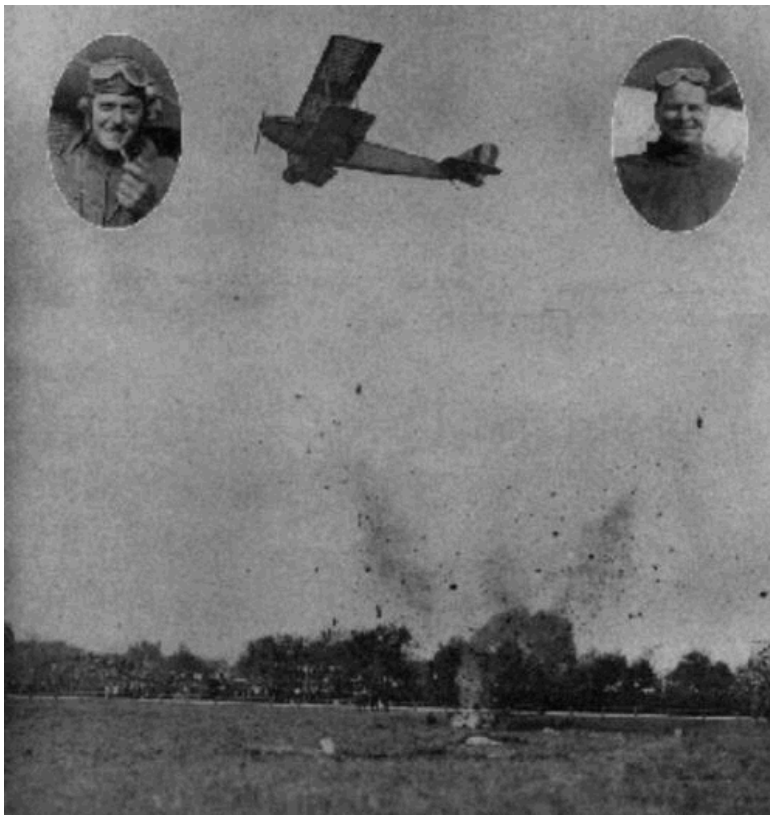

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1995



Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Chickamauga Battlefield, the largest of 17 subunits that comprise the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, is located in Walker and Catoosa counties, Georgia. Public access to the site is provided by Lafayette Road (Highway 27), a major traffic artery which bisects the battlefield from north to south. A bypass now routes most traffic around the western edge of the battlefield. The site is bounded on the north and west sides by a combination of commercial and residential development and on the south and east by residential subdivisions. West Chickamauga Creek runs along a portion of the southeast boundary on the site. On the western side of Lafayette Road, intermittent streams run through many of the fields creating stratigraphic flats.

The circulation network for Chickamauga Battlefield is well-documented for the time of the battle, and the majority of the roads improved by the Park Commission correspond to roads that were present at the time of the battle. However alterations and additions have been made by both the Park Commission/War Dept. and the NPS which include alterations to the horizontal and vertical alignments, bridges, culverts and swales. For example, the majority of roads and swales have been improved over the years, including removal of the original swale stone-lining material. Extant roadways still retain the general alignment of the battle roadways while specific features like bridges and swales relate to improvements by the War Department and NPS. Existing road traces are associated with both the various periods of park history as well as some of undetermined association. Today's circulation system illustrates the constant change and manipulation that has been ongoing at Chickamauga Battlefield and does not represent any one period in the site's development. Detailed research determining the historical association, significance and integrity of the roads is under way with a draft Cultural Landscape Report.

The vegetative habitats of Chickamauga Battlefield include hardwood and coniferous forests, fields, and cedar glades, generally similar to the historic composition of the Battlefield. Some plant species are rare, endangered, or threatened. Forest communities cover two-thirds of the site, more than historically, with sagponds interspersed on limestone areas of the forest in the southern portion of the battlefield. Much of the historic understory vegetation was maintained by grazing. The current understory is denser in many places, although clearing is undertaken in portions of the forested areas. Seedling species that dominate the understory are dogwood, hickories, oaks, red maple, ash, red cedar, and elm. Chinese privet, an invasive exotic species, dominates the shrub class, but dogwood, hickories, elms, and red cedar are also abundant. The sapling class is dominated by red cedar, dogwood, elm, and hackberry, in addition to the hickories and oaks. The overstory is dominated by pines, oaks, and hickories.

Heartleaf plantain (*Plantago cordata*), a state listed rare plant species, occurs in this habitat. On the eastern side of Highway 27, cedar glade communities are located on low limestone ridges and slopes. These communities are a special concern, as Georgia has few other protected examples of these glades. According to the Georgia Freshwater Wetlands and Heritage Inventory Program, there are about 30 rare species that occur in the cedar glades or adjacent forests at Chickamauga Battlefield. Eastern red cedar is the most common woody species found in and around the cedar glades.

From the time of the park's establishment, there have been attempts to restore and preserve the entire

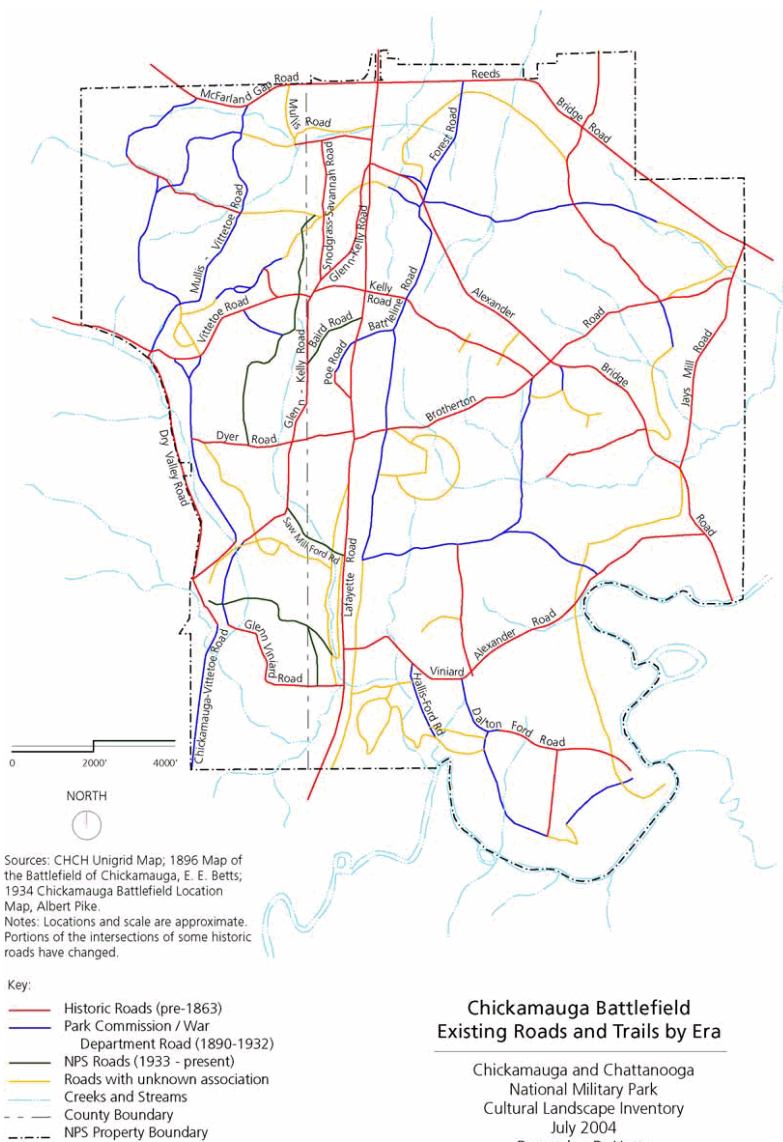
Chickamauga Battlefield

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

pattern of fields associated with the 24 farmsteads that existed at the time of the battle, but some of these areas are still forested. Examples of management techniques used in the areas where the historic configuration is being maintained include mowing and leasing of fields for hay production (almost 500 acres are leased out). Attempts to restore the woodlands to their historically more open character have been limited to areas used for small-scale interpretation where periodic thinning of the understory has occurred, and along the tour route where a more rigorous thinning has occurred to open up the areas around the monuments so that they can be viewed from the road.

Of the 24 farmsteads that were present on the Chickamauga Battlefield in 1863, only three structures are presently being interpreted for their battle-era associations: the Kelly, Brotherton, and Snodgrass cabins. All three structures were either partially or completely destroyed during the war, rebuilt by their owners after the war and further repaired in the 1930s as part of the CCC program in the park. The Dyer House was constructed in 1875, maintained by the War Dept., then renovated for use as a ranger residence in 1939 by the NPS. Other structures were built to accommodate visitor services and park administration including the Visitor's Center (1934 - renovated in 1950 and 1989), Superintendent's Residence (1914 - renovated in 1938), and the utility group (1935).

Site Plan



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Chickamauga Battlefield
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550063
Parent Landscape:	550062

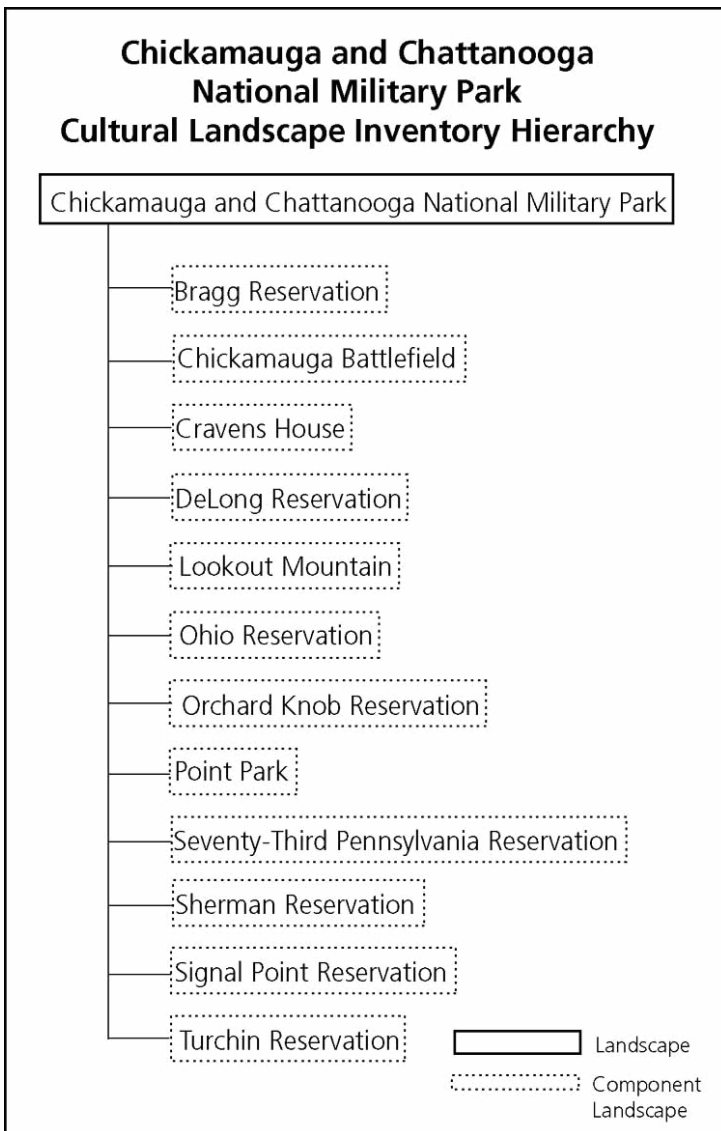
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park -CHCH
Park Organization Code:	5220
Park Administrative Unit:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Chickamauga Battlefield is a 5,283-acre remnant of the original Chickamuga Battlefield, the site of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War on 19 and 20 September 1863. It is the largest subunit of the Chickamuga and Chattanooga National Military Park which was acquired and developed by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission to commemorate the events of the Battle of Chickamauga.

The inventory, conducted in August 1995 and June 1997, consisted of a site visit and review of existing documentation, including narrative, graphic, and photographic records on file at CHCH and the Southeast Support Office. After an additional site visit and condition reassessment, the inventory was certified in FY 2004.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In February 1998, the inventory was submitted to the park for review and, in FY 2004, the data from that inventory was entered into CLAIMS and certified.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/21/2010
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/26/1998

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

CHCH was administratively listed in the National Register in 1966. Additional information was accepted by the Keeper in 1998 in the form of a Historic Resource Study published by SERO for the park. The HRS provides information on the park's cultural landscapes and historic structures.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Chickamauga Battlefield is a 5,283-acre remnant of the original Chickamauga Battlefield. Although the War Dept. was unable to acquire the entire battlefield, they were able to get most of the land where significant fighting occurred. The boundaries of the component landscape correspond to current NPS property boundaries. Alterations to the boundary occurred in 1902 when the War Dept. purchased 793 acres at the north end of the park and established Fort Oglethorpe. In 1933 when the park was transferred to the NPS, this acreage remained with the War Dept. In 1943, 310 acres were conveyed to Dade County, Georgia, for use in a state park. In 1948 the War Assets Administration gave the park 100 acres of the land that was sold after Fort Oglethorpe closed in 1947. In 1969 the NPS purchased three tracts south of the park to Chickamauga Creek and disposed of 160 acres of nonhistorical land lying northeast of Chickamauga Battlefield for use in building a high school.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

State and County:

State: GA

County: Walker County

State: GA

County: Catoosa County

Size (Acres): 5,283.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	658,960
UTM Northing:	3,867,890
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	660,920
UTM Northing:	3,867,980
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	661,770
UTM Northing:	3,868,640
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	660,850
UTM Northing:	3,861,750
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

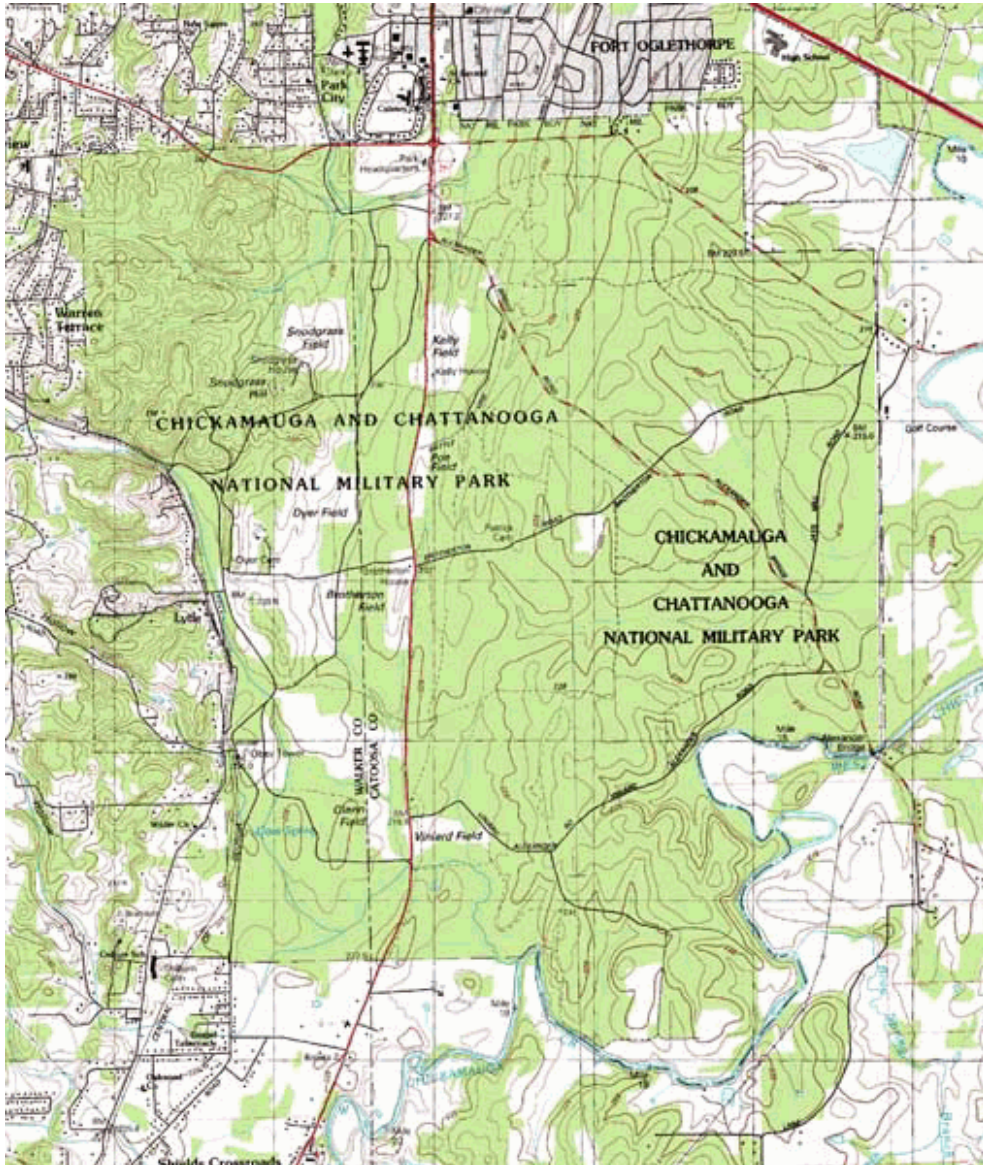
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	661,330
UTM Northing:	3,862,330
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	657,730
UTM Northing:	3,862,610
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	661,840
UTM Northing:	3,863,980
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	656,790
UTM Northing:	3,867,670
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

UTM Easting: 656,860

UTM Northing: 3,865,920

Location Map:



Chickamauga Battlefield (USGS 1:24000 Quadrangles - East Ridge, Tenn.-Ga., 1982, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.-Tenn., 1982)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Chickamauga Battlefield was the first area of CHCH NMP to be acquired and commemorated.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Chickamauga Battlefield lies in a valley of the Appalachian Mountain chain, within the Blue Ridge geographic province.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Chickamauga Battlefield lies within the 9th congressional district of Georgia.

Tract Numbers: 01-101 to 01-161

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/31/2004

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum Of Agreement

Expiration Date: UK

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement

Other Agreement: R.O.W for power lines and for the bypass west of Chickamauga Park

Expiration Date: UK

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to Chickamauga Battlefield due to their association with the Campaign for Chattanooga.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000274
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 11/19/1998

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Criteria Considerations:	F -- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1863
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1890 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Art
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Politics - Government
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Chickamauga Battlefield is a significant component landscape of the 8,349-acre Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park. The component landscape gains its potential historical significance from its association to the Civil War Battle of Chickamauga, the establishment of the first national

Chickamauga Battlefield

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

military park in America, and the continued commemoration and interpretation by the NPS. The landscape represents the effort to preserve and mark the location of events influential in the course of the battle, as well as the first and continued efforts to commemorate a battle in the setting of a military park.

Chickamauga Battlefield is a contributing part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park district, a nationally significant property under criterion A for the important events that occurred there. It was on this turf that major portions of the important battles for control of Chattanooga and north Georgia took place in 1863. The property also possesses national significance under criterion B for its association 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.

In addition to its national significance under National Register criterion A as the site of important Civil War battles, 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 was a landmark for Union forces moving to extend Gen. Rosecrans's left on September 18 and 19. The Union left dug in 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. 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.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Designed
Historic Site
Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:

Agricultural Field

Primary Current Use:

Interpretive Landscape

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Other Use/Function

Battle Site

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Chickamauga Battlefield

Chickamauga Battlefield, Chickamauga
Chattanooga National Military Park

Type of Name

Historic

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1600 - 1829	Explored	Prior to European-American occupation, a major Native American pathway crosses through the area along a portion of Lafayette Road. No known settlement areas on the battlefield, although there may have been temporary camps along West Chickamauga Creek.
AD 1700 - 1829	Established	Native American footpath becomes major roadway (Lafayette Road) leading from Chattanooga, Tenn. south to Rome, Ga. Numerous smaller dirt roads and footpaths cross Lafayette Road connecting farms, mills and bridge crossings
	Established	Over twenty farmsteads, a school house, church , saw mill and 2 grist mills were in the area just prior to the battle. Subsistence farming is the primary occupation.
AD 1861 - 1865	Military Operation	Battle of Chickamauga: September 20, 1863 Numerous houses were burned, earthworks and trenches were built. Standing houses were used as hospitals.
AD 1865 - 1890	Rehabilitated	Residents return to farms and rebuild structures on top of old foundations, and clear new fields; there is a general increase in population and agriculture production.
	Moved	Union dead are move to the National Cemetery in Chattanooga; Confederate dead returned home or reinterred in local church yards.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

AD 1891 - 1892	Purchased/Sold	The majority of the field of battle is acquired for inclusion in the military park (1891-1892)
AD 1893	Engineered	E.E. Betts is hired as Park Engineer (1893). Betts contacts and works closely with numerous battle survivors to determine locations of fields, woodlands, historic structures, fences, etc. E. E. Betts
AD 1890 - 1911	Removed	Structures not related to the battle are removed; period structures are retained.
	Altered	Cessation of private agricultural land use and introduction of alternative landscape management practices
	Maintained	Fields are periodically mowed and cleared of underbrush.
	Rehabilitated	1863 vegetation patterns partially restored: former ag fields mowed; post-1863 fields replanted w/ 12,000+ nursery trees (1905); selective clearing of understory to achieve open character once maintained by grazing; restoration of fields in succession.
	Built	Monuments, markers, and tablets are erected and artillery mounted. Adjacent vegetation managed without reference to 1863 setting.
	Altered	Existing road network is rehabilitated, battle-era roads improved (including drainage swales), new roads and drainage systems constructed to accommodate park administration, and visitor access and interpretation of the battlefield.
	Memorialized	Park dedication
AD 1895		
AD 1896	Altered	Congress mandates that all National Military Parks can be used as military training facilities.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

AD 1898	Military Operation	Spanish-American War - approximately 75,000 troops trained on the battlefield heavily damaging the historic landscape. Poor sanitary conditions cause a typhoid outbreak. Outhouses, cook houses and over 3,000 sinkholes are filled, limed and burned in situ.
AD 1902 - 1904	Built	Construction of Fort Oglethorpe north of Battlefield (1902-1904)
AD 1910	Domesticated	G.W. Kelly house is leased as a tea room.
AD 1890 - 1911	Altered	Park Commission abolishes Park Engineer position and appoints a Superintendent to administer the affairs of the park.
AD 1912	Altered	Congress passes legislation providing for the transfer of Commission duties to the Secretary of War as attrition of their membership occurs.
	Paved	To cut down on dust, roads are oiled.
AD 1914	Built	Superintendent's residence is built.
AD 1912 - 1922	Maintained	Improved roads and drainage system are maintained.
	Maintained	Attempts continue to clear out underbrush and open up woodlands; fields are mown.
AD 1917 - 1918	Altered	WWI military occupation - numerous temporary & some permanent cantonments and other structures are erected (1,638), trench warfare maneuvers conducted, sewerage system built.
	Altered	Park field work is curtailed, during this time, and park road condition deteriorates. Graveled roads are paved over.
AD 1919 - 1922	Rehabilitated	Military structures are taken down; efforts to restore trenched and otherwise disfigured ground begins; temporary roads and trails to various occupation areas are obliterated.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

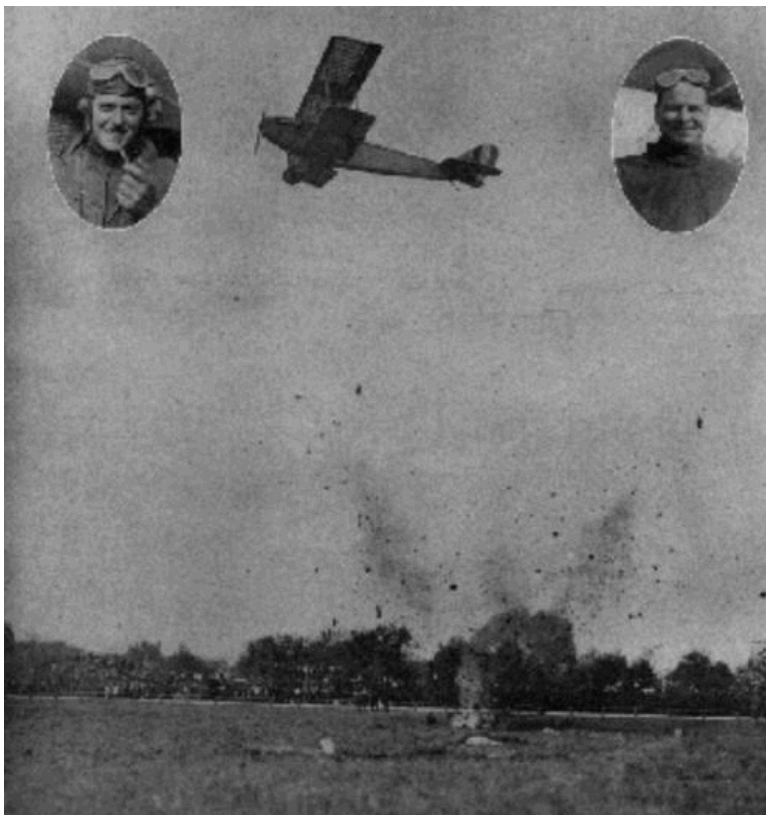
AD 1922 - 1923	Land Transfer	The property is transfered to the War Department.
AD 1925 - 1932	Removed	Observation towers are taken down (1925 and 1932).
AD 1933	Land Transfer	The property is transferred to NPS.
AD 1933 - 2004	Maintained	Efforts continue to preserve the battlefield and commemorative layer.
AD 1935	Built	The utility group is constructed.
AD 1936	Built	The Administration Building is constructed.
AD 1933 - 1940	Maintained	The park uses CCC labor for maintenance of historic landscape, but alterations and additions are also made (planting native trees, shrubs, and vines; building utility group, retaining walls, culverts, parking areas).
AD 1940 - 1947	Military Operation	WWII military occupation and training, Womens Army Corps Training Center established; Fort Oglethorpe closed (1947).
AD 1954	Built	Picnic area is added and the museum wing addition to Administration Building completed.
AD 1958	Removed	Several historic structures are taken down.
AD 1962	Removed	The tea room is dismantled and lumber used to build the caretakers house at Cravens.
AD 1966	Moved	Monuments are moved in anticipation of Lafayette Road bypass construction.
AD 1970 - 1979	Established	More hiking trails are added and living history demonstrations started.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

AD 1982	Altered	Stone drainage swales are removed along Brotherton Road; other road improvements by Federal Highways along Alexander Bridge Road resulted in the change of grade and alignment.
AD 1980 - 1989	Rehabilitated	Efforts at historic scene restoration limited to small areas; alterations to historic scene and to War Dept. additions also occur.
AD 1990	Built	An addition is built on the Administration Building.
AD 2000	Built	The Hwy 27 bypass is established, routing through traffic off of Lafayette Road and around the battlefield.

Physical History:

Title Page graphic



Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

BATTLEFIELD INTEGRITY

The Chickamauga Unit of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association relative to its 1863 battle conditions. As most of the fighting took place in what has become the Park, Chickamauga Battlefield clearly retains integrity of location and association. With the exception of the reforestation of some agricultural fields located on the eastern side of the Park, the battlefield closely reflects the patterns of spatial organization, landform and topography, and natural systems that were present in 1863. As such, the battlefield possesses a high degree of integrity of setting. As stated in National Register Bulletin 40, "the best-preserved battlefields appear much as they did at the time of the battle, making it easy to understand how strategy and results were shaped by terrain."

To a degree, the integrity of feeling has been diminished by the loss of the various farmsteads and their associated activities, changes in specific farming and forestry practices, and improvements to the roadways over time. Some of the important features present in 1863 have been irretrievably lost. These include the original Snodgrass, Kelly, and Brotherton houses, all of the other 21 Battle Period farmsteads, as well as their associated outbuilding complexes with orchards and fencing.

The surviving landscape elements that contribute to the battle-era significance of the Chickamauga Battlefield include a number of landscape elements that define the setting of the battle. Among these are: the battle-era circulation system (or system of roads); the historic topography; remnants of historic fields and forested areas; watercourses, including West Chickamauga Creek; and a series of potential archaeological sites that include the Winfrey, Viniard, Widow Glenn (Rosecrans' Headquarters), Dyer, and Poe house sites, Jay's Mill Site, Bragg's Headquarter's site, Kelly Field, Winfrey Field, Brock Field, Viniard Field, Glenn Field, Brotherton Field, Dyer Field, Snodgrass Field, the fords on West Chickamauga Creek where skirmishes took place, Bloody Pond, and the numerous sites of Union and Confederate breastworks and trenches.

Physical and documentary evidence indicates that the Kelly House (rebuilt 1867), the Brotherton House (rebuilt 1867), and the Snodgrass House (1867) were substantially rebuilt on or near the sites of dwellings that stood at the time of the battle. War Department and NPS records show that between 1890 and 1942, each of the houses underwent substantial alterations, and their settings were manipulated to conform to the needs of the agencies that were responsible for preserving, restoring, and marking the battlefield. Although the Snodgrass House may incorporate portions of its Battle Period and physical fabric, none of the three buildings retain integrity of materials, design or workmanship for the Battle Period, and have thus lost a measure of their integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Vegetation is another aspect of integrity that affects the historic significance of the Chickamauga landscape. The dense forests that covered the majority of the terrain at the time of the battle were

perhaps the most important characteristic of the landscape during the conflict. As important were the few, but strategically important, clearings that consisted mainly of cultivated fields, open areas around houses, and open, uncultivated fields. The rarity of these open areas at the time of the battle were important during the battle because they provided viewsheds, defensible battle lines, and space for the placement of artillery positions. Reforestation of these few open segments of the landscape has the potential to diminish the integrity of the landscape.

To date, substantial reforestation has taken place on the eastern side of the battlefield (east of Lafayette Road). However, many of the key areas of open land (during the battle) have been preserved or restored. These include McDonald Field, Kelly Field, Viniard, Glenn, Brotherton, Dyer, Poe, and Snodgrass fields, and portions of the Brock, Winfrey, Hunt and Thedford fields. While the configuration and vegetation of some of these areas has changed, the relative openness in relation to the forest areas still conveys the character of the landscape at the time of the battle. Also, the reforestation and clearing of new fields in the post war period represents a traditional progression that did not depart substantially from the forces and activities that shaped the landscape at the time of the battle.

The integrity of these vegetation patterns also reinforces the integrity of the views and viewsheds within the Park. As a result these views afforded from within road corridors and across open agricultural fields contribute to the landscape's high degree of integrity of feeling and association. Likewise, the continued agricultural use of the fields for hay production reinforces the integrity of feeling.

During the post war period, the circulation system and individual roads underwent improvements. However, the character of the roadways and the overall circulation system remained intact through the post war development period and retain considerable integrity. Except for portions of Mullis Spring and Glenn-Viniard Roads, which have since been realigned, and Dry Valley Road, which has been removed, all primary roads within the battlefield substantially follow the same alignment as they did in September 1863. 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. Although they lack integrity of materials because they have been paved since the time of the battle, the roads generally exhibit integrity of location and association and most aspects of integrity of setting and design.

COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD INTEGRITY

A subsequent layer of significant landscape features associated with Civil War commemoration of the Chickamauga Battlefield was added to the landscape between 1890 and 1942 when the federal government, at the urging of veterans' organizations, selected the site as a place to commemorate the battle and to honor those who fought and died there. Since 1890, when the site was selected to be the nation's first National Military Park, the landscape has been managed and maintained as a commemorative park. The activities involved in creating and developing the National Military Park included: acquiring land; preserving and restoring landscape features, buildings, and sites; marking

important sites, events and people that were related to the battle; and constructing commemorative monuments and memorials to individuals and military units. Each of these activities altered the landscape and contributed to the creation of a landscape designed for both didactic and memorial purposes.

The landscape that evolved at Chickamauga responded in large measure to efforts to recreate accurately the scenes at the time of the battle. But there was also a conscious effort to take advantage of the potential of the landscape to serve as an active agent for restoring the soul, for reconciling differences, and for contemplating the actions and sacrifices of the battle's participants and the meaning of history. These evocative understandings of landscape guided the work of developing and designing the national military parks. Their evolution also reflects 'the choices and emphases of the military park administrators' and the deliberate 'commemorative and political goals' of those involved in creating the parks.

The majority of the contributing resources that are associated with the commemorative development of the Chickamauga Battlefield landscape possess virtually all aspects of integrity. The buildings, structures, and objects that are significant under the context of commemoration include the Superintendent's Residence, the Lee Dyer house/ranger quarters, and the Wilder Brigade monument/observation tower. All 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. Structural damage has affected the integrity of the Wilder Brigade monument, but recent restoration efforts have attempted to correct the problems.

The original portion of the Administration Building/Visitor Center at the Chickamauga Battlefield retains aspects of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship integrity. The feeling and associational aspects of the building's integrity have been compromised by successive additions to the rear of the building, but these changes do not preclude listing the building as a contributing resource in the district. Constructed during the early NPS period, the building represents the development of the Park with Public Works Administration (PWA) funding of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor.

Although the 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 interpretive and commemorative efforts at the Park. Based on newspapers used as insulation in the walls, the Kelly House 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 completed 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. The Brotherton House also was probably rebuilt after the war. Between 1890 and the 1930s, the Park Commission and the NPS altered the setting, feeling, and association aspects of integrity for each of the buildings by removing portions of the houses, demolishing outbuildings including barns and other agricultural dependencies, and by removing fencing. Although none of these three log houses can be

said to have integrity dating to the Battle Period, all are largely unchanged from the 1890s to the 1930s period, and possess integrity for the purposes of this commemoration/Park development context.

Commemorative monuments, markers, memorials, cannons, and tablets erected during the historic period maintain high levels of all aspects of integrity. A few monuments and markers have been moved from their original locations to anticipate road construction that did not occur, but have since been relocated. Although several of the resources have been subject to acts of vandalism and unintentional damage, the design, feeling, setting, materials, and workmanship of the monuments and markers are intact overall.

The remaining contributing resources of the commemorative development period are the roads and associated road features (culverts, headwalls, drainage ditches, and bridges) that were completed by the Park Commission/War Department or the NPS. In general, roads that have retained their original alignment are considered to have enough integrity to qualify as contributing resources. Overall, the battlefield's associated road features retain the location, design, and setting aspects of integrity. However, some examples of road features such as culverts and drainage ditches have been significantly affected by the evolving technology of road and water system maintenance. Park road plans have not always addressed the historic significance and character of the road features, and in some instances these resources have been removed or filled-in. As most of the primary roads in the Park have been resurfaced with asphalt (rather than concrete), the integrity of materials has diminished slightly. Secondary roads paved with gravel have the highest integrity of materials. Overall, the majority of the historic road network remains structurally intact and retains enough integrity to qualify as a contributing resource.

Note: This statement of integrity is an excerpt from the 90% draft Chickamauga Battlefield CLR.

Landscape Characteristic:

Small Scale Features

Few small-scale features remain that date to the time of battle. They include the headstones in the Dyer Cemetery and the Mullis Spring limestone cover whose dates of origin are believed to be from the time of battle or before, and the remnant stone walls along the Dalton Ford road trace. Other small-scale features include over one thousand monuments, markers, tablets and mounted cannon. They commemorate the soldiers involved in the battle and mark positions and areas of engagement. These features contribute to the commemorative-era context of the battlefield.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: All existing markers and monuments. See CHCH inventory for a complete list of LCS entries.

Feature Identification Number: 99872

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: All existing mounted cannon

Feature Identification Number: 99873

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: War Department-era field markers

Feature Identification Number: 99875

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Split-rail fencing around Brotherton, Snodgrass, and Kelly houses

Feature Identification Number: 99874

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Buildings And Structures

Twenty-four farmsteads were located within the present boundaries of Chickamauga Battlefield. It is believed that sixty-five buildings and structures were located on these properties. Most of these buildings and structures were subsequently removed. The Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses, that were damaged during the war, were rebuilt and reoccupied after 1867. No buildings remain that date from the time of battle. The rebuilt houses, the Dyer House (1875), the Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence, and maintenance complex all contribute to the significance and integrity of the battlefield within the commemorative era.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: George Brotherton House

Feature Identification Number: 99139

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 000181

LCS Structure Name: Brotherton, George, House

LCS Structure Number: HS-00181

Feature: Elisha Kelly House

Feature Identification Number: 99138

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 000182

LCS Structure Name: Kelly, Elisha, House

LCS Structure Number: HS-00182

Feature: George Washington Snodgrass House

Feature Identification Number: 99140

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 000183
LCS Structure Name: Snodgrass, George Washington, House
LCS Structure Number: HS-00183

Feature: Superintendent's Residence

Feature Identification Number: 99142
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 007175
LCS Structure Name: Superintendent's Residence
LCS Structure Number: HS-07175

Feature: Ranger Quarters

Feature Identification Number: 99141
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 007177
LCS Structure Name: Ranger Quarters
LCS Structure Number: HS-07177

Feature: Administration Building/Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 99131
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091693
LCS Structure Name: Administration Building/Visitor Center
LCS Structure Number: hs-91693

Feature: Ca 1935 Utility Group

Feature Identification Number: 99136
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Circa 1950s picnic areas

Feature Identification Number: 99137
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Bridge 1, Lafayette Road

Feature Identification Number: 99132
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091609
LCS Structure Name: Bridge 1, Lafayette Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91609

Feature: Bridge 2, Lafayette Road
Feature Identification Number: 99133
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091610
LCS Structure Name: Bridge 2, Lafayette Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91610

Feature: Bridge 3, Reed's Bridge Road
Feature Identification Number: 99134
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091611
LCS Structure Name: Bridge 3, Reed's Bridge Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91611

Feature: Bridge 4, Glenn-Kelly Road
Feature Identification Number: 99135
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091612
LCS Structure Name: Bridge 4, Glenn-Kelly Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91612

Circulation

Lafayette Road was the main north-south connector prior to, and during, the time of battle. The road continued on in that role until more recently traffic began to impact the visitor experience at the battlefield. Now the Highway 27 bypass alleviates much of that impact. Most other primary road that date to the time of battle retain their historical configuration. Many secondary roads, typically used to connect farms to primary roads, are no longer extant, although some of them remain in the form of trails. These extant roads and trails contribute to the integrity of the battlefield within the battle-era context. A few roads were added during the commemorative era to aid in interpretation of the battlefield, including: Poe Road, Battleline Road, Vittetoe Road,

Mullis-Vittetoe Road, Forrest Road, and the southern portion of Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road, the western realignment of Dyer Road, Tower Road, an unnamed road at the intersection of Alexander Bridge Road and Lafayette Road, service drives and parking areas. While these roads do not date to the time of battle, they do contribute to the integrity of the battlefield in the commemorative-era context. Post-1942 additions - the northern segment of Glenn-Viniard Road, and the southern visitor center parking area are considered non-contributing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic road alignment (Civil War, War Department and/or NPS-era)

Feature Identification Number: 99854

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: The battlefield circulation system including roads, culverts, headwalls, and paved gutters and remnants of historic circulation patterns that connected the farmsteads (Civil War, War Department and NPS- era)

Feature Identification Number: 99866

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Flagstone interpretive plazas (and related signage)

Feature Identification Number: 99848

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Hiking trails

Feature Identification Number: 99853

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Lafayette Road

Feature Identification Number: 99856

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091584

LCS Structure Name: Lafayette Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91584

Feature: Glenn-Kelly Road

Feature Identification Number: 99850

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091585

Chickamauga Battlefield

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

LCS Structure Name: Glenn-Kelly Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91585

Feature: Brotherton Road

Feature Identification Number: 99845

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091586

LCS Structure Name: Brotherton Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91586

Feature: Alexander Bridge Road

Feature Identification Number: 99143

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091587

LCS Structure Name: Alexander Bridge Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91587

Feature: Viniard-Alexander Road

Feature Identification Number: 99867

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091588

LCS Structure Name: Viniard-Alexander Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91588

Feature: Reed's Bridge Road

Feature Identification Number: 99862

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091589

LCS Structure Name: Reed's Bridge Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-91589

Feature: Jay's Mill Road

Feature Identification Number: 99855

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

IDLCS Number:	091590
LCS Structure Name:	Jay's Mill Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-91590
Feature: McFarland Gap Road	
Feature Identification Number:	99858
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091591
LCS Structure Name:	McFarland Gap Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-91591
Feature: Vittetoe Road	
Feature Identification Number:	99868
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091592
LCS Structure Name:	Vittetoe Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-91592
Feature: Glenn-Viniard Road	
Feature Identification Number:	99851
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091593
LCS Structure Name:	Glenn-Viniard Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-91593
Feature: Mullis Road	
Feature Identification Number:	99859
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091595
LCS Structure Name:	Mullis Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-91595
Feature: Dalton Ford Road	
Feature Identification Number:	99846

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091596
LCS Structure Name: Dalton Ford Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91596

Feature: Snodgrass-Savannah Road

Feature Identification Number: 99865

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091597
LCS Structure Name: Snodgrass-Savannah Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91597

Feature: Poe Road

Feature Identification Number: 99861

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091598
LCS Structure Name: Poe Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91598

Feature: Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road

Feature Identification Number: 99869

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091599
LCS Structure Name: Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91599

Feature: Battleline Road

Feature Identification Number: 99803

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091601
LCS Structure Name: Battleline Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91601

Feature: Mullis-Vittetoe Road

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Feature Identification Number: 99860
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091602
LCS Structure Name: Mullis-Vittetoe Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91602

Feature: Forrest Road
Feature Identification Number: 99849
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091603
LCS Structure Name: Forrest Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91603

Feature: Dyer Road
Feature Identification Number: 99847
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091604
LCS Structure Name: Dyer Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91604

Feature: Snodgrass Hill Road
Feature Identification Number: 99864
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091606
LCS Structure Name: Snodgrass Hill Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91606

Feature: Sawmill Fork Road
Feature Identification Number: 99863
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091651
LCS Structure Name: Sawmill Fork Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91651

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Feature: Hall Ford Road
Feature Identification Number: 99852
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091654
LCS Structure Name: Hall Ford Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91654

Feature: Wilder Road
Feature Identification Number: 99870
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091655
LCS Structure Name: Wilder Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91655

Feature: Lytle Road
Feature Identification Number: 99857
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091656
LCS Structure Name: Lytle Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-91656

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Road and drainage swale construction on Chickamauga Battlefield. Photograph from CHCH vertical files.



Roadside drainage swale at Chickamauga Battlefield.

Vegetation

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Remnants of vegetation patterns from the time of the battle ca. 1863, and from the commemorative era

Feature Identification Number: 99876

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Cluster Arrangement

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Overall spatial organization of the ocmmemorative landscape and its response to the natural landforms and the events of the battle, including the clustering of associated tablets and connon with reference to events of the battle.

Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Feature Identification Number: 99871

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Brotherton cabin, fences and woodland, c. 1900. Photograph from 'The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations.'



Chickamauga Battlefield
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

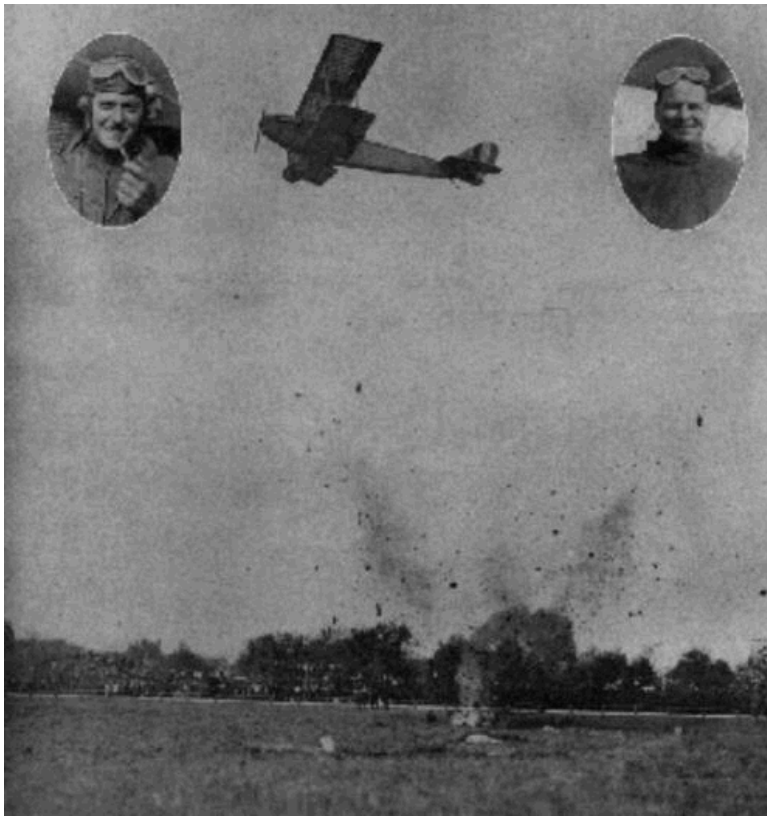
Sternberg Hospital c. 1898, Spanish-American War occupation. Photograph from 'An Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.'



World War I cantonments and gardens, c. 1918. Photograph from 'An Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.'



Digging trenches at Chickamauga Battlefield c. 1918. Photograph from CHCH archives, Camplife Magazines.



Bombing practice at Chickamauga c. 1918. Photograph from CHCH archives, Camplife Magazines.

Views And Vistas

Contemporary views are largely similar to those from the time of battle with the exception of a few fields along the eastern, northwest and southeast portions of the property that have reverted to woodland. Views from the commemorative era are similarly impacted. Chinese privet obscures some of these views, although steps are taken by the park to manage these and other invasive species. View that do not contribute to the integrity of the park include those along the western boundary that include outside residential development and the Highway 27 bypass.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic battlefield views
Feature Identification Number: 99877
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to the rear of the Snodgrass cabin c. 1900. Photograph from 'The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations.'

Natural Systems And Features

West Chickamauga Creek and its tributaries largely remain as they appeared during the time of battle. Only one limestone glade remains in the battlefield as depicted by Betts and the man-made ponds from the time of battle have disappeared. The vegetative pattern of the battlefield is largely intact. A small amount of current field areas were forested at the time of battle, and some forested areas were cultivated, but the overall pattern remains largely the same. The species composition is largely the same as well, with the notable exception of some invasive exotic species like privet. In terms of natural systems and features, Chickamauga Battlefield retains integrity within the battle-era and commemorative-era contexts.

Spatial Organization

Most of the key fields, forested areas, and roads retain their spatial organization from the time of battle. Exceptions to this include the eastern portions of Mullis-Spring Road, Viniard-Alexander Road, Reed's Bridge Road, and the southern end of Alexander Bridge Road. The fields these roads passed through are now forested: Mullis field, Alexander field, Winfrey field, McDonald field, Jay's Mill field, and Youngblood field. Portions of Brock, Hunt and Thedford fields, and all of Osborn field are also missing.

Topography

Topography of the battlefield remains largely intact, with significant features including Snodgrass Hill, Glen Hill, and Hoods Trench. Contributing changes in topography from the commemorative-era include the earthwork used in constructing ditches and culverts over the stream in the park.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/2000
Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 07/22/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The impact of Highway 27 is lessened since the opening of the bypass along the western perimeter of the battlefield. Along many of the major roads, the understory has been cleared from the forested areas. Current road improvement projects are designed to take into consideration the historic character of the roadways.

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/21/2010

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Chinese privet and other understory species are still present in many areas, but measures are being taken to clear the understory along major roads. Some forested areas still need to be cleared to better represent the battle-era landscape.
Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Residential and commercial development on the CHCH boundary threatens the integrity of the park.

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No LCS or landscape stabilization costs exist for Chickamauga Battlefield.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: 04/13/1988

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/13/1988
Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved landscape treatment costs exist for Chickamauga Battlefield (the CLR is 90% complete).

Approved LCS costs exist for fifteen of the more than 500 LCS entries for the battlefield. They are:

003004 21st Michigan Infantry Regiment-Detachments Monument \$500

003011 22nd Michigan Infantry Regiment Monument \$500

003012 1st Michigan Light Artillery-Battery Monument \$25000

003033 Eighteenth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery Monument \$250

003055 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument \$200

003058 Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument \$2000

003062 121st Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument \$500

003126 Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery Monument \$500

003138 Ninth Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument \$1000

003142 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Monument \$200

008740 9th Indiana Infantry Regiment Marker \$500

008908 Seventy-Fourth Illinois Infantry Monument \$500

008917 Ninety-Eighth Illinois Infantry Monument \$500

008921 123rd Illinois Infantry Monument \$500

008946 Battery M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument \$500

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	Administrative Building, Part of the Master Plan Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	An Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	An Archeological Assessment of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia-Tennessee.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	CHCH Archives, Accession Number 224.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Chickamauga Battlefield Location Map for Monuments, Markers, and Plaques.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Chickamauga Park - Base Historical Map, Part of the Master Plan Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, September 18-20, 1895.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Development Plan - Chickamauga Park, Part of the Master Plan Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	FY 1892 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.
Source Name:	Other

Citation Title:	Map of Chickamauga Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Map of the Battlefield of Chickamauga, Morning to noon of September 20, 1863.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Map of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Chickamauga Battlefield.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	The Historic Landscape of the Chickamauga National Military Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	The Truth About Chickamauga.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	This Terrible Sound, The Battle of Chickamauga.'
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Utility Group, Part of the Master Plan Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Vegetation Communities of Chickamauga Battlefield National Military Park, Georgia.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Vicinity Map, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.
Source Name:	Other

Citation Author:	John Milner Associates, Inc., in association with HNTB Corporation
Citation Title:	Chickamauga Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report - Part One 90% draft
Year of Publication:	2003
Source Name:	Other