
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1995



Bragg Reservation
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

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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:

Primary vehicular access to Bragg Reservation is via North Crest Road which bounds the western edge of the property. Secondary vehicular access off of North Crest Road is via the original alignment of Crest Road (now called Old Crest Road) which bisects the reservation. During the 1960's the original alignment of the road was rerouted along the northwest boundary (North Crest Road) when a new bridge was constructed just beyond the reservation. NPS does not own Old Crest Road nor its associated 50' R.O.W.

Vehicular access is allowed on a portion of Old Crest Road with concrete planters placed across the historic alignment to restrict public access. Located east and just before reaching the concrete planters is a small parking area for approximately 10 cars. This parking area was constructed within the past 20 years dramatically reconfiguring the grade of both the commemorative and battle-era landscape.

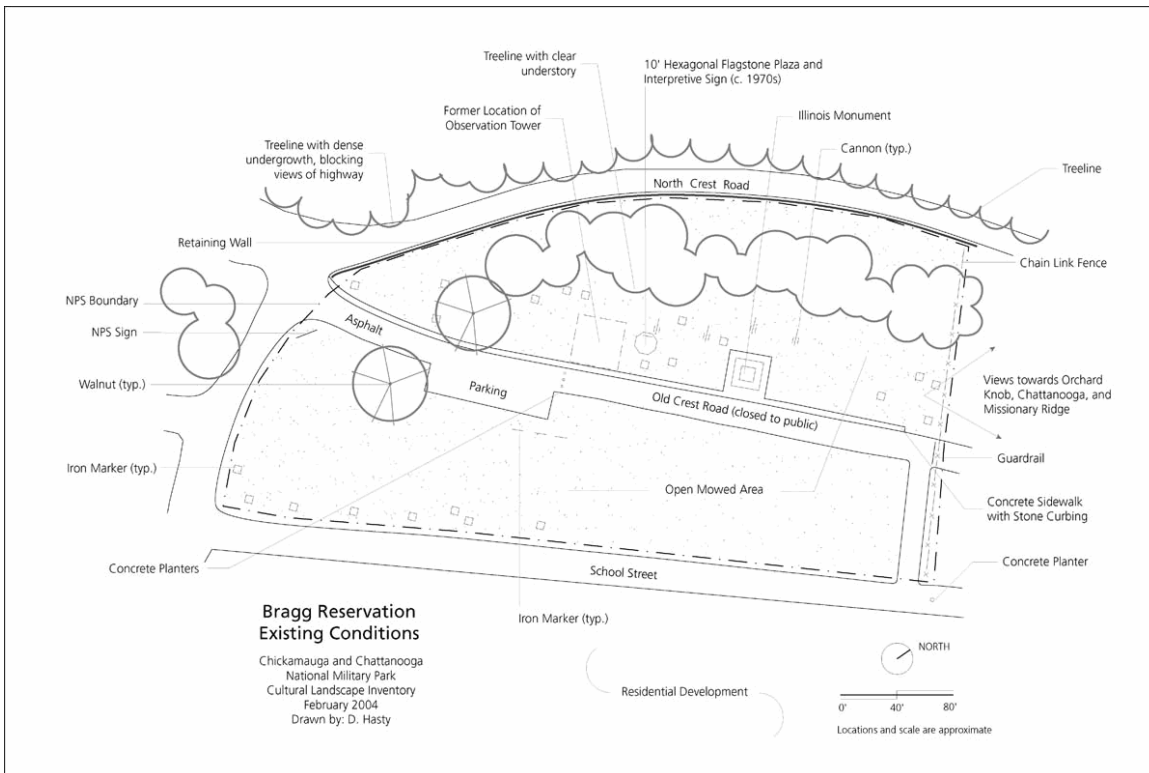
There is no defined pedestrian circulation system aside from a concrete sidewalk that runs along the original road alignment and around the Illinois Monument, located at the high point of the site honoring the Illinois troops who fought in the battle. There is a hexagonal-shaped flagstone interpretive plaza south of the monument although no associated sidewalk accessing it. Associated tablets and cannon are clustered with reference to events of the battle on the crest of the ridge near the monument. Tablets are also located on the eastern edge of the reservation along School Street.

On the south and east the reservation is bounded by streets and suburban homes; a retaining wall bounds the reservation on the west; and a chain link fence on the north. The retaining wall along North Crest Road (originally used for electric cars) is not located on NPS property. The chain link fence, on NPS property, blocks access to the historic alignment of Old Crest Road which continues beyond the reservation to the north. A small access road connects Old Crest Road and School Street on the northeast boundary of the reservation.

The vegetation on the reservation consists of open mowed grass panels east and west of Old Crest Road, a massing of hardwood trees along the western edge of the property and scattered hardwoods along School Street on the eastern edge of the reservation.

The Park Commission maintained the summit as open space, and probably kept the slopes of the reservation cleared of dense understory in order to preserve views out over the ridge. Vegetation was released at an unknown date, obscuring any views that may have been present historically. In recent years, the understory was cleared along the western and northern edge of the property. Views towards the interstate highway to the west are buffered by off-site vegetation, but views north towards Chattanooga, Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge are presently unobstructed. The Master Plan map depicts a vegetation density that is somewhat more wooded on the eastern edge of the reservation than currently exists although the vegetation along the western edge of the reservation is similar in density to the 1941 master plan.

Site Plan



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Bragg Reservation
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550069
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

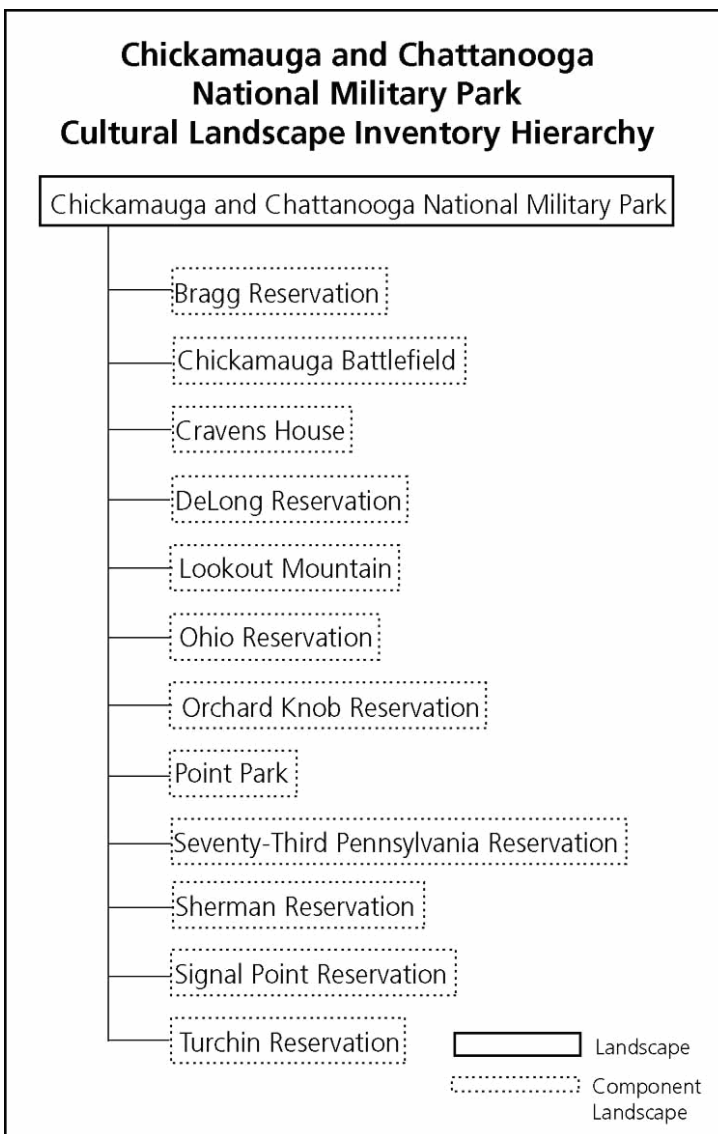
CLI Hierarchy Description

Bragg Reservation

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

Bragg Reservation, a 2.5-acre remnant of the land along Missionary Ridge, marks the Confederate defensive lines during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, one of the Battles of Chattanooga. The site is one of a series of detached reservations acquired and developed by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission. The reservations are linked together by North and South Crest Road creating a linear park along Missionary Ridge.

The inventory, conducted in August 1995 and June 1997, consisted of site visits 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:

The boundaries of the Bragg Reservation component landscape correspond to current NPS property boundaries, which have remained unchanged since the reservation was acquired.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Hamilton County

Size (Acres): 2.50

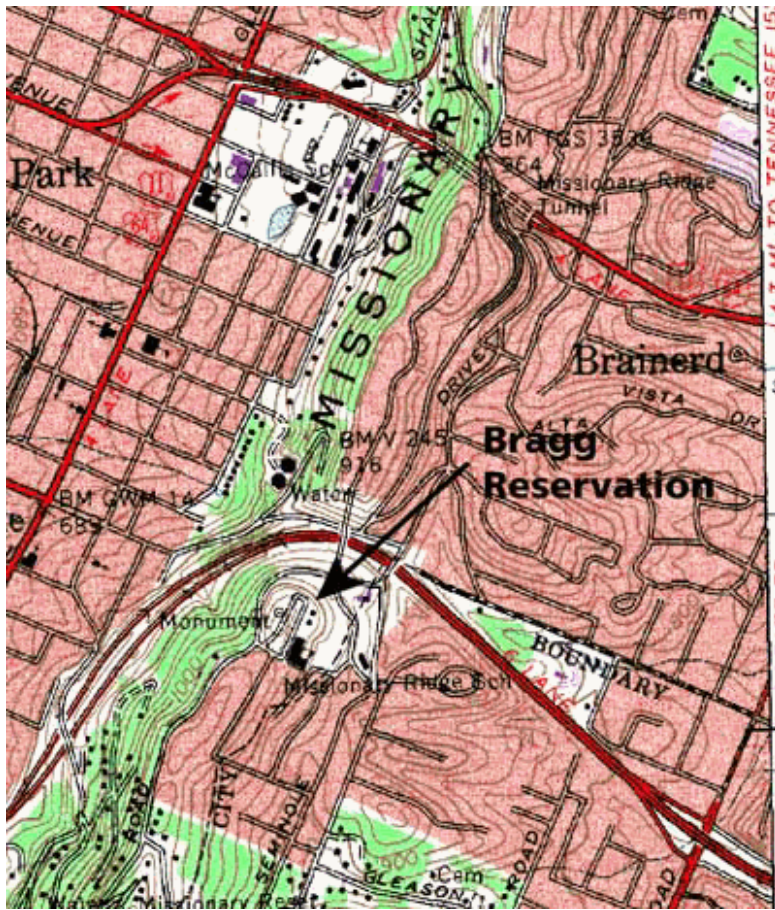
Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone: 16

UTM Easting: 658,453

UTM Northing: 3,876,586

Location Map:



Bragg Reservation (USGS 1:24000 Quadrangle - Chattanooga, Tenn. 1969; photorevised 1976)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The reservation marks the site of General Braxton Bragg's headquarters during the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The oblong-shaped reservation lies on one of the high points along the crest of Missionary Ridge. Bisected by the original alignment of Crest Road, the reservation slopes fall to the east and west away from the historic road alignment.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Bragg Reservation lies within the 3rd Congressional District of Tennessee.

Tract Numbers: 04-104

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: Other Agreement

Other Agreement: Power Company R.O.W., Old Crest Road R.O.W.

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 Bragg Reservation due to their association with the Campaign for Chattanooga, and for the views of them from the property.

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:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
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:

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

Bragg Reservation

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

national military park in America. 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 efforts to commemorate a battle in a military park setting.

Bragg Reservation 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

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Battle Site
Primary Current Use:	Interpretive Landscape

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Other Use/Function

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Defense-Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Bragg Reservation, Chickamauga
Chattanooga National Military Park

Missionary Ridge; Bragg Headquarter's;
Bragg Hill; Bragg Reservation, Chickamauga
Chattanooga National Military Park

Type of Name

Current

Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1863	Military Operation	Battle of Missionary Ridge - 25 November 1863; General Braxton Bragg's headquarters. (Although an 1863 account notes a house at the site, the owner of the house or property are unknown.)
AD 1893	Purchased/Sold	The property is acquired for inclusion into the park.
AD 1895	Built	An observation tower is erected (by 1895) at the cost of \$5,000.
AD 1890 - 1911	Built	During the early Park Commission era, monuments, markers and tablets are erected and cannon mounted.
AD 1899	Built	Illinois monument is erected.
AD 1900	Graded	The road on the site is graded and partially graveled, and paved gutters are laid.
	Built	Hartman metallic fence with two decorative carriage gates is constructed.
AD 1901	Planted	Grass seed is sown.

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AD 1890 - 1911	Maintained	During the early Park Commission administration, grass is periodically mowed, and vegetation is selectively thinned on slopes to retain historic views to the north, south and west. Monuments, markers, tablets and cannon are maintained.
AD 1912 - 1922	Maintained	During the late Park Administration management, the commemorative landscape is preserved and maintained.
AD 1915	Built	The Ohio Monument is dedicated.
AD 1923 - 1933	Maintained	During the War Department administration, the commemorative landscape is maintained.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	The property is transferred to the NPS as part of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.
AD 1933 - 2004	Maintained	During the NPS administration, the commemorative landscape is preserved and maintained, although some of the vegetation is allowed to grow with selective pruning.
AD 1933 - 1941	Built	At some point before 1941, a stone retaining wall is added along the western edge of the reservation.
AD 1941	Removed	The observation tower is taken down.
AD 1933 - 2004	Removed	At some point during the NPS administration, the metallic fence and decorative carriage gates are removed.
AD 1941	Designed	A master plan for the reservation is prepared.
AD 1966	Moved	Crest Road is realigned during the 1960s.
AD 1970 - 1979	Built	A flagstone interpretive plaza is built during the 1970s.
AD 1960 - 2004	Altered	The parking area is enlarged.
	Built	Chain link fence is installed along the northern edge of the property.

AD 1998 - 2004

Rehabilitated

Vegetation is cleared from the site, restoring views north and west towards Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge.

Physical History:

Title Page graphic



Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Bragg Reservation is significant due to its association with the battle along Missionary Ridge and the later commemoration of that event. It retains integrity as a contributing resource to CHCH in terms of its location along the Ridge and also through the design, materials and workmanship of the commemorative era infrastructure, monuments and markers. Views to the north and northwest have been restored in recent years, improving the feeling and setting of the reservation. Offsite vegetation blocks views to the west somewhat, but it also buffers the reservation from the impact of Interstate 24.

Landscape Characteristic:

Small Scale Features

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	31st U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker
Feature Identification Number:	95890
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	003224
LCS Structure Name:	31st U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker
LCS Structure Number:	MT-218
Feature:	32nd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker
Feature Identification Number:	95891
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	003230
LCS Structure Name:	32nd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker
LCS Structure Number:	MT-219
Feature:	29th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker
Feature Identification Number:	95888
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	003231
LCS Structure Name:	29th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

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LCS Structure Number: MT-217

Feature: 3rd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95892

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 003232

LCS Structure Name: 3rd U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-208

Feature: Twelvth U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97910

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 003233

LCS Structure Name: Twelvth U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-213

Feature: 17th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95887

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 003234

LCS Structure Name: 17th U.S. Missouri Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-214

Feature: Illinois State Monument

Feature Identification Number: 97900

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008667

LCS Structure Name: Illinois State Monument

LCS Structure Number: MT145-46

Feature: Ninety-Seventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument

Feature Identification Number: 97905

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008668

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LCS Structure Name: Ninety-Seventh Ohio Infantry Regiment Monument

LCS Structure Number: MT-310

Feature: 2nd and 15th Missouri (USA) Infantry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 95889

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008669

LCS Structure Name: 2nd and 15th Missouri (USA) Infantry Monument

LCS Structure Number: MT-206

Feature: Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97909

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008948

LCS Structure Name: Thirty-Sixth Illinois Infantry Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-159

Feature: Forty-Second Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95899

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008949

LCS Structure Name: Forty-Second Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-161

Feature: Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95898

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008950

LCS Structure Name: Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-162

Feature: Fifty-First Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95897

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Bragg Reservation

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IDLCS Number: 008951

LCS Structure Name: Fifty-First Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-163

Feature: Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97907

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008952

LCS Structure Name: Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-168

Feature: Seventy-Ninth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97906

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008954

LCS Structure Name: Seventy-Ninth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-171

Feature: Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97911

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008960

LCS Structure Name: Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-157

Feature: Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

Feature Identification Number: 97908

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 008964

LCS Structure Name: Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-151

Feature: Army of TN/Braxton Bragg Headquarters Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95893

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Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 091224
LCS Structure Name: Army of TN/Braxton Bragg Headquarters Marker
LCS Structure Number: MT-340

Feature: 125th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker

Feature Identification Number: 95886

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091245

LCS Structure Name: 125th Ohio Infantry Regiment Tablet Marker

LCS Structure Number: MT-319

Feature: Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 95894

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091594

LCS Structure Name: Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall

LCS Structure Number: MT-146A

Feature: Napoleon cannon # 1120

Feature Identification Number: 97901

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Napoleon cannon # 1121

Feature Identification Number: 97902

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Napoleon cannon # 1123

Feature Identification Number: 97903

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Napoleon cannon # 3949

Feature Identification Number: 97904

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chain link fencing

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Feature Identification Number: 95895

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Concrete planters

Feature Identification Number: 95896

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Guardrail barricade

Feature Identification Number: 97242

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

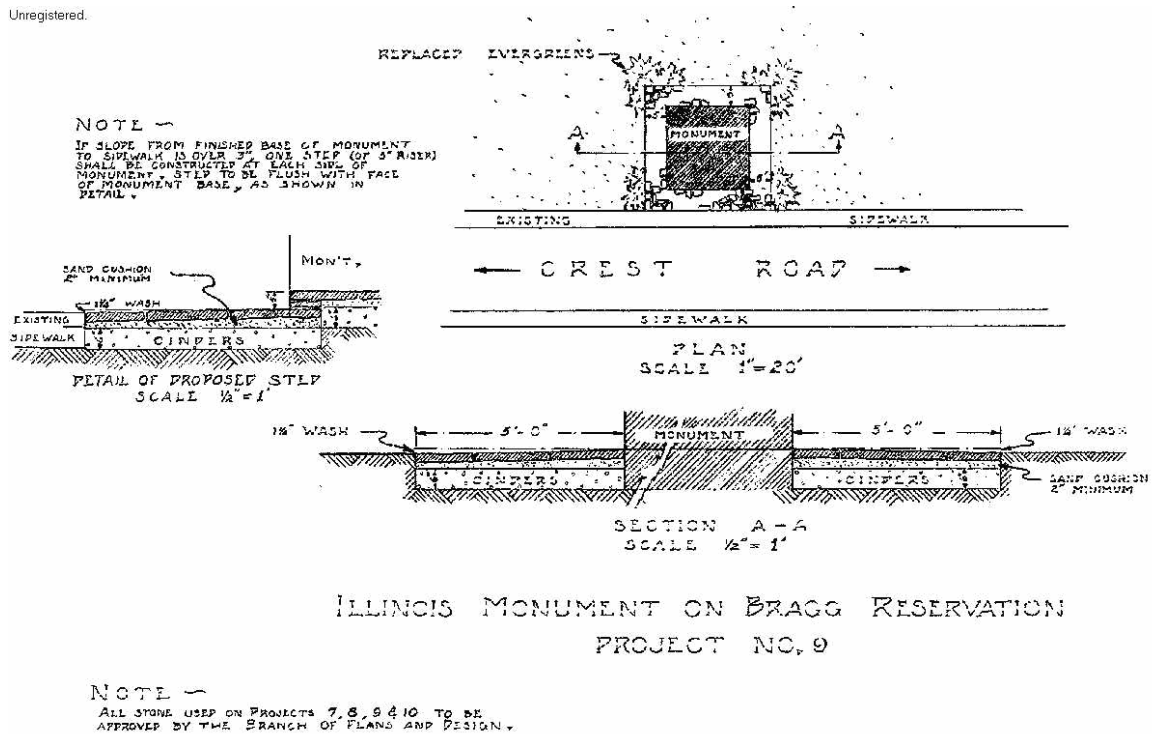


Illinois Monument from eastern boundary of reservation



Historical view of observation tower (non-extant). Note, also, the mounted cannon and markers.

Unregistered.



Drawing 1015A (1934) showing detail for Illinois monument.

Circulation

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Remnants of ca. 1900 road alignment and drainage system

Feature Identification Number: 95884

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete walkway and stone curbing

Feature Identification Number: 95882

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Flagstone interpretive plaza

Feature Identification Number: 95883

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Bragg Reservation parking area, looking north towards NPS bollards/planters.
Construction barricades are now removed.*

Views And Vistas

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic views of Confederate defensive lines along Missionary Ridge, and views to Chattanooga & Orchard Knob

Feature Identification Number: 97912

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Bragg Reservation looking west from crest of the ridge. Note the mounted cannon and views partially blocked by vegetation. Views to the north and northwest are now clear.

Cluster Arrangement

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Spatial organization of the commemorative landscape (including location of markers, tablets, monuments and cannon), with its response to natural landforms and events of the battle.

Feature Identification Number: 95885

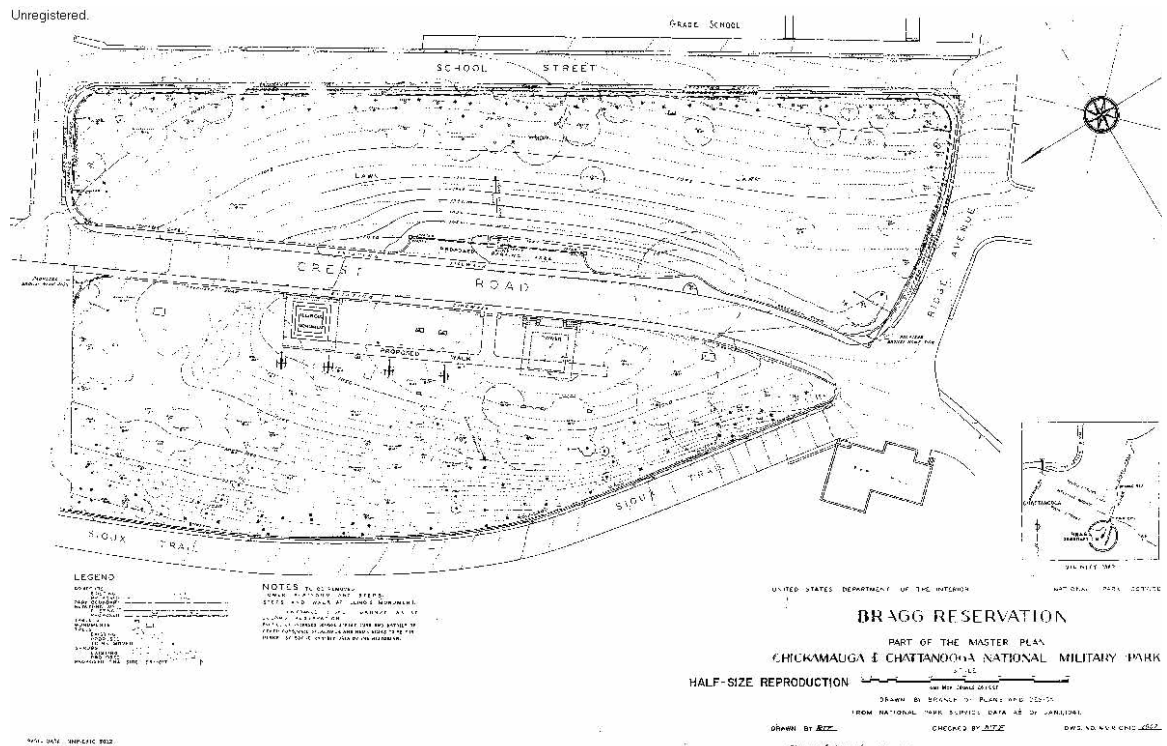
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



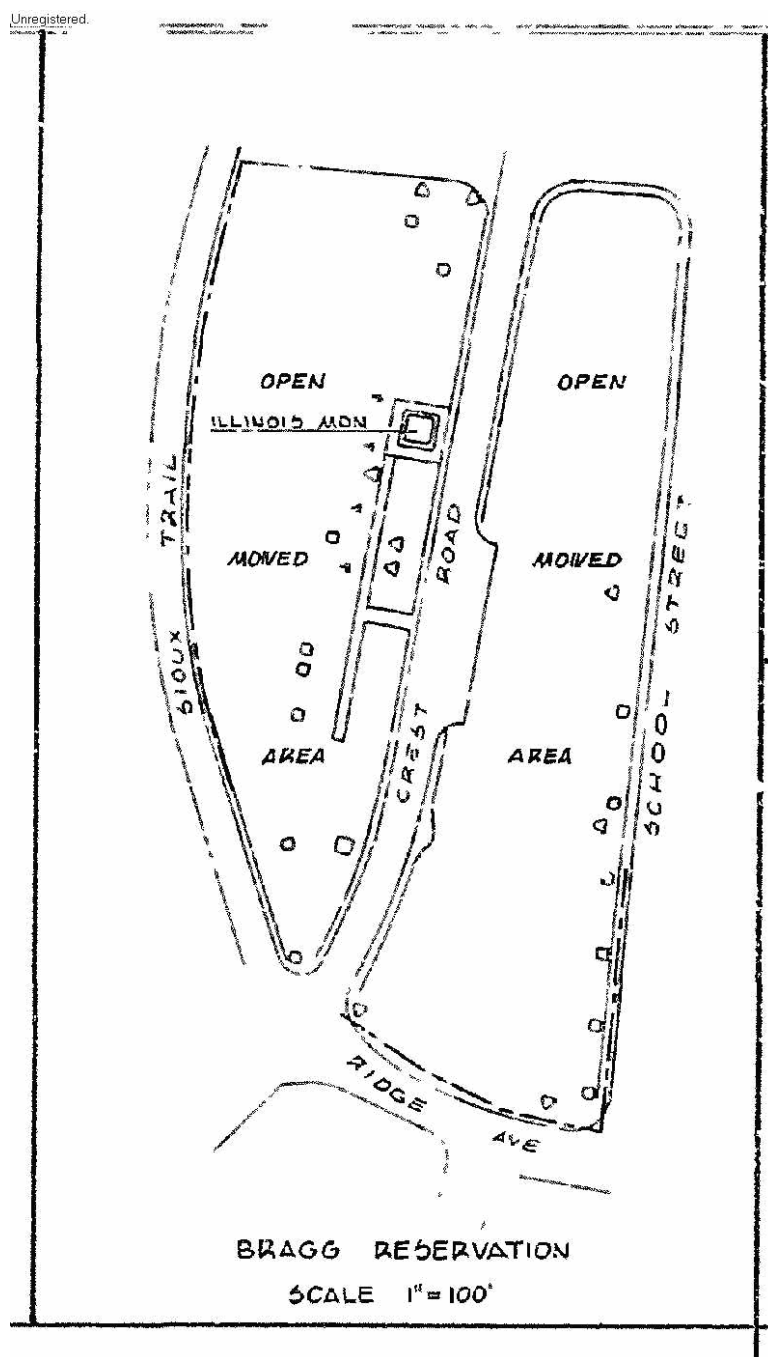
Looking north at Bragg Reservation. Note observation tower (non-extant) and commemorative landscape design, c. 1900.

Bragg Reservation
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Drawing 2067, 1941 master plan for the reservation, showing proposed parking, removal of observation tower, and vegetation.

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Drawing 3028 (1964) showing configuration of reservation.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2000

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition data is associated with 1995 & 1997 site visits, prior to CLI certification.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/22/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition has improved with understory cleared and views restored to north and northwest.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/21/2010

Impacts

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Vegetation confines historic views from the reservation towards the west, but also buffers views of Interstate 24.

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No LCS or landscape stabilization costs exist for Bragg Reservation.

Treatment

Treatment

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

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/13/1988

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:
No approved LCS or landscape treatment costs exist for Bragg Reservation.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	The National Military Park. Chickamauga-Chattanooga. An Historical Guide with maps and illustrations.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	An Administrative History 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
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