
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009



Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...
ural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape'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 and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park landscape is approximately 2,884.38 acres in size. It is located in Cobb County, Georgia, about three miles west of Marietta and twenty-three miles northwest of the state capital, Atlanta. The park lies within the area of rolling hills and rocky outcrops that marks the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains. The most dominant physical characteristic of the park is a prominent north-to-south ridge, composed of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw mountains, on and around which the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain unfolded. The cultural landscape that comprises the park contains historic buildings, structures, and monuments; historic roads, trails, and road traces; a number of pre-historic and historic archaeological sites, including eleven miles of earthworks; a historic pattern of forest and open fields; and modern visitor amenities, including a Visitor Center and trail heads with parking. Access to the Visitor Center is from Old U.S. Highway 41; other sections of the park are accessible via a number of local roads and trails.

Historic resources within the park represent three periods of significance. The first period of significance represents the Atlanta Campaign, May to September 1864, is primarily represented by the Kolb House, earthworks, and roads constructed prior to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The second period of significance, from 1887 through 1917, represents commemoration of the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield by private individuals and associations. This period began with reunions by military units that fought at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and is exemplified by numerous monuments and markers erected on the battlefield as memorials to individuals and units. The third period of significance, from 1917 through 1942, witnessed the management and subsequent development of the battlefield by the Federal government. This period included the administration and development of the battlefield by the War Department and the

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

National Park Service. Few historically significant structures remain to demonstrate the importance of early park development planned by the National Park Service and performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) from 1938 to 1942.

The integrity of the landscape of the park to all three periods of significance (1864, 1887–1917, and 1917–1942) remains high because Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park retains significant landscape elements. These include elements from the time of the 1864 battle, such as the Kolb House; the Kolb Cemetery; Civil War earthworks; antebellum roads such as Stilesboro, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, and traces of the Old Antebellum Road and the Marietta-Cassville Road; and railroad lines. Significant landscape elements retaining integrity from the 1887–1917 period include the Illinois Monument, the stone tunnel marker, and several other commemorative markers, all located at Cheatham Hill. Elements dating from the 1917–1942 period of park development that retain integrity include Cheatham Hill Drive, portions of the Kennesaw Mountain Drive, and the eight brick entrance signs, all constructed by the CCC. Other sites still under consideration include the CCC Camp Site and the CCC-era buildings of the Maintenance Complex. Three areas of private property that exist within the boundaries of the park contain residential developments built since the 1960s, the construction of which has resulted in a loss of integrity for the historic landscape.

Site Plan

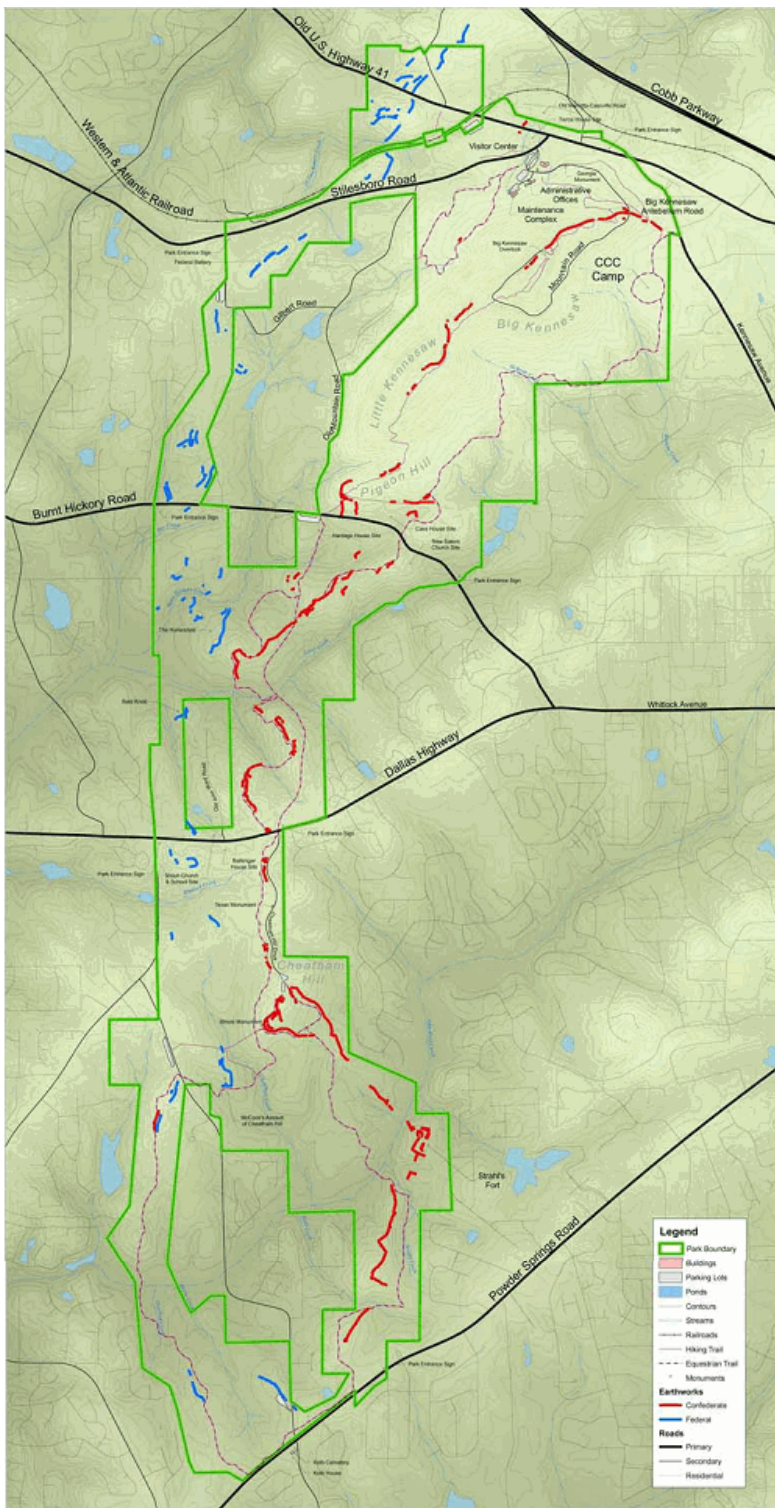


FIGURE 1. Overall site plan, not to scale.

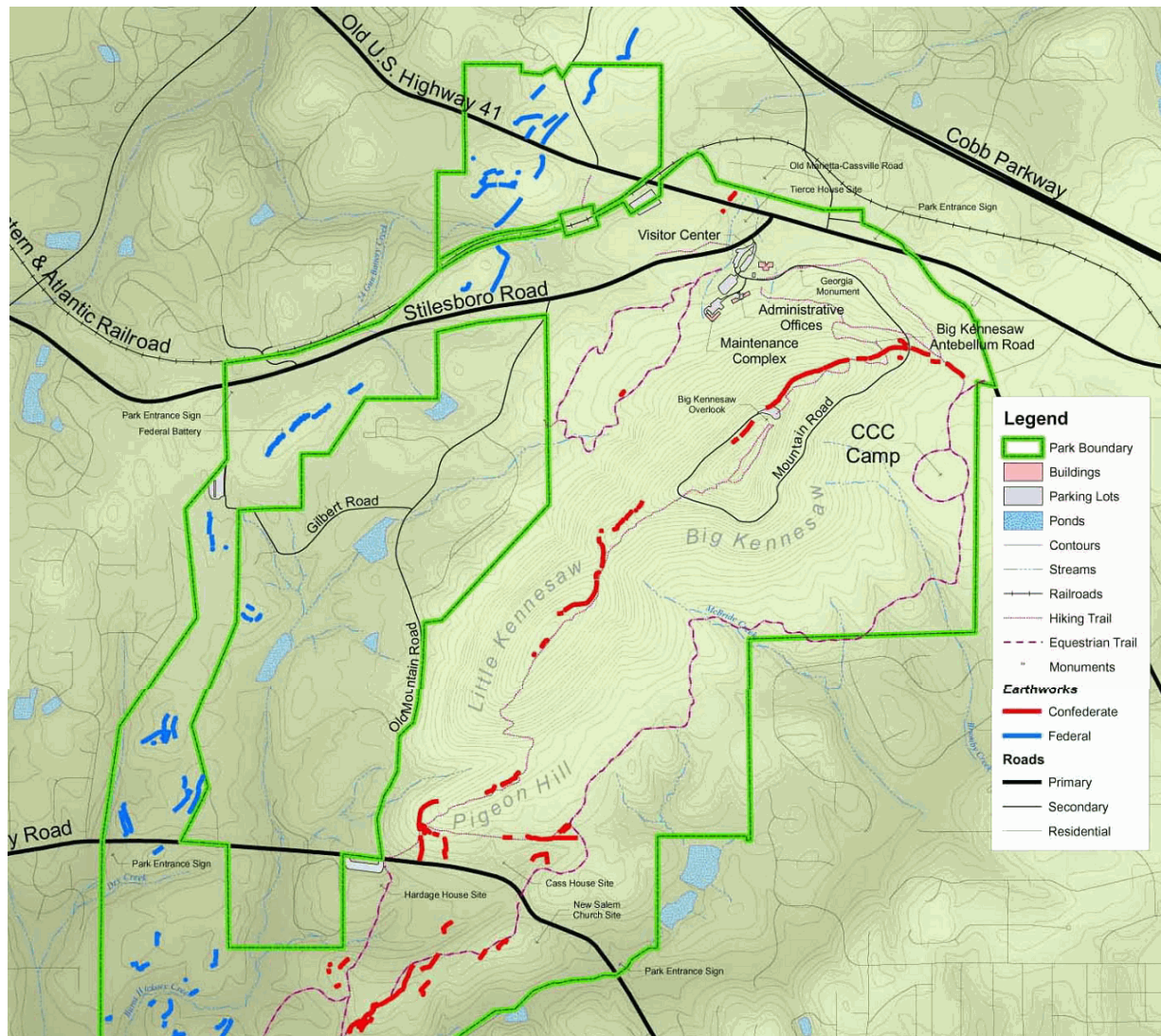


FIGURE 2. Detail of site plan, northern section, not to scale.

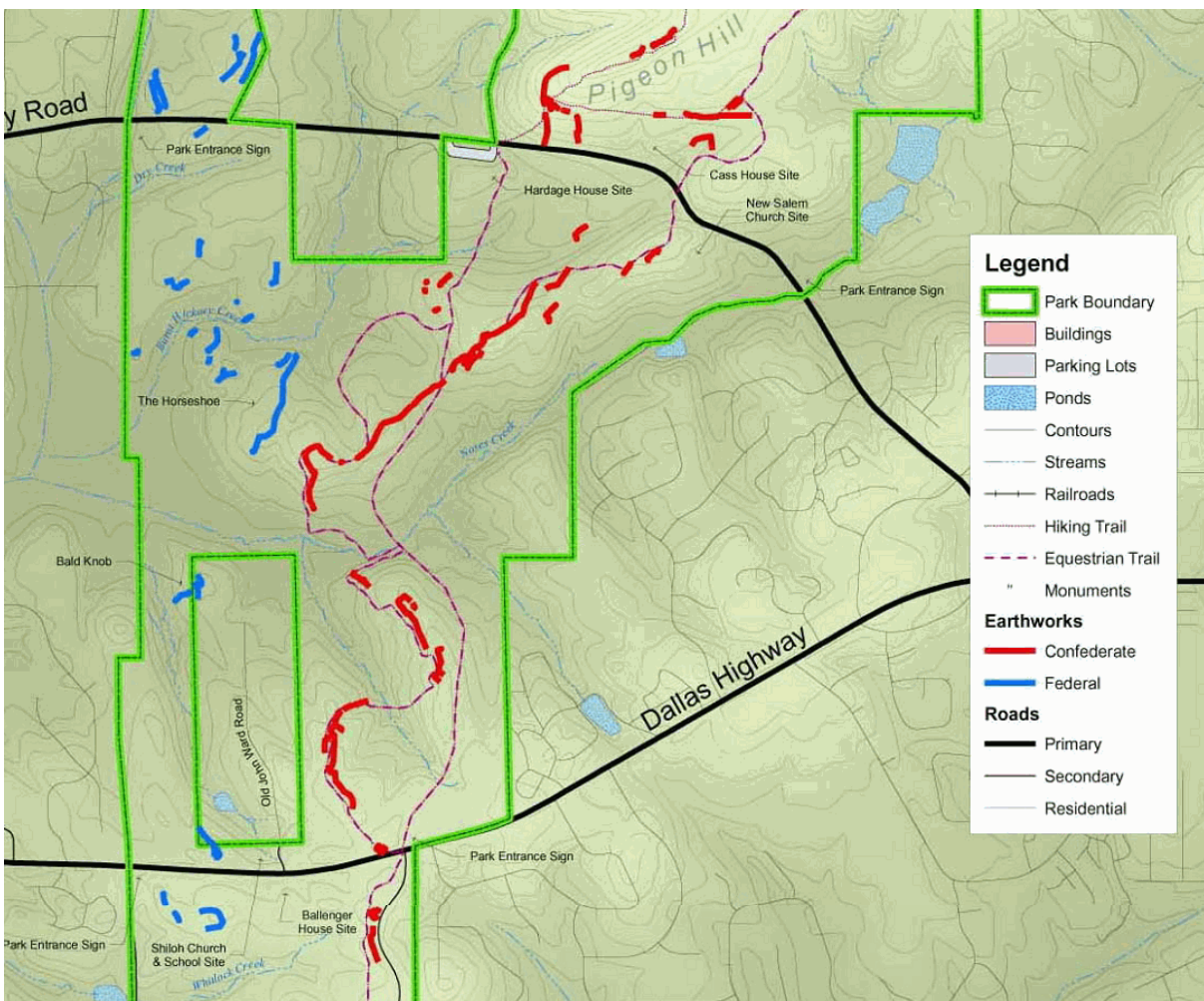


FIGURE 3. Detail of site plan, central section, not to scale.

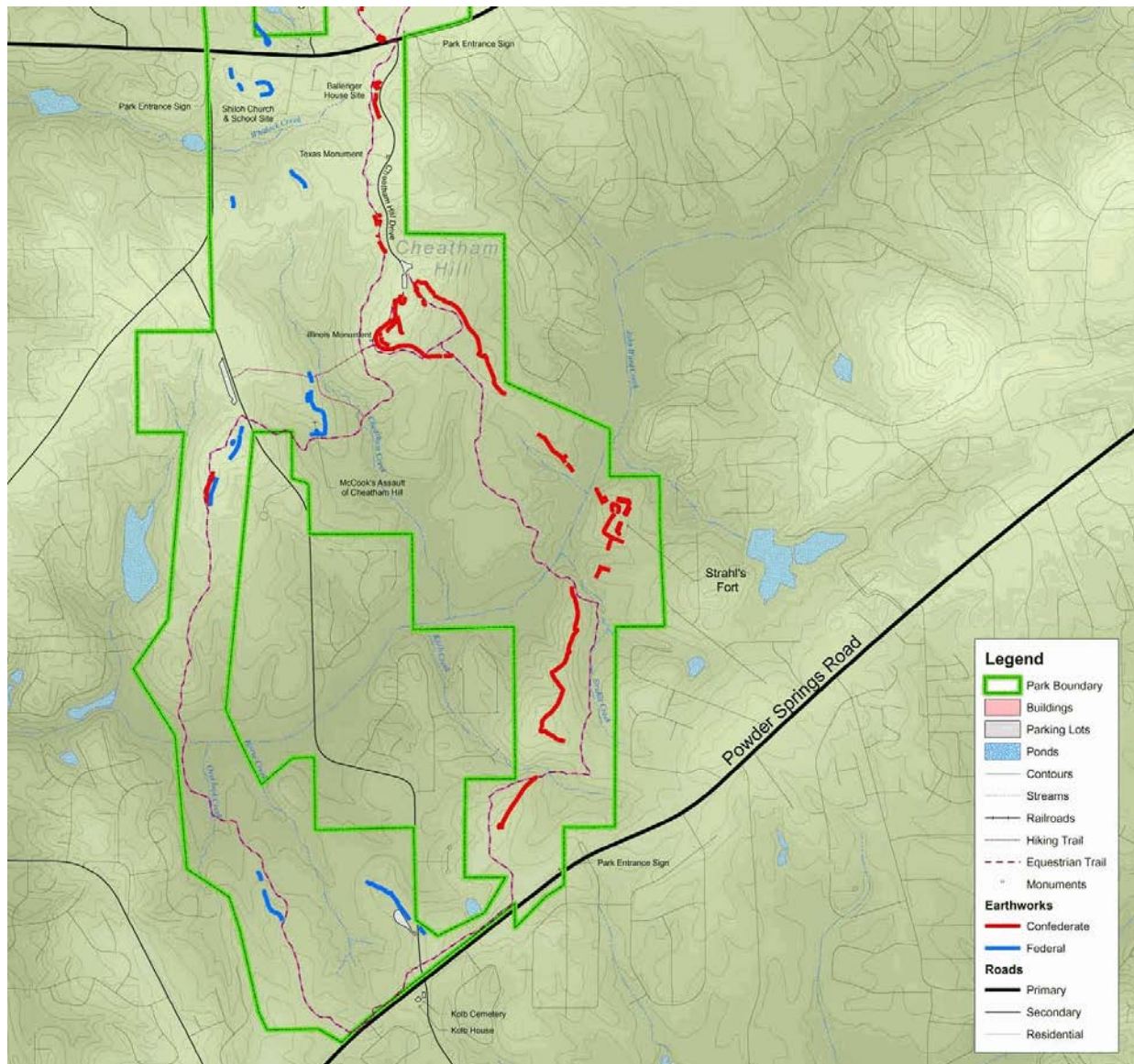


FIGURE 4. Detail of site plan, southern section, not to scale.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

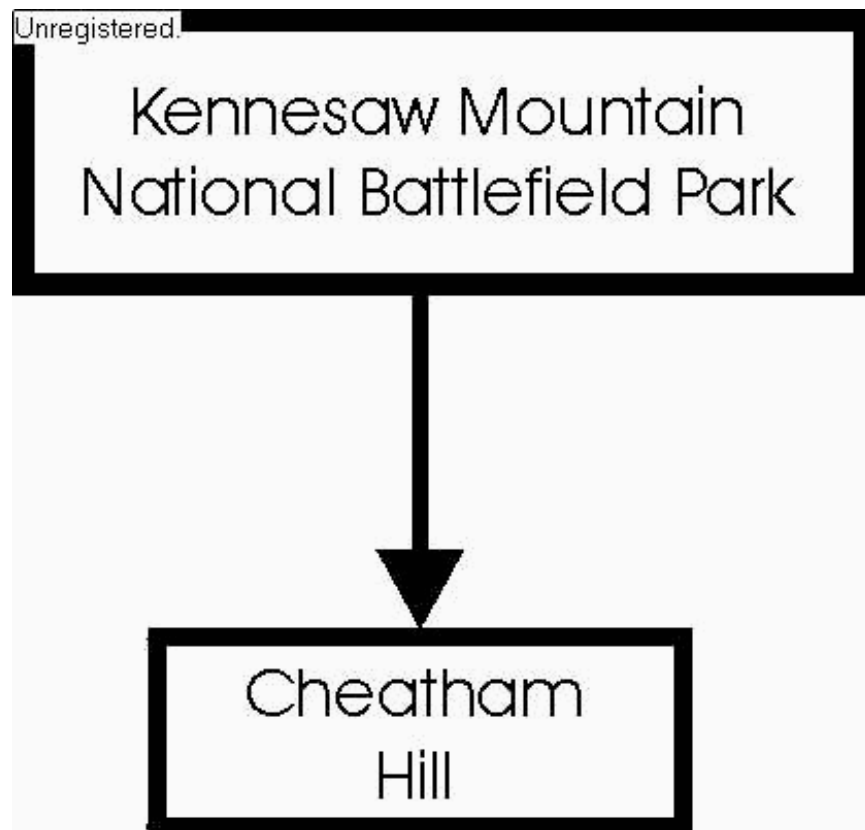
Inventory Unit Name:	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550050
Parent Landscape:	550050

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park -KEMO
Park Organization Code:	5490
Park Administrative Unit:	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is classified as a primary landscape in the CLI database. The boundaries of the landscape are concurrent with the boundaries of KEMO. The park also contains a component landscape, Cheatham Hill, which is described in a separate CLI.



Kennesaw Mountain Cultural Landscape Hierarchy

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

All documentation entered in this database inventory unit was obtained from the KEMO Cultural Landscape Inventory prepared by Cari Goetcheus of the National Park Service in 1997 and the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park prepared by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., and John Milner Associates, Inc., in 2008. The information was entered into the CLI database by staff of the Southeast Regional Office.

Historical research for the CLI project was performed by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., on site at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The archival collection at the park included NPS reports, historic photographs of the site, historic aerial photography, and historic maps. Additional archival documents and maps were obtained from the NPS Denver Service Center. Research was also conducted online to obtain digital reference materials from sources such as the Library of Congress.

Analysis and evaluation involved documenting key landscape components and analyzing the evolution of landscape development. John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted the field survey to document current conditions, primarily during the fall of 2007. Based on the history of the landscape and the evaluation of historic landscape features and patterns, landscape significance was determined. Comparative analysis between the existing conditions and the historic maps and photographs was then used to define the type and concentration of historic resources remaining in the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park landscape. From this information, cultural landscape integrity was determined.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	05/05/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	04/22/2009

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

A SHPO concurrence signature was received on 22 April from Karen Anderson-Cordova.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

12 February 2009

Richard Cloues
Historic Preservation Division
Department of Natural Resources
34 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 1600
Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Mr. Cloues:

Enclosed please find a copy of two Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, located in Cobb County, Georgia.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Kennesaw Mountain Landscape and Cheatham Hill CLIs and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield was administratively listed on the National Register in 1966, with additional documentation provided in 1995. Based on our research, we suggest that further consideration should be given to Marietta-Cassville Road, the CCC Camp, and the Maintenance Complex as potentially contributing features of this historic property. Additionally, the nomination should be updated to include the purchase of the 34-acre Hensley property and the Federal earthworks it contains. And finally, the nomination should be updated to include Criterion D, as the battlefield is likely to yield information important to prehistory, the time of battle, and the period of commemoration.

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a



Letter to SHPO

future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 562-3117 extension 630 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

Letter to SHPO; 2nd page

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Division

Chris Clark, Commissioner

W. Ray Luce, Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
34 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 1600, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2316
Telephone (404) 656-2840 Fax (404) 657-1040 <http://www.gashpo.org>

April 22, 2009

Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**RE: NPS: Kennesaw Mountain NBP Cultural Landscape Inventory
Cobb County, Georgia
FP-090323-001**

Dear Mr. Scheidt:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has reviewed the reports, *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory*, *Cheatham Hill Component Landscape*, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*, and *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory*, *Kennesaw Landscape*, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*. Both reports are dated January 2009. Our comments are offered to assist the National Park Service (NPS) in complying with the provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

Based on the information contained in the report, HPD concurs with the NPS' findings regarding the Cultural Landscape Inventory of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). HPD concurs that the features identified in the report are potentially contributing features to this important historic property and an updated NRHP nomination including these features is appropriate.

Please refer to project number **FP-090323-001** in any future correspondence regarding this review. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Jackie Tyson, Environmental Review Historian, at (404) 651-6777, or Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,



Karen Anderson-Cordova
Manager, Planning & Local Assistance Unit

KAC:jht

cc: Le'Var Rice, ARC
Daryl Barksdale, Cobb Landmarks & Historical Society

Letter from SHPO



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

17 March 2009

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

From: Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit to you the Kennesaw Mountain and Cheatham Hill Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI). The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. These CLIs were produced through a SERO contract with Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. and John Milner Associates, Inc. in 2008.

In order for the CLIs to be certified and counted in PMDS under KEMO's goal 1a7 and the systemwide goal 1b2B, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office needs to concur on the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. Kennesaw Mountain NBP was administratively listed on the National Register in 1966. Additional documentation was accepted in 1995 and it sufficiently documents the periods of significance that encompass the time of battle and later commemoration. We believe that further consideration should be given to Marietta-Cassville Road, the CCC Camp and the Maintenance Complex as potentially contributing features to this National Register property. The nomination should also be updated to reflect the purchase of 34-acre Hensley property and the Federal earthworks it contains. And finally, the nomination should be updated to include Criterion D, as KEMO is likely to yield archeological evidence important to prehistory, the time of battle, and the time of commemoration. David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLIs are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty.

Enclosures



Letter to Superintendent

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 17 March 2009

Park Information

Park: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
State: Georgia
Counties: Cobb

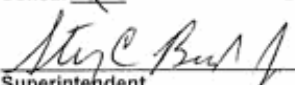
Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI ID #	Condition
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield	550050	Fair
Cheatham Hill	550051	Fair

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Should Be Preserved and Maintained 10 March 2009

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐

Superintendent Date 5/5/09

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The existing park boundaries correspond to the historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. The district boundaries encompass a historic landscape significant both as the site of the Battle of Kolb's Farm and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Several parcels beyond the current park boundaries have been identified for possible addition to the park. If these parcels are acquired, the National Register nomination should be amended to include the new parcels.

Earthworks located outside the park boundary contribute to the significance of the KEMO landscape. Three "islands" of private property exist within the boundaries of KEMO; these areas are considered non-contributing due to residential development that has resulted in a loss of integrity for the historic landscape.

State and County:

State: GA

County: Cobb County

Size (Acres): 2,884.00

Boundary Coordinates:

UTM Zone: 16
UTM Easting: 721,000
UTM Northing: 3,762,070

UTM Zone: 16
UTM Easting: 723,140
UTM Northing: 3,763,900

UTM Zone: 16
UTM Easting: 724,930
UTM Northing: 3,762,390

UTM Zone: 16
UTM Easting: 722,980
UTM Northing: 3,755,020

UTM Zone: 16
UTM Easting: 721,000
UTM Northing: 3,753,920

Location Map:

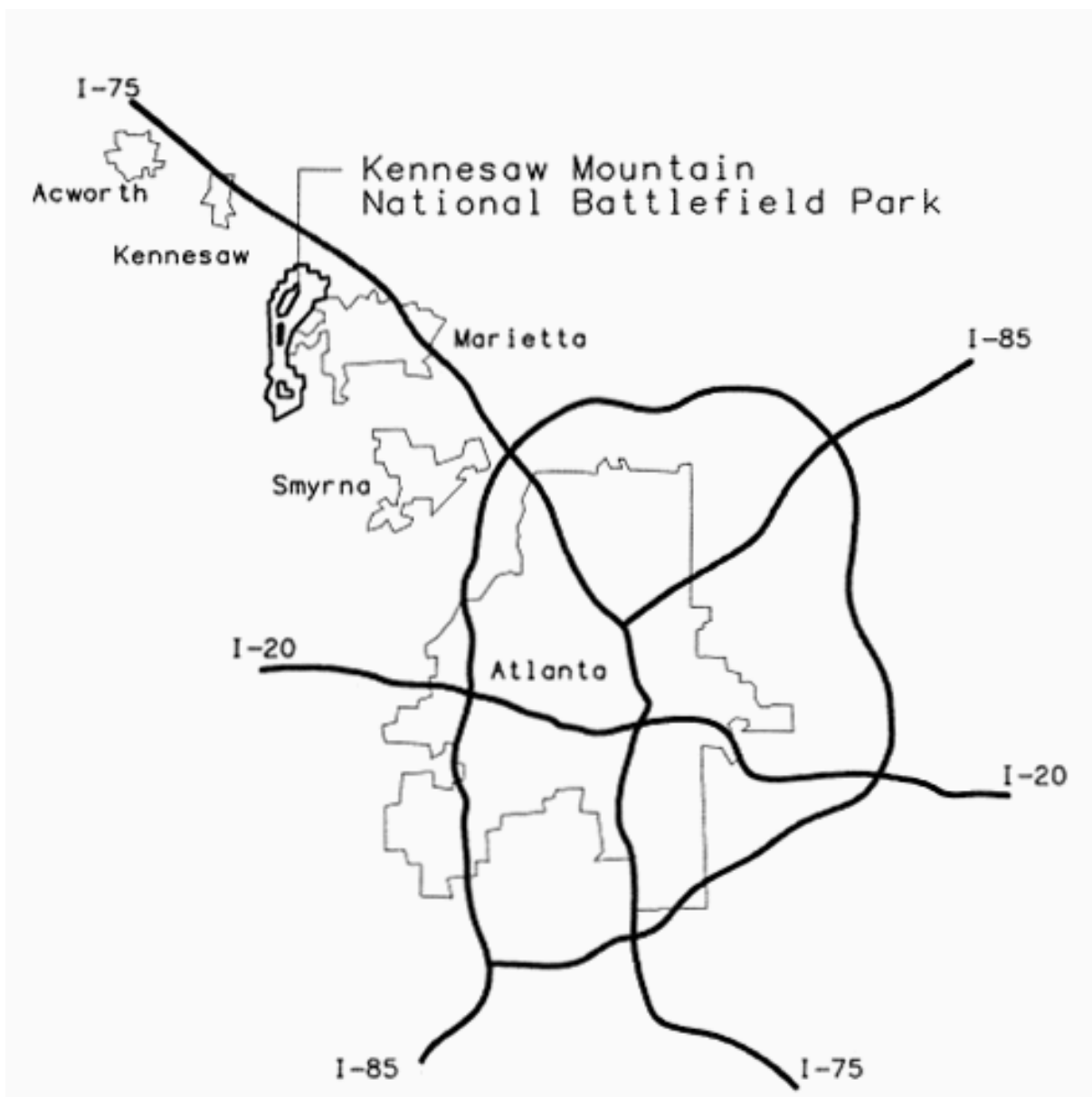


FIGURE 5. Regional location map. Source: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic Resource Study, 1995, 2.

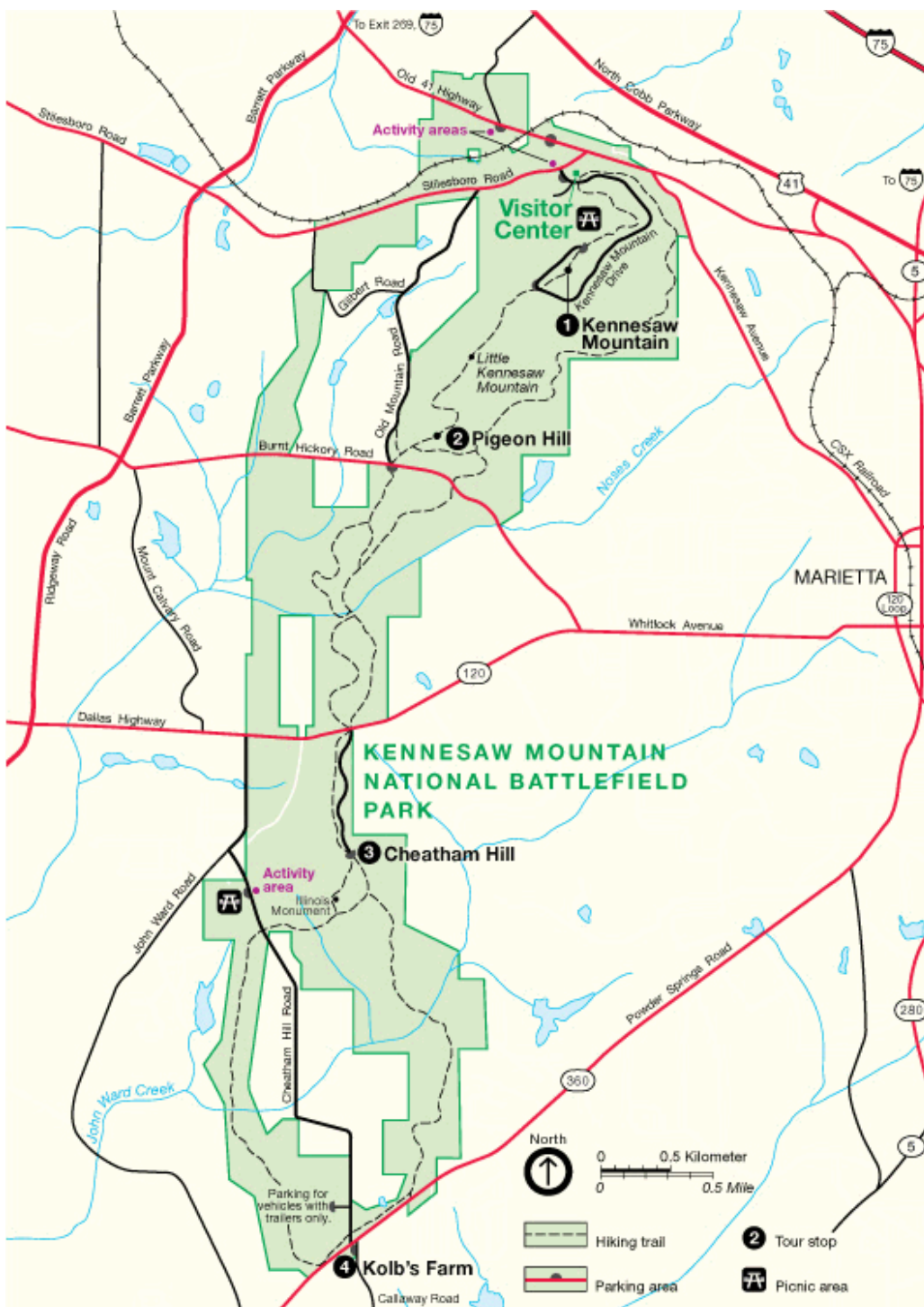


FIGURE 6. Map of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Source: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park web site, <http://home.nps.gov/applications/parks/kemo/ppMaps/KEMOmap1.pdf>

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is surrounded by a densely settled suburban concentration of single family residences and businesses, most of which have been constructed since the late 1960s as part of the northern expansion of the Atlanta metropolitan area into Cobb County. As a result, the park, originally established as a rural setting for commemoration and interpretation of the Battle of Kennesaw, is becoming increasingly popular as a local recreational facility for hiking, jogging, and other outdoor activities.

Cobb County was created in 1832, shortly after the removal of the native Cherokees and the subsequent Georgia land lottery. The closest town to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is Marietta, established as the county seat in 1834. The town plan was designed in 1833 by James Anderson in the likeness of his home town, Savannah. The original plan is still in evidence, complete with courthouse square, although the original courthouse was destroyed by Union troops around the time of the Battle of Kennesaw. Today, a large number of antebellum and late nineteenth-century residences and commercial buildings can still be found within the historic downtown area.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park lies within the Piedmont physiographic province of Georgia, an area of rolling hills and rocky outcrops that lies between the Appalachian Mountains and the eastern coastal plain. The park itself embraces a ridge, composed of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw mountains, which forms the divide between the Etowah and Chattahoochee rivers. Big Kennesaw is 1,808 feet and Little Kennesaw is 1,600 feet above sea level, both looming over the surrounding countryside, which averages 1,000 feet above sea level.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

In 1935, federal legislation established Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park under the authority of the National Park Service. It is owned by the federal government and continues to be administered by the National Park Service. The park is located in Cobb County, Georgia, about three miles west of Marietta and twenty-three miles northwest of the state capital, Atlanta. It lies within the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia. Of the total 2,884.38 acres comprising the park, 0.61 acres are controlled by the State of Georgia and 1.40 acres controlled by Cobb County as road rights-of-way.

Management Unit: N/A

Tract Numbers: 01-101 through 01-146, inclusive

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/05/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park meets all of the criteria for Management Category B, Should Be Preserved and Maintained: the unit meets National Register criteria; the unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance; and the unit has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

As a battlefield unit of the National Park Service, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was included on the National Register of Historic Places when the register was created in 1966. As defined in National Register documentation prepared in 1995, the park meets National Register significance Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past such as the leaders of the Union and Confederate forces involved in the battle; and Criterion C, for the designed features associated with commemoration such as the Illinois monument and the various access roads in the park, and for the Kolb House, a surviving example of an early nineteenth century farmhouse. In addition, the park meets Criteria Consideration F, as a property primarily commemorative in intent.

The unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance. In 1917, federal legislation authorized the Secretary of War to accept the sixty-acre parcel at Cheatham Hill from the Kennesaw Memorial Association (39 Stat. 901, February 8, 1917). In 1935, federal legislation established the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park "for the benefit and inspiration of the people. . ." (Public Law 49 Stat. 423, June 26, 1935). The enabling legislation stated that upon creation of the national battlefield park, "the Secretary of the Interior shall . . . allow monuments and memorials to be erected in the park by and to the various organizations and individuals of either the Union or Confederate Armies, . . . Make such regulations as are necessary from time to time for the care and protection of the park. . . [and] Provide for the ascertainment and marking of the route of march of the Union and Confederate armies from Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Georgia, and of principal battle lines, breastworks, fortifications, and other historical features along such route, and for the maintenance of such markers to such extent as deemed advisable and practicable." (16 USC sec. 430) Additional legislation in 1939 authorized the acquisition of additional land for the park (53 Stat. 1274, August 9, 1939).

The continuing purpose of the unit, to preserve the battlefield and to interpret the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War, is appropriate to its traditional use or function as a Civil War battlefield and later as a commemorative park. The 1985 General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment identified a preferred strategy "for long term protection and visitor use" of the park, with an emphasis on ensuring that recreational uses of the park be directed to areas of lesser historic significance, and that historic resources such as Civil War earthworks be stabilized and protected. The 1992 Statement for Management identifies key long term management objectives for the park, in order to "protect and preserve, and where appropriate and practicable to stabilize, restore or rehabilitate the historic resources in the park."

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 01/01/9999

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special use permits exist at KEMO with utility companies, Cobb County, State of Georgia, and the FCC to maintain radio equipment atop Big Kennesaw. A special use permit also exists for haying fields.

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Expiration Date: 01/01/9999

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

An MOU exists between KEMO and the Cobb County Sheriff's Department, Cobb County Police Department, and Cobb County Department of Transportation.

Type of Agreement: Memorandum Of Agreement

Expiration Date: 01/01/9999

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

A Memorandum of Agreement exists between KEMO and the Friends of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park as well as the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

2,884.38 acres comprise the park as of 12/31/2007
2,882.37 acres are administered by the National Park Service
0.61 acres are controlled by the State of Georgia as road right-of-way
1.40 acres are controlled by Cobb County as road right-of-way

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The park is completely accessible to the public and has become an important recreational resource for the surrounding community. The Visitor Center, visitor parking, Kennesaw Mountain Road, and Cheatham Hill drive are all open to the public every day of the week from morning to early evening and closed only on major holidays. Other parking areas throughout the park provide public access to trailheads, which connect a system of pedestrian and equestrian trails that extends from the north end of the park to the south.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Earthworks located outside the park boundary contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Three “islands” of private property exist within the boundaries of KEMO; these areas are considered non-contributing due to residential development that has resulted in a loss of integrity for the historic landscape.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Kennesaw Mountain landscape unit is identical to the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park as listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The park was administratively listed in the NRHP with the establishment of that program in 1966. The park is documented in the National Register nomination prepared by Robert W. Blythe, Historian; Maureen A. Carroll, Historian; and Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian, National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, dated October 24, 1994. The nomination was certified by the National Park Service on March 14, 1995, and accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on March 31, 1995.

Prior to the 1995 documentation, the Civil War earthworks, the Kolb House, the Illinois Monument, the McCook Brigade Marker, the Captain Fellows Marker, and the Grave of the Unknown U.S. Soldier had been previously identified as contributing structures under National Register criteria. [This is mentioned in the 1995 document, but we have not yet been able to identify any previous documentation.]

The National Register nomination identifies three criteria as applicable to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with persons significant in our past, including Major General William T. Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston, among others; and Criterion C, for designed features relating to the commemoration of the battlefield. Criteria Consideration F, a property that is primarily commemorative in intent, is also cited.

Criterion D, property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, is not noted as applicable in the National Register nomination but is considered relevant to this site, with respect to Civil War research questions that can be answered through archeological investigation. As noted in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: Archeological Overview and Assessment by Robert Hellman of the Southeast Archeological Center (2003), most archeological studies at the park to date have been conducted as Section 106 compliance and were therefore limited in scope and extent. Additional survey of the park’s prehistoric and historic era resources would be needed to determine if these archeological resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

In the nomination, the CCC camp and maintenance buildings are designated as non-contributing, as are the Marietta-Cassville Road and Powder Springs Road. This designation of the CCC camp and maintenance buildings appears primarily related to loss of integrity; however, the historical importance of these features indicates that further consideration is appropriate, particularly if archeological studies are performed.

It appears that Marietta-Cassville Road and Powder Springs Road were designated as noncontributing properties is because they have been altered and do not retain sufficient integrity. The character of Powder Springs Road has changed significantly as it is now a highly developed traffic corridor that is largely outside the boundaries of the park. Marietta-Cassville Road, however, retains features of its historic character and therefore merits further evaluation in terms of potential significance.

The CCC Camp Site (1938–1942) was designated as a noncontributing property in the National Register nomination, primarily because the buildings are no longer extant except for concrete foundations. The National Register nomination concluded that as a cultural landscape, the camp site does not possess integrity. However, the site work performed for this study suggests that sufficient site features remain to illustrate the presence of the CCC camp. Further study is recommended to reevaluate whether the CCC camp is a contributing property despite the loss of material fabric.

The two buildings of the Maintenance Complex (1940–1941) were also designated as noncontributing properties by the nomination because the authors of the nomination considered that these buildings do not represent the prevailing National Park Service rustic design philosophy of the period or any comprehensive plan of development for the park. However, these buildings do represent a particular style of architecture (although not rustic) and a portion of the park development planned in the 1930s. Although a third building planned to form a U-shaped court with the two original buildings was never constructed, and the 1974 addition may be considered to compromise the architectural integrity of the original, further study is recommended to reevaluate whether these buildings are contributing structures.

Documented areas of significance for the park include military, commemoration, and architecture. Other relevant categories not cited in the listing include politics/government, conservation, landscape architecture, and archeology, both historic and prehistoric.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000063
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 3/31/1995

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

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

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: CE 1864

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: The Civil War

Facet: Battles In The North And South

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1887 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: The Great Depression And Conservation

Time Period: CE 1887 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Historic Preservation

Facet: The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Other Facet: The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949; Battlefield Preservation; Archeological Preservation; The National Park Service and the New Deal; The National Trust; Growth in Professionalism and Technology

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Other
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Politics - Government
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology

Statement of Significance:

As stated in the National Register documentation:

[The National Register documentation] evaluates the historic integrity and assesses the eligibility of the park's historic resources within two historic contexts identified by the survey team. [These two contexts are] the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May–September 1864; and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: The Commemoration of American Battlefields and National Park Development, 1887–1942.

Context A, “The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May- September 1864,” relates to the NPS subthemes “War in the West” and “Political and Diplomatic Scene” of Theme VI, “The Civil War.” Context A also relates to one aspect of Georgia history, “Major Theater for the Civil War.” Context A examines the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain as one in a series of clashes during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, which began with Sherman's march from Chattanooga in May 1864 and ended with the capture of Atlanta in September of that year. The context discusses military and political aspects of the Battle of Kennesaw

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Mountain and Sherman's successful execution of the Atlanta Campaign. The context describes the battles fought at Kennesaw and discusses how military strategy and tactics, developed through the course of the Civil War, were employed at Kennesaw Mountain.

Context B, "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: The Commemoration of American Battlefields and National Park Development, 1887–1942," relates to the NPS facets "Battlefield Preservation" and "The National Park Service and the New Deal" of the subtheme "The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884–1949" of Theme XXXIII, "Historic Preservation." National battlefield commemoration stemmed from efforts by veterans groups to honor both the men that fought and died during the Civil War, and the places where they fought. Following these efforts, the Federal government sought protection of these sites through the development of national battlefield parks and national cemeteries. Context B examines the commemoration of Civil War battlefields, beginning with the efforts of veterans at the close of the Civil War and culminating with the establishment and subsequent development of national battlefield parks by the National Park Service. The narrative traces the activities of private commemorative associations at Kennesaw from the 1880s through the 1910s, the administration of the battlefield by the War Department from 1928 to 1933, its establishment as a national battlefield park in 1935, and its development by the National Park Service from 1933 to 1942.

Historic resources within the park represent three periods of significance. The period of the Atlanta Campaign, May to September 1864, is primarily represented by the Kolb House, earthworks, and roads constructed prior to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The second significant period, representing commemoration of the Kennesaw Mountain battlefield by private individuals and associations, lasted from 1887 to 1917. This period began with reunions by military units that fought at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and is represented by numerous monuments and markers erected on the battlefield as memorials to individuals and units. The third period witnessed the management and subsequent development of the battlefield by the Federal government from 1917 to 1942. This period included the administration and development of the battlefield by the War Department and the National Park Service. Few historically significant structures remain that demonstrate the importance of early park development planned by the NPS and performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) from 1938 to 1942.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only National Park Service property that commemorates the Atlanta Campaign. This campaign had important military and political significance in the final phases of the Civil War. The earthworks, landscape, some of the roads, and the Kolb House at Kennesaw are tangible links to the Atlanta Campaign. The role of the battle in the Atlanta campaign, the grand strategy of the war, battlefield tactics, and the life of the average soldier are represented by these resources.

The historic resources dating to the time of the battle have varying levels of significance. The entire eleven miles of earthworks are nationally significant under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. The earthworks clearly indicate the areas of combat during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, a crucial engagement in the Atlanta Campaign, and were built at the orders of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston. Although not nominated under Criterion D, the earthworks may also possess information potential. The Kolb House contributes to the national significance of the battlefield under Criterion A and is locally significant as an example of an early farm house under Criterion C. It is the only remaining park building that existed during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and a rare example from an early period of Cobb County settlement. A significant military action, known as the Battle of Kolb's Farm, occurred near the house.

The Kolb Cemetery, located adjacent to the Kolb House, contributes to the national significance of the battlefield and is locally significant under Criterion A because it represents burial customs among early settlers. The New Salem Church Cemetery, which is associated with the ruins of New Salem Church, is also locally significant under Criterion A for nineteenth- and early twentieth-century burial practices.

Additionally, the New Salem Church site may possess archeological potential, because the church possibly served as a Confederate field hospital. The Kolb Cemetery and possibly the New Salem Church Cemetery are among the few remaining resources that existed during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

Gilbert, Old John Ward, Stilesboro, Dallas, and Burnt Hickory Roads were all present at the time of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Stilesboro, Dallas, and Burnt Hickory Roads contribute to the national significance of the battlefield under Criterion A, because they served as transportation corridors for the approaching armies. The antebellum road, which was used by the Confederates to haul artillery to Big Kennesaw's summit, also contributes to the national significance. Gilbert and Old John Ward Roads are locally significant under Criterion A for their association with early Cobb County settlement.

Two types of historic properties located within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park are significant under Criteria A and represent commemorative activity at the park. The Illinois Monument and the associated markers at Cheatham Hill are significant at the state level because they represent the efforts of Illinois veteran organizations to commemorate the participants of the battle in the postwar period, between 1887 and 1917. The War Department continued this commemorative theme, but did not construct any monuments or enlarge the battlefield, and no historic resources are extant that relate to this period, 1917–1933. The NPS also continued a commemorative tradition at the battlefield by enlarging the park boundaries and significantly altering the post-battle landscape. Both the Illinois Monument and Cheatham Hill Drive are locally significant under Criterion C because they possess high artistic value and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The eight brick entrance signs are locally significant under Criterion A because they represent the New Deal-era development of the park with CCC labor.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site

Primary Current Use:	Monument (Marker, Plaque)
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Domestic (Residential)-Other	Historic
Education-Other	Historic
Interpretation Facility	Current
Interpretive Trail	Current
Leisure-Passive (Park)	Current
Overlook	Current
Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Kennesaw Mountain	Current
Kennesaw Mountain National Bat	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1830	Settled	During the 1830s, white settlement occurred in the Cobb County region of Georgia, and subsistence farms of 50 to 150 acres were established.
CE 1836	Built	Circa 1836, Kolb House constructed.
CE 1839	Established	Kolb Cemetery established.
CE 1864	Military Operation	May 7: Union forces under Sherman move out from Chattanooga, opening Atlanta campaign.
	Military Operation	May–June: In a series of battles, the Union forces push the Confederates south to a line 30 miles northwest of Atlanta.
	Graded	May–June: Confederate Lt. Col. S. W. Presstman lays out the defensive lines around Kennesaw Mountain.

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	Military Operation	June 18–19: Confederate forces fall back to the prepared line around Kennesaw Mountain.
	Military Operation	June 22: Battle of Kolb’s Farm.
	Military Operation	June 27: Battle of Kennesaw Mountain
	Military Operation	July 2: Outflanked by Sherman’s Union forces, Confederates withdraw from Kennesaw Mountain lines to Smyrna Station, four miles southeast of Marietta.
	Military Operation	July 9: Confederates withdraw to outer defenses of Atlanta.
	Military Operation	September 1: Confederates abandon Atlanta.
CE 1865	Cultivated	After the Civil War, agricultural use of the battlefield resumed.
CE 1887	Memorialized	Veterans hold blue-gray reunion held at Kennesaw Mountain.
CE 1899	Purchased/Sold	Lansing J. Dawdy, a veteran of the 86th Illinois Regiment, purchases a sixty-acre parcel at Cheatham Hill.
CE 1914	Memorialized	Illinois monument dedicated at Cheatham Hill. Also at about this time, a masonry arch was built marking the entrance to the Union Tunnel and the McCook Brigade Marker, Coffey Marker, and Fellows Marker were placed.
CE 1917	Planned	Public Law 39 Stat. 901: Congress authorizes a national battlefield for the sixty-acre Cheatham Hill parcel.
CE 1920	Built	Kennesaw Mountain Association, a private development company, builds a road to the top of Big Kennesaw to the site of a proposed hotel.
CE 1926	Platted	Public Law 44 Stat. 588: Federal commission surveys Civil War battlefields of northern Georgia, including Kennesaw Mountain.

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CE 1928	Land Transfer	Kennesaw Memorial Association conveys sixty-acre Cheatham Hill parcel to the War Department.
CE 1933	Established	Executive Orders 6166 and 6228: Administration of the Cheatham Hill parcel by the National Park Service begins.
CE 1935	Established	Public Law 49 Stat. 423: Congress establishes Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.
CE 1935 - 1938	Planted	Civil Works Administration (CWA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) funds stabilization work at the new park, primarily at the Cheatham Hill parcel, including channeling of streams and planting of ground cover on former agricultural lands.
CE 1937 - 1941	Purchased/Sold	Public Law 53 Stat. 1274: In late 1930s and early 1940s, federal government acquires additional property for park.
CE 1938 - 1942	Planted	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at Kennesaw Mountain. CCC workers constructed roads, erected eight park entrance signs, demolished buildings, planted trees, and guided tours within the park.
CE 1939	Mined	CCC establishes quarry on Big Kennesaw.
CE 1940 - 1941	Built	October 1940–August 1941: Two maintenance buildings built by CCC at Kennesaw Mountain: the Motor Repair Shop and Equipment Storage Garage.
CE 1950	Paved	NPS completes road to the top of Kennesaw Mountain.
CE 1960	Demolished	July: CCC camp buildings demolished.
CE 1963	Restored	Kolb House restored to its 1864 exterior appearance.
CE 1964	Built	May 6: New Visitor Center opens.
	Demolished	The former Visitor Center, the Hyde House, is demolished.

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	Built	June: NPS completes overlook at the top of Kennesaw Mountain.
	Memorialized	Texas Monument and Georgia Monument dedicated.
CE 1965	Built	Two employee residences and a concrete block oilhouse completed near Visitor Center.
CE 1974	Altered	Maintenance buildings altered and expanded.
CE 1981	Rehabilitated	Overlook restored and reopened to public.
CE 1985	Reconstructed	Neighbour Marker replaced.
CE 1999	Expanded	Renovation and expansion of Visitor Center completed.

Physical History:

Settlement and Development of the Kennesaw Mountain area, 1830–1864

Prior to European settlement, the Kennesaw Mountain area was inhabited by Native Americans of the Creek and Cherokee tribes. In the first decades of the nineteenth century, traders and settlers began to move into north Georgia. When gold was discovered near Dahlonega, Georgia, in 1829, white settlement in the area increased rapidly, leading to conflict with the native tribes. In 1838, federal troops began to force the last of the Cherokees in Georgia to move west to Oklahoma; this event has become known as “The Trail of Tears.”

Cobb County was established in 1832, and in 1834 Marietta was incorporated and made the county seat. The 1835 Cherokee Land Lottery officially opened the area for white settlement. During the second half of the 1830s, the county was homesteaded, with farms typically ranging from 50 to 150 acres. The farm owned by Peter Valentine Kolb was likely established about this time. By the time of the Civil War, Kolb was a prosperous landowner, with 600 acres and ten slaves. In addition to the log house, his farm had outbuildings including slaves’ quarters, a smokehouse, a summer kitchen, and a barn. A family cemetery was established west of the house.

Cobb County was crossed by the Western & Atlantic Railroad on its route from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Completed by 1850, the railroad allowed limited industrial development to occur in the county, although most of the population remained engaged in agriculture. The route of the railroad became the axis of the Union advance during the Atlanta Campaign in 1864.

By the 1860s, Cobb County was an established agricultural area. As documented by contemporary battle maps, buildings, fields, and orchards were concentrated in flatter, low-lying areas. The slopes and ridges of Kennesaw Mountain remained forested, although most likely some cutting of timber for firewood and timber sales had occurred at the more accessible areas. The wooded hillsides provided the defending Confederates with natural protective cover and views of the approaching Union troops. Some trees were cleared by the Confederates to provide fields of fire toward the attacking forces. The Union troops established earthworks mainly under the protective cover of forested areas, but the open agricultural fields made any direct assault on the Confederate lines difficult.

The Atlanta Campaign and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, May–September 1864

By the spring 1864, Union forces had gained control of the Mississippi River and most of Tennessee, but the major manufacturing and productive centers of the Confederacy had not been directly affected by the war. Atlanta was an important industrial city as well as a major railroad junction for the Southeast. In March 1864, President Lincoln promoted Ulysses S. Grant to the rank of lieutenant general and placed him in charge of all Union armies. Grant went to the Eastern Theater and placed Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman in charge of the Union forces in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Grant’s strategy was for simultaneous attacks, southward in Virginia in the east and from Chattanooga southeast into Georgia in the west.

In early May, 100,000 Union troops under Sherman's command began to move south from Chattanooga, opposed by 65,000 Confederates under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Throughout May, with the superior numbers of Union troops, Sherman was able to outmaneuver Johnston, who was forced to retreat to avoid being cut off from his supply route along the Western & Atlantic Railroad. By the first week of June, the Confederates had taken up a defensive position thirty miles northwest of Atlanta in Cobb County, encompassing Lost Mountain, Brushy Mountain, and Pine Mountain—a line west of Kennesaw Mountain. After fighting near Gilgal Church on June 15 and at Lost Mountain on June 16, the Confederates retreated to the Kennesaw Mountain line.

Confederate Lt. Col. S. W. Presstman oversaw the construction of the Confederate defensive lines on and around Kennesaw Mountain in May and June 1864. The Confederate defenses consisted of an almost six-mile long network of earthen fortifications, extending from a point northeast across the Western & Atlantic Railroad, along the western slope just below the crest of Big and Little Kennesaw, to a point south of Powder Springs Road and east of the Kolb farm. Earthworks were dug to protect troops in trenches, and trees were cut on the slopes to create cleared fields of fire and abatis. Smaller rifle pits were created forward of the main Confederate line.

When the Union forces approached, they dug their own system of trenches and fortifications for protection from Confederate fire. The Union forces were positioned in low lying agricultural land below Kennesaw Mountain. Sherman began the attack on June 20 with a cavalry raid around the north end of the Confederate line along the railroad, and a simultaneous attack on the south end of the line along Powder Springs Road. Johnston countered by shifting troops under the command of Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood to reinforce and extend the south end of the Confederate line.

On June 22, Union troops began a new advance eastward along Powder Springs Road. Hood's Confederate forces met this advance with an attack by two divisions, in an engagement known as the Battle of Kolb's Farm. The Union forces hastily constructed defensive works and were able to repulse the Confederate counterattack. The Confederates suffered 1,000 casualties to 350 for the Union, but the battle caused Sherman to reconsider his plan to outflank the Confederate line to the south.

Sherman decided to launch a two-pronged direct frontal attack on the Confederate line, an approach which had been avoided up to that time in the Atlanta Campaign. One corps under Maj. Gen. John A. Logan would attack at the junction of Little Kennesaw and Pigeon Hill. One mile farther south, a larger force would attack at Cheatham Hill. The Cheatham Hill position was at a bend in the Confederate line. Named the "Dead Angle," this vulnerable bend allowed the Union forces to concentrate their fire at one point which could not be as easily supported by the rest of the Confederate line. However, the Confederates had created a particularly strong position, with unusually deep trenches along the contour of the ridge, concealed artillery positions on either side of the bend, and heavy abatis supplemented by cheveaux-de-frise.

On the morning of June 27, the battle began with a fifteen minute artillery barrage. At Pigeon Hill, 5,550 federal troops moved forward through dense underbrush and abatis along Burnt Hickory Road. The difficult terrain, combined with Confederate batteries on Pigeon Hill and nearby Little Kennesaw, repelled this attack after two hours of fighting.

Farther south, 9,000 federal troops crossed an area of mixed open fields and forest to attack Cheatham Hill. Maj. Gen. John A. Newton's division attacked the west-facing portion of the line, to the north of the bend. When the Union troops emerged from the last small stand of trees, the Confederates infantry and artillery opened fire, quickly repulsing the attack. At the center of the line, two brigades, one under Col. Daniel McCook and one under Col. John G. Mitchell attacked the Dead Angle. The two brigades had to cross a wheat field to reach the Confederate line, and they were subject to intense defensive fire as they approached. A few Union troops reached the Confederate trenches before the attack was repulsed; McCook was mortally wounded in the attack. The Union troops fell back, and in a small depression near the bottom of the hill, they were able to dig new defensive trenches. From this position, the federal troops began an attempt to tunnel under the Confederate line in order to use explosives to blow apart the defensive earthworks.

During the one day of fighting, Union forces suffered 3,000 casualties to less than 1,000 for the Confederates. The failure of the attacks caused Sherman to reconsider his strategy. A small diversionary move by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield at the south end of the line near the Kolb farm was the only gain of the day for the Union forces. This advance allowed Union cavalry to advance south toward the Chattahoochee River.

Sherman decided to reinforce Schofield's sector of the line in the days following the battle. Once again, Johnston was forced to retreat to avoid being outflanked. On July 2, the Confederates withdrew from Kennesaw Mountain to a position around Smyrna Station four miles southeast of Marietta, and further to the north bank of the Chattahoochee River on July 4. After Union cavalry were able to cross the river upstream of Johnston's main position, the Confederates were forced to retreat across the river to the outer defenses of Atlanta on July 9. After a series of battles in July and the bombardment of the city by Union artillery throughout August, Sherman decided to abandon his lines and move counterclockwise around the city, cutting the railroad connections to the south. On September 1, with all railroads in Union hands, the Confederates were forced to abandon the city.



FIGURE 7. View from the Confederate earthworks on Pigeon Hill, 1864. Note the log revetments and the cleared field of fire. Source: U.S. Signal Corps photograph, National Archives.



FIGURE 8. View from the Union earthworks toward Little Kennesaw and Pigeon Hill, 1864. Source: U.S. Signal Corps photograph, National Archives.

Continued Agricultural Use, 1865–1930s

In the years after the Civil War, agricultural use resumed on the former battlefield. In the late nineteenth century, tenant farming became common in Cobb County, as in much of the South, and larger farms were divided up into lots of 72 or fewer acres. From 1860 to 1900, the population of Cobb County grew from more than 14,000 to more than 24,000, and the acreage of land in agricultural use increased by one-third. The increased density of population and intensity of farming led to the conversion to agricultural use of many areas that had been forested at the time of the battle. Some Union earthworks which had been in forested areas in 1864 were obliterated when the areas became open fields. Additional access roads and farm buildings were built on the battlefield area, and some areas of steep slope were terraced for better farming.

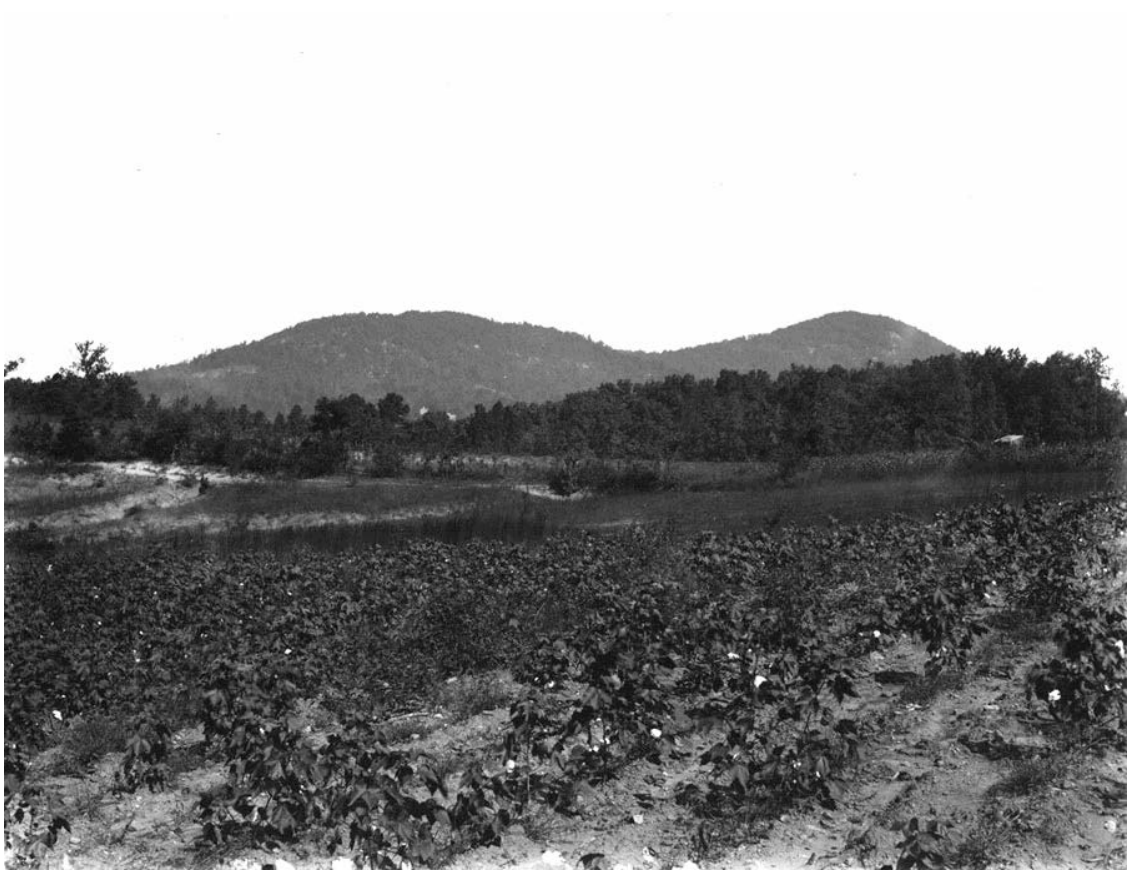


FIGURE 9. View across a cotton field along Dallas Road toward Kennesaw Mountain, September 29, 1899. Source: Kern photo in NPS files at park.

Early Commemorative Efforts, 1887–1928

Commemoration of Civil War battles began during the war, with the creation of national cemeteries and monuments erected by the combatants to honor their fallen comrades. Immediately after the war, Union and Confederate veterans organizations were organized. By the 1880s, as the political issues and bitterness of the war faded, commemoration became more generalized, with a focus on heroism in battle and sacrifices common to both sides. In 1887, Confederate and Union veterans held the first blue-gray reunion at Kennesaw Mountain.

The veterans pressured Congress to establish national military parks on the former battlefields, leading to the creation of the first military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga in 1890, followed by parks at Antietam (1890), Shiloh (1894), Gettysburg (1895), and Vicksburg (1899).

At Kennesaw, veterans undertook private commemoration of the battle site while petitioning Congress to establish a park. Lansing J. Dawdy, a veteran of the 86th Illinois Regiment, purchased a sixty-acre parcel at Cheatham Hill in December 1899. He conveyed this parcel to the Kennesaw

Memorial Association, a nonprofit veterans organization incorporated in Illinois in 1901. The Kennesaw Memorial Association raised funds from veterans to build a memorial at the battlefield. In 1913, the group received a \$20,000 appropriation from the State of Illinois, and construction began on a monument at the Cheatham Hill parcel. The Illinois monument was dedicated on June 27, 1914, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. At about this same time, other smaller markers were placed on the battlefield, including the McCook Brigade Marker, the Sergeant Coffey Marker, the Captain Fellows Marker, and the original Captain Neighbour Marker. Also, a stone arch was built next to the Illinois monument at the start of the tunnel dug by Union troops who attempted to mine the Confederate earthworks at Cheatham Hill.

Other than construction of these monuments, relatively little alteration occurred at the Cheatham Hill parcel during the period of Kennesaw Memorial Association ownership. Portions of the parcel that were agricultural fields remained in cultivation. In 1922, Reverend J. A. Jones was hired as caretaker. His responsibilities included maintenance of the monuments and their immediate surroundings; as payment, he was allowed to occupy the buildings on the site and to cultivate portions of the parcel that would not interfere with access to the monuments.

In addition to the commemorative efforts led by the Kennesaw Memorial Association, the Kennesaw area began to attract interest for development in the 1920s. The Kennesaw Mountain Association, a private land development company, sold bonds and developed a road to the top of Big Kennesaw in the 1920s. However, the company ran into financial difficulties and a planned hotel was never built, although the company did acquire 450 acres. (In 1936 and 1937 the Kennesaw Mountain Association parcels were condemned for purposes of inclusion in the park, leading to several years of litigation.)

From its inception, the Kennesaw Memorial Association intended to promote the establishment of a national park at Kennesaw Mountain. After several unsuccessful efforts, in 1917 Congress authorized the War Department to accept the sixty-acre Cheatham Hill parcel. Due to problems with the chain of title, it was not until 1928 that the Kennesaw Memorial Association finally conveyed the sixty-acre Cheatham Hill parcel to the War Department.

In 1926, Congress created a commission to survey the Civil War battlefields of northern Georgia and to judge their suitability to serve as a park representing the Atlanta Campaign. The commission, comprised of one Union veteran, one Confederate veteran, and an officer of the Army Corps of Engineers, determined that Kennesaw Mountain was the most appropriate park site, due to its scenic value, accessibility, and significance to the campaign. However, proposed legislation in 1926 to establish the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield did not pass.



*FIGURE 10. The Illinois Monument and the tunnel entrance arch shortly after its dedication.
Source: NPS files at park.*

War Department Administration, 1928–1933

During the brief period of War Department administration, relatively few changes occurred to the landscape of Kennesaw Mountain. Since the site was never designated a national military park, no additional land was acquired beyond the original sixty acres. At first, the superintendent of Marietta National Cemetery was made responsible for maintenance of the site. In 1932, Benjamin Jones, the son of Reverend Jones, was hired as caretaker; he was allowed to inhabit the buildings on the site and to cultivate “thirty acres of the lowlands” as payment for his services. Also in 1932, the War Department built a three-quarter mile long entrance road, from John Ward Road south toward the vicinity of the Illinois monument. A fence was built along portions of the site boundary to mark the limits of government property.

National Park Service Administration and the CCC Era, 1933–1942

The sixty-acre battlefield parcel at Cheatham Hill, referred to as the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site, was transferred to the administration of the National Park Service as part of a larger reorganization of federal parks. Legislation in 1935 officially established Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park with boundaries that extended beyond the original sixty acre parcel.

Funds were appropriated for land acquisition, and development of the park began. In 1935, as stated in the Administrative History of the park, the Cheatham Hill parcel was inspected by forester A. Robert Thompson. Thompson found that the ridgeline was covered by sparse forest with no undergrowth. The open fields were partially cultivated but otherwise covered with broom sedge and Johnson grass, with small stands of loblolly pine.

Land acquisition for the park began in 1936. The land acquisition process was controversial, with individual landowners holding out for high values, and the government proceeded with condemnation suits. By January 1939, approximately 1920 acres had been acquired, but the initial funding had been spent. Congress appropriated additional funds in August 1939, and with additional purchases and condemnations, the park's size increased to approximately its current boundaries by July 1941, when land acquisition ended.

In the mid 1930s, work was undertaken by the Civil Works Administration (CWA). The CWA efforts were focused on repairing former agricultural land. As the NPS acquired various properties and agricultural use ceased, erosion became a concern. CWA constructed stone and earthen dams, terraces, and stream channels. Abandoned fields were planted with grasses as well as trees (pine and cedar are noted in the documentation), shrubs (sweet shrubs, black haw, and sumac), and ground cover species such as Bermuda grass and honeysuckle. Local plant species including chokeberry, ferns, white azalea, trillium, and euonymus were also collected and planted. A parking area built in 1934 south of the Illinois Monument at the Cheatham Hill parcel was rebuilt north of the monument in 1937. The CWA also developed trails throughout the park.

In 1938, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established at Kennesaw. The sixty-acre camp was established east of Big Kennesaw just south of U.S. Highway 41. It consisted of twenty-two wooden structures placed on concrete and brick foundation piers, with many of the structures complete by April 1938. Continuing the work started by the CWA, the CCC labor worked at controlling erosion and revegetating former agricultural land. The surviving Civil War earthworks were protected by grass and ground cover plantings. Roads and trails were graded throughout the park, and ditches were improved and planted with grass. The roads built or improved by the CCC included a paved road from Dallas Road to Cheatham Hill, widening and improvements to ditches and shoulders on (Old) U.S. Highway 41, Stilesboro, Burnt Hickory, and Dallas Roads. The road built in the 1920s on Big Kennesaw was also improved, although the work was incomplete and the road was not opened to the public at the time. In October 1939, the CCC opened a quarry on Big Kennesaw to provide material for the road grading projects. Near Cheatham Hill and elsewhere in the park, 25,000 trees were planted. The CCC also constructed eight brick park entrance signs with cast iron plaques and two maintenance buildings at the designated park headquarters area, completed in August 1941. Structures in the park that post-dated the Civil War were demolished, including agricultural buildings and stone field terracing.

As the CCC work proceeded and more land was acquired, a master plan for the park was developed in 1939 by the National Park Service. The master plan suggested the development of a closed loop road for tours of the park, selected the location of a future visitor center, and identified areas of existing forest cover to be cleared and open fields to be planted, in order to reestablish the pattern

of fields and forest that existed in 1864. However, much of the proposed work was not implemented. The master plan includes a map showing existing ground cover at the time (1940), which included more open fields than exist at present. For example, at the Cheatham Hill parcel, the open field below the Illinois Monument extended northward and connected to other open fields along John Ward Road.

With the entry of the United States into World War II, CCC work came to a halt, and the camp at Kennesaw Mountain was closed in March 1942.

National Park Service: The Mission 66 Era and Recent Developments, 1945–2008

World War II and a lack of funding for the parks in the immediate postwar years delayed completion of the projects begun during the CCC years at Kennesaw. Finally in 1950, using county funds and a federal grant, Cobb County workers completed the road to the top of Big Kennesaw and created a fifteen car parking lot at the summit. The alignment of the road was apparently modified slightly when the 1950 work was implemented.

Under the Mission 66 program, development of park facilities and restoration of historic resources resumed at Kennesaw. In 1960, the abandoned CCC camp buildings were demolished. A permanent Visitor Center was constructed in 1963–1964. The former Visitor Center, the Hyde House, was demolished. Also in 1963, the Kolb House was restored to its 1864 exterior appearance, with the interior adaptively reused as park employee housing. Near the Visitor Center, an oil house and two additional residences were built, completed in 1965. Various access roads and a parking area were created near the Visitor Center, and the surrounding area was landscaped, including brick and concrete entrance steps and retaining walls.



*FIGURE 11. The new Visitor Center at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, 1964.
Source: NPS files at park.*

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The landscape of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is considered significant as the site of the Battle of Kolb's Farm on June 22, 1864, and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864, which failed to stop the advancing Union Army and represent the last major engagements before the Confederates' retreat across the Chattahoochee River. In a broader context, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the single commemorative landscape for the entire Atlanta Campaign of spring and summer 1864. The landscape contains earthworks, circulation patterns, topography, water features, vegetation, one Civil War-era building, views, and a spatial organization that remains from the period of significance, as well as a fragment of the rural landscape of Cobb County, Georgia.

The landscape is significant because it contains features of late nineteenth and early twentieth century efforts to commemorate those who fought and died at the site. Monuments and markers placed as part of this effort remain within the landscape of the park.

During the middle of the nineteenth century, small farms of 50 to 150 acres surrounded Kennesaw, reflecting typical antebellum land-use patterns of the Georgia Piedmont. The rocky soil supported sturdy crops, such as grains, and some farms contained orchards. Dwellings were generally small, one-story frame, or log structures. Farm complexes contained yards and several outbuildings, including barns and smokehouses. Dirt roads and smaller dirt lanes meandered throughout the area.

In June 1864, Confederate and Union forces transformed this landscape into a line of battle more than eight miles long. The lines ran east to west for a short distance from a point east of Big Kennesaw and then curved around the west face of the mountain and ran south to a point beyond the Powder Springs Road. The Confederates, who chose the site, had more time to construct their field fortifications than did the advancing Union army. The substantial nature of these works reflects their importance in the Confederates' defensive strategy. Placed along high ground, these earthworks consisted of essentially a single infantry line punctuated with artillery positions at key points. In some areas, notably Cheatham Hill, secondary lines were erected for support and artillery pieces were sited on the crests of Big and Little Kennesaw. The Federal forces constructed defenses composed of a series of overlapping lines supported with artillery emplacements, rather than a continuous line. Both sides had rifle pits for skirmishers in advance of their main entrenchments. Vast numbers of trees were cut to clear paths of fire and to construct the earthworks. The forested ridges provided material for head logs, revetments, and obstacles that slowed the enemy advance. The hilltops were thinned or cleared to provide artillery with a wider field of fire.

Stands of pine soon replaced the hardwoods that were removed along the Kennesaw ridge in 1864, and for approximately seventy years following the battle, much of the surrounding area was intensely cultivated. In the decades following the battle, farmers terraced their fields and expanded them as agricultural technology improved, leading to the destruction of some earthworks. The patchwork of open fields and wooded areas that characterized this agricultural area in 1864 is now decidedly more wooded, because most agricultural production has ceased, and many fields have been released to forest succession. Many infantry and artillery positions that were once situated in clearings with commanding views of the landscape now stand in the

midst of mature, second-growth trees. The open fields maintained by the National Park Service, located predominantly at the north end of the park, approximate the location of earlier fields but are smaller and less rectilinear. Post-Civil War agricultural practices, in which sloping fields were leveled and terraced to minimize erosion, are still evident. In areas that represent some of the most significant action of the battle, efforts have been made to rehabilitate and maintain the historic appearance of the landscape. In 1935, Civil Works Administration laborers under the guidance of the National Park Service engaged in an effort to rehabilitate overgrown and abandoned agricultural fields and establish meadows in the Cheatham Hill vicinity. In addition, the National Park Service assigns Special Use Permits to local agricultural concerns that raise hay in the open fields. The National Park Service maintains approximately half of the open field below Cheatham Hill, which Federal forces ascended in their unsuccessful assault.

In recent years, the small farms that surrounded the park have been replaced by residential and commercial development, reflecting the continued growth of Cobb County and the northern suburbs of Atlanta. Within the bounds of the park, three densely settled areas of private ownership, located at the north, central, and south ends of the park, contain large single-family homes that were constructed within the last twenty years.

Although land-use patterns have changed over time, many of the components that convey the historic significance of the landscape remain intact. Within park bounds, the general topography of the landscape remains essentially as it appeared at the time of the battle, with Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains dominating the northern section of the park and the remainder containing ridges and rolling hills characteristic of the Georgia Piedmont region. The location of streams remains as it was at the time of the battle.

Most of the earthworks within the park bounds remain intact, with nearly the entire Confederate line and fragments of the Federal line preserved. Wood elements such as head logs and revetments have long since disappeared. Currently, the earthworks are defined by an earthen parapet, rear and sometimes front ditches, and in the case of some gun emplacements, embrasures. In most areas, trees have taken root in the earthworks, creating holes in the parapet walls as the dead trunks and root systems rot away. In a few places, grasses and other benign undergrowth cover undergrowth cover the earthworks.

Six of the nine roads that pass within the park—Stilesboro, Gilbert, Old John Ward, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, and Powder Springs Roads—existed prior to the battle and, though improved, most still follow the course of their historic road beds. Smaller, unpaved roads that date to the middle of the nineteenth century, such as the Marietta-Cassville and Old Mill Roads, can still be found within the park, but have been considerably altered. The Western & Atlantic Railroad, now the CSX Railroad, follows its original path along the park's northern boundary.

Nearly twenty buildings, including dwelling, churches, and mills, existed within the present park boundary in 1864. Only the Kolb House, which has been rehabilitated to represent its historic exterior appearance, survives.

The National Register nomination establishes two contexts for significance of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: Context A, the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May–September 1864, and Context B, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: The Commemoration of American Battlefield and National Park Development, 1887–1942. Under Context A, the National Register nomination identifies the following contributing structures: the earthworks (1864), the Kolb House (circa 1836), the Kolb Cemetery (1839–), Stilesboro Road (circa 1840–1864), Gilbert Road (circa 1840–1864), Old John Ward Road (circa 1840–1864), Dallas Road (circa 1840–1864), Burnt Hickory Road (circa 1840–1864), Big Kennesaw Antebellum Road (circa 1840–1864), New Salem Church Site (circa 1840–1864), and the Grave of the Unknown U.S. Soldier (1864; 1934). Under Context B, the National Register nomination identifies the following contributing structures: the Illinois Monument (1914), Union Tunnel Marker (circa 1914), McCook Brigade Marker (circa 1914), Coffey Marker (circa 1914), Fellows Marker (circa 1914), Cheatham Hill Drive (1939–1940), and Entrance Signs (eight) (1939–1942).

The earthworks are significant as physical vestiges of the Union and Confederate campaigns at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The integrity of the earthworks varies; however, all earthworks retain integrity of location and most exhibit integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. In the more intact earthworks, a front and rear ditch and a well-defined parapet wall may be visible. Most of the earthworks are in stable condition, with grasses and other benign understory growth checking erosion. In limited areas, the integrity of the earthworks has been compromised by erosion or visitor impacts. For example, on Kennesaw Mountain and its spur, trails pass through the earthworks to provide access for visitors. In other areas, particularly among the artillery positions located along the ridgelines, protective foliage covering the works has been killed by visitors walking along the crest of the parapet walls. All earthworks within the bounds of the park are potential archeological resources that are likely to yield further information.

The Kolb House is significant as a remaining structure within the park that pre-dates the battle period. The house exhibits a high degree of integrity of design, workmanship, and association. In 1963, the National Park Service rehabilitated the exterior to its 1830s appearance, removing later clapboard siding to reveal the original hewn logs. Most of the original 1830s historic fabric was retained in the rehabilitation. The interior, which was adapted in 1963 to serve as park quarters, reflects the original plan. Integrity of setting and feeling for the house been compromised by the loss of surrounding farm acreage and outbuildings and the development of Powder Springs Road into a five-lane arterial road. However, the house remains in its original location and clearly identifies the historically significant site.

Kolb Cemetery, which contains eleven marked graves, is significant for its relationship to the Kolb House and farm, and as it exemplifies a feature of rural life prior to the battle. The cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of setting and feeling are lessened slightly by the loss of farm outbuildings and the development of Powder Springs Road.

Stilesboro, Dallas, and Burnt Hickory Roads are significant in that they are built features of the landscape that pre-date the battle. These roads exhibit integrity of location and design and, although paved and widened, they maintain their nineteenth-century roadbeds. Where they pass through the battlefield, these roads possess considerable integrity of setting, feeling, and association, allowing visitors to understand how troops reached their positions before and during the battle. Gilbert and Old John Ward Roads, which have similar significance to the other roads mentioned above, also retain a substantial degree of integrity.

The Shiloh Church and School Site, Hardage House Site, Cass House Site, Ballenger House Site, and Tierce House Site were designated as noncontributing properties by the National Register nomination. No standing structures remain at these properties, although the sites may in future be determined to be significant through archeological investigations. Park interpretive signs mark the locations of the lost structures and as sites they provide continuity to the historic landscape. The nomination designated Marietta-Cassville Road and Powder Springs Road as noncontributing properties because they have been altered and do not retain sufficient integrity. The character of Powder Springs Road has changed significantly as it is now a highly developed traffic corridor that is largely outside the boundaries of the park. Marietta-Cassville Road, however, retains features of its historic character and therefore merits further evaluation in terms of potential significance.

Of those structures that contribute to the historic district under the theme of commemoration and park development, the Illinois Monument, the McCook Brigade Marker, the Sergeant Coffey Marker, the Captain Fellows Marker, the stone arch marking a tunnel dug by Union troops, and Cheatham Hill Drive exhibit all aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the Historic Resources Study states that the McCook Brigade Marker has been relocated approximately 200 feet northwest of its original location, it still retains integrity of setting, marking the approximate location where McCook's brigade began its assault on Cheatham Hill.

The Illinois Monument, Cheatham Drive, and markers associated with this site also meet Criteria Consideration F. These landscape features illustrate commemorative activities at Kennesaw Mountain, which began in the late nineteenth century with a blue-gray reunion. In the years that follows, numerous monuments and markers were erected on the battlefield that reflect the efforts of veterans groups to honor their fallen comrades and recognize the places where they fought. This associated tradition and its symbolic value has invested the commemorative resources at Kennesaw with their own historical significance.

The CCC completed numerous construction projects in the national parks in the 1930s and 1940s. Kennesaw was not comprehensively developed in accordance with the 1936 Master Plan for the site. Few of the buildings and structures planned in the 1930s for the park were erected; those that were completed remain as isolated units. Of the CCC-era work at Kennesaw, Cheatham Hill Drive represents National Park Service design philosophy and retains sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register. In addition, the eight brick entrance signs are unaltered, remain in their original locations, and retain all aspects of integrity.

The CCC Camp Site (1938–1942) was designated as a noncontributing property in the National Register nomination, primarily because the buildings are no longer extant except for concrete foundations. The National Register nomination concluded that as a cultural landscape, the camp site does not possess integrity. However, the site work performed for this study suggests that sufficient site features remain to illustrate the presence of the CCC camp. Further study is recommended to reevaluate whether the CCC camp is a contributing property despite the loss of material fabric.

The two buildings of the Maintenance Complex (1940–1941) were also designated as noncontributing properties by the nomination because the authors of the nomination considered that these buildings do not represent the prevailing National Park Service rustic design philosophy of the period or any comprehensive plan of development for the park. However, these buildings do represent a particular style of architecture (although not rustic) and a portion of the park development planned in the 1930s. Although a third building planned to form a U-shaped court with the two original buildings was never constructed, and the 1974 addition may be considered to compromise the architectural integrity of the original, further study is recommended to reevaluate whether these buildings are contributing structures. At the time that the National Register nomination was prepared, Kennesaw Mountain Road (1920s; 1938–1942; 1950), and the Texas Monument (1964), Georgia Monument (1964), and Neighbour Marker (1914; replaced 1985) were designated as non-contributing based on their age. Although the Kennesaw Mountain Road was not completed to its current design until 1950, portions of this road date to the 1920s, with some improvements during the CCC-era in the late 1930s. Segments of the original road that were abandoned during the 1950 work still exist as hiking trails. Therefore, reconsideration of this road as a contributing feature from the early commemorative era may be appropriate.

The three areas of private property that exist within the boundaries of the park are considered non-contributing due to residential development that has resulted in a loss of integrity for the historic landscape.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

The most important natural feature of this cultural landscape is Kennesaw Mountain, a ridge formed by the intrusion of granite, an igneous rock that was thrust upward through the surrounding sedimentary and metamorphic rocks during the formation of the Appalachian Mountains. Kennesaw Mountain has three rocky peaks, named, from north to south, Big Kennesaw Mountain, Little Kennesaw Mountain, and Pigeon Hill. The topography of Kennesaw Mountain and the hills to the south, including Cheatham Hill, was crucial to the course of events during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864.

Three streams within the park, Noonday Creek, Nose's Creek, and John Ward Creek, remain in their original channels as they were during the 1864 battle. Little mention is made of these streams in battle accounts, but it is likely that their ravines and the channels of their tributaries presented physical barriers to movement during the course of the battle. Both Nose's and John Ward Creeks underwent treatment for erosion in the form of rip-rap placed along their banks by the CCC in the 1930s. In this sense, their appearance today differs from that of the time of the 1864 battle, but is still historic because of the significance of work performed by the CCC at the park.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Big Kennesaw Mountain
Feature Identification Number: 135074
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Little Kennesaw Mountain
Feature Identification Number: 135076
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pigeon Hill
Feature Identification Number: 135078
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cheatham Hill
Feature Identification Number: 135080
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Noonday Creek
Feature Identification Number: 135082
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Nose's Creek
Feature Identification Number: 135084
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: John Ward Creek
Feature Identification Number: 135088
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Spatial Organization

At Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, spatial organization is characterized first by the hilly terrain of Kennesaw Mountain and its linear orientation, then by the linear layout of the park as established by 1934, next by the system of generally east-to-west roads that cross the park, then by the varying spaces created by patterns of trees and open fields, and lastly by the clusters of twentieth-century housing that surround the park and occupy islands of private land within its boundaries (Figure 12).

The hilly terrain of Kennesaw Mountain has a linear, north-to-south orientation, which remains as it was long before the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864. The generally linear layout of the park was established in response to this terrain and remains essentially as it was envisioned in the 1936 Master Plan for the park and had been acquired by the NPS by 1941.

Four roads oriented east-to-west dissect the park into three sub-sections. All four roads remain generally in their historic location from 1864, although both vertical and horizontal alignments have changed slightly over time. Stilesboro and Burnt Hickory roads frame the most highly used portion of the park, containing Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain, Pigeon Hill, the Visitor Center, and the Big Kennesaw Overlook. The section of the park from Burnt Hickory, south to Dallas Road is less heavily used, containing only walking and equestrian trails that provide access to earthworks in the area. The section from Dallas Road to Powder Springs Road contains Cheatham Hill and two walking trails that continue from the section mentioned above, providing additional access to more remote earthwork sites.

Most of the park in all of these sections is forested by second-growth stands of pine and hardwoods that have colonized what had been open fields and pasture in 1864. Consequently, today's pattern of trees and fields is very different from the historic patterns. The trees and associated understory restrict views into and out of the site and enclose the site from above.

Finally, the edges of the park, most markedly on its east and south sides, are now defined by clusters of twentieth-century single family houses, most of which have been constructed since the 1960s. These clusters have created a distinct edge on those sides of the park and stand in marked contrast to the spatial quality in this area in 1864, which was an open rural landscape with views past scattered small farmsteads.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Kennesaw Mountain

Feature Identification Number: 135090

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: East-to-west road pattern

Feature Identification Number: 135092

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pattern of trees and fields

Feature Identification Number: 135094

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Clusters of twentieth-century housing

Feature Identification Number: 135096

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 12. Open fields within the park landscape. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Land Use

Due to the fertile soils surrounding Kennesaw Mountain, agriculture was the primary land use in the area from the early nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. Today, however, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park cultural landscape is used primarily for commemoration, interpretation, and recreation. Commemoration is represented by the various monuments and markers throughout the park that recognize certain historic events or features. Interpretation is supported by the system of interpretive signage that is located throughout the park. Recreation is also an important use in the park today; because of the increase in residential development in the area, many local residents, lacking other resources, use the park for walking, running, hiking, and nature study. Some private land surrounding the park and within its edges is still used for agriculture, primarily via special use permit or other agreements with the NPS to keep the land in agricultural production for interpretive purposes. The fastest-growing land use just outside the boundaries of the park, however, is residential, part of the growth of the metropolitan region of Atlanta.

Topography

Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw, elevations 1,808 and 1,500 feet respectively, are the most recognizable topographic elements of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Figure 13). Pigeon Hill and Cheatham Hill were also important topographic elements during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The topography of the battlefield site remains the same as it was during the Civil War; the mountains, slopes, and ridges have not eroded sufficiently to change their appearance from the historic period. The three streams in the park, Noonday Creek, Nose's Creek, and John Ward Creek, are located in ravines between ridges following their original channels. Nose's and John Ward Creeks have undergone erosion control measures including the placement of rip-rap along their banks, changing their appearance from the wartime eroded streams.

Eleven miles of Civil War earthworks are located throughout the park. Most are Confederate in origin, but a few, mostly located along the western base of Kennesaw Mountain, are Union in origin. Most of the earthworks were constructed as linear parapets with associated borrow ditches on one or both sides. Often rifle platforms were added or additional rifle pits dug adjacent. More complex earthworks were constructed as in the case of the salient built atop Cheatham Hill. Notable groupings of earthworks include those that run along the upper western slopes of Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Pigeon Hill and those located leading up to, on top of, or on the eastern slope of Cheatham Hill (Figure 14).

Reports describe the construction by the CWA and the CCC of earthen dams for erosion control in the park, but these structures were not observed during the field work.

A quarry was opened in 1939 by the CCC on the northeast side of the park to extract rock to be used for road projects. The quarry has not been surveyed for this report.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Big Kennesaw Mountain

Feature Identification Number: 135100

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Little Kennesaw Mountain

Feature Identification Number: 135106

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pigeon Hill

Feature Identification Number: 135108

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cheatham Hill

Feature Identification Number: 135110

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Earthworks in Kennesaw Mountain

Feature Identification Number: 99173

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12176

LCS Structure Name: Earthworks

LCS Structure Number: HS-2

Feature: Little Kennesaw Earthworks

Feature Identification Number: 99175

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90135

LCS Structure Name: Little Kennesaw Earthworks

LCS Structure Number: HS-14

Feature: Pigeon Hill Earthworks

Feature Identification Number: 99959

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90136
LCS Structure Name: Pigeon Hill Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HS-15

Feature: Federal Twenty-Four Gun Emplacement
Feature Identification Number: 99174
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90137
LCS Structure Name: Federal Twenty-Four Gun Emplacement
LCS Structure Number: HS-16

Feature: Cheatham Hill Earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 99172
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90133
LCS Structure Name: Cheatham Hill Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HS-12

Feature: Cheatham Hill Battery
Feature Identification Number: 99171
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90138
LCS Structure Name: Cheatham Hill Battery
LCS Structure Number: HS-17

Feature: Strahl's Fort
Feature Identification Number: 99960
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90134
LCS Structure Name: Strahl's Fort
LCS Structure Number: HS-13

Feature: Agricultural Terracing

Feature Identification Number: 135112

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Quarry

Feature Identification Number: 135114

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

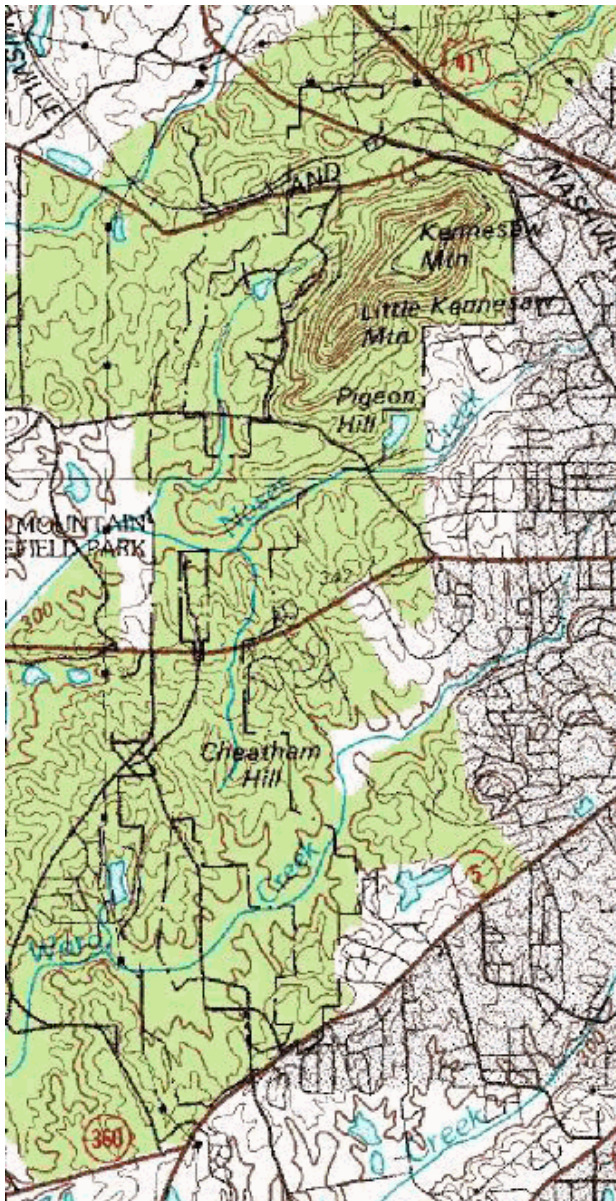


FIGURE 13. USGS map showing the prominence of Kennesaw Mountain (at top), Little Kennesaw Mountain, and Pigeon Hill and the hilly terrain of Cheatham Hill. Source: TerraServer-usa.com. Accessed February 12, 2008.



FIGURE 14. Cheatham Hill earthworks, showing front borrow ditch, a defense strategy. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Vegetation

Today at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, the slopes and summits of Big Kennesaw, Little Kennesaw, Pigeon Hill, and Cheatham Hill are heavily forested with stands of second growth hardwood, including chestnut oak, blackjack oak, scarlet oak, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine. The pines are attributed to the Civil Works Administration, who planted them as seedlings in 1934. Lower slopes and flat land around the bases of these features contains stands of hardwood, pine, and open meadows growing hay. In most of these areas trees have taken root in the eleven miles of extant earthworks with grass and herbaceous and shrubby undergrowth covering earthworks where trees are not present. The undergrowth within the park includes exotic plants such as kudzu, privet, ailanthus, and mimosa in addition to native species. Japanese honeysuckle, planted by the Civil Works Administration in 1934 on Cheatham Hill, is now a problematic invasive species and efforts are being made to eradicate it and allow native understory species to re-colonize.

A combination of the soil composition of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw mountains and their relatively high altitudes has encouraged the presence of four rare plant species. Three of these are strongly associated with the rock outcrops or rocky slopes of both Big and Little Kennesaw: *Draba aprica* (open-ground whitlow grass) occurs only on a single outcrop slope on the west side of Little Kennesaw; *Arabis missouriensis* (green rockcress) is often found along trail edges in rocky areas; and *Pycnanthemum curvipes* (Tennessee mountain-mint) is usually found along the roadside near the top of Kennesaw Mountain. The fourth species, *Zanthoxylum americanum* (common prickly-ash), is found along the main walking trail near the top of Kennesaw Mountain.

There are a few expanses of open fields within the park, many of which have been restored by clearing campaigns, starting with the CWA in 1934 and continuing throughout the twentieth century. Of particular note are the open lawns and fields surrounding the Visitor Center, the open field below the Illinois Monument, the open lawn at the center of the CCC Camp site, and the open fields at the intersection of Old Mountain Road and Burnt Hickory Road, along Stilesboro Road, and Cheatham Hill Drive (Figure 15). These have been either preserved or restored to provide a sense of the historic landscape around the time of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

When the CCC occupied their camp in the park between 1938 and 1942, they planted a number of trees and shrubs, some of which are still extant. The camp was organized within a circular drive and at the center of the circle is a ring of five mature cedar trees (possibly *Juniperus virginiana*) that remain from the original plantings (Figure 16). At the base of one of the cedars is a clump of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), a species not known to be common in north Georgia. As prickly pears are quite long-lived, it may be that this plant has survived in place since the 1930s. In addition to the cedars, specimens of *elaagnus* (*Elaeagnus pungens*), a shrub introduced from east Asia in the 1830s, are scattered throughout the woods surrounding the camp site. This large, evergreen, shrub is known for its invasive qualities in the southeastern United States and is spread by birds that eat its small red berries. It is possible that these specimens were seeded from shrubs originally planted by the CCC.

Other non-native species can be found at the Visitor Center, located at the base of the northern slope of Big Kennesaw Mountain, tucked into the forest edge and facing an open lawn dotted with large oaks and white pines. The immediate area around the Visitor Center is heavily planted in native and exotic shrubs and perennials (Figure 17). These include exotic non-native shrubs like nandina, arborvitae, dwarf juniper, and holly, as well as evergreen groundcovers such as *liriope*, and a number of different herbaceous perennials. A group of native, deciduous azaleas in the Visitor Center picnic area are tended by local park volunteers who remove the more invasive Japanese honeysuckle from their branches.

The Visitor Center area, as well as the CCC Camp site, is dotted with large oak trees that may date to the Civil War era. Further research on the age of these trees is needed.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Secondary-growth pine and hardwood fores

Feature Identification Number: 135116

Feature: Rare plant species

Feature Identification Number: 135118

Feature: Open Fields

Feature Identification Number: 135120

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC Camp ornamental plantings

Feature Identification Number: 135122

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Visitor Center ornamental plantings

Feature Identification Number: 135124

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 15. Open fields adjacent to Burnt Hickory Road. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 16. Ring of five cedar trees dating to the CCC era at KEMO with secondary growth forest in the background. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 17. Plantings surrounding the KEMO Visitor Center. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Circulation

The major circulation pattern found within the cultural landscape of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is composed of the four major roads that pass through the park in a generally east-to-west direction and divide it into three sections. These roads include Stilesboro Road on the northern edge, Burnt Hickory Road just south of Pigeon Hill, Dallas Highway further to the south, and Powder Springs Road on the southern edge of the park. Several minor roads with historic significance, are oriented generally north-to-south, include the Old Antebellum Road, Kennesaw Mountain Road, Gilbert Road, Old Mountain Road, Old John Ward Road, and Cheatham Hill Drive. Minor circulation patterns include pedestrian and equestrian trails, some of which follow the traces of old mountain roads, and that lead through the park in a generally north-to-south orientation.

Stilesboro Road is a two-lane asphalt paved state road that runs 1.5 miles within the park in an east/west direction near the park's northern boundary (Figure 18). Burnt Hickory Road is a two-lane asphalt paved state road that runs 2 miles within the park in an east/west direction and marks the north/south midpoint of the park. Dallas Road is another two-lane asphalt paved state road that runs 0.5 miles within the park in an east/west direction within the southern half of the park. Powder Springs Road, a three-lane asphalt paved state road that runs 0.75 miles along the park's southern boundary, has been widened and aligned away from its historic roadbed and thus does not contribute to the historic character of the park.

The Old Antebellum Road currently exists only as a trace in the landscape, but is located very close to Kennesaw Mountain Drive, the KBA/CCC Road, and the hiking trail that extends from the Visitor Center to the summit of Big Kennesaw (Figure 19). The hiking trail is a steep, 10- to 15-foot wide, nearly 1,500-foot long unpaved road that winds up the east face of Big Kennesaw. Some sections of the trail were part of the road used by the KBA and CCC to access the mountain (Figure 20). Kennesaw Mountain Road is a 22-foot wide, asphalt-paved road that leads from the Visitor Center to the summit of Big Kennesaw Mountain. Gilbert Road is a one-and-one-half lane wide gravel road running north/south between Stilesboro Road and Old Mountain Road for 600 yards within the park. Old Mountain Road is a two-lane asphalt paved state road that runs 1.4 miles north-to-south along the lower slope of Big Kennesaw, Little Kennesaw, and Pigeon Hill between Stilesboro Road and Burnt Hickory Road. Old John Ward Road is a 20- to 22-foot wide packed gravel maintenance road that runs south from Dallas Road out of the park to connect with New John Ward Road. Cheatham Hill Drive is a 22-foot wide asphalt-paved road that leads from Dallas Road to the summit of Cheatham Hill. Directly across Stilesboro Road from the park's Visitor Center is the sunken historic trace of the Marietta-Cassville Road, now identified as a historic feature. The CCC Camp Road enters the park from Kennesaw Avenue and circles around the CCC site. It is gravel paved and also serves as a trail head on that side of the park. Lastly, Western & Atlantic railroad, a State of Georgia owned company currently leased by CSX Corporation, runs through the northern end of the park. The railroad is steel-track laid atop creosote-soaked cross-ties in a bed of crushed granite and retains its historic alignment, skirting the northern tip of Big Kennesaw. All of these roads contribute to the historical significance of the site.

Sixteen miles of trails exist within the park: trails at Cheatham Hill are of CCC construction; other trails within the park date to later periods, but many follow traces of old mountain roads. Trails are either primary or secondary: primary trails are large enough to permit the passage of park maintenance vehicles and can be used as equestrian trails; secondary trails permit pedestrian traffic only. While most of the trails are gravel, mulch, or hard-packed dirt, a few, heavily used trails are paved in asphalt. For example, the trail leading from the Kennesaw Overlook to the summit of the mountain is asphalt-paved. In addition, many of these trails have stairs constructed with a variety of materials, including wood and gravel, stone, and concrete.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Ridenour Road
Feature Identification Number:	175480
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	CCC Road to summit of Kennesaw Mountain
Feature Identification Number:	175482
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Maintenance yard access road
Feature Identification Number:	175484
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Stilesboro Road
Feature Identification Number:	99153
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90149
LCS Structure Name:	Stilesboro Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-24
Feature:	Burnt Hickory Road
Feature Identification Number:	99148
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90148
LCS Structure Name:	Burnt Hickory Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-23

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Feature: Dallas Road

Feature Identification Number: 99150

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90145

LCS Structure Name: Dallas Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-21

Feature: Powder Springs Road

Feature Identification Number: 135126

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Big Kennesaw Antebellum Road

Feature Identification Number: 99147

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90198

LCS Structure Name: Big Kennesaw Antebellum Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-27

Feature: Kennesaw Mountain Road

Feature Identification Number: 135128

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gilbert Road

Feature Identification Number: 99151

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90147

LCS Structure Name: Gilbert Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-22

Feature: Old Mountain Road

Feature Identification Number: 135130

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old John Ward Road

Feature Identification Number: 99152

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90146
LCS Structure Name:	Old John Ward Road
LCS Structure Number:	HS-20
Feature: Cheatham Hill Drive	
Feature Identification Number:	99149
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90156
LCS Structure Name:	Cheatham Hill Drive
LCS Structure Number:	HS-26
Feature: Marietta-Cassville Road	
Feature Identification Number:	135132
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: CCC Camp Road	
Feature Identification Number:	135134
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Western and Atlantic Railroad	
Feature Identification Number:	135136
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: CCC Trails	
Feature Identification Number:	135138
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Other Park Trails	
Feature Identification Number:	135140
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 18. View of Stilesboro Road at entrance to park headquarters. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

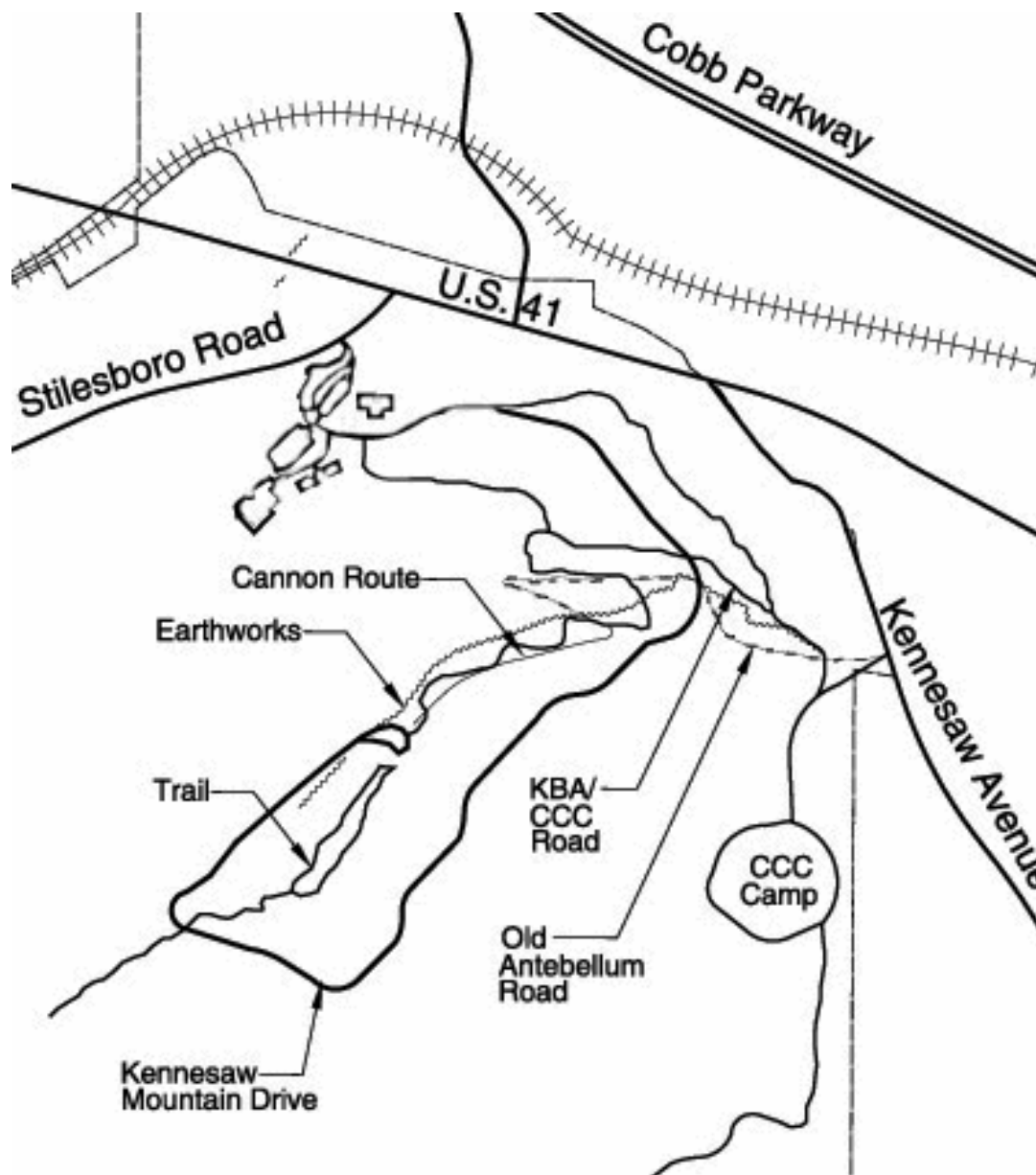


FIGURE 19. Detail map showing relationship of roads and trains on Big Kennesaw Mountain. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 20. Some sections of the hiking trail were part of the road used by the KBA and CCC to access the mountain. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Buildings and Structures

The cultural landscape of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park contains five groupings of buildings and/or structures: the Kolb House, Cheatham Hill, the CCC Camp, the Big Kennesaw Overlook, and the park Visitor Center.

The Kolb House is the only remaining historic building of what was once a group of structures forming a farmstead from the 1830s (Figure 21). The Kolb Cemetery, adjacent, was part of this farmstead cluster. The house was the original residence of the Kolb family and in 1963 the exterior was restored to the period of the Battle of Kolb Farm of 1864. It is currently vacant, but in good condition. Adjacent to the house is the Kolb Cemetery, which contains eleven marked graves and is surrounded by a two to four foot high concrete retaining wall. The wall appears to be in good condition.

Cheatham Hill features three structures. The most prominent is the Illinois Monument, designed by architect James B. Debelka, executed by artist J. Mario Korbel, and constructed in 1914 by the McNeel Marble Company of Marietta (Figure 22). The monument is composed of a twenty-five foot battered marble shaft rising from an eight foot square base. It is sited on the crest of Cheatham Hill and overlooks a small plaza paved in marble and two flights of marble steps leading down the western slope of the hill. Although the eagle sculpture on top of the monument was damaged by lightening in 1984, it was replaced in 1991 and the monument is in overall good condition (refer to Cheatham Hill Component Landscape CLI).

The second structure at Cheatham Hill is the Union Tunnel Marker, a five foot wide by three foot tall marble arch with an inscribed keystone flanked by a dry-stacked stone wall. It was built to mark the location of the tunnel begun by Federal troops attempting to undermine the Confederate trenches during the Battle of Cheatham Hill in 1864 and was constructed around the same time as the Illinois Monument.

The Big Kennesaw Overlook is a concrete and masonry structure that was built in 1964 and renovated in 1981, to provide a vista from which visitors can see a wide expanse of the countryside in which the Battle of Kennesaw took place (Figure 23). The overlook also presents a view of the historic downtown Marietta and further east to Stone Mountain, the site of another Civil War battle.

Adjacent to the overlook is a cell tower and a service building that appears to house its equipment, both of which are set into the east slope of Big Kennesaw. Although the cell tower is visible in most views of the mountain, the service building is relatively unobtrusive because it is only one story and notched into the side slope.

At the base of the hill to the northeast of the Big Kennesaw Overlook, the remains of the CCC Camp that was located within the park on its northeast side are still evident in the landscape. A number of foundations are present, including the floor and walls of a poured concrete basement that once supported the canteen building, as well as a number of other similar poured concrete building foundations. A brick masonry grill structure remains, relatively intact, along the circle loop.

The camp site also contains a small brick and stone masonry bridge that crosses over a drainageway on the south side of the circular CCC camp road. It is not known if this bridge was constructed by the CCC or predated their occupation.

At the base of Big Kennesaw and not far from the CCC Camp site is the cluster of buildings in the area of the Visitor Center. These include the Visitor Center itself, two small brick buildings housing administrative offices to the southwest, and a complex of brick, wood, and metal maintenance buildings and structures southwest of the offices.

The current Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Visitor Center opened in 1964 and was renovated and expanded in 1999. The steel frame structure with its horizontal brick banding has a contemporary appearance that references the Mission 66 era of park design. The building rests on a raised terrace set into the hillside at the base of Big Kennesaw Mountain. The entrance, which faces west, is paved with colored concrete in a geometric pattern and edged on one side by a field stone seat wall. The entrance terrace extends around the building to its south side where a broad stairway provides seating for outdoor programs in the lawn beyond.

To the southwest of the Visitor Center are two small brick buildings that house administrative offices for the park (Figure 24). Constructed as park staff residences in 1965, they mirror each other, each being rectangular in plan with a small garage attachment on one end.

Further to the southwest is a small, U-shaped, complex of buildings and structures used for housing maintenance offices, shops, equipment, and utilities (Figure 25). The complex was laid out, and the original Colonial Revival-style garage facility buildings constructed, by the CCC in 1941. In 1974, small additions were made to the buildings, and other shelters and utility equipment have been added in the complex. However, the complex has maintained the original three-sided spatial arrangement of buildings and structures surrounding a paved work yard.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Kolb House

Feature Identification Number: 99145

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12175

LCS Structure Name: Kolb House

LCS Structure Number: HS-1

Feature: Illinois Monument

Feature Identification Number: 135142

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12177

LCS Structure Name: Illinois Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-3

Feature: Union Tunnel and Stone Wall

Feature Identification Number: 99146

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90142

LCS Structure Name: Union Tunnel and Stone Wall

LCS Structure Number: HS-9

Feature: CCC Camp Building Foundations

Feature Identification Number: 135144

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone and brick footbridge

Feature Identification Number: 135146

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Big Kennesaw Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 135148

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Cell Tower and Service Building

Feature Identification Number: 135150

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 135152

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Administrative Offices

Feature Identification Number: 135154

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Maintenance Complex

Feature Identification Number: 135156

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 21. Kolb House and farmstead site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 22. Illinois Monument (top) and the Union Tunnel Marker, at Cheatham Hill. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 23. Big Kennesaw Overlook structure. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 24. Park Service Administrative Offices. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 25. Maintenance Complex close to Visitor Center. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Views and Vistas

Views into the battlefield are, for the most part, limited to the dramatic vistas at the Big Kennesaw Overlook (Figure 26). Battlefield views that may have been available historically are now compromised by trees that have grown in the viewshed, obscuring the approaches between the Union and Confederate earthworks. Off-site views of surrounding Cobb County from Big Kennesaw display dense residential and commercial construction on the farmland of the historic period.

Designed vistas include those from the Big Kennesaw Overlook, where a wide promenade at the parking level with interpretive signage presents a view into the broader landscape, past downtown Marietta toward Stone Mountain several miles to the east. The overlook structure itself presents an even broader view into the landscape. Further up the hill, at the top of Big Kennesaw, vegetation opens up and visitors can view the landscape beyond the mountain from its rocky crest.

Other sweeping views are available throughout the site, where old fields have been reclaimed for interpretation of the landscape of the battle. A sweeping vista into an open field below was opened by CWA workers to enhance the view from the Illinois Monument. Another sweeping view is presented from close to the Texas Monument into the fields beyond.

The CCC Camp site has also been kept open as it was when the camp was in operation (Figure 27). There is a view into this space from the entrance road.

Non-contributing views include those from the park into the residential lots that surround the park, particularly on its eastern side.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Big Kennesaw Overlook

Feature Identification Number: 135178

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Open fields

Feature Identification Number: 135180

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Residential Lots

Feature Identification Number: 135182

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 26. Vista from parking lot of Big Kennesaw Overlook into the landscape, beyond. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

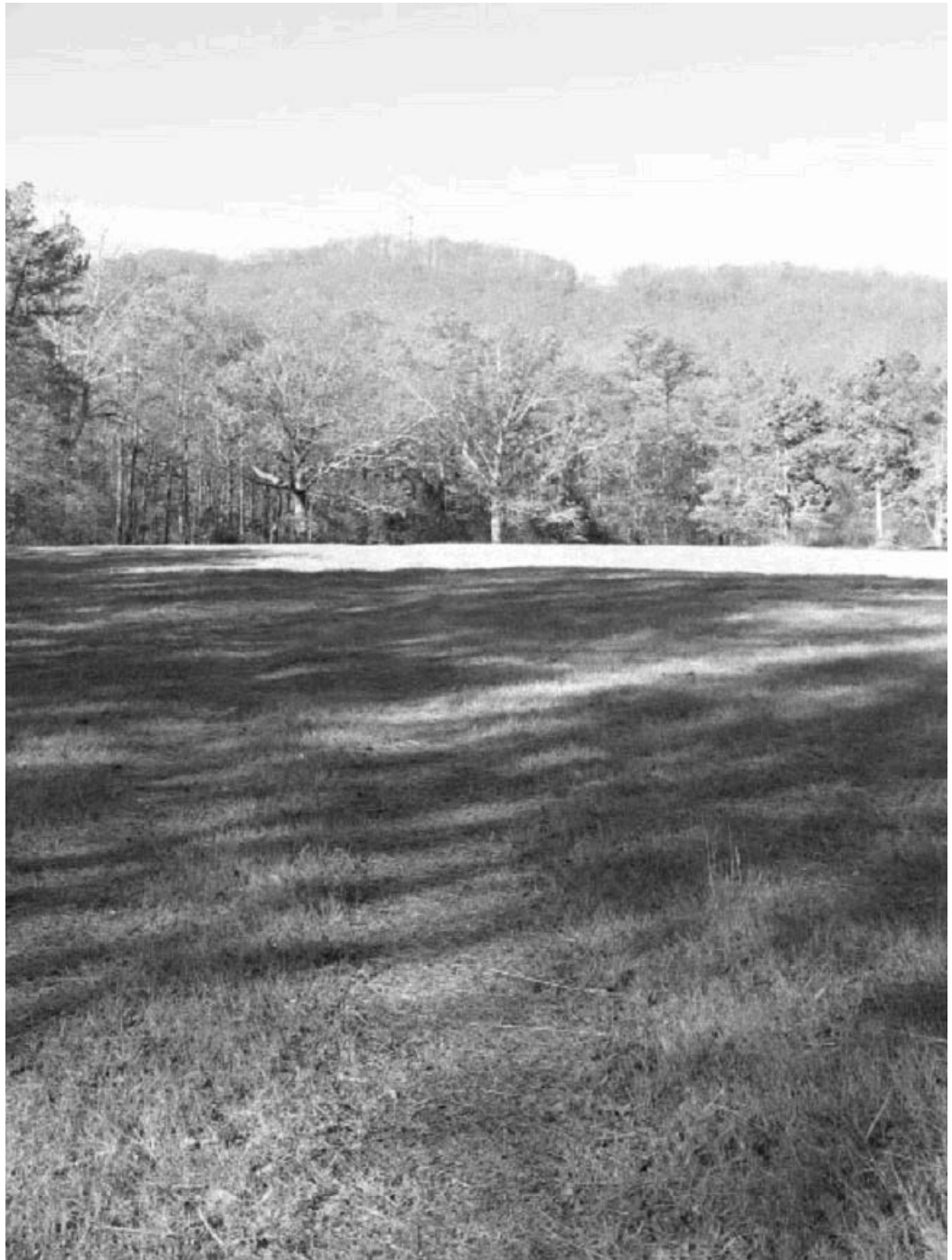


FIGURE 27. View into open area of the CCC Camp site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.

Small Scale Features

A number of stone markers have been erected since the Civil War to commemorate particular battles or participants in battles associated with the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864. Around the same time that the Illinois Monument was erected on Cheatham Hill, in 1914, several smaller battlefield markers were also installed in its immediate vicinity, including small marble tablets commemorating Captain Neighbour, Captain Fellows, Sergeant Coffee, and a fourth marking the grave of the Unknown Soldier, discovered in the 1930s by CCC workers. The McCook Brigade Marker is located opposite of Cheatham Hill and commemorates where the brigade launched its assault. The 24 by 24 by 15 inch rectangular granite marker was erected in the early twentieth century.

Two other commemorative markers have been placed in the park: the Texas and the Georgia monuments (Figure 28). These were both erected in 1964, the Texas monument placed along Cheatham Hill Drive and the Georgia monument at the foot of Big Kennesaw Mountain along Kennesaw Mountain Drive, which leads up to the Big Kennesaw Overlook. The location of the Georgia monument does not correspond to the location where Georgia troops fought during the battle, and the park has considered moving this monument to a more representative location.

Other markers within the park are headstones within the Kolb Cemetery, adjacent to the Kolb House. Enclosed by a low, two to four foot high concrete wall, this family cemetery contains eleven marked graves with marble headstones, dating from 1839 to 1955. The oldest headstone, dated 1839, is a rounded shaft mounted on a pedestal. The shaft is loose on its support and other markers have shifted in place. The monuments are in fair condition. The age of the wall is not known.

Many small-scale features installed by the CWA and CCC have now gained historic status. These include the eight red brick park entrance monument signs constructed by the CCC in 1941 to mark each intersection of road and park boundary (Figure 29). Each sign has a wide brick base with a running bond pattern. The base supports a brick sign panel, also constructed in running bond. The panel is supported on each end by a brick pier, constructed in stack bond to create rustic quoining. The panel supports a cast iron sign that reads “National Park Service, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, United States Department of the Interior.”

Other small-scale features within the park include several types of boundary or safety fencing, site furnishings, signage, and lighting. Many of these features are not historic; the non-historic features can enhance or detract from the historic character of the park.

Two types of wood fences are ubiquitous throughout the park: the snake rail (or “zig-zag”) fence and the post-and-rail fence. Snake rail fencing is an American type of stacked, split rail fencing that was used historically in places where there was an abundance of lumber and a shortage of labor (Figure 30). In the nineteenth century, fences were used primarily to control stock movement because stock was allowed to range freely during that time. Today, snake rail fencing is frequently used at Civil War battlefield parks to control vehicular access to historic sites while providing a visual reference to farming techniques of the historic period.

Post-and-rail fencing is also a historic split-rail type, but is constructed with posts set into the ground and rails attached to them. This type used less wood, but more labor in construction. Post-and-rail fences are also used heavily throughout the park, often where pedestrian trails follow heavily-trafficked roads, but also along some of the hiking trails.

Brown-painted metal bar gates mounted in concrete-filled metal posts are set into this fencing where it crosses internal park access or service drives. The posts supporting the gates are usually marked with a white painted number. The gate usually also has information, either mounted on or close to the gate, about park area opening and closing schedules and other instructional or regulatory information.

Steel, W-beam guard rails have been installed on both sides of the vehicular bridge on Stilesboro Road where it crosses over the railroad tracks. These are not seen elsewhere in the park. Steel tube guard rails, painted silver, have been installed at the base of the overlook and then again at the top of the overlook structure. Steel tube, painted brown, is also used as a handrail for stairs throughout the park.

Large, native stone boulders have been placed along the overlook drive, presumably to stop cars from driving over the edge. This technique, initiated in the 1930s as part of the NPS Rustic design philosophy, is still frequently used in national parks.

Other forms of barriers used within the park include chain-link fencing, found around the maintenance complex and the rear of the Visitor Center, where it is used to protect utility boxes. Steel edging has also been used in a few locations within planting beds at the Visitor Center, presumably to hold mulch in place. Concrete wheel stops provide an edge adjacent to some parking areas, while the Visitor Center has concrete curbing and the Overlook parking lot has granite curbing.

Site furnishings within the park landscape include kiosks, benches, picnic tables, grills, trash cans, drinking fountains, pedestrian bridges, and other visitor amenities. Wooden kiosks with small roofs are used in the park to house maps and other information. They can be found close to the Visitor Center, at Cheatham Hill, and at the public parking area on Burnt Hickory Road.

Several different kinds of seating can be found throughout the park. Some benches have backs while others provide only a seating surface. While most benches are made of wood, at least one is made of recycled plastic and several others were made from stone or cast concrete. There are also picnic tables provided at the Visitor Center picnic area. The tables are bent steel tube with wood seats and table tops. One picnic table, located behind the Administration Offices, is cast concrete. Picnic areas also include small metal grills mounted on single posts and trash and recycling cans. Trash cans are made of either wood or recycled plastic slats, molded plastic, or exposed aggregate concrete and metal.

Other furnishings include at least two concrete drinking fountains with exposed aggregate finishes, one at Cheatham Hill and one at the Visitor Center, a steel bike rack and a steel flag pole, both located at the Visitor Center, as well as several plastic bag dispensers for handling pet waste.

The Visitor Center is the only section of the park with lighting. Parking lot lighting is provided by tall poles with “shoebox” fixtures, painted brown. Path lighting is provided by six inch tall path lights set in planting beds.

Signage within the park is diverse and includes historic markers, interpretive signs, identification signs, warning signs, and traffic signs, both directional and regulatory. The park is identified whenever its boundary crosses a road by the brick monument signs, mentioned above. Bronze historic markers installed by the State of Georgia are also found throughout the park. In addition to these are a large number of National Park Service interpretive signs, fiberglass boards supported by black-painted metal framing. Interpretation is also provided by smaller wood signs, usually painted red with white lettering. These are found primarily at the CCC camp site and at Cheatham Hill. A bronze sign was installed on a masonry support at the top of the overlook.

Other signage found throughout the park include NPS site identification signs made of brown-painted metal with white lettering, allowed activity signs, park schedule information, notices ranging from wildlife information to neighborhood meetings, and warnings about staying off earthworks and cannons. Signs along the roads include regulations, such as speed limits and prohibited parking, as well as street signs and other directional information. In addition to standard signs are a number of white concrete or stone bollards along the roadway, the purpose of which is not known. Finally, there are several wooden bollards in the park with engraved numbers that may refer to a tree identification list, as with an arboretum.

Above-ground evidence of utilities within the park include drain pipes with stone culverts, drain pipes with brick culverts, a large concrete flume close to the Georgia Monument, steel drainage inlets at the Overlook parking lot, drainage pipes exposed at the base of the Illinois Monument stairs, above-ground water pipes at the CCC Camp site, fire hydrants along public roads, a water standpipe in planting bed front of the Visitor Center, a large concrete utility cover at the Visitor Center adjacent to Stilesboro Road, wood telephone and electrical poles with lines and anchors, and a U.S. Coastal Geodetic Survey marker installed at the summit of Big Kennesaw Mountain. All of these features appear to be in good condition, although functional testing was not in the scope of this project.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Neighbour Marker

Feature Identification Number: 99161

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90140

LCS Structure Name: Neighbour Marker

LCS Structure Number: HS-7

Feature: Fellows Marker

Feature Identification Number: 99155

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12178

LCS Structure Name: Fellows Marker

LCS Structure Number: HS-4

Feature: C. H. Coffey Marker

Feature Identification Number: 99154

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90139

LCS Structure Name: C. H. Coffey Marker

LCS Structure Number: HS-8

Feature: Grave of Unknown U.S. Soldier

Feature Identification Number: 99157

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12179

LCS Structure Name: Grave of Unknown U.S. Soldier

LCS Structure Number: HS-5

Feature: McCook Brigade Marker

Feature Identification Number: 99160

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90141

LCS Structure Name: McCook Brigade Marker

LCS Structure Number: HS-6

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Feature: Texas Monument

Feature Identification Number: 99170

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

IDLCS Number: 90143

LCS Structure Name: Texas Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-10

Feature: Georgia Monument

Feature Identification Number: 99156

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90144

LCS Structure Name: Georgia Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-11

Feature: Kolb Cemetery Headstones

Feature Identification Number: 99159

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90150

LCS Structure Name: Kolb Cemetery

LCS Structure Number: HS-25

Feature: Kolb Cemetery Wall

Feature Identification Number: 135234

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Park Entrance Monument Signs

Feature Identification Number: 135248

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wood fencing

Feature Identification Number: 135250

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Wood fencing

Feature Identification Number: 135252

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 28. Georgia Monument on Kennesaw Mountain Road. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



FIGURE 29. Park Entrance sign constructed by the CCC. Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.



*FIGURE 30. Snake rail fencing used to control access along the trail on Big Kennesaw Mountain.
Source: John Milner Associates, 2007.*

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 05/05/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Given the relative stability of the landscape, reassessment will occur by FY 17 after FMSS-CL project is complete.

The greatest threats to the historic character of features at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park are adjacent development, erosion from foot traffic, and invasive vegetation. While it is difficult to control development on adjacent parcels not owned by the NPS, ongoing efforts should be pursued to develop conservation easements and other protective arrangements with developers to protect viewsheds from within the park. Erosion from foot traffic can be controlled by clarifying pathways, particularly at the Illinois Monument, and providing mulch cover where foot traffic is particularly heavy. Control of invasive vegetation is an ongoing effort by park staff and could be enhanced by use of occasional volunteer campaigns.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Impact Description: Areas of commercial and residential development outside the boundary of the park negatively affect the integrity of historic views and vistas. In addition, lack of delineated boundaries has created confusion as local residents have inadvertently built structures on park property.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Deferred maintenance by the National Park Service has led to deterioration of some buildings and structures. Due to erosion created by foot traffic, the footings of the Illinois Monument stairway have been exposed, which may eventually lead to structural damage. The cheek walls of this stairway also exhibit cracking and spalling, and should be repaired.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Earthworks not protected by grasses or mulch layers under trees are vulnerable to erosion from foot traffic, aggravated by rainfall. Particularly problematic is the extreme erosion at the Illinois Monument, which has led to the creation of gullies in the landscape below the monument.
Other Impact:	Drainage
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Many culverts under roads within the park have filled with sediment and are no longer providing adequate drainage. Of particular concern are those within the CCC Camp area and those along Kennesaw Mountain Drive.
Type of Impact:	Operations On Site
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	It appears that a frequent mowing regime may be leading to increased foot traffic off-trail and may be contributing to increased erosion around monuments and earthworks.
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Erosion at the Illinois Monument may affect the structural stability of the monument.
Other Impact:	Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The concrete cheek walls of the stairway at the Illinois Monument are beginning to crack and spall along the top surface. The cause is not clear.
Type of Impact:	Pruning Practices
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Monitoring of weakened or dead limbs and threatened trees should continue to reduce windfall and other hazards. Judicial pruning and vegetation removal are needed to maintain or open up important historic views.

Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Most of the park's acreage is in second-growth forest. The loss of historic field patterns and viewsheds to forestation could increase the difficulty of eventual restoration.
Type of Impact:	Impending Development
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Residential development on the periphery of the park is pending and may negatively affect the historic character of the site. Consider screening of undesirable views from within the park.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Invasive vegetation on the site threatens the integrity of historic views. Secondary tree growth threatens the stability of earthworks in danger of wind-throw. Continual monitoring of this vegetation is important.
Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Heavy visitation in some areas of the park many threaten historic resources, primarily in the amount of erosion created by heavy foot and vehicular traffic. This occurs particularly at the Illinois Monument and at popular trail heads and picnic areas such as the ones on Powder Springs Road and Dallas Highway. At the Illinois Monument, clarification of access paths around the structure may help reduce this problem.
Other Impact:	Visual Clutter
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The accumulation of interpretive, informative, and regulatory signage, along with site furnishings such as benches, bollards, kiosks, and trash cans, contributes to visual clutter that detracts from the historic character of the area. Recommend consolidating some of these furnishings to clear views.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Benton, Giff
Citation Title:	Birds of Kennesaw Mountain
Year of Publication:	1994
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	Marietta, Georgia
Citation Author:	Blythe, Robert W.; Carroll, Maureen A.; Moffson, Steven H.
Citation Title:	National Register Nomination, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Year of Publication:	1994
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	Atlanta, Georgia
Citation Author:	Blythe, Robert W.; Carroll, Maureen A.; Moffson, Steven H.
Citation Title:	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: Historic Resource Study
Year of Publication:	1995
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	Atlanta, Georgia
Citation Author:	Bostick, P. E.
Citation Title:	Plant Species Inventory and Monitoring Plan for Four Rare Plant Species at Kennesaw National Battlefield Park
Year of Publication:	1994
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Citation Author: Buck, Paul H.
Citation Title: The Road To Reunion 1865-1900
Year of Publication: 1937
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Boston, Massachusetts

Citation Author: Capps, Michael A.
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Supplemental Information

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