816
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08750
18th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08751
Nineteenth Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08773
19th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08737
19th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08767
19th Indiana Battery Marker	1898	08758
Twenty-First Indiana Battery Monument	1897	08785

Second Indiana Cavalry Regiment Monument	1898	08811
Fourth Regiment Indiana Cavalry Monument	1898	08805
Sixth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08777
6th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08738
Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08806
Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08745
9th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08720
9th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08740
9th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08766
Tenth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08788
Tenth Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08725
10th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08723
10th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08829
10th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08763
17th Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08807
17th Indiana Mounted Infantry Marker	1898	09913
Seventeenth Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08744
17th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08753
17th Indiana Regiment Mounted Infantry Marker	1898	08834
Twenty-Second Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08810
Twenty-Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1891	08818
Twenty-Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08726
Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	08819
30th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08729
Thirty-First Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08782
31st Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08743
31st Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08730
Thirty-Second Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08770
32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08718
Thirty-Fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08778
35th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08722
35th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08828
Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08775
36th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08716
36th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08724
Thirty-Seventh Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08792
37th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08827
Thirty-Eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08779
Thirty-Eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08728
39th Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08820
Forty-Second Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08797
42nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08802
42nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08746

Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cockrum Marker	1899	08803
Forty-Fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08790
44th Indiana Infantry Marker	1898	08754
44th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08756
44th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08715
Fifty-Eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08795
58th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08760
Sixty-Eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08784
68th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08717
68th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08815
68th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08736
72nd Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08808
72nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08822
72nd Indiana Regiment Mounted Infantry Marker	1898	08814
72nd Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08752
72nd Indiana Regiment Mounted Infantry Marker	1898	08747
72nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08821
Seventy-Fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08787
74th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08759
74th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08764
74th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08741
74th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08727
Seventy-Fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08772
75th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08836
75th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08735
Seventy-Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08789
79th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08749
Eighty-First Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08804
Eighty-Second Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	08776
82nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08824
82nd Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08733
Eighty-Fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08774
Eighty-Sixth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08798
86th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08757
86th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08762
86th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08732
86th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08755
Eighty-Seventh Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08781
87th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08719
87th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08825
Eighty-Eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08796
88th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08801
88th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08799

101st Indiana Infantry Regiment Monument	1897	08771
101st Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08734
101st Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08761
101st Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker	1898	08748
8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument	1910	08999
8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment Marker	1910	03001
8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment Marker	1910	03000
Kentucky State Monument	1899	08977
2nd, 4th, 5th & 6th KY Cavalry (US Vols) Marker	1899	08993
1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08979
2nd Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08980
3rd Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08981
4th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08982
5th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08983
6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08978
8th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08996
9th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08998
10th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08984
15th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08997
17th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08985
18th Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08986
23rd Kentucky Infantry Regiment (US Vols) Marker	1899	08987
First MI Artillery-Loomis Battery A Monument	1895	03007
1st MI Light Artillery-Battery D Monument	1895	03012
First Michigan Artillery, Battery D Marker	1895	03008
1st Michigan Artillery-Battery D Marker	1895	03022
Second Michigan Cavalry Regiment Monument	1895	03005
Second Michigan Cavalry Marker	1895	03019
Fourth Michigan Cavalry Regiment Monument	1895	03017
Fourth Michigan Cavalry Marker	1895	03018
Ninth Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03021
Eleventh Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03014
Eleventh Michigan Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03009
Eleventh Michigan Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03010
Eleventh Michigan Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03015
Thirteenth Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03003
21st MI Infantry Regiment-Detachments Monument	1895	03004
21st Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03006
22nd Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03011
Second Minnesota Light Artillery Battery Monument	1894	03218
Second Minnesota Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03217
Second Minnesota Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03216
Second Minnesota Infantry Regiment Monument	1895	03219

Battery G, 1st Missouri Light Artillery Marker	1895	03222
Second U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03220
15th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker	1895	03221
Ireland's New York Brigade Monument	1898	03290
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1893	03126
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03105
Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03104
Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1894	03060
Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03103
Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03102
Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery	1894	03053
Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1894	03054
Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03106
Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery Marker	1894	03101
Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1894	03058
Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1894	03108
Sixth Ohio Battery Monument	1894	03115
Eighteenth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery Monument	1894	03033
20th Independent Battery, Ohio Lt. Art. Monument	1894	03063
First Ohio Cavalry Regiment Monument	1894	03107
Third Ohio Cavalry Regiment Monument	1894	03120
Fourth Ohio Cavalry Regiment Monument	1894	03117
First Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03057
First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03066
First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03125
First Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters Monument	1894	03116
Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03050
Second Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03076
Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03065
Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03068
Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03138
Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03067
Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03123
Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03113
Eleventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03045
Eleventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03071
Eleventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03070
Thirteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03119
Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03036
Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03072
Fifteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03118
Fifteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03073
Seventeenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03034

Detachment of 17th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03074
Seventeenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03131
Eighteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03030
Eighteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03075
Nineteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03064
Detachment of 19th Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03069
Twenty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03059
Twenty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03077
Twenty-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03049
Twenty-Fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03078
26th Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1898	03040
Twenty-Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03082
Thirty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03032
Detachment of 31st Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03079
Thirty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03080
Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03044
Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03081
Thirty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03056
Thirty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03127
Thirty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03137
Thirty-Fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03121
Thirty-Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03047
Thirty-Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03084
Thirty-Sixth Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03083
Fortieth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03052
Forty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument	1894	03039
Forty-First Ohio Infantry Regiment Marker	1894	03099
Illinois State Monument	1899	08667
Illinois State Monument	1899	08687
Iowa State Monument	1903	08673
Maryland State Monument	1903	08685
Second Minnesota Monument	1893	08672
New York Peace Monument	1907	08699
New York Twelfth Corps Monument	1899	08702
New York Eleventh Corps Monument	1899	08696
Eleventh New York Corps Monument	1899	03291
Wiedrich's Battery Monument	1899	03293
Ohio State Monument	1917	08701
Wisconsin State Monument	1898	08684
Wilder Brigade Monument	1892	03285

National Register of Historic Documentation, 1998

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

66000274

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 26 1998
NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(additional documentation)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number P.O. Box 2128, Highway 27

not for publication ___

city or town Fort Oglethorpe (park headquarters) *vicinity* ___

state Georgia and Tennessee *code* GA and TN

county Catoosa and Walker (GA); Hamilton (TN) *code* 047 and 295; 065

zip code 30742

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the Property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally ___ wide ___ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M Greenberg 10-26-98

Signature of certifying official *Date*

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official *Date*

State or Federal agency and bureau

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Page 2

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ _____
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____
✓ other (explain): Additional Documentation Accepted _____

Edson H. Beall 11.24.98
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
X public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

___ building(s)
X district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed properties in the count)

Contributing.	Noncontributing	
6	7	buildings
11	0	sites
142	10	structures
700	1	objects
859	18	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9 buildings or structures and 600+ monuments (no definite number given)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Page 3

6. Function or use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	*Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)*
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure	DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation/monument/marker/work of art/museum	RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation/monument/marker/work of art/museum
DEFENSE/fortification/battle site	LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/park	TRANSPORTATION/road-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	*Materials (Enter categories from instructions)*
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/bungalow	*foundation:* Limestone, stone
OTHER/single-pen log cabin	*walls:* Limestone, log, weatherboard
	roof: Shingle, asphalt
	other: earth, granite, marble, iron, bronze cast iron, asphalt

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Page 4

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or a grave.

___ D a cemetery.

___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_X_ F a commemorative property.

___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
ART
CONSERVATION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1863-1942

Significant Dates
1863
1866-1875
1890-1942
1933

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Grant, Ulysses S.
Sherman, William T.
Rosecrans, William S.
Thomas, George H.
Bragg, Braxon
Longstreet, James

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
War Department
National Park Service
Civilian Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Page 5

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary Location of Additional Data

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8119.11

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				D			
B				F			
C				F			

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill K. Hanson, Historian and Robert W. Blythe, Historian

organization National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

date February 10, 1998

street & number 100 Alabama Street, SW *telephone* (404) 562-3117

city or town Atlanta *state* GA *zip code* 30303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner *(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)*

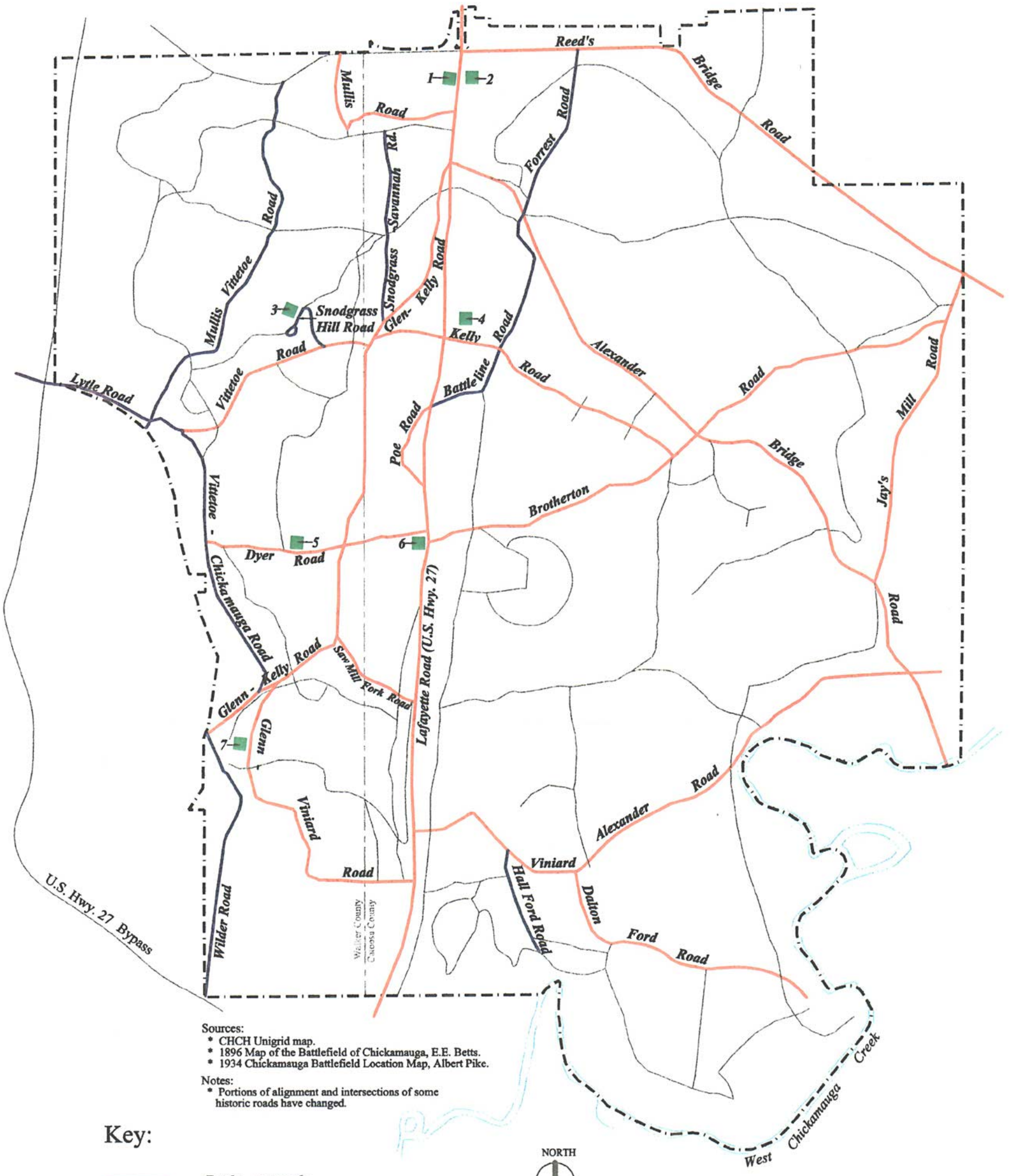
name National Park Service

street & number P.O. Box 37127 *telephone*

city or town Washington *state* DC *zip code* 20013-7127

APPENDIX E

Historical Base Maps



Sources:
* CHCH Unigrid map.
* 1896 Map of the Battlefield of Chickamauga, E.E. Betts.
* 1934 Chickamauga Battlefield Location Map, Albert Pike.

Notes:
* Portions of alignment and intersections of some historic roads have changed.

Locations and scale are approximate

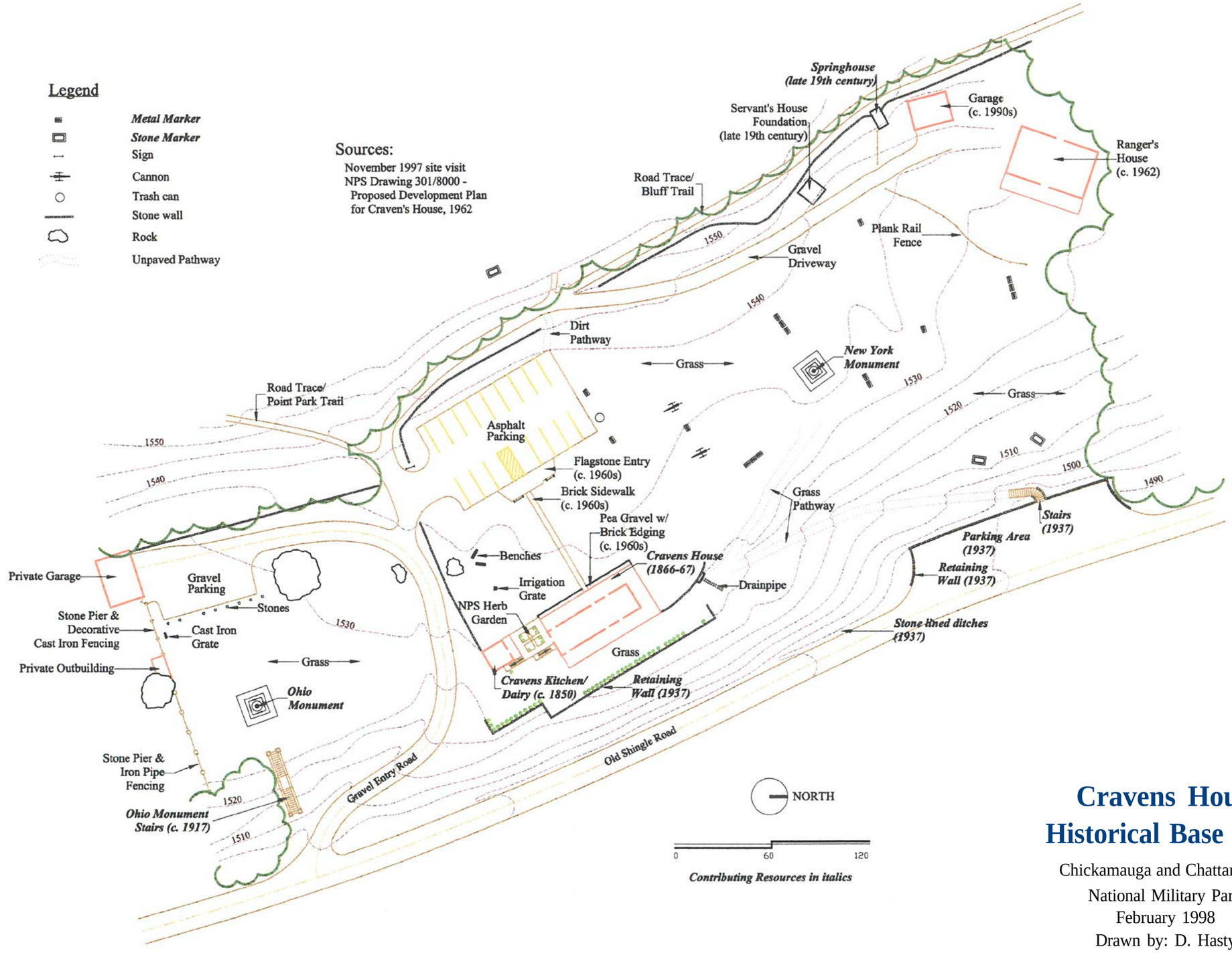
Contributing Resources in italics

Key:

- ***Battle - era roads***
- ***Commemorative / Development Period roads***
- Other roads
- Creeks and Streams
- County Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- 1 — ***Visitor Center (1936)***
- 2 — ***Superindendent's Residence (1914)***
- 3 — ***Snodgrass House (majority of structure reconstructed 1867)***
- 4 — ***Kelly House (reconstructed 1867)***
- 5 — ***Lee Dyer House (1875)***
- 6 — ***Brotherton House (reconstructed 1867)***
- 7 — ***Wilder Brigade Monument / Observation Tower (1892-99)***

Chickamauga Battlefield Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty



Cravens House Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

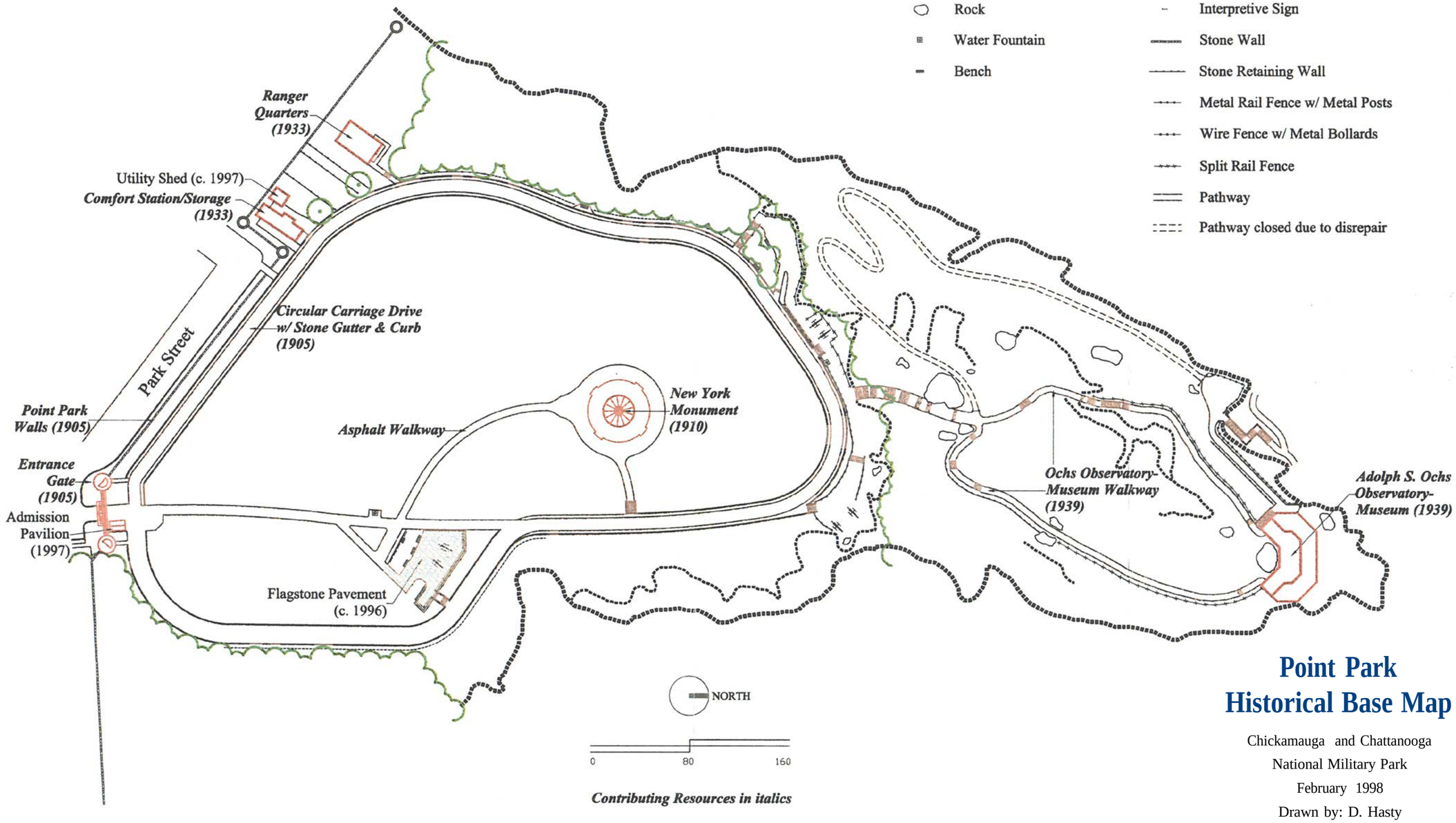
February 1998

Drawn by: D. Hasty

Sources:
November 1997 site visit
NPS Drawing 301/1165A -
Point Park Master Plan, 1940

Legend

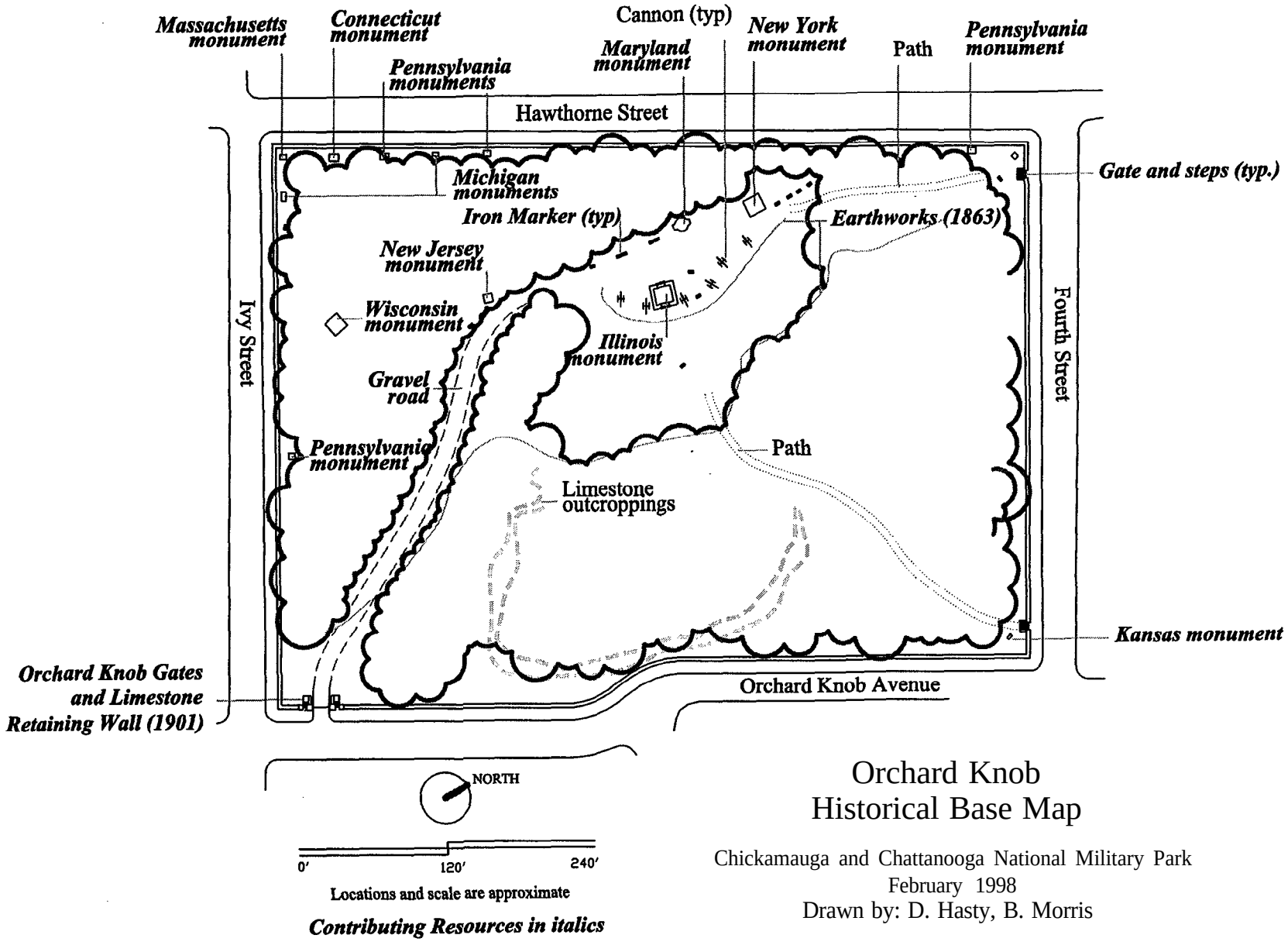
- Tree Canopy w/ Understory
- Bluff
- Rock
- Water Fountain
- Bench
- Cannon
- Interpretive Plaque
- Interpretive Sign
- Stone Wall
- Stone Retaining Wall
- Metal Rail Fence w/ Metal Posts
- Wire Fence w/ Metal Bollards
- Split Rail Fence
- Pathway
- Pathway closed due to disrepair



Contributing Resources in italics

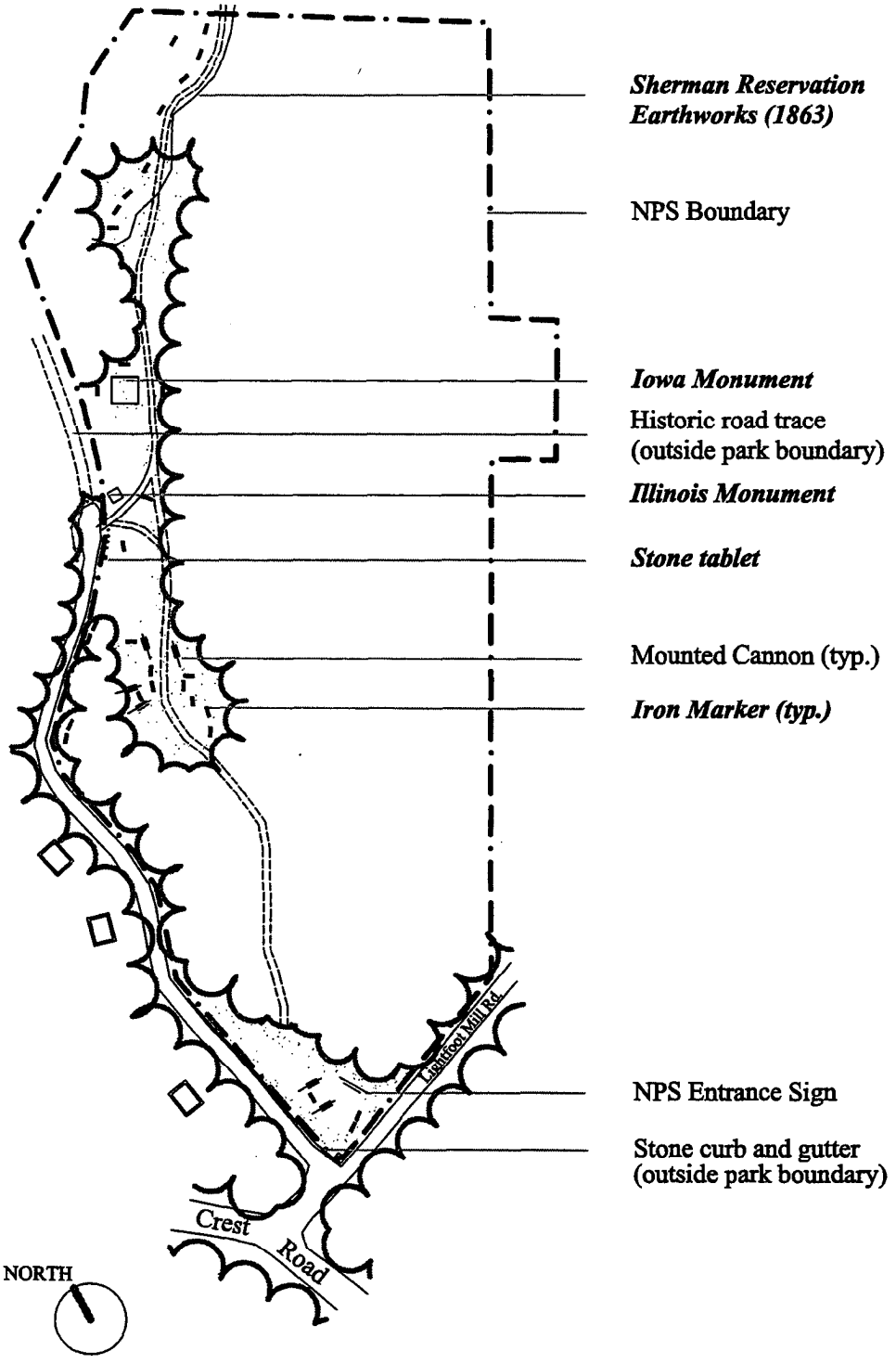
Point Park Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty



Orchard Knob Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris



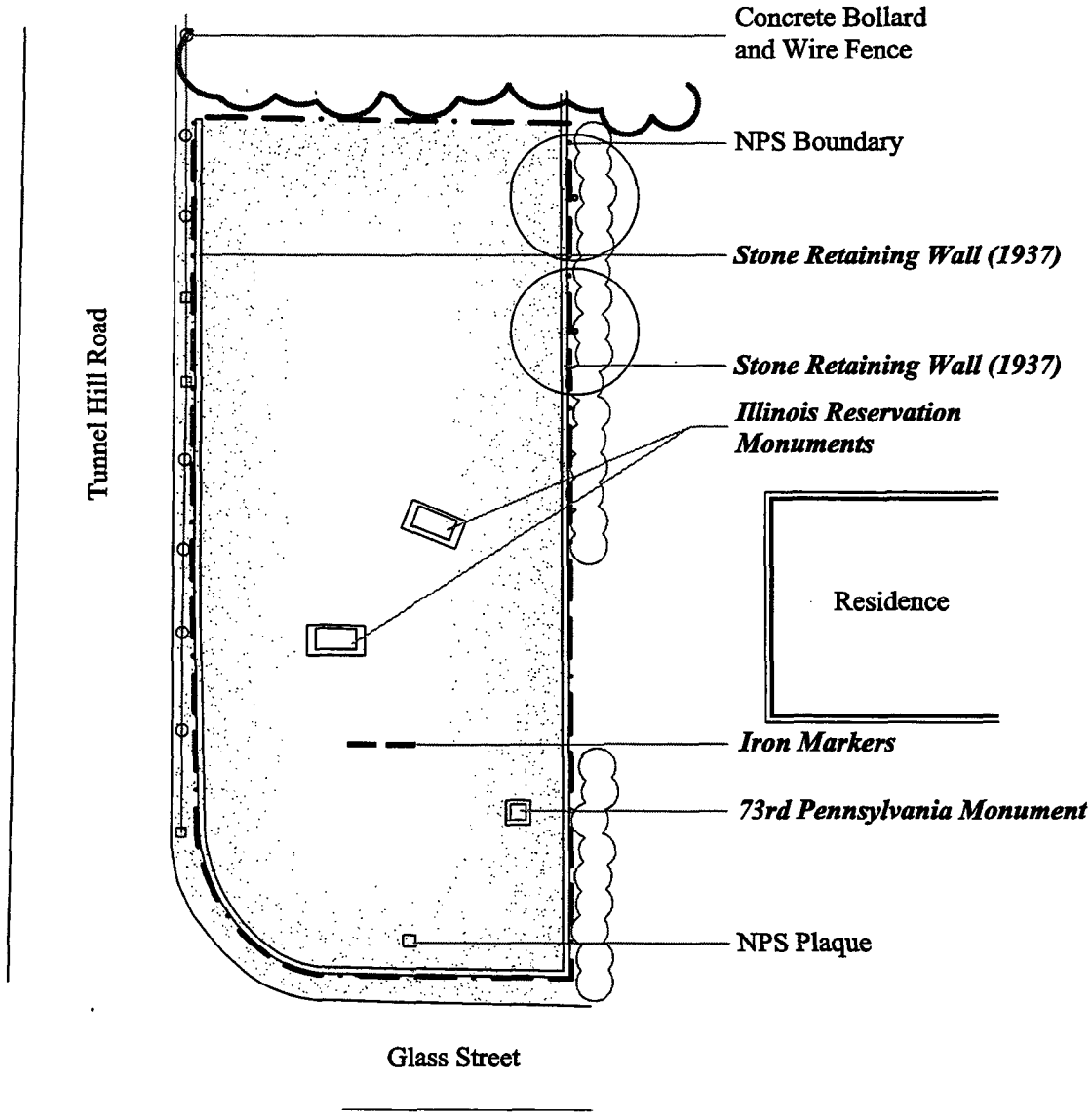
0′ 200′ 400′

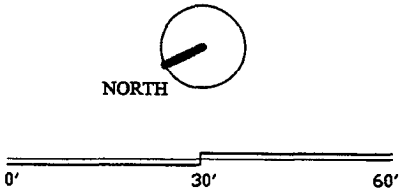
Locations and scale are approximate

Contributing Resources in italics

Sherman Reservation Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris



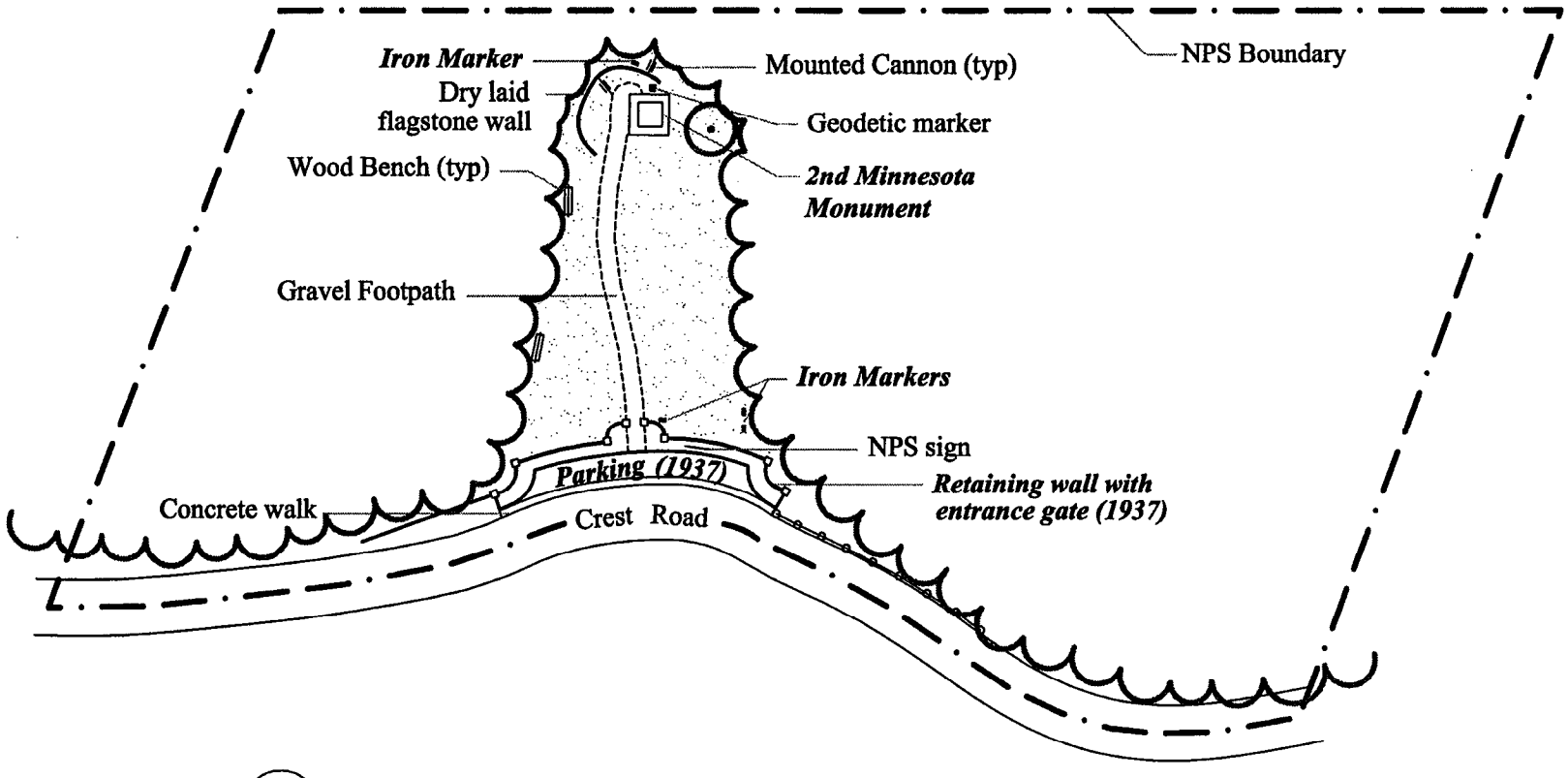


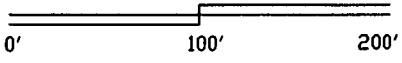
Locations and scale are approximate

Contributing Resources in italics

73rd Pennsylvania Reservation Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris



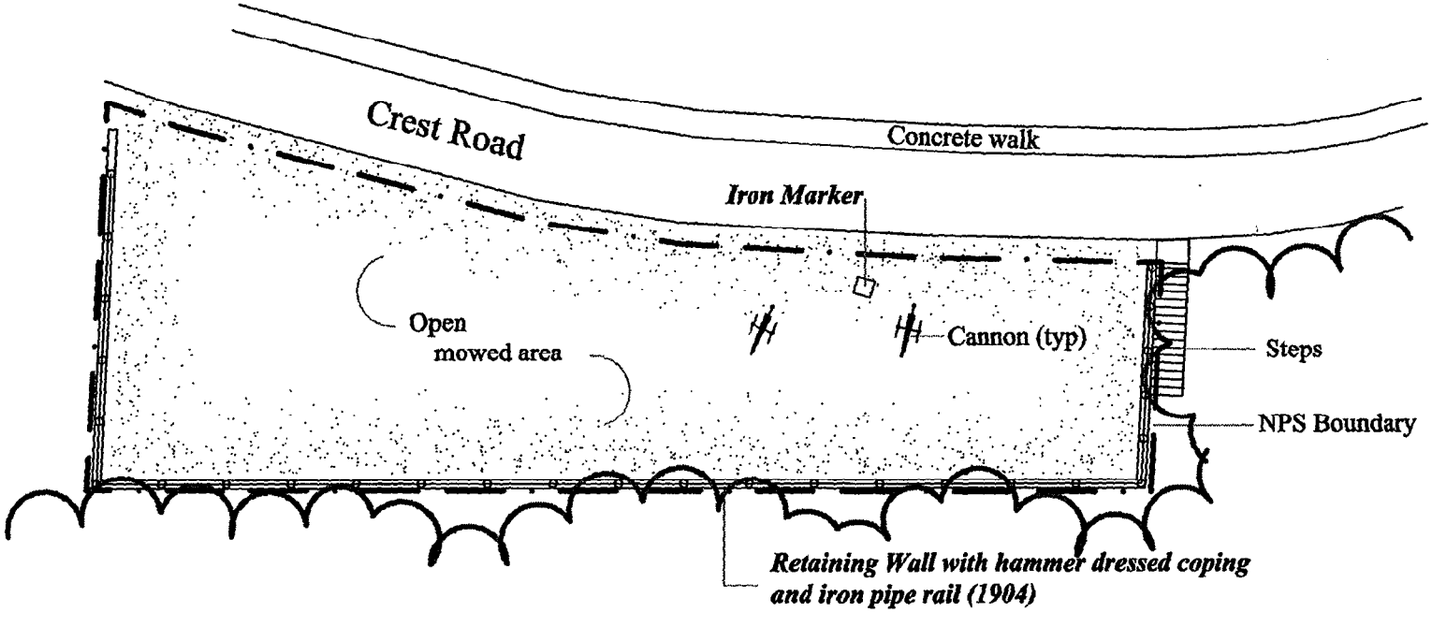


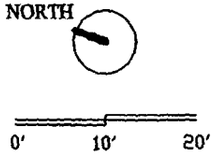
Locations and scale are approximate

Contributing Resources in italics

DeLong Reservation Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris





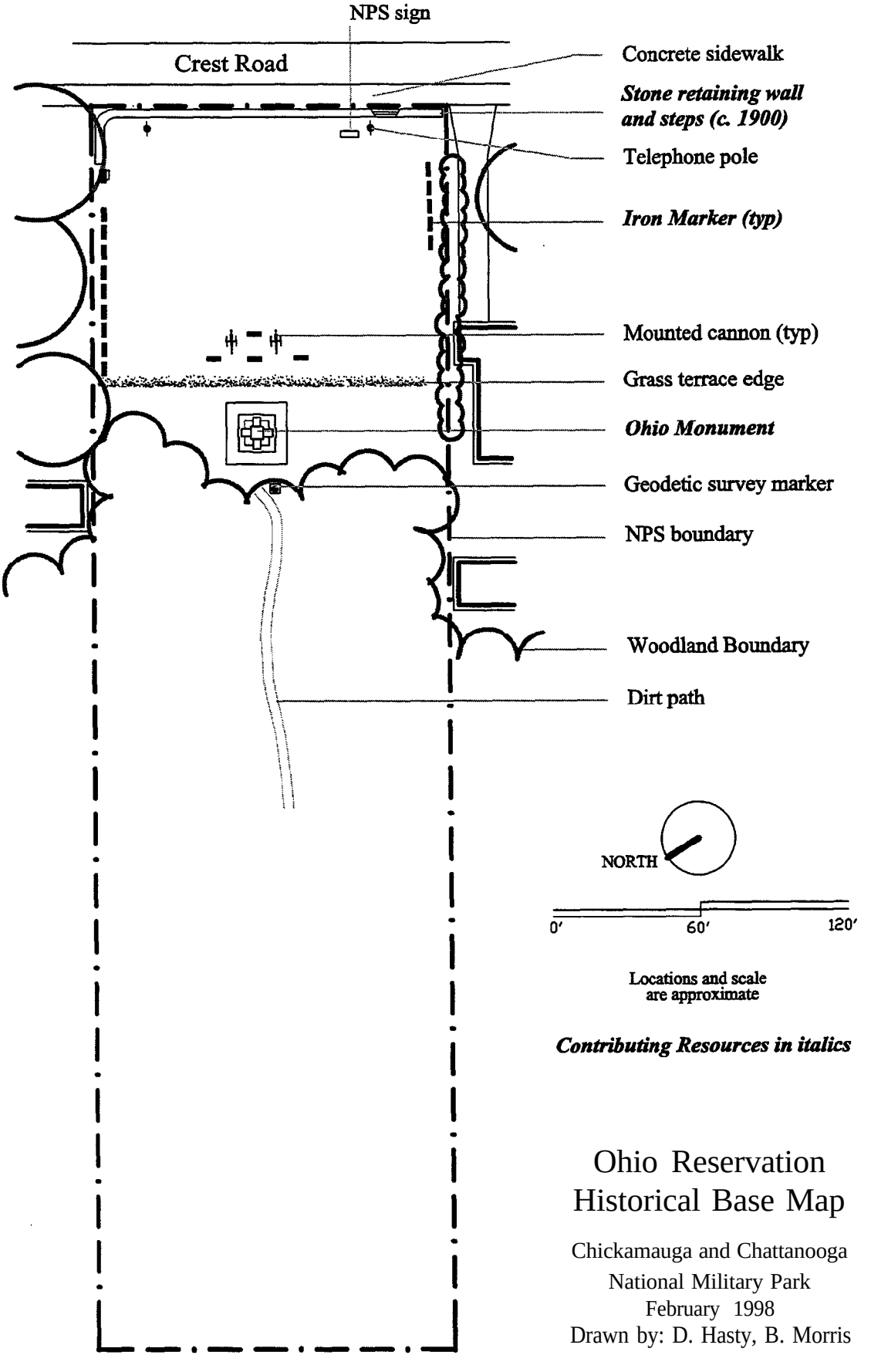
Locations and scale are approximate

Contributing Resources in italics

Turchin Reservation
Historical Base Map

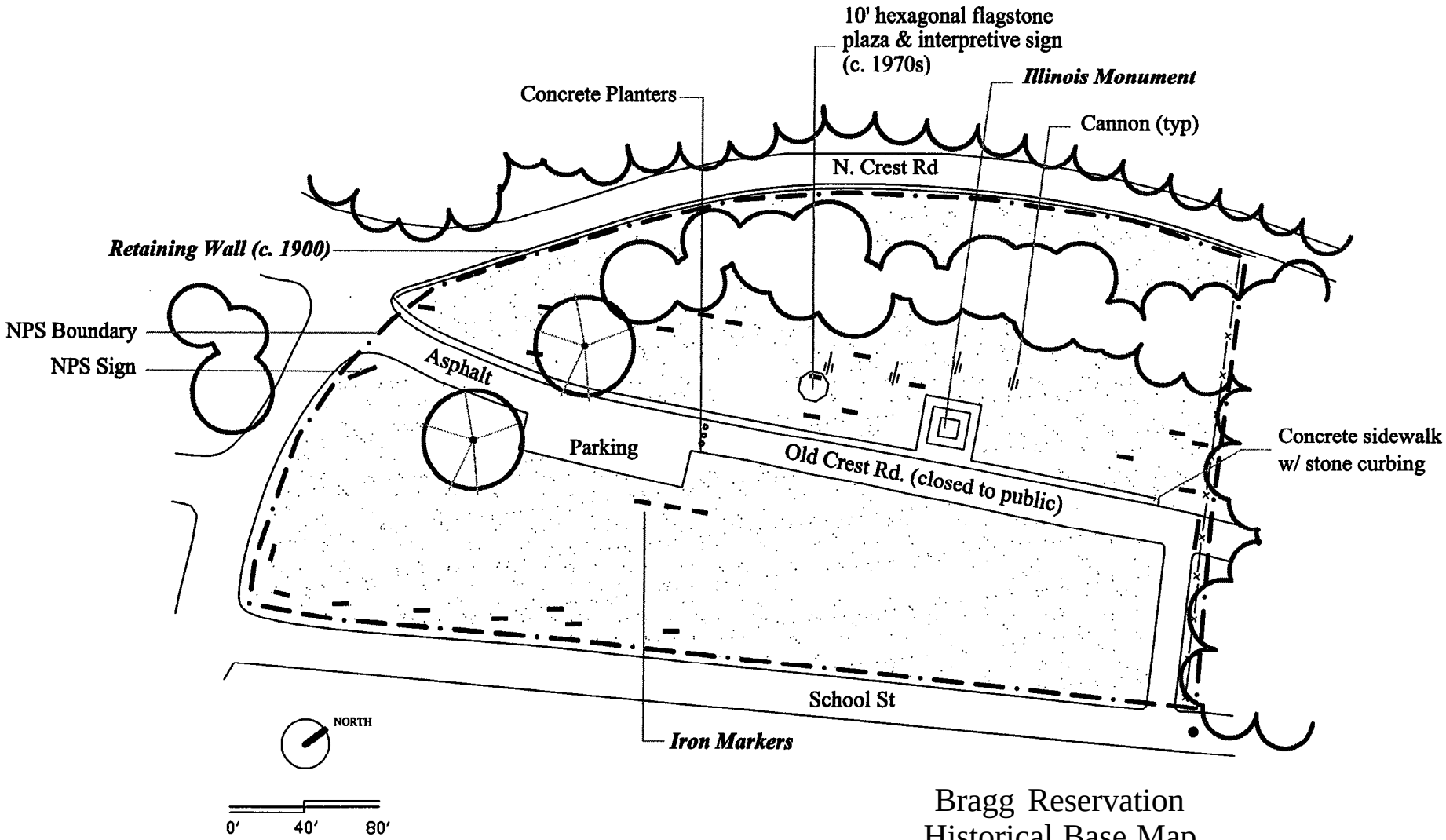
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998

Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris



Ohio Reservation Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
February 1998
Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris



Locations and scale are approximate

Contributing Resources in italics

Bragg Reservation
Historical Base Map

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

February 1998

Drawn by: D. Hasty, B. Morris