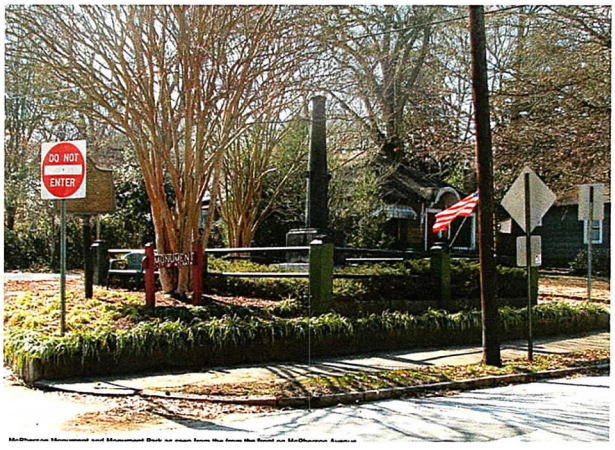








THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

Assessment and Restoration Plans for the McPherson and Walker Monuments

including:

Historical Research Document
Cannon Research
Structural Engineering Reports
Metalurgical Reports
Preservation Reports
As Built Surveys
Architectural Plans
Landscape Plans
Restoration Estimates
Community Report

project managed by

BRYANT ART DIRECTION









THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

Historic Resource Research and Analysis

prepared by
Henry Bryant
Wayne Carey

March 2012

BRYANT ART DIRECTION

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

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THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

INTRODUCTION:

BATL – The Battle of Atlanta Commemoration Org., Inc. working together with The City of Atlanta Urban Design Commission and The Atlanta Parks Department to satisfy a Georgia Department Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Office grant, requested Bryant Art Direction to prepare a report on the history of the battlefield monuments to the two generals who died during The Battle of Atlanta. This report will be used as part of a complete assessment of the McPherson and Walker Monuments in order to develop a plan for the restoration of the monuments.

BACKGROUND:

As the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War approached various parties realized that the two monuments on the Battle of Atlanta battlefield were two of the only tangible links to the events that happened here. The BATL organization began inquiries to establish what would be necessary to repair or restore the monuments. Initial responses revealed that Department of Interior standards might be necessary due to the age and historic nature of the sites and artifacts. BATL went to the State Historic Preservation Office seeking assistance and the grant was identified, applied for and received. Experts in neighborhood and Battle of Atlanta History Henry Bryant and Wayne Carey were hired by BATL to complete this research. The purpose of the research is to document the legal, physical and social changes to the monuments and their surroundings during their history by providing a written and visual record. Using archival photos and documents, this report examines both the McPherson and Walker Monuments on the Battle of Atlanta Battlefield with an eye towards beginning or completing restoration before the Battle of Atlanta Sesquicentennial in 2014.

THE MONUMENTS:

The Monuments were placed over 100 years ago to mark the area where U.S. General James Birdseye McPherson and C.S. General William H. T. Walker were killed in the early minutes of The Battle of Atlanta. Much has been written about the historic battle and the events that led to the death of these two men a little less than a mile apart on July 22, 1864. The monuments resemble each other by design and though they were built 30 years apart, numerous accounts say that they were meant to be seen as "bookends."

The monuments consist of stone bases with decommissioned U.S. cannons sunk into the bases perpendicular to the ground and pointing towards the heavens. In 1805 captured French cannon from Trafalgar were mounted in this manner on street corners in the city of London for the purpose of marking the right of way and protecting foot traffic. They proved so useful that the design was copied to become what we know today as bollards. In 1809 in Birmingham England, a decommissioned cannon was mounted in this way as a memorial to Admiral Nelson. Other military men of England were honored in this way including The Duke of Wellington. At Gettysburg, an early Military Park that featured monuments, upturned cannon were used to denote the positions of battlefield headquarters where the Generals were stationed.

The upturned cannons resemble the columns used in Victorian funerary custom to symbolize honor. Use of cannon or guns symbolized military service for the Victorians. Pointing the gun upward symbolized peace and a salute to God. According to British anthropologist Ian Hodder, the creation of memorials to the fallen dead of war became more popular during the 1800s, and unlike cemetery monuments, the foci was not grief but use in ceremonies to "legitimize nationalism and celebrate the ideals of freedom and equality." Additionally in the case of these two fallen heroes, it is mentioned numerous times in tributes to them that their chivalry, morality and sense of honor should be remembered and celebrated.

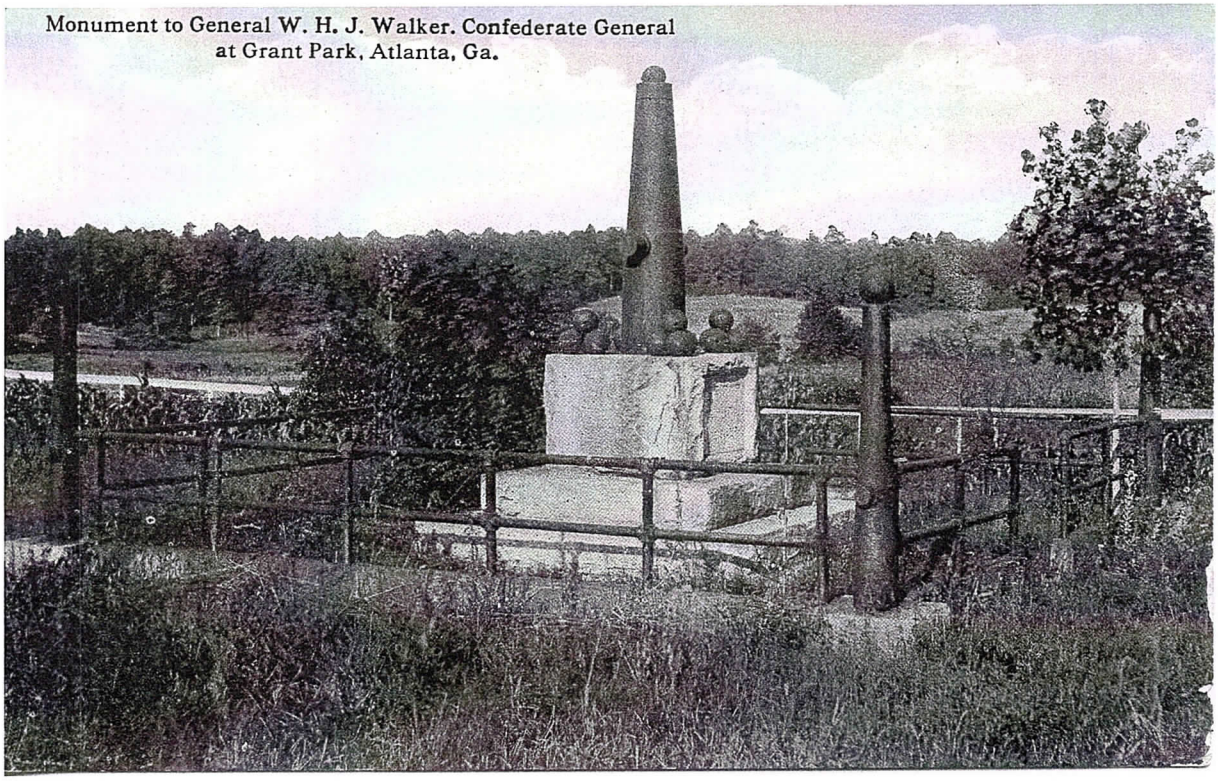
Throughout the 1800s and into present day with the advances of military hardware, forts, ships and their artillery have become obsolete. There was also captured hardware that became surplus. The War Department of the U.S. has consistently decommissioned the facilities and their guns as this happened. Citizens (and particularly those affiliated with the U.S. military) could make application through their elected officials in Washington or through their commanders to be given the decommissioned cannons for memorial purposes. Usually the cannon were spiked (the barrels filled with concrete or some like material and the firing facility dis-

abled) when they were decommissioned to ensure that they would not come to be used against the U.S. That is how the cannons were acquired to honor McPherson and Walker in Atlanta.

Because the two Monuments within a mile of each other many of the social and physical developments of the areas around them have had a shared impact on them both. These have not been repeated in the report for each of the monuments even though there are items in each of the reports



An early image of the McPherson Monument (circa 1880) from a German post card Co. The corner posts of the iron fence were made of rifle barrels from The U.S. War Department.



The earliest image found of the 1st Walker Monument located on Glenwood east of I-20 (circa 1910 or before). In the background the hillside is on the other side of the Sugar Creek Valley from which Walker was shot. The postcard was mislabeled since the Walker Monument was never in Grant Park.

that would be important to include in the other if the reports were standing alone. The reports in this document on the history of each monument should be studied as companion pieces for this reason.

In 2004 BATL – The Battle of Atlanta Commemoration Org., Inc. had its beginning with the purpose to call attention to The Battle of Atlanta and the events that happened there. The annual event has been held on the weekend nearest the date of the actual battle. The programming is wide ranging in terms of type, appeal and location with venues across the battlefield. The Monuments are featured in van and walking tours and a wreath-laying ceremony has been held each year.

Both monuments have been revered and ignored at various times by the populace of Atlanta. Both have been tourist attractions through the years and still attract visitors from across the state and the country and even from around the world. Both Monuments stand in residential neighborhoods although the Walker Monument stands literally at the edge of a major state highway and Interstate 20. They are historically significant to the city, state, region and nation because of the events and men that they memorialize and the time that they have stood.

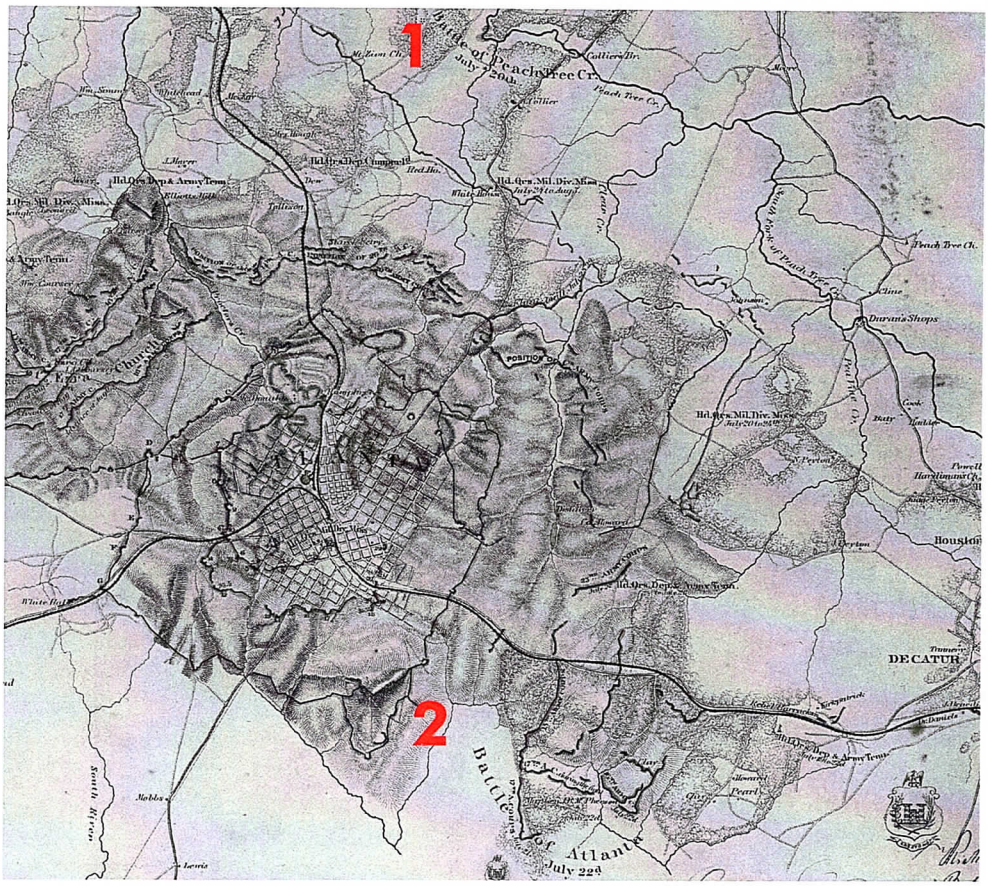
THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA

It makes sense to have a description here to explain the course of events that lead to the deaths of General McPherson and General Walker to place the monuments in historical context. The Battle of Atlanta, a major battle in the Atlanta Campaign, happened on July 22nd 1864 on the southeastern edge of the city in a rural area of plantations, farms and undeveloped land. The 2-3 square mile area was crossed by numerous creeks and rough roads some of which were blazed by Native Americans long before white men or black men came to the area.

The summer of 1864 brought the American Civil War to the doorstep of a still young Atlanta. The railroads (that were Atlanta's main reason for being) combined with abundant natural resources and a growing population to establish the city as a burgeoning manufacturing and distribution center for raw materials, agricultural products and man made goods. With the coming of the war in 1861, Atlanta soon became a major factor in the supply of the Confederate war effort, and as such by 1864 it also became a major target of the U.S. war effort. Lemuel P. Grant, an Atlanta planter and railroad engineer, was commissioned by city leaders to design and build a series of breastworks and fortifications that encircled the town. This defense-works was approximately a mile out from Atlanta's center and a short distance from its developed and more populated areas. Atlanta of 1864 was about the size of its downtown area in 2012.

General William Tecumseh Sherman led the Union Army of the Tennessee in the Atlanta Campaign. As he and his troops approached Atlanta, he had been made aware of the formidable fortifications that protected the city. He and his Generals reasoned that the city depended on the rails for survival, and that by surrounding the city, cutting the rail supply and attacking with shelling, the city's remaining populace would be forced to surrender. General James B. McPherson, a trusted second to Sherman and a fellow Ohioan, was ordered to lead a force around Atlanta and onto its eastern side, taking Decatur and cutting the rails to the east. On July 21, 1864, protracted fighting at a promontory on the old McDonough Rd. (now called Flat Shoals Ave.) ended when Union Brigadier General Leggett took Bald Hill which is still called Leggett's Hill. McPherson's force could then set up their line opposite Atlanta's fortifications in the former Confederate outer defense trenches running from Sherman's Headquarters where the Carter Presidential Library is today southward to what is today the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues in the East Atlanta Village.

Throughout the wet winter and spring of 1864 the Union and Confederate Armies battled their way from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Repeatedly in that fighting Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston had been forced to withdraw as General Sherman had maneuvered his army around the Confederate defenses to attack them for Union advantage. Confederate President Jefferson Davis had become increasingly frustrated and disappointed in the situation as Sherman and his troops bore down on Atlanta. On July 17, 1864, President Davis replaced Johnston with a promoted General John Bell Hood to lead the Confederate Army of Tennessee with words from the high command "to be no less wary than bold". Hood took their advice to take the battle to the enemy and devised a bold plan to take



This map drawn in 1865 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to record the actions and position in the fighting around Atlanta. 1. marks Peachtree Creek and 2 marks the Battle of Atlanta. Note the size of Atlanta and the position of the rail lines. McPherson death site is marked on the map by a cross. Lib. of Congress.

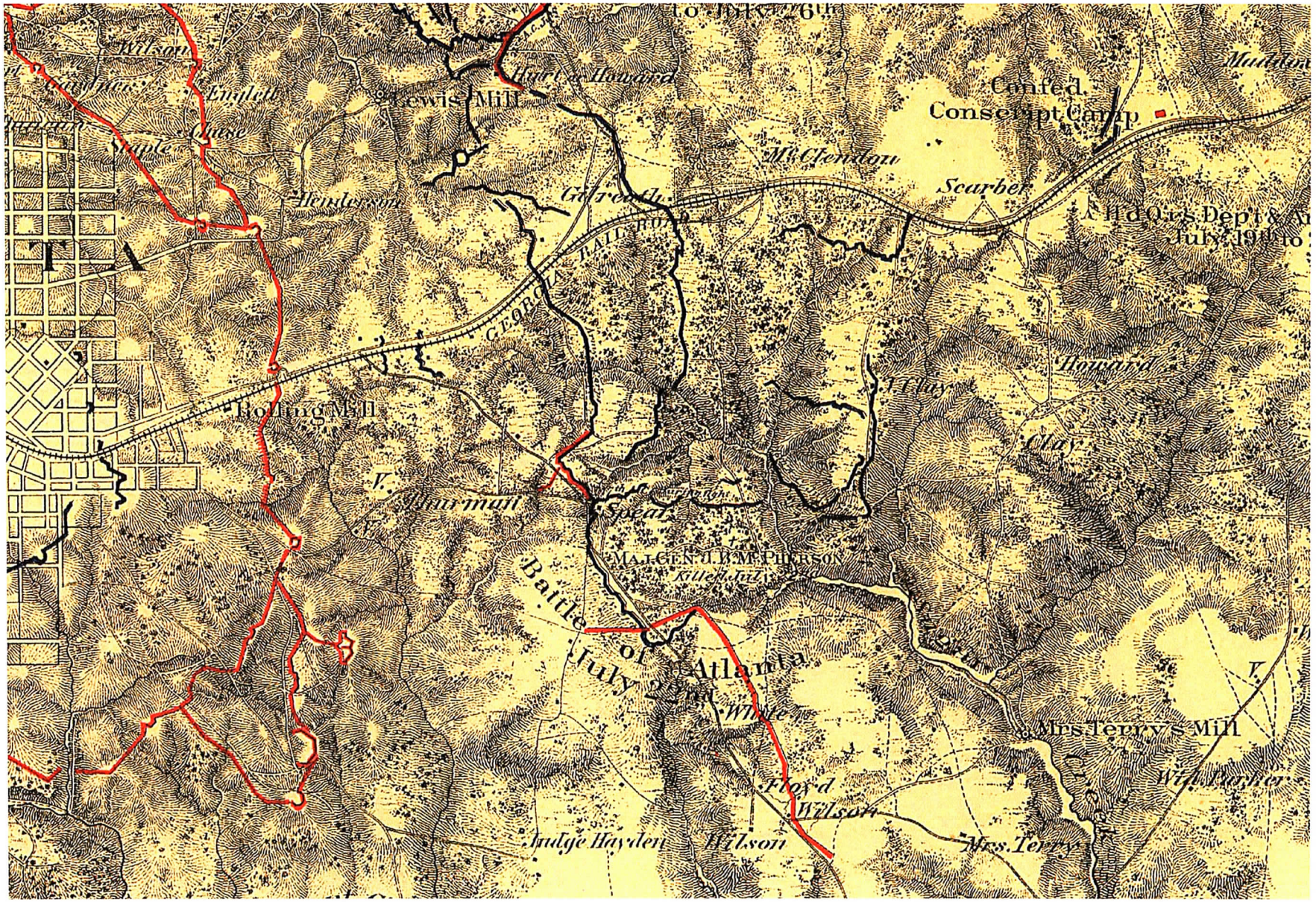
advantage of a perceived gap in McPherson's deployment of troops.

Two days before The Battle of Atlanta, Confederate General William Hardee and his men had engaged in a fierce battle north of Atlanta at Peachtree Creek in an attempt to split and divert the Union Army of The Cumberland. The effort was not successful but on the heels of that fight Hood put his plan in motion by ordering Hardee to leave Peachtree Creek and march 15 miles all night to the south of Atlanta, then eastward, circling northward and then to the west to attack McPherson's Army of The Tennessee from behind. Hardee was taking his men to attack from behind the southernmost part of the Union line below and around Leggetts Hill. General W. H. T. Walker from Augusta, Ga. was also on the 15 mile march in command of a division of Hardee's Corps assigned to attack the rear of the Union lines farther north towards railroad tracks. Walker and Hardee split up where today's Fayetteville and Bouldercrest Roads fork. Other Confederate forces were assigned to attack the Union lines out from the west and the city fortifications. The surprise coordinated attack was to happen at dawn. This did not happen until afternoon due to delays in the overnight march, however.

These troop movements and actions set in place the events that brought the deaths of General McPherson and General Walker. The details of those deaths will be discussed in the following sections on the individual monuments.

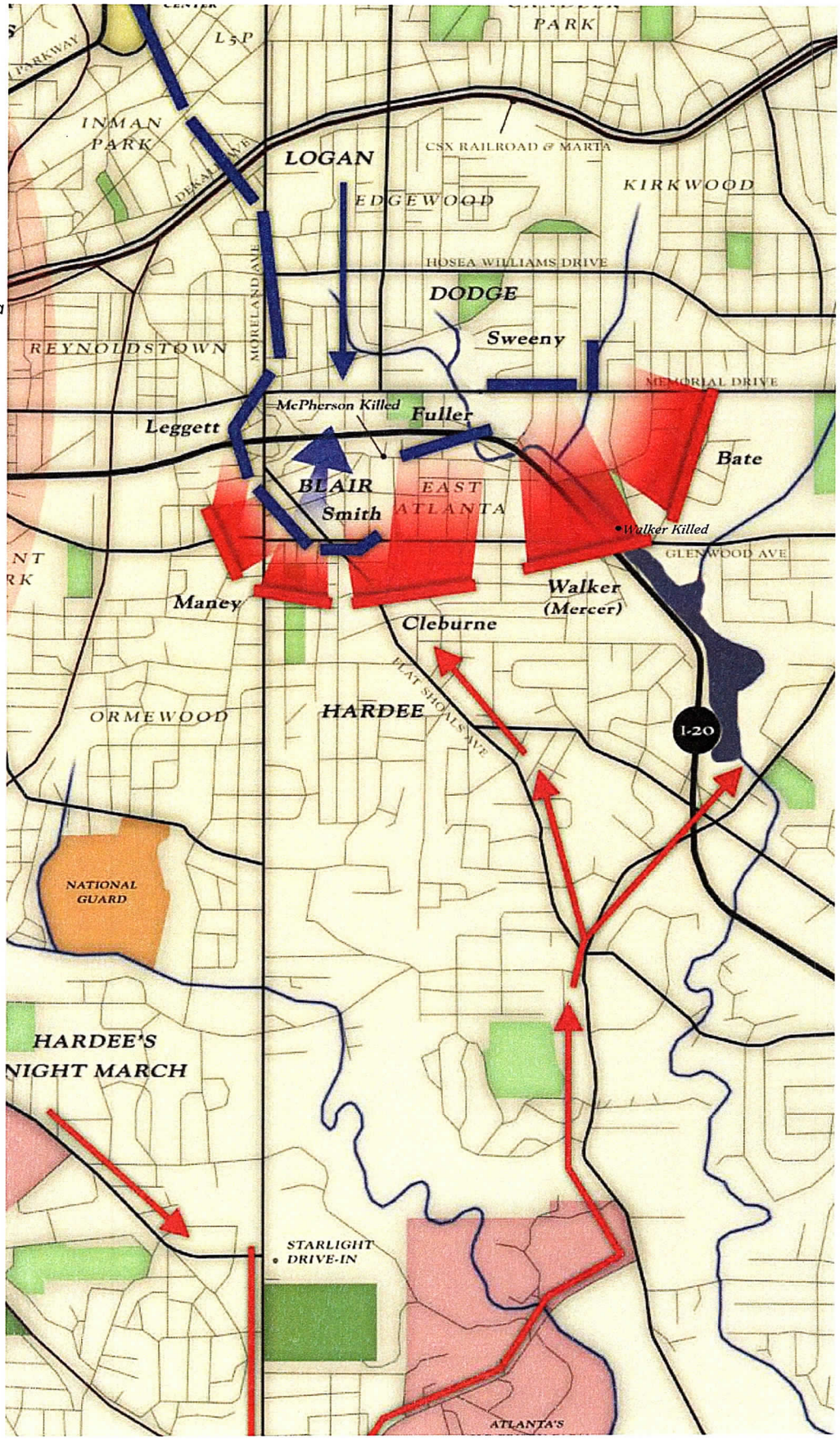
The Battle of Atlanta began around noon and ended before sundown on July 22nd, 1864. At the end of the day the Union Lines had been forced to pivot north and eastward at Leggett's Hill and consolidate to provide an unbroken and defensible line reaching from the hillside at what is today Clifton Rd. to Leggett's Hill then north to the hillside at today's Carter Presidential Library. The east side rails remained cut. Decatur and the Union army supplies there remained solidly in Union hands. Around 12,000 men lost their lives in that afternoon (8499 Confederates). Other battles to the west and south of Atlanta were fought to similar effect. The siege of Atlanta began with constant bombardment and the city finally surrendered September 2, 1864. It is said that the Battle of Atlanta and the fall of the city and the state strengthened Northern moral and resolve and ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the U.S. Presidency in November of 1864.

A map of Atlanta focusing on southeast Atlanta at the beginning of The Battle of Atlanta. The Red lines represent Confederate forces and the blue lines represent the Union forces. On the far left is the grid street pattern of Atlanta surrounded by the red outer defenses of the city, with the rails reaching out diagonally across the top half of the map.The blue forces south of center are laid out along Flat Shoals Ave. (Middle McDonough Rd.). The rise just below center is Leggett's Hill. The Lake reaching southeast from center is Sugar Creek and Terry Mill Pond where I-20 is today. McPherson's death is marked on the map. Walker died near the northernmost elbow of the Mill Pond.



THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

This map (refined from a Georgia Department of Transportation Map) shows the intensity of the fighting in the area of the two Battle of Atlanta battlefield monuments as well as the placement of the troops. The fighting was all along the blue line stretching north to the Carter Library where Sherman's Headquarters was. Note that Walker came up east of the creek and the lake and crossed near Glenwood Ave. The present day city streets and neighborhoods are supperimposed on the Civil War action.



Superimposing the Corps of Engineers Map over a GPS map of the area shows how the monument historic sites noted in the 1877 map matches up with the the sites where the monuments are located. Orange lines on this map represent proposed routes for a multi use Path Battle Trail that would connect the monuments. Initial Transportation funding has been awarded for the trail project. Notice the proximity of I-20 to the Monument sites 1 (Walker) and 2 (McPherson). This map has been used with Battle of Atlanta tours which include the Monuments.The Battle of Atlanta began at 3 on the map. Leggets Hill is indicated by 4.



THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

THE McPHERSON MONUMENT

Had Gen. James Birdseye McPherson not been killed in East Atlanta there would probably be no memorial in his honor here. Just before noon on July 22, 1864, the northern Army of the Tennessee led by Gen. McPherson and the southern Army of Tennessee led by Gen. Hood from a vantage point near the City Burial Ground (now Oakland Cemetery) were in position to fight the Battle of Atlanta. Gen. McPherson was born in a log cabin near Clyde Ohio Nov. 14, 1828, graduated from West Point, where he was a classmate of Gen. Hood, and served as superintendent engineer in construction of several defensive forts including Alcatraz Island in San Francisco before being transferred east to be closer to the action of the Civil War. He was soon promoted through the ranks to Maj. Gen., and given command. He was a bachelor, but had met a young lady in San Francisco whom he had hoped to marry in the spring or summer of 1864, but his army's activities in Georgia had precluded a wedding. Gen. Sherman had promised him leave for that purpose after victory at Atlanta.

McPherson spent the 24 hours before the battle of Atlanta traveling across the land that was to become the battlefield carrying out the orders of his superior Gen. Sherman, surveying the layout of his lines and speculating about the activities of his enemy. He had become quite familiar with the lay of the land. At noon on the 22nd, he was having lunch with other Generals who met him near the railroad tracks (which were being dismantled by his troops) a little over 2 miles east of the center of Atlanta. Meanwhile, the Confederate men of Hardee's Corps commanded by Gen. Bates with Gen. Walker's division had moved into their northward position behind the union lines. Beginning their approach westward and crossing the stream



McPherson watching the assault of Bates and Walker's forces as drawn by historian Wilbur Kurtz.(AJC archives)



Looking towards McPherson's frontlines from the Confederate position southeast of Atlanta in 1864.

that has become known as Hardee's Creek they ran headlong into U.S. Gen. Thos. Sweeney's troops, marching southward on the plantation of Jesse Clay. This spot on present day Memorial Drive near Clay Street is recognized for the start of The Battle of Atlanta which began about 1pm.

It was the gunfire from the fighting here that alarmed Gen. McPherson and his entourage about a mile north at the railroad along with shells that came crashing through the trees as well as gunfire nearby. Mounting their horses they made haste to check on conditions on their southern flank. Bates had withdrawn the Confederates to the east and McPherson watched as they again advanced and were repulsed by Fuller, Sweeney and Dodge's forces. Farther to the south and west Gen. Hardee's forces had begun their attack on the front lines along the McDonough Road (Flat Shoals). McPherson immediately set off to check on these lines, traveling first west to cross Sugar Creek and then along an old road that he had ridden on just that morning and many others had been on since. Going south and west it would have taken him to his cannon emplacement at the intersection of the old roads that later became Glenwood and Flat Shoals Avenues. On this road he gave the last order to close the gap in his lines between the Clay property and Leggett's Hill with reinforcements from Gen. Logan who was on the line at the railroad tracks. Logan was to station his men on the high ground (at Walker Park, the location of Murphy Jr. High in the 1920s) He sent Gen. Strong who was with him to carry the message. (Strong was Inspector General on McPherson's staff.)

Lt. Sherfy was with Gen. McPherson as he dashed up the road towards the southern end of his line. Also with him was his orderly A. J. Thompson.

Signal Officer Captain Howard and Lt. Sherfy were only minutes behind the General on a separate mission to Leggett's Hill. They had only gone a very short distance (maybe 150 yards) with Gen. McPherson before they came upon a company of Confederate soldiers led by Captain James Beard. They were part of the 5th Regiment of Gen. Cleburne's Division that was moving into position to attack the rear of the Union lines. McPherson was ordered to stop, but in the flash of a moment, he doffed his hat, slid down in his saddle, wheeled his horse and at full gallop dashed to the north. A young Corporal Coleman was ordered to fire and it was his mini-ball that entered the General's body through his back and passed upward lodging near his heart. Shots were also fired at the retreating members of his party. Lt. Sherfy also turned north and was knocked from his horse by a tree which stopped his watch at 2:02pm. Bullets began to fly and the Confederates pushed on with the rest of their regiment a short distance towards the north and east and the Federal lines across Sugar Creek (I-20 today), resulting in their capture.



Artist's portrayal of McPherson's shooting in The Battle of Atlanta from "Mountain Campaigns in Georgia," in the Kean Archives, Philadelphia. Note the large pine.

McPherson's body was left on the battlefield. There are conflicting reports, but he may have been alive for another 20 minutes as a couple of Union soldiers found him. One, a wounded George Reynolds, offered comfort. Private papers, his watch, a sword belt and a spyglass had been taken by the Confederates but were recovered before the papers could make any difference. The other straggler proposed that he and Reynolds split the money in the General's wallet and when Reynolds refused, the straggler took it all and left. Reynolds later was one of the men who guided Gen. Strong in an ambulance wagon to retrieve the body which was taken to the field hospital near the railroad tracks and then by train to Chattanooga where his body lay "in state" in a house for a day where officers and soldiers passed through to pay their respects before being transferred to another train and going on to Clyde, Ohio for burial. Gen. Logan took command of The Army of the Tennessee and it is his actions later in the afternoon that are recorded in the Atlanta Cyclorama Painting. McPherson's horse is in the painting tied to the ambulance wagon. Gen. McPherson was one of only two Union commanders and the highest ranking officer killed in battle during the Civil War. He was universally admired in the North. There was even talk of a political career after the war that could have led to the highest office of the land. In the South he was cited for his fairness and humanity.

Two days after the capture of Atlanta (presumably Sept 4, 1864), Gen. Hickenlooper was led by Gen. Strong to the site and tree where Gen. McPherson died. Hickenlooper with his knife cut into the young tree the name McPherson and his death date. He also nailed a sign that he had had made into the tree. A day or two later, O.M.Poe, a U.S.Engineer assigned to Gen. Sherman went with a photographer, George Barnard, to take photos of the site. Those photos are now in the Library of Congress archives. The photos show very clearly the refuse of battle, the wagon roads and their split, the young tree and the sign, as well as a very large landmark pine tree at the roadside. Engineer Poe



Photo by George Barnard where McPherson died showing the sign that Gen. Hickenlooper made and hung after the Battle. Lib. of Congress.



Photo by George Barnard taken in September after The Battle of Atlanta. This is the road (McPherson Afe. looking west) that Gen. McPherson was traveling to reach his front lines. The large pine in the center of the picture is standing next to the small tree with Hickenlooper's sign. The road splits at the pine tree – a north route straight ahead to Leggit's Hill and a south route to the area of Glenwood and Flat Shoals. Lib. of Congress.

also created maps with the help of Gen. Hickenlooper.

The Treaty of Indian Springs effectively removed the Cherokee and Creek tribes from the area that became Henry and then Dekalb Counties in 1821. The Land Lottery of of that year created Henry Co. (from which Dekalb was created) and Land Lot 177 where the McPherson Monument is located. It was given to Mordecai Hill of Jasper County. 177 was split into north and south halves in 1849 divided roughly along present day McPherson Ave. with the southern half owned by James Moore. In 1860 the southern half was deeded to James Brown who owned a house on the old Middle McDonough Road (Flat Shoals) overlooking the rail line in present day Reynoldstown. That house was used and destroyed by shelling during the Battle of Atlanta. Brown went on to become a prominent citizen of the area – some say the father of East Atlanta. His daughter in law, Martha, is the namesake of a historic East Atlanta Methodist Church.

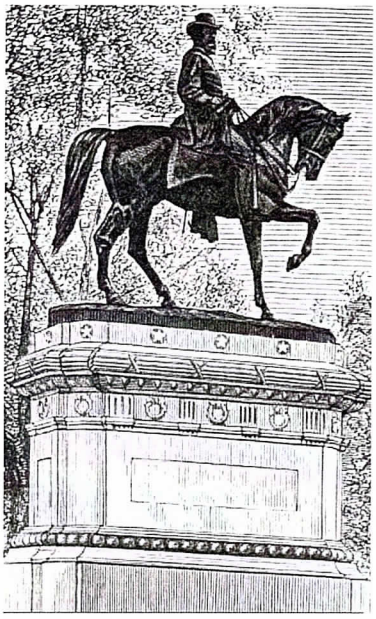


Rare photo of James Brown from the Sylvester Cemetery Coll. Known as Spanish Jim , he at times wore an eye patch – at others a glass eye. He "gave" land for $1 for the McPherson Monument.

Flat Shoals had its beginnings as a Native American trail – part of The Sandtown Trail which was one of the trails that intersected in present day downtown Atlanta. According to Native American practice, the trail followed the high ground. This can be seen today, with water flowing on one side to Sugar Creek and on the other to Entrenchment Creek. All flows into the South River and eventually to the Atlantic Ocean. The high ground aspect became important first for the Confederates who put their outer defenses there and then for the Federal forces who occupied those trenches once they captured them and the highest point at Bald/Leggett's Hill. Before it was known as Flat Shoals it was known as (Middle) McDonough Rd. The west McDonough Rd. took the path of present day Capital Ave, from downtown Atlanta. The east McDonough Rd, went from Decatur to McDonough. The Flat Shoals in its name comes from the Panola Shoals on the South River in south Dekalb Co. It was this road 3 blocks from the Monument where the Army of The Tennessee was entrenched south of Leggett's Hill that Gen. McPherson was trying to reach when he fell.

On April 4, 1865 The Society of the Army of the Tennessee was founded at Raleigh, N.C. and in November, 1866, they had their first annual meeting in Cincinnati, Oh.. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was selected president of the organization which

soon engaged in raising money and lobbying to create monuments and memorials for heroes from their ranks. In 1866 the citizens of Clyde, Oh. – McPherson's hometown – began collecting money to erect a monument over his grave. They approached The Society for help and in November of 1867, The Society resolved to create a monument to Gen. McPherson in Clyde beginning with the donation of funds collected in Ohio. Raising all of the money needed for the monument was difficult and The Society approached the Federal Government and the wealthy Baltimore family of McPherson's fiancé. These contacts preferred a memorial in Washington D.C., and land with money for a stone base was offered. In 1876 the McPherson Monument topped by an equestrian statue of McPherson in McPherson Square one block from the White House was dedicated during the annual meeting of The Society in the nation's capital city.



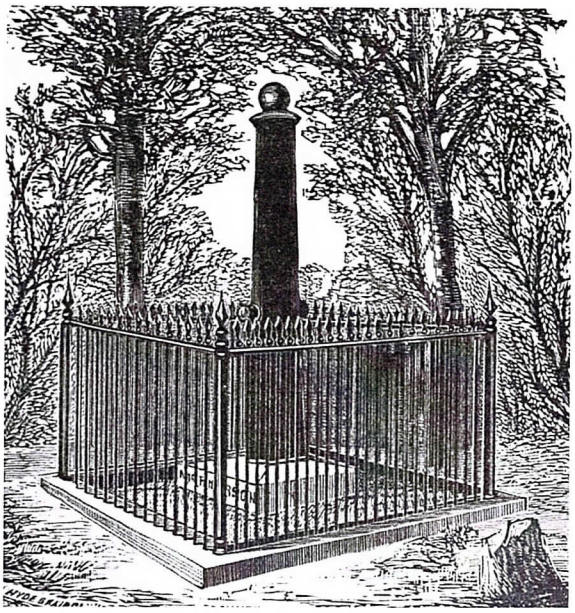
Artist conception of 1876 McPherson Monument in McPherson Square in Washington D.C. From Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

May 23, 1877, a deed was recorded in Fulton Co. for the purchase by Capt. John R. McGinness of a 30' x 30' plot of ground with a right of way to the main road (Flat Shoals). The property was purchased from James Brown who considering it a patriotic act sold it for $1.00. It was stipulated in the deed that the exclusive purpose was for a monument to Gen. McPherson at the spot where he died. In June 1877 Gen. Sherman reported that officers of Gen. Ruger's staff at Atlanta had purchased the property and placed the monument.

Capt. McGinness, Chief Ordnance Officer of the U.S. Army Department of the South, served at McPherson Barracks located near Peters St. in Atlanta. As early as 1876 McGinness and his men conceived of the idea for a Monument to McPherson in Atlanta at the place where he died. They took up a collection to fund the project. Gen. Sherman recommended to the Secretary of War that a cannon be issued for the purpose. Mr. McKee, who lived across Flat Shoals from Leggetts Hill where Mr. Spears' house stood in 1864, told Capt. McGuiness that the spot was marked by a trail of blazed trees in 1864. With help from McKee and General Poe's directions of about 700 yards from the main road (map), the captain located the site where Gen. McPherson fell. A sixteen foot wide roadway was cleared from the monument to the main road (McDonough/Flat Shoals Rd.) and the new road was marked "McPherson Avenue". After the monument was placed Capt. McGinness approached The Society about having them assume ownership of the Monument and its property. On Sept. 20, 1877, an article appeared in The Atlanta Constitution offering directions from downtown Atlanta via McDonough/Flat Shoals to the Monument and suggesting a "very interesting and pleasant drive" to see it.

The McPherson Monument cannon was sunk perpendicular to the ground into a block of Stone Mountain granite. The granite was prepared by Mr. William Rosser, a local Confederate Veteran who served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The block was less than 10" above the ground and the word "McPherson" was chiseled into the face just above the ground. The procured cannon came from Gen. L.D. Callender of the Ordnance Department, Commandant of the Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal. It was a 24 pounder siege gun, M1819 made by West Point Foundry in 1837. (The left trunnion face is stamped with 1837 and the right trunnion face is stamped with WP.) A cannon ball was placed atop the cannon to seal the barrel and for a finished appearance. Gen. Callender also provided old gun barrels that were put together to form 6 corner fence posts – one at each corner and one on each side of a gate. The Augusta Arsenal provided the foundry work to make the posts and fence and the officers there paid for the shipping to Atlanta.

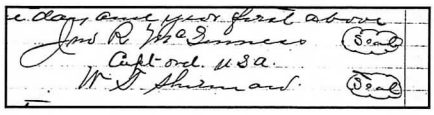
An artist's conception of the monument appeared in the 1877 11th Annual Report of the Army of The Tennessee. This drawing/lithograph, the first of the Monument, does not exactly match the descriptions of Capt. McGinness or photos that were taken not long after this. Circa 1880 photos show the gun barrel corner posts fashioned in a decorative way with curved finials so that it is not readily apparent that they were gun barrels. In 1878 The Society altered their Constitution to allow them to own property. In 1879 a new deed was written transferring the Monument property to Gen. William



1st image of the Atlanta McPherson Monument – an artist's conseption – appeared in 1877 Society of the Army of The Tennessee Annual Report.



The Koch home on Leggett's Hill, built circa 1880s at the site of Spear's antebellum home, photo circa 1940s.



T, Sherman, president of The Society of the Army of The Tennessee or his heirs and successors. On March 28, 1881, the original deed from Fulton Co. and the deed transferring ownership to Sherman were finally recorded in Dekalb County. No other deed is readily apparent in the records for this property. Also in 1881 on July 22nd , the McPherson Monument in Clyde was finally dedicated with 15,000 in attendance. The base had been in place since 1878 but the sculpture of McPherson standing and pointing west was finally finished by Riboso who also did the McPherson statue in Washington.



McPherson Monument, Clyde Ohio dedicated in 1881at the 2011 130th anniversary wreathlaying

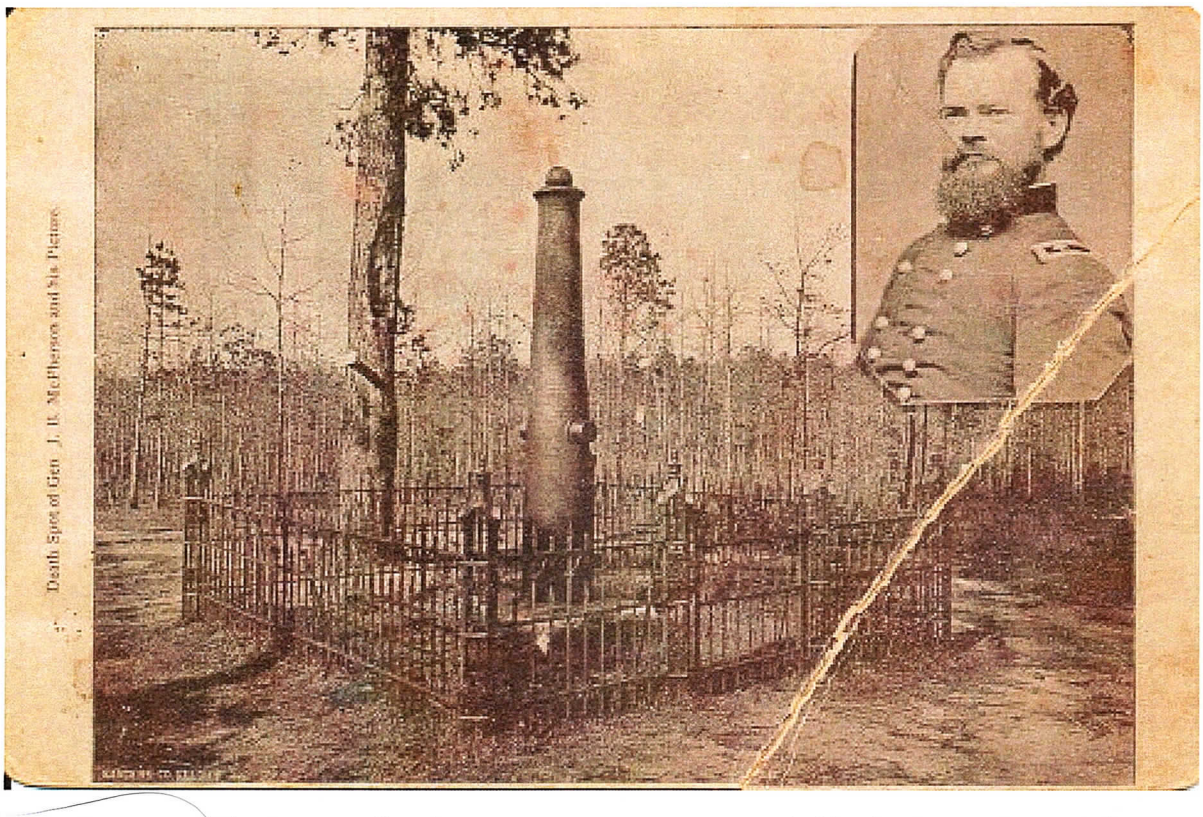
At the right – photo of the McPherson Monument circa 1880s looking south and east. Clyde Heritage League Archives.

Photos and postcards from circa 1880 show the monument from almost all sides and with leafy trees and barren trees. The large pine tree from the 1864 Barnard photos is visible in these images. The Monument was placed in the center of an approximate 10' square iron fence similar to those placed around Victorian cemetery plots. The gate is on the side opposite McPherson Avenue. The cannon is set so that its trunnions were perpendicular to McPherson Ave. Wooden signs are nailed to trees with the General's name and date of death. Visitors came by Carriage to picnic around the monument. After 1882 The Metropolitan Street Railway Co. built lines that ran from downtown Atlanta to McDonough/Flat Shoals Rd and also to Decatur. These were Dummy Lines that used coal fired steam for power. Both lines were within 3-4 blocks of the Monument. In 1885 The McPherson Barracks was closed and a new Fort McPherson was opened a few miles south of Atlanta in East Point. By that time a grand new house was constructed by Mr. Koch atop Leggett's Hill. During the 1880s the officers of The Society repeatedly discussed vandalism at the Monument at their annual meetings. In 1884 Gen.





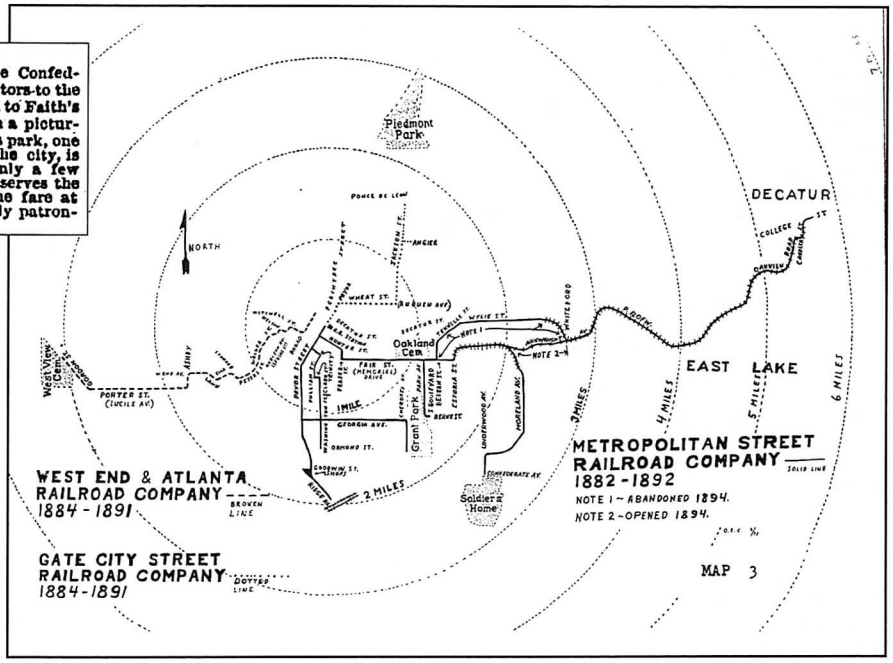
Circa 1880 photo postcard of the McPherson Monument looking southeast from "McPherson Ave." (Above)
Circa 1880 postcard of the McPherson Monument looking northeast across "McPherson Ave." with inset photo portrait of General McPherson (Below) Both of these photos are from The Ohio Digital Archives/Clyde Library.



Force, Treasurer of The Society, offered to pay to have the monument repaired if the Quartermaster here in Atlanta would hire the work done. No action was recorded by the Quartermaster. Relic hunters had stolen the rifle barrels that were part of the fence, Without the corner posts, the fence could

Visiting the Suburbs.

The Metropolitan dummy line to the Confederate Veterans' Home carries many visitors to the home, to McPherson monument and to Faith's park daily. The monument stands in a picturesque spot near the dummy line; Faith's park, one of the most attractive resorts near the city, is immediately at it, and the home is only a few hundred feet away. The company deserves the thanks of the community for placing the fare at 5 cents each way, and are being liberally patronized therefor.

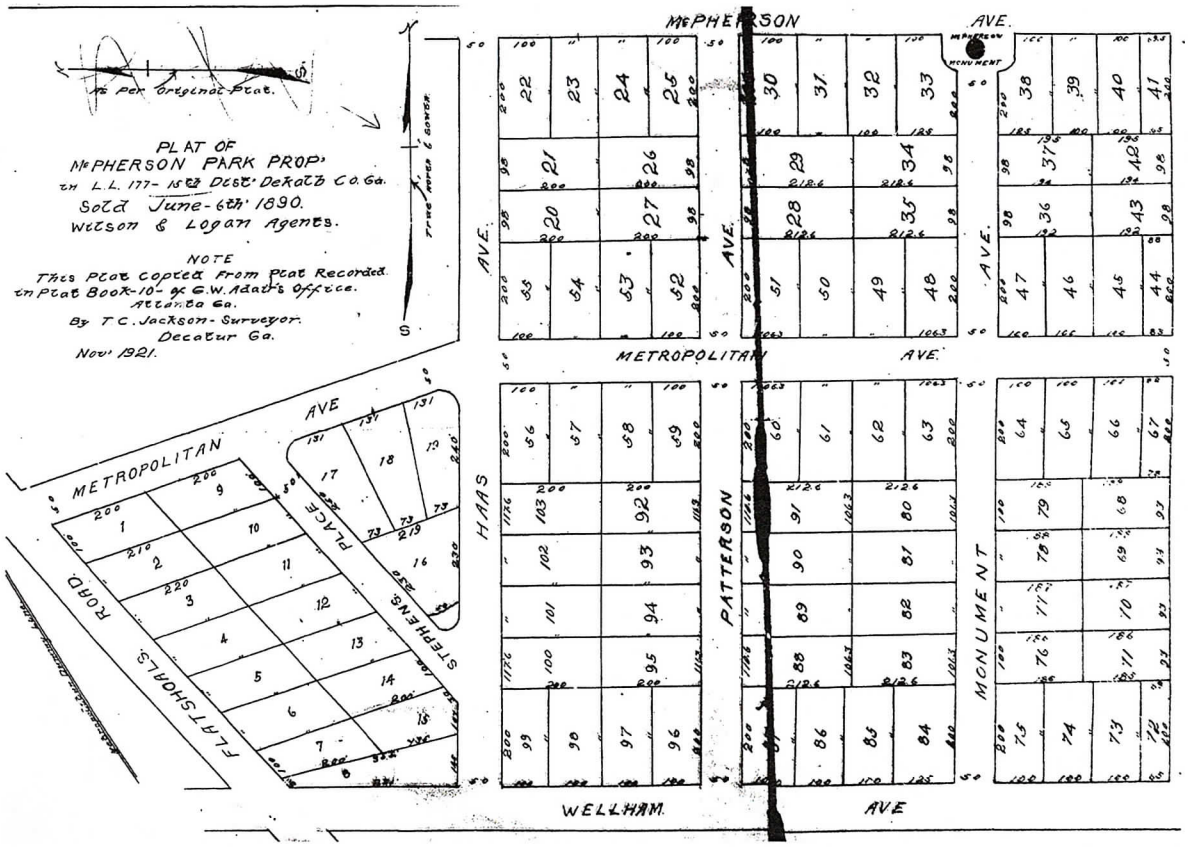


The Metropolitan Street (map at right) Railroad Company allowed residents and tourists to visit the Monument(s) on the Battle of Atlanta battlefield. Below the veterans of the Blue and Gray visited during a convention in Atlanta in 1900. A new house had been built across McPherson Ave. from the Monument.



not stand. In 1888 the fence was repaired with simpler corner posts – no fancy finials or rifle barrels.

In 1890 James Brown sold 55 acres, most of the south half of Land Lot 177, to George Wellham, president of the McPherson Park Development Co. A plat was drawn for the McPherson Park Subdivision (originally platbook 10 in George Washington Adair's office). It was based around the Monument using the old McPherson Avenue as one of the proposed streets and with Monument Avenue leading directly to the memorial that was positioned in the middle of that street. There were 72 generously proportioned lots of approximately 100' x 200' each. The streets were planned for 50' wide and named after owners of the street railway and the development company. This was a development of The East





In 1890 a U.S.Post Office was established at the J. W. McWilliams store at the northwest-corner of Flat Shoals Road and Wellham Ave. (Glennwood Ave.) The corner can be seen in the plat map drawn for the McPherson Park Subdivision in 1890. (Plat & store, Right)

Atlanta Land Co. and prominent citizens Joel Hurt, Asa Candler, Frederick Patterson and Aaron Haas were also involved. By 1891 the first house was up and more were under construction. A U.S. Post Office was established that year at the McWilliams Store 4 blocks from the Monument. Throughout the 1890s the members of The Society continued to discuss the care of the Monument in Atlanta.

In July of 1900, 5000 veterans of the Confederate Army and the U.S.Army convened in Atlanta for an assembly of the Blue and Gray. A souvenir postcard from the occasion shows the veterans gathered inside and around the fence at The McPherson Monument. The large pine tree was in the photo as was one of the new houses. That house was directly across McPherson Ave, from the monument and is still standing today. Also in July, a Major Watson painted the fence and foundation, trimmed the weeds and grass and replaced the cannonball atop the cannon. The expense was covered by the chapter of The Grand Army of the Republic in Atlanta. This, the O.M.Mitchell Post 1, Ga. Dept. of G.A.R. then volunteered to take responsibility for the care of the Monument and The Society accepted. In further discussion, opinions and even motions were made to move the monument to Vicksburg National Battlefield.

After a letter was written to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington, Asst. Quartermaster Scully answered by contacting Supt. Commerford of the National Cemetery in Marietta who was asked to inspect the monument. He reported that graffiti marred all surfaces of the monument and that the fence erected 12 years before was already damaged with the gate broken. There were washed out spots due to erosion and the name

McPherson was nearly covered by dirt one side. After the report The Quartermaster in Washington replied that the responsibility for care lay with The Society who owned the plot. The McPherson Monument was in no way part of a National Cemetery, there were no funds that had been made available by The Society, and thus there was nothing the government could do. The members pointed to the Bills in Congress for the Battlefield Park in Atlanta and further action was tabled and a Committee was charged to make recommendations.

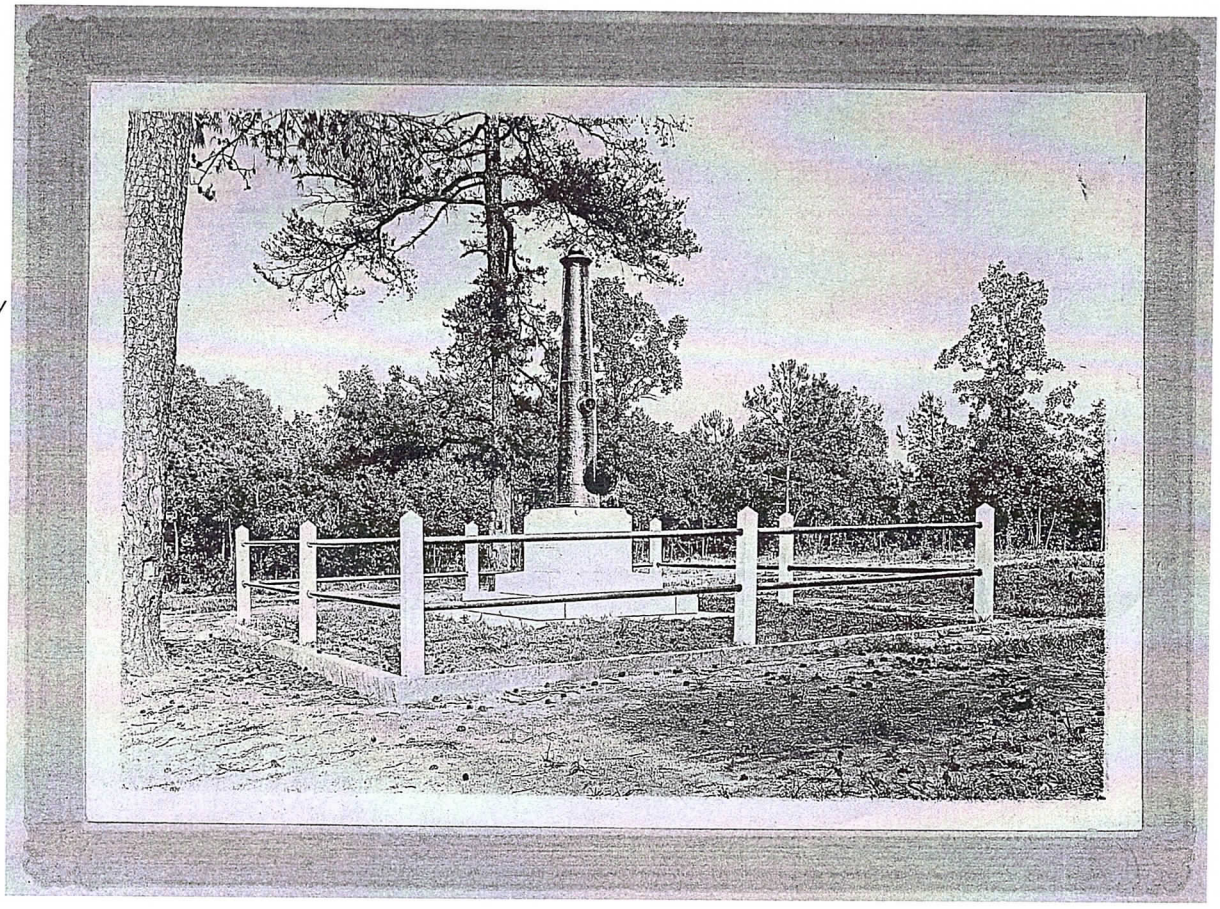
The committee reported in 1901 about the deaths of two of the caretakers in Atlanta. They also reported that the primary vandals at the Monument were relic hunters from the North. They further recommended that if the Atlanta Battlefield Bills did not pass, that the Monument be moved to the National Cemetery in Arlington, Va. (or as an alternative to Marietta). It was pointed out that the Monument's purpose was to mark the spot where McPherson fell and to move it would defeat that purpose. Ultimately the organization again placed their hopes in the Bill to create a National Military Park.

In 1899 Senator Alexander Clay of Georgia put forward Bill 296 in the Senate to establish the Atlanta National Military Park. In the House Rep. Livingston put forward HR 946 to do the same. Another Bill was offered in the 57th Congress by Senator Bacon from Georgia in 1901 and then again in the 58th in 1902. The Bills continued to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and die. All of these Bills proposed creation of a park on land that saw fighting in The Battle of Peachtree Creek not on land where The Battle of Atlanta was fought. The Generals were remote from Atlanta and from Washington and it is unknown if they were aware of this fact. The Bills did have provisions for outlying parcels that could hold monuments and made adjunct to the park. The anticipated park would have been a very large parcel owned by the Howell family in what is today Buckhead on Peachtree between Collier and Peachtree Battle possibly running as far as Howell Mill Road or farther. The McPherson Monument is about 5 miles as the crow flies from this proposed area. Whether this could have been considered for an outlying parcel and whether the Generals were considering this is also unknown. One thing that would surely have been true is that if the Bills had passed, the new park would have changed the face of the Atlanta we know today.

After the failure of the Bills in Congress, The Society seemed to be willing to move on. It is worth noting here that in 1902 a monument in memory of the fallen Confederate General Walker had been placed a quarter of a mile from the McPherson Monument. The Walker Monument while similar was grander. In 1905 a motion at The Society's annual meeting was made to put the Monument in "perfect condition". After some discussion about building a substantial wall around the monument to protect it from destruction by the locals, it was pointed out that the new Walker Monument was already experiencing the same mistreatment. It was proposed that a granite fence should be built because it was easy to find, cheap and could not be carried away, that the cannonball be secured in some way, and that locals approached "to create a sentiment" to preserve the monument.

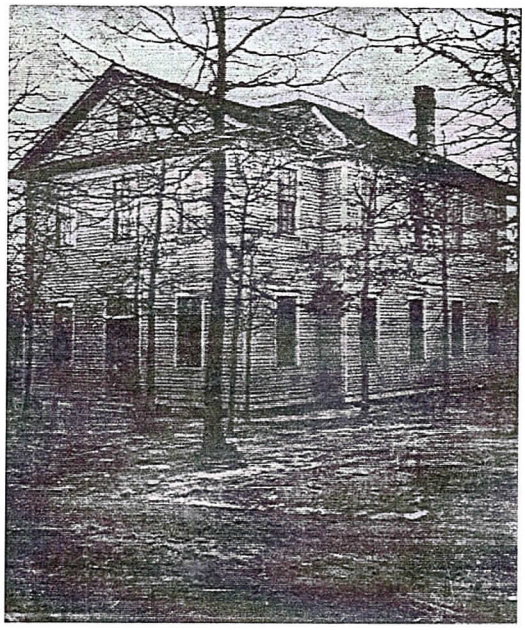
At the 37th meeting of The Society of The Army of the Tennessee in Vicksburg, Mississippi in November of 1907, Gen. Cadle reported that "the memorial of General McPherson at Atlanta has now been put in complete repair. Under the monument a granitoid pavement has been placed. A coping of marble 18 inches high has been placed around the monument 12' square. The corner posts of marble are 18" above the coping. A new base has been put in bearing simply the name 'McPherson'." There was to be a bronze shield attached to the cannon with this legend: "Major-General James B. McPherson, U.S.A.. commanding the Army of the Tennessee, was killed here July 22, 1864."Capt. Scott of Atlanta managed the upgrade construction. He also applied to Dekalb Co. to have the road graded and put in good repair. The treasurer's report shows that $425 was spent on the McPherson Monument, Atlanta.

There are no photos that match the above description. A photo from the collection at the Atlanta History Center showed the Monument as it currently stands but painted shiny black with a new bright white stone base with McPherson chiseled into the front. The cannon was rotated so that the trunnions are parallel to McPherson Avenue. Rather than a flat granite foundation, the base and cannon were raised in the air and placed on a platform tier of three granite steps – each approx. 9" in rise and 10-12" in run. There was no bronze shield evident in the photo. The fenced area does seem to be 12' square in the photo. There were extra posts with an additional post added to the center of each side. It is not known if the posts were marble or wood but they were bright white like the base. 3" horizontal

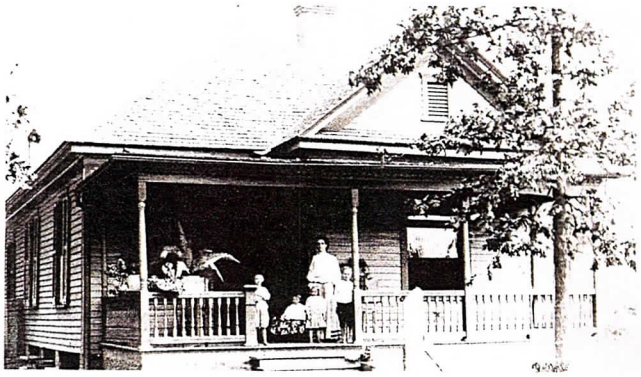


This photo from the Atlanta History Center's Archives shows the McPherson Monument after the upgrade in 1906. The pine tree is still in the picture looking southeast from Moreland Avenue. A new base, stepped, three tiered foundation, coping and fence. The cannon was also rotated on its base.

East Atlanta School built circa 1908 or before a block from the McPherson Monument (Right) Martha Brown Methodist Church Archives.



Typical house and family in the neighborhood around the McPherson Monument, circa 1908. Dekalb Historical Society Archives.



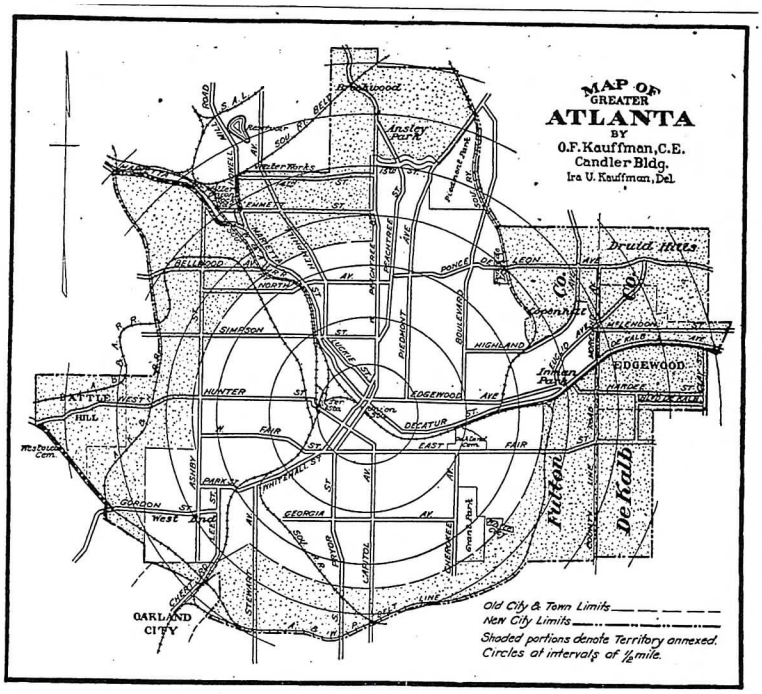
iron pipes at two levels run between the posts around the plot. The pipes seemed to be attached to each post rather than running through or into the posts. There was no gate in the fence. There was a granite curbing at most 8" above the ground just outside of the fence. The large pine tree was still next to the Monument plot. There was new sod in the plot. There were no houses evident to the southeast of the Monument. After the 1907 report there were only mentions of the Atlanta monument in toasts and speeches with no discussion about its care.

In 1908 new Atlanta city limits were proposed for consideration that included all of Land Lot 177 as well as land in Edgewood (and Candler Park) and Druid Hills. The annexation became official on Jan. 1, 1909. Citizens of the area supported the area for city services like schools and police and fire protection. By 1909 the East Atlanta School had been built a block from the Monument and was

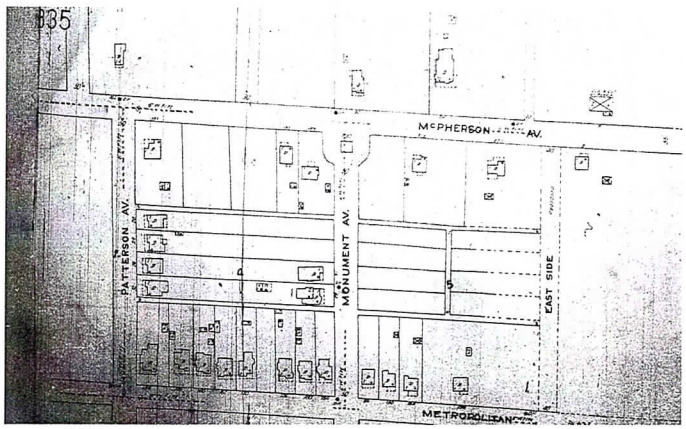
deeded to the city of Atlanta. Houses were filling in around the Monument and by 1911 there were over 50 residents within a block of there. A postcard of the Monument from after 1905 shows it without a fence. There has been some retouching on the color card, but it is unknown if the fence was painted out or if the fence posts whether wood or stone failed or if it was removed for the adding of water and sewer to regarded streets after 1916. In 1914 The Old Guard of Atlanta formed a committee to sell subscriptions to fund the cleaning and repair of the McPherson and Walker Monuments. They solicited northern and southern residents with the money going indiscriminately to both monuments. They were planning to paint, resod, rerail, and clean the stone. Many corporations contributed supplies and labor for the effort. Miss Katherine Koch led the subscription effort. It is unknown if this effort funded to fencing at the monument that we know today or if that came later.

In 1912 The Society commissioned and accepted a portrait of Gen. McPherson to hang in the Hall of Honor at West Point. Gen. Sherman died in 1891, and Gen. Dodge became the President of The Society of the Army of the Tennessee. This pointed to a problem The Society was facing at this time nearly 50 years after the Battle of Atlanta. The original laws of the organization required the members to be officers who served in The Army of the Tennessee. Those men had been dying and becoming ill and feeble. The organization voted to allow the widows and descendants of the veteran officers to become members to make it sustainable. By 1916 the President was a descendant of the original officers and the group decided to no longer meet annually. The next meeting was in 1921 to prepare for the dedication of the Grant Monument in Chicago. In 1922 The Society met in Chicago to dedicate the Grant memorial and vote to no longer meet except informally and perhaps on special occasions with other veterans' groups.

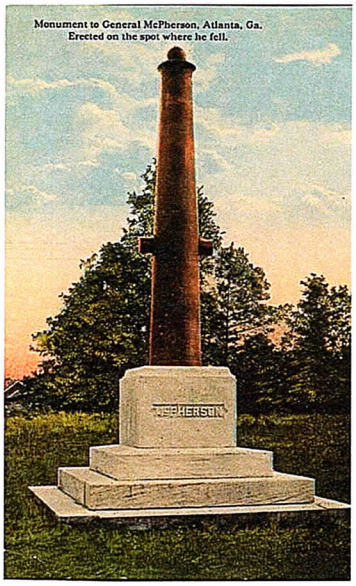
A photo of the Monument circa 1930 (or before) shows a different fence. Masonry posts estimated to be 10"x10"x36" enclose the approximately 12' square plot with 4" horizontal pipes between each post on two levels. A 12" square x 2"concrete slab like a stepping stone is used as a capital on the top of the posts. Only three of the posts had the capitals and the others were missing.



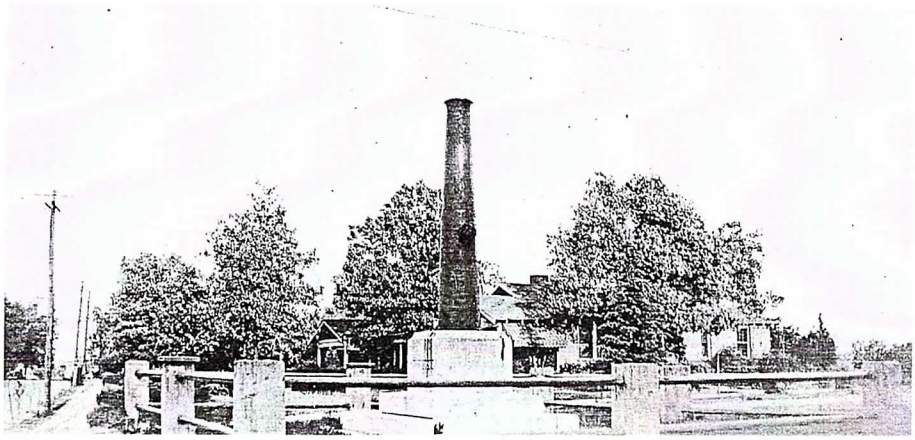
This map of the 1909 Atlanta annexed areas was in the 1908 Atlanta Constitution. Large areas of Dekalb County including the McPherson Monument were included in the city limits. AJC Archives for research purposes only.

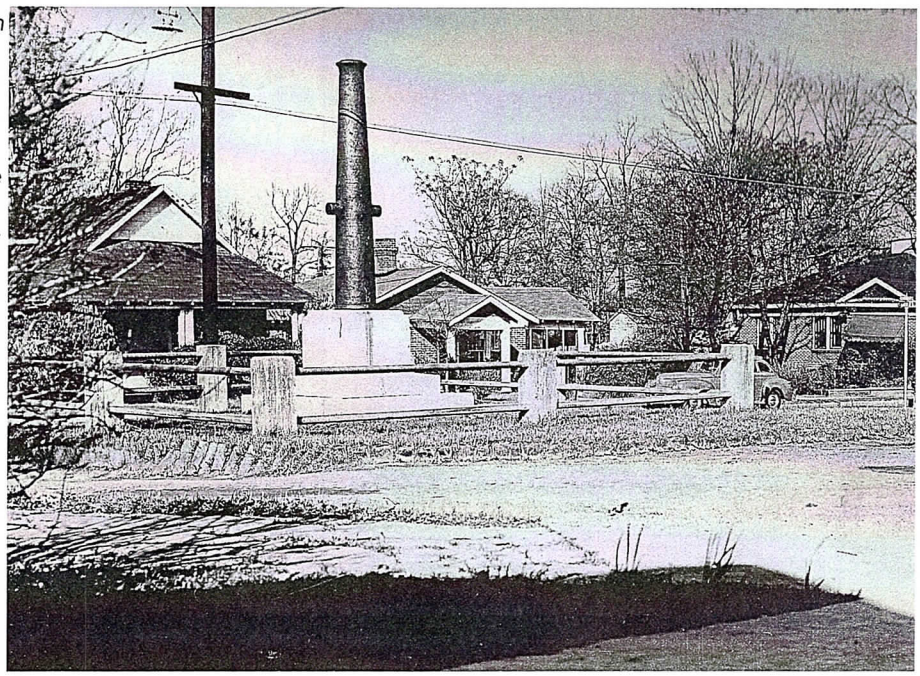


1911 Sanborn Map of the McPherson Monument shows over 50 houses nearby.



Postcard, circa 1910 or after shows the McPherson Monmument without a fence. Retouched? Or Between fences?







Circa 1940 picture of McPherson Monument looking east up McPherson Ave. (Top) Atlanta History Center Archives.

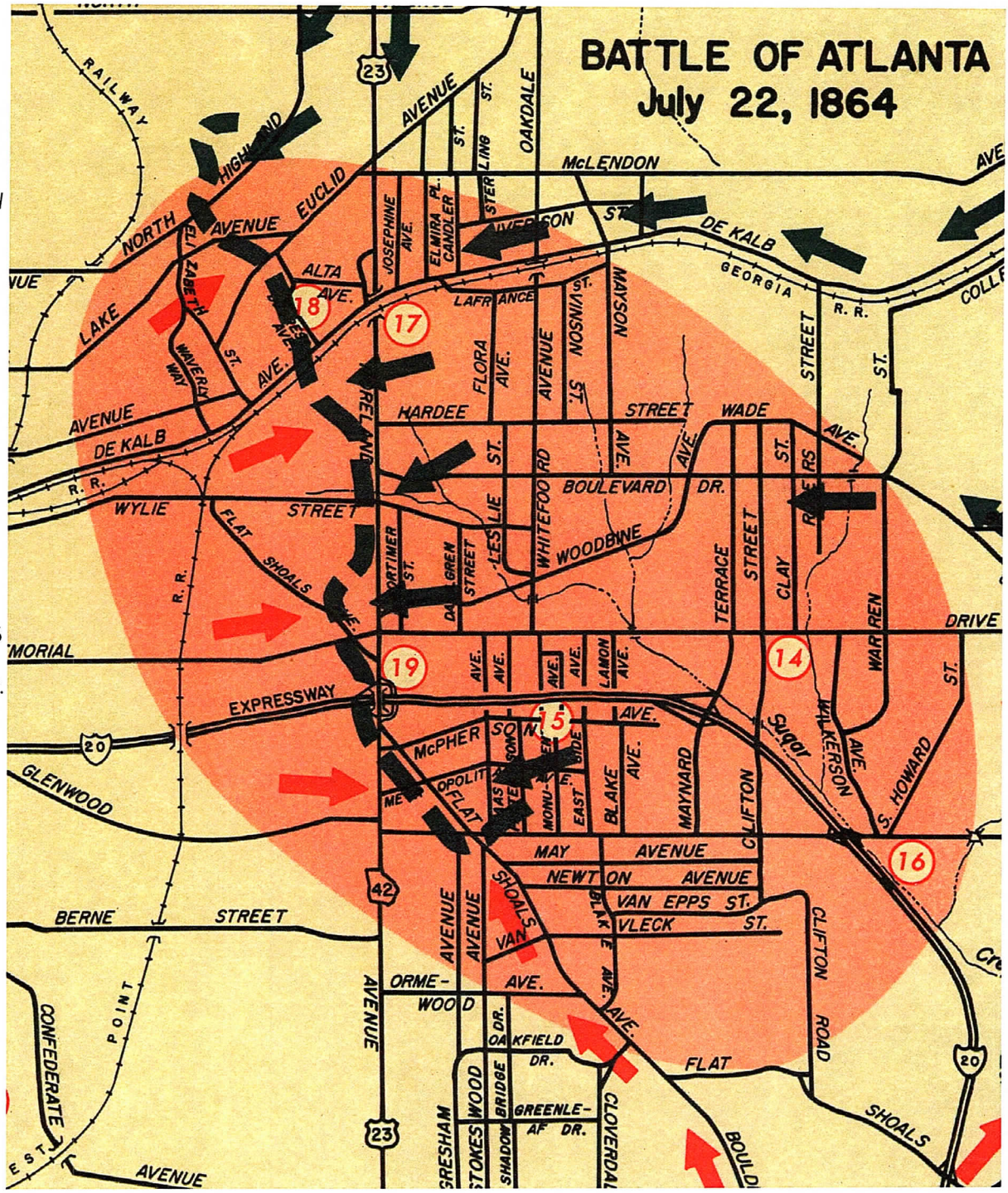
Circa 1950 picture of McPherson Monument looking north east across McPherson Ave. (Center) Atlanta History Center Archives.

1960 aerial shot shows that the residential area is built out. Housing in the area represents the styles from the seven decades leading to this time. The commercial area is centered along Flat Shoals Ave. (the diagonal road on the left). The McPherson Monument is in the top right. (Bottom) Digital Library of Georgia.

The Monument was unchanged except for distress on the metal surface of the cannon and staining of the stone base on the north and west sides. There was no cannonball on top. The large pine tree was gone and in its place a paved sidewalk and street on McPherson Ave. Poles for phone and electricity lined the street. Newer craftsman style houses were in place to the east of the monument. The street grade around the Monument enclosure was cropped out of this picture. At some time at or before this point the city parks department assumed maintenance responsibilities for the McPherson Monument Park.

A early1950s photo showed the monument little changed. All of the stepping stone capitals on the fence post were gone. The grade of Monument Avenue was lowered around the Monument The fence was in need of paint as was the cannon. The base was stained on the south and west sides. More houses were in place across McPherson Avenue. New utility poles with street lights were present. Granite fire blocks were placed on end side by side at the street's edge to create a curb and hold back the soil. Another later 1950s

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS



This is a detail of the map produced in 1964 for the Centennial of the Civil War in Georgia/Atlanta by the Georgia Highway Dept. in cooperation with the Georgia Civil War Commission. The pink area is the area involved in the fighting during the Battle of Atlanta. 15 on the map is the McPherson Monument and 16 represents the Walker Monument.

photo looks very similar with staining on the east and north sides of the base. The tiered base shows signs of foundation settling. Neither of these photos showed a cannonball on top. The Georgia Historical Commission placed two Markers about McPherson's Death in 1956. It is not known if these two markers were placed on the Monument's park grounds at that time. An aerial shot from 1960 shows that commercial activity was booming along Flat Shoals where McPherson's men had been entrenched and residential construction filling nearly every lot of this former battlefield. In the late 1950s land started to be purchased for the construction of I-20 only a block from the Monument. The new federal highway obliterated Leggett's Hill at Moreland Ave. pushing all of the dirt down into the low areas in the Sugar Creek Valley.

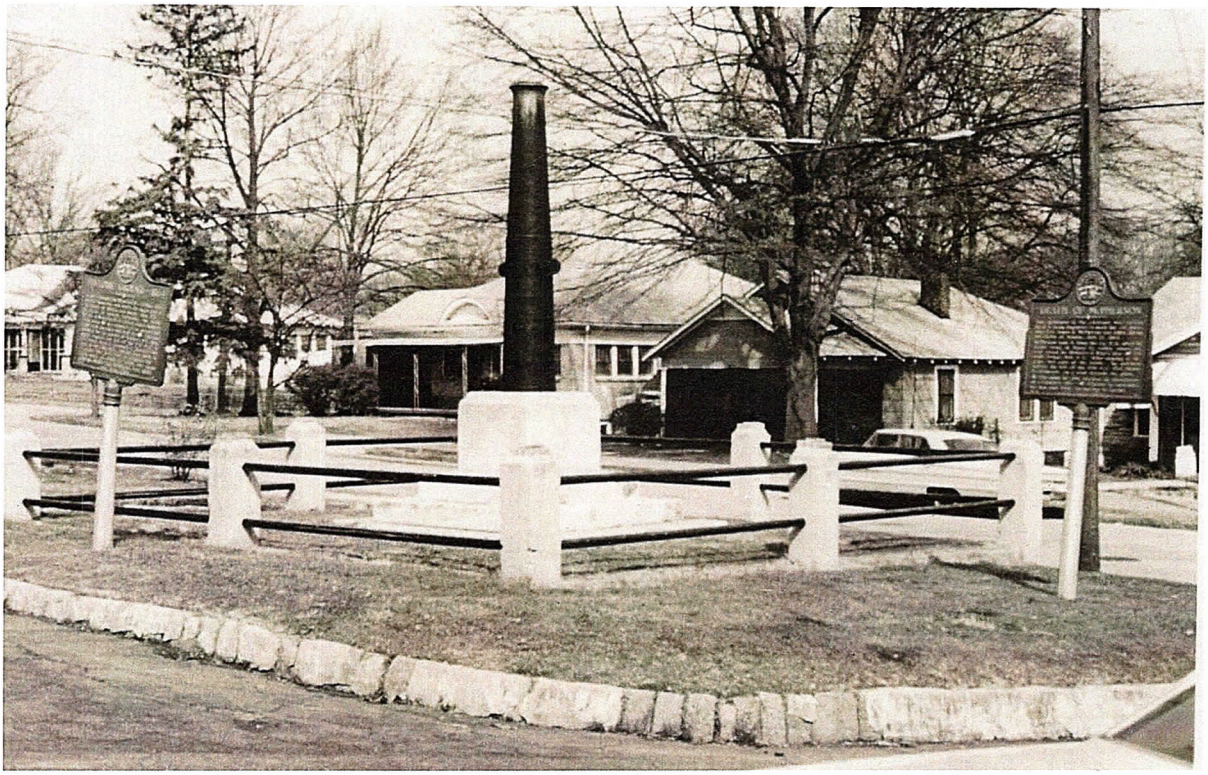
July 1964 was the Centennial of the Civil

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

The McPherson Monument, circa 1950s, looking southwest. Atlanta History Center Archives.



War in Georgia. A Georgia Civil War Centennial Commission was created to coordinate the activities and commemorations of various groups and sites across the state. Atlanta was to be the center of the Centennial with Civil War Roundtable groups from across the north and south convening here for study, fellowship and to visit local sites. A photo from before 1970 looking northwest shows a neatly

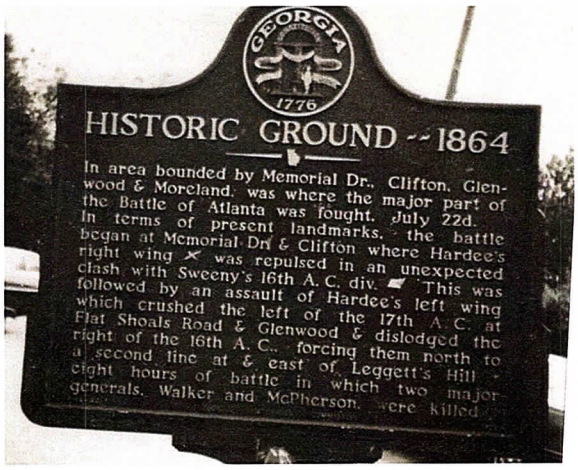


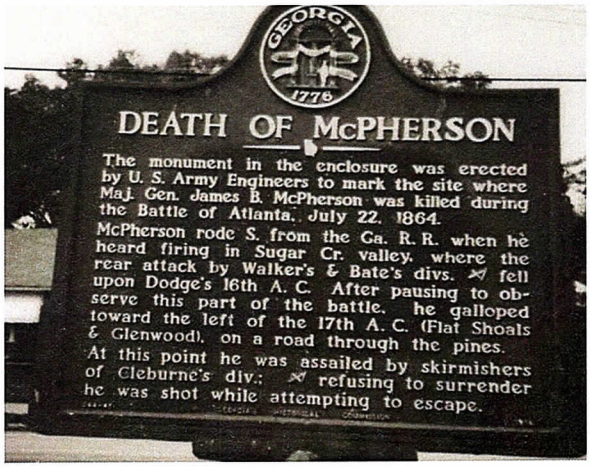
The McPherson Monument circa 1970 with historic markers placed. Shot is looking northwest. Atlanta History Center Archives. (Top)

Detail of markers installed by the Georgia Historical Commission before the time of the Centennial of the Battle of Atlanta in 1964. Clyde Heritage League Archives. (Below)

trimmed Monument with a clean white base. The fence posts have new brick toppers with the bricks stacked atop each post to form a little tent shaped ziggurat. This is what we can see a remnant of today. The posts and pipes of the fence appeared newly painted. Two historic markers appeared in this photo with one "Death of McPherson" seeming discolored and older. The State Highway Department Division of Highway Planning printed a map for the occasion that showed the 3 city of Atlanta areas that had intense fighting in 1864 laid over the street map from 1964. The McPherson Monument was one of the sites noted as was the Walker Monument.

During the 70s the neighborhood around the monument in addition to facing an aging population was dealing with the social challenges of racial integration of schools, housing and society in general. I-20 had severed the streets that connected the fabric of the neighborhood while providing ready access to newer neighborhoods farther out from the city. White flight caused the decline of property values. By the end of the decade there were many vacant businesses and houses near the monument. Crime rose. Suburbanites acting out of fear did not visit the monument although it did continue to get visitors from out of town, sons of veterans and historical groups. MARTA began bus service on McPherson Ave, with residents complaining about vibration from the heavy vehicles passing.

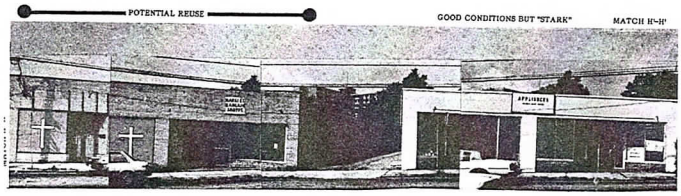


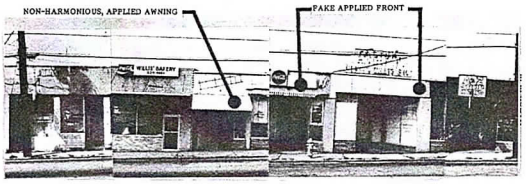






(Above) Photos of the McPherson monument looking due south circa 1970. Traffic sign has been added. Fence posts painted a green. Clyde Heritage League Archives. Also, photos of blighted East Atlanta Business District at Flat Shoals and Glenwood.





In 1980 the East Atlanta Neighborhood Association was founded and over the years has supplied volunteer labor and money to help the city keep the Monument grounds maintained. This became very important as city budgets required several cuts in funding during the past 25 years to parks maintenance allocations. The Community Association developed a van tour of the Battle of Atlanta battlefield in this decade and also ran carriage tours to the monument during its annual festival. The monument was used as a backdrop to draft Civil Rights icon Hosea Williams for his run for Atlanta City Council which resulted in his election and restoration to the local political and social consciousness scene. In 1988 The Democratic National Convention came to Atlanta and a Landscaping or Growers' Association approached the city parks department about completing a xeriscaping demonstration project near the downtown convention site. Delegates and media attendees would be able to see landscaping practices using native plants or at least plants that were generally low maintenance and required little water to survive Atlanta's hot summers. Crepe Myrtle bushes were added outside of the fence, low growing Juniper bushes were placed around the steps at the base of the Monument inside the fence. Around the edges outside of the fence, Daylilies were planted. All of those plants have not only survived but thrived until today. Mowing requirements were reduced to almost nothing.

Before 2002 Lenore Scott, a neighbor who

(Right) Photo at Monument and McPherson Avenues looking north. Xeriscaping was added in in 1988. Here plantings are mature in 2010. New larger infill houses (behind the cannon) replaced smaller and substandard houses and most of the houses were restored or renovated throughout the neighborhood



McPherson Monument and Monument Park from the back on Monument Avenue.

lives three doors from the Monument, retired from the state of Georgia greenhouses and began to cultivate and care for the beds around the Monument as a volunteer. This effort has been supported by the community organizations, neighbors and by local businesses. Even today Ms. Scott is keeping the American flag flying at the Monument and has kept the beds blooming with annual plants.

McPherson was born in Clyde, Ohio in 1828. He went on to graduate first in his class at the U.S. Military Academy in 1853. The class also graduated some of the leading Generals of the Civil War including Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood who was McPherson's roommate. McPherson served in the Army Corps of Engineers as a Brevet Second Lieutenant. During the Civil War, McPherson served under General Ulysses S. Grant who appointed him in 1863 to command the Army of the Tennessee. He had seen distinguished service on several battlefields in The Civil War including the Atlanta Campaign. He was 44 years old when he was killed in Atlanta and became the highest ranking officer killed in the Civil War. Because of his rank, personality and service, he was honored in death across the country.

Other McPherson Monuments and Memorials include:

Fort McPherson, Atlanta, named in his honor in 1866 and decommissioned recently

McPherson Square, McPherson Monument and Statue, McPherson Metro Rail Station, Washington D.C.

McPherson County Kansas, McPherson (city) in Kansas, McPherson Statue across from the McPherson County Courthouse

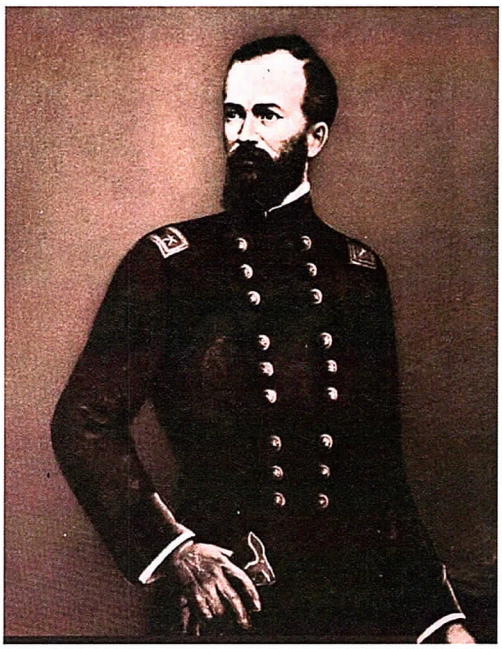
McPherson County South Dakota (1873, 1885)

McPherson County Nebraska, McPherson National Cemetery

A portrait of McPherson appeared on U.S. paper money in 1890-91. The $2 McPherson treasury note or coin note of 1890 ranks as number 15 in the 100 Greatest American Currency Notes. They are highly collectable because of their relatively low numbers and availability as well as for their fine engraving.

James B. McPherson Elementary School, Chicago, Illinois

The McPherson House and Museum, McPherson Monument at his grave, McPherson Highway, McPherson Middle School, and McPherson Cemetery in Clyde, Ohio where he was born and lived



This portrait of a young General James Birdseye is in the Hall of Honor – U.S. Military Academy at West Point

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

McPherson Monument Timeline

● McPherson Monument Red Letter Days

1821 Indian Springs Treaty removed Creek and Cherokee Native Americans from lands including Dekalb County. Flat Shoals was a trail prior to this.

1822, Dekalb Co. created. from Henry Co. . Decatur founded. Mordecai Hill of Jasper Co. recieved Land Lot 177 in the 1821 Land Lottery

1828, James Birdseye McPherson born Clyde, Oh.

1830

1837, city of Atlanta founded, first named Terminus, then Marthasville.

1840

1842 Dekalb Co. Courthouse burns. Some records lost.

1850

Land Lot 177 divide in half. Wm. Borchley deeded the south half to Jas. Moore, Apr. 1849.

1853, McPherson graduates first in class from West Pt. Also in class of '53 was Hood (CSA Gen.) who became the opposing Comm. at at Atlanta.

1853, western Dekalb Co. cut off to become Fulton Co. Boundary set at the west Land Lot line. That line became Moreland Ave. later.

1860

South Half of Land Lot 177 Thos. Moore (adm. of Jas. Moore) deeded to Jas. Brown, Dec. 1860.

July 22,1864, The Battle of Atlanta, Gen. McPherson killed.

Sep. 1864 1st photos of site, sign posted by Gen. Hickenlooper.

1870

Nov. 1867, Soc. of Army of Tenn. res. to create a Mon. to Gen. McPherson in Clyde, Oh. at his grave. They were asked by citizens of Clyde who gave $$.

Nov. 14, 15, 1866 Cincinatti, Oh. 1st Ann Mtg. SAtT.

1865, Clyde Oh. begins effort to build Mon. at McPherson's grave.

April 4, 1865, Raliegh, N.C. Org. Mtg. to form Soc. of the Army of The Tenn. (SAtT.)

1876, McPherson Monument in McPherson Sq., Washington D.C. dedicated. Placed by Soc. of Army of the Tenn. Money from Clyde was returned to finish monument there.

May 1877. James Brown sells (donates for $1) 30' by 30' plot to Capt. McGinness w/ROW to Flat Shoals for a Mon. at McPherson death site. Deed rec. in Fulton Co. McGinness given 6 mos. from date deed to put Mon. in place. He obviously already had materials in hand.

Sept. 30,1877, Atl. Daily Constitution article with directions to Mon. ROW from Fl. Shoals on McPherson Ave (noted on sign).

1880

1882, Metropolitan St. RR built street car line with in 3-4 blocks of Mon.

July 22, 1881, Clyde Monument to McPherson dedicated in Oh. 15,000 people attend.

March 26, 1881, previous deeds finally rec. in Dekalb Co.

Nov. 1879, new deed transferring plot to Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Pres. of Soc. of Army of the Tenn. or successors.

1885, Ft. McPherson founded at East Point Ga.

1890

James Brown sells 55 acres to Wellham, Pres. McPherson Park Dev. Subdivision Plat Map drawn to include Mon. Plat totals 62 acres. Lots go on sale. 1st house 2blks from Mon. up by 1891.

1891, U. S. Post Office established at McWilliams store at Glen(n)wood & Flat Shoals where Gen. McPherson's men were entrenched in 1864.

1900

1902, Mon. to Conf. Gen. Walker placed nearby

Blue and Gray Assn. meets in Atlanta. Veterans visit Mon. in 1900.

First of several Bills (S652) in Congress to est. an Atl. Nat. Military Park. 1898 Bill dies in Com.

1910

Oct. 1905, 35th Ann. Mtg SAtT, Upgrade Mon. with Granite and a new fence approved. Discussed , not appr. to make govt in Atlanta responsible.

Nov. 1906, 36th Ann. Mtg SAtT, Upgrade Mon. work in progress.

Nov. 1907, 37th Ann. Mtg SAtT, Final Report w/ $425 exp. in Treas. Rep. for Mon. upgrade. Steps and granite base added Cannon rotated on base and New fence with posts and pipes.

1908 (official Jan.1,1909), monument land (and Land Lot 177) annexed into Atlanta.

1911 Sanborn Map shows 2 houses directly across from Mon. and numerous houses within two blocks.

1914, Atlanta Old Guard raises donations for Mon. care. Grading, fence repair painting and sodding done.

1912 SAtT presents portrait painting of Gen. McPherson to West Point for the Hall of Heros

1920

1930

1940

By 1940 masonry posts with large iron pipes for fencing appear in photos. Posts topped with flat concrete "capitals".

1950

1950s, commercial activity 2 blocks away flourishes reaching zenith. New housing and two new schools being constructed near monument . Last annexation in East Atlanta.

1956, Georgia Historical Comm. places historic markers near the monument

1960

1958, property acquired to build 1-20 one block from the Monument.

July 22,1964, 100th Anniversary of The Battle of Atlanta. Ga. Hwy. Dept marks the Civil War Centennial by publishing a guide map (in 1961) to the battles in Atlanta of July 1864 Peachtree Crk, Atlanta and Ezra Ch.. McPherson Monument is noted.

1970

Before1970, fence is repaired with new brick "capitals" and repainted.

Racial integration of neighborhood begins, white flight escalates into 70s and property values plummet.

1970s, MARTA begins bus service on McPherson. Neighbors complain of vibrartion from buses.

1980

By 1980 East Atl. rec. as blighted.

1980, East Atlanta Community Assn. (EACA) founded and starts periodic maintamemce of the park to supplement City crews.

1983, EACA dev. battle tours as part of annual festival incl. Carriage Rides to Mon. from Brownwood Park.

1990

1988, Prior to the Democratic Convention in Atlanta in summer, an environmental landscaping group installs xeroscaping plantings at the Monument. Low water, low maintenence. Fence was repaired and painted.

1990s, austerity Atlanta city budgets cause cuts in grounds maintenence at Monument.

2000

2002 neighbor Lenore Scott begins regular upkeep o f the Monument planting flowers and flying the U.S. flag.

2004, BATL Org. founded, annual tours and wreath laynings at Mon. begin.

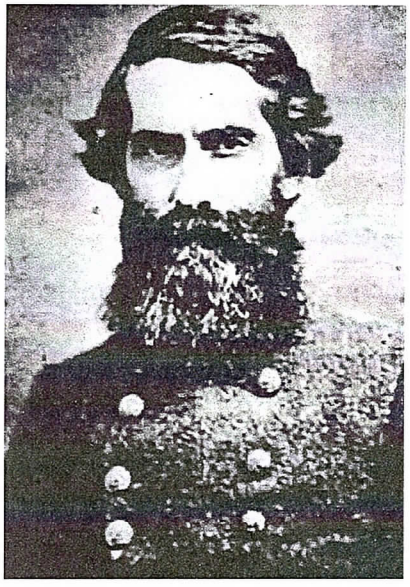
2010

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

THE WALKER MONUMENT:

William Henry Talbot Walker was born in Augusta Georgia on November 26, 1816. His father Freeman Walker was a U. S. Senator and Mayor of Augusta. W.H.T. Walker as he was known entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1832 and graduated in 1837. The young Walker was appointed a brevet second lieutenant and was assigned to the 6th U.S. Infantry. Within a month he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and later that year was serving in south Florida and was wounded on Christmas Day. He resigned his commission in 1838 after disappointments with promotion. He was reinstated in 1840 and promoted to Captain in 1845. He saw action in the Mexican American War and was again wounded. He was appointed to brevet Major, went back into action and was once more wounded. Walker was then promoted to brevet Lieutenant Colonel. After the War ended he served as a recruiter and then as Commandant of Cadets at West Point teaching military tactics. He was nicknamed "Shot Pouch" due to his multiple wounds. He became a Major in the 10th U.S. Infantry in 1855.

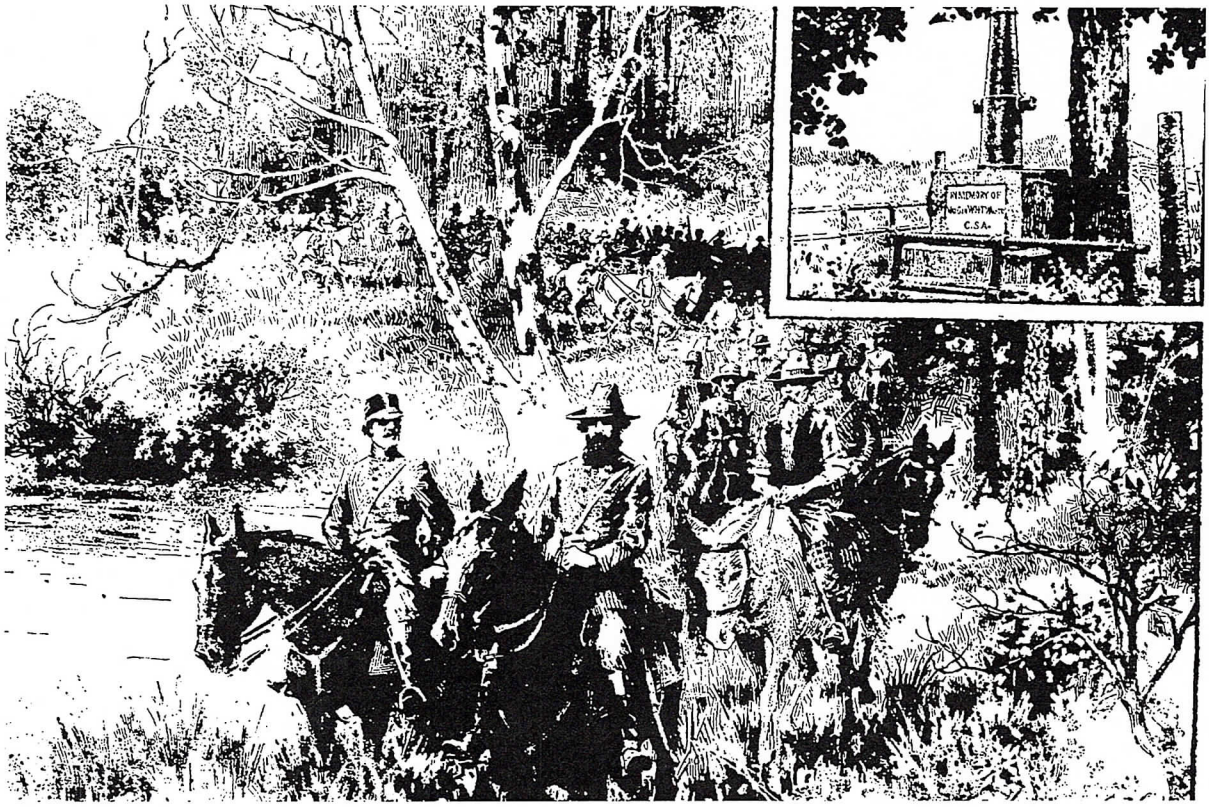
Before the war in his hometown, he gained a name for himself as tempers grew hot between the secessionists and the cooperatists when he advocated for cooler secessionist tempers and nonviolence in a powerful, well received speech. Defending himself after the speech he said he advocated "against fanatacism, not against Georgia" for the flag and the union. At the outbreak of The Civil War, Walker resigned his commission in 1860 in the U.S. Army, became a Colonel in the Georgia State Militia and was made a Major General in 1861. He transferred to the Confederate Army Infantry as a Colonel and was made a Brigadier General with the 1st Brigade, 4th Division of the Potomac District of The Department of Northern Virginia. After a disagreement with CSA President Jefferson Davis, he resigned his commission and returned to Georgia where Governor Joe E. Brown welcomed him as a Brigadier General in the Militia. In 1863 when Gov. Brown turned over the Georgia Militia to President Davis, Walker resumed rank as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army assigned to command in the C.S.A Army Department of the West. This promotion was endorsed by the Dept. Commander Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Walker served under Johnston in the Vicksburg Campaign a year before the Battle of Atlanta. He and his division were transferred to the Division of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana and served there until his command was added to the Confederate Army of Tennessee. As a Division Commander under Hill and Hardee, he fought at Missionary Ridge and in the Confederate victory at Chickamauga leading to the Atlanta Campaign.



Gen. Wm. H.T. Walker, CSA (& USA)

Gen. Walker crossed the Chattahoochee at Bolton on July 9, 1864, and after camping near there marched on the Marietta Rd. towards Peachtree Street. In that march while passing Gen. Johnston's headquarters, Gen. Walker received confirmation that his champion Johnston had been replaced by Gen. Hood as Commander of the Army of Tennesssee. He entrenched his troops in Atlanta's outer defense works near Peachtree Circle. At 4pm on July 20th he moved north into position for the Battle of Peachtree Creek. It was from there that he and his men left with Gen. Hardee on the all night march to attack the Union lines east of the city from behind. At about sunrise on July 22, Generals Hardee, Cleburne and Walker were not in position to attack as planned but were at Cobb's Mill on Intrenchment Creek just above the South River several miles south of where they needed to be. They were tired and disoriented. William Cobb and his neighbor and employee Case Turner were pressed into service to guide the troops into position for the attack.

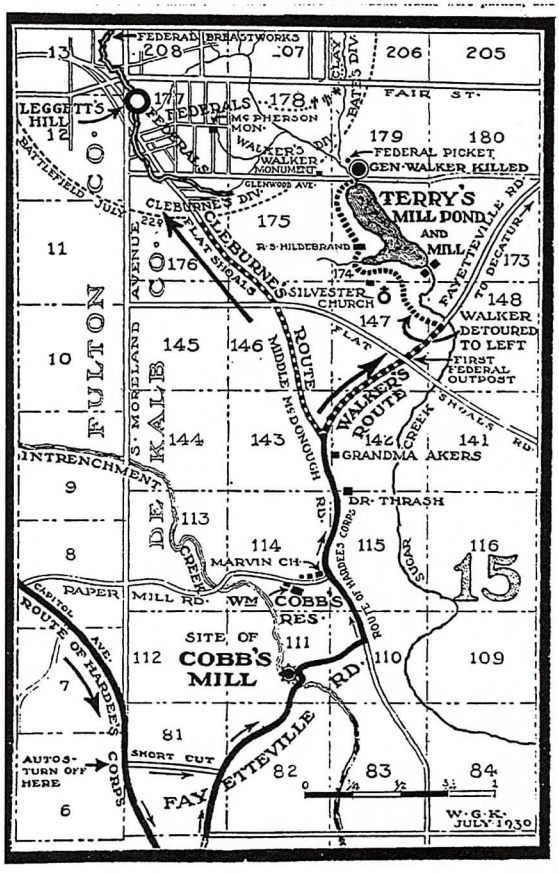
When the complete entourage reached the fork where the Fayetteville Road went northeast towards Decatur and the Middle McDonough Road (Bouldercrest Dr.) went northwest towards Atlanta, Hardee and Walker parted company. Walker continued on the Fayetteville Rd. Both were to attack at noon. Gen. Walker was with a full strength Headquarters escort with guide Case Turner on his gray mule. Turner had warned Gen. Walker about Terry's Mill pond. It was not on the General's maps and he



Artist Wilbur Kurtz did this drqwing of General Walker and his escort at the head of Terry's Mill Pond with an inset of the Walker Monument in the upper right corner. This conception of Walkers arrival in East Atlanta was only minutes before the start of The Battle of Atlanta. Kurtz also drew this map showing walkers route with Hardee and after leaving him. Note that the location of the Monument in this 1930 Atlanta Constitution map is at the 1st location west of Sugar Creek. (AJC Archives for research purposes only.)

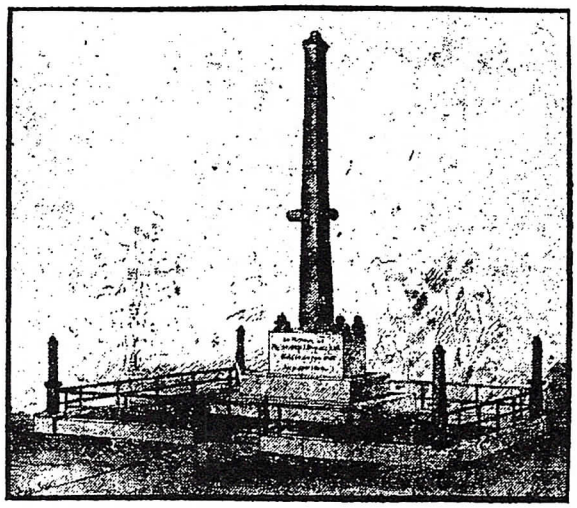
likely did not believe that it was as large as it was. When he got near the dam where Fayetteville Road crosses I-20 he saw for himself a lake of over 30 acres 10 feet or more deep that lay in the area where the Interstate Highway is today. It was fed by Sugar Creek and powered two mills – one a saw mill and the other for grist – all owned by Mrs. Terry. To get into position and not too far to the east, he had ignored advice from Turner to cross the creek below the mill dam before turning west. The old Clifton Road was just south of the pond near here. Whether by that road, or through the woods, or at the edge of the pond, Walker's division made their way on the southwest side of the water moving towards Glenwood Road. Gen. Bates was to the right (northeast) of Walker on the other side of the pond. Gen. Walker decided to get north of where Gen. Cleburne's position was in East Atlanta to attack the middle of the Union line. He needed to get around the pond on the north end and cross Sugar Creek.

The clock was ticking. The northern end of Terry's Mill Pond was a swampy backwater and the horses and men of Gen. Walker's company found it difficult to scale down the valley hillside to become stuck in the muck at the bottom. An impatient Gen. Walker crossed on horseback ahead of his men and rode up the hill on the other side of



the creek to look north and westward with his spy-

glass. Union pickets were placed in the morning along a line from Flat Shoals to the ridge where Crim High School sits today. Unknown to the General, he and his men were being watched from this ridge. As General Walker emerged from the woods headed back towards his men, the sniper's shot rang out and the General fell from his saddle. A short time later (maybe an hour or less) The Battle of Atlanta began 3 blocks north of where General Walker was killed. His men, led by Gen. Mercer, attacked the Union positions with Gen. Bates as the battle progressed.



Artist's conception of The Walker Monument, circa 1902. (AJC Archives, for Research Purposes only). Julius Brown (Right), president of the Walker Monument Assn., and son of Civil War Governor Joseph E. Brown.

In 1902, The William H.T. Walker Monument Association was formed with local confederate veterans and veterans who had fought under the General to construct a memorial at the place where he died. On April 22nd a charter for the organization was granted by Fulton County Superior Court. Prominent Atlanta Attorney Julius Brown filed the application and became the organization's President. Mr. Brown was the eldest son of Civil War Governor Joseph Emerson Brown. Mr. Brown had contacted 5th district U.S. Representative Leonidas Livingston to acquire 5 decommissioned cannons from the War Department. Construction of the monument could not take place until the Monument Association Charter was in effect after March 22nd.

Also in 1902 Samuel Saylor deeded a 50'x70' plot 70'west of the southeast corner of land lot 178. The McPherson Monument in Land Lot 177 is less than a half mile from this site. The Land Lots line up from Moreland headed east with 177, then 178 and then 179 beginning at Clifton Road. Glenwood Avenue is their southern border and Memorial Drive is their northern border. Land Lot 178 began with its original owner Peter Lee of Wilkinson Co. and Land Lot 179 began with P.H.Crapon of Chatham Co. Even in 1902 it was thought that Land Lot 179 was where Gen. Walker was killed. Although there was a semblance of a road according to Army Corps of Engineers maps (maybe more like a horsetrail that descended into the swamps of the mill pond and out again) in 1864, in 1902 the graded road only went as far as Clifton and then petered out. That is why it was decided to place the monument on the acquired plot in 178.

The first deed found at the Dekalb County Courthouse for 178 was to a Mr. Lemon who combined the property with more in 179. After several owners, this property was deeded to Joseph Pitts in 1835 and after several transactions Nancy Sailor (Salles, Saylor) came to own a part of the property. In 1883, 166 acres that adjoined Sailor land was deeded to S.H.Phelen. S.H. Phelan deeded the land to Palmer Phelan who deeded it to Burpitt who deeded it back to Phelan. In 1892 Mrs. Palmer Phelan deeded the land referred to in places as a plantation and in others as a dairy farm to W.T.Ashford and C.T. Hunnicutt. The place was known as "Quellan" (perhaps after the Quillian family who owned part of the Land Lot at one time. The Ashford family had a distinguished history in Atlanta and Dekalb County. Mr. Hunnicutt moved here before the war and became a successful merchant in downtown Atlanta. There is another deed from Phelan to Hugh Inman in 1892 to replace the earlier deed to Ashford and Hunnicutt so that Mr. Inman could pay for the land and then hold it until Ashford and Hunnicutt could pay him. The Quit Claim Deed from Inman was settled in 1899.



A big article with photos appeared in The Atlanta Constitution of July 20, 1902 announcing the unveiling of the Walker Monument. There was an artist's conception of what the monument would look like with a large central cannon and a pipe fence supported by 4 smaller cannons, one on each corner. The article also contains an account from Julius Brown of when General Sherman visited Atlanta for the Cotton States Exhibition. During a carriage ride with Mr. Brown's father, Gov. Brown, Sherman stated that the battle was entirely unexpected and that it was his intent to surround the city





(Top) Crowd at the dedication of the Walker Monument gathers under umbrellas in the July sun to hear speeches. The cannon can barely be made out over the gathering in the center of the photo. (Right) Miss Janet Maclean Walker, the Generals granddaughter revealed the monument in the ceremonies. (AJC archives for research purposes only).

and wait. Up until a day before the battle he and his generals had decided that there would be no fight. He said that he received credit for preparing for Gen. Hood's attack when he had not been expecting such a movement (at least not until the evening of the 21st or the morning of the 22nd).

On July 23, 1902 there was another feature article in The Atlanta Constitution with the headline "Monument to General Walker Is Unveiled Before Thousands". The dedication began with at reception in the parlor of the Kimball House Hotel in downtown Atlanta. Up to 2000 people braved the noonday sun arriving from downtown in a carriage parade and by the Metropolitan Street Railroad that had been built after 1882. Street car riders walked the half mile from Brownwood Park near the car stop at Glenwood and Flat Shoals in East Atlanta. Speeches included words from Mr. Brown, Gov. Candler, Augusta Mayor Cumming, and Gen. Howard and Gen. Stewart who had opposed each other at New Hope Church near Atlanta. A prayer was offered by Gen. Evans. U.S. Army soldiers from Ft. McPherson, some of whom had just returned from the Phillipines, were on hand and received three cheers from the crowd. Captain Buck from Ft. Mac had been at West Point when Gen. Howard was Commandant there. Also attending was J.T. Collier of Vienna, Ga., the orderly who was with him when he was shot. Gen. Walker's little granddaughter, Janet Maclean Walker, stood on a table and pulled the cord to reveal the monument.

After the ceremony at the Walker Monument, many of the party went the short distance to the McPherson Monument for "brief but similar exercises there". Wreaths and flowers were laid at both monuments.

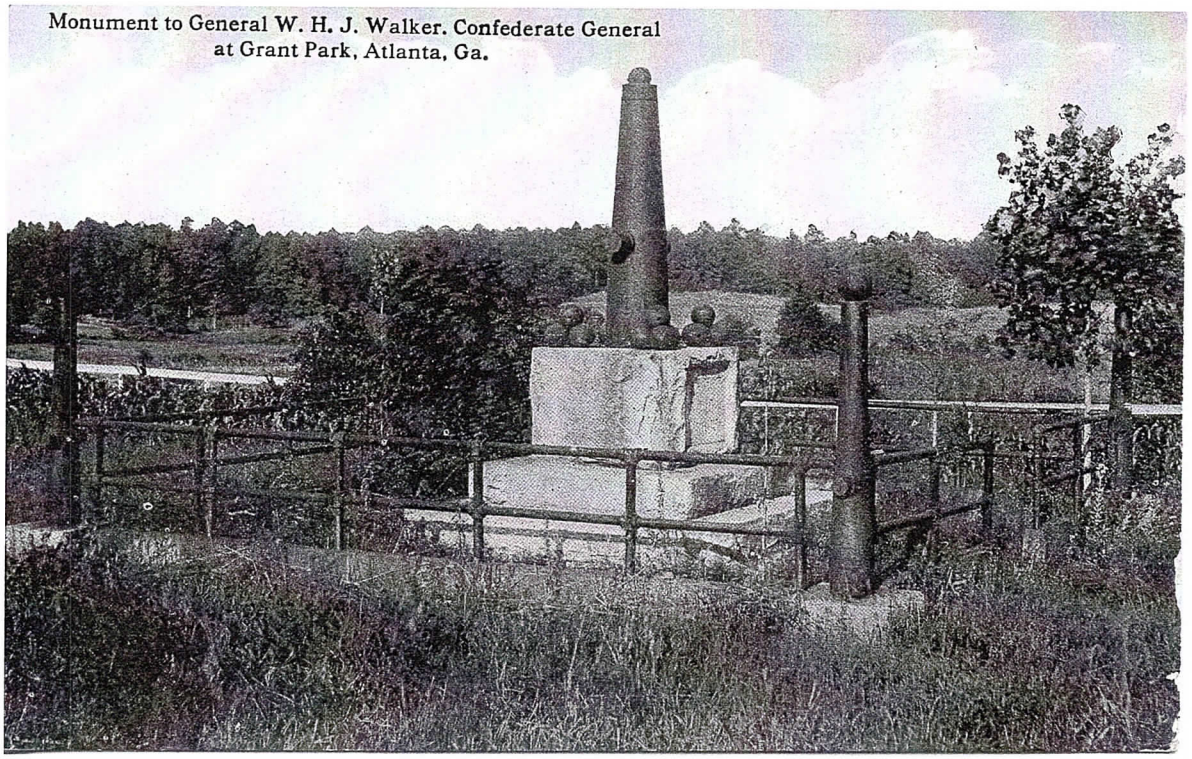
Over 2000 people made their way to Brownwood Park where a barbeque was presented with pork, mutton and Brunswick stew served under the shady trees. A pavilion accommodated @600 guests with additional tables set up around the park. The neighborhood around the park and the park land (@60 acres) was purchased by Gov. Brown from James M, Calhoun, the mayor who surrendered Atlanta to Sherman. Mayor Calhoun who owned the land in 1864 had purchased it from Clark Howell Sr. who was the a pioneer of Atlanta. The land where the barbeque took place within 10 years was donated by the Brown family to the City of Atlanta for use in perpetuity as a 13 acre park.

The Monument consisted of a Navy 32 – pounder chambered cannon – 41 cwt made by Cyrus Alger of Boston in 1842. It is No. 9 inspected by Alexander Scammel Wadsworth who performed that job from 1825-28 and 1842-45. The weight of 41-1-20 should be stamped on the breech (C.A. & Co. No. 41-1-20). The left trunnion face is stamped P over ASW and the right trunnion face is stamped 1842. This cannon was mounted in a block of rough granite and placed on a 3 step pedestal foundation. There was only one message on the monument. Half was carved in a recessed panel on the front and the 2nd half on rough granite on the back:

In Memory of
Major-General Wm. H. T. Walker
C.S.A.

Born, November 26, 1864
Killed on this Spot
July 22, 1864

Four cannonballs were stacked on top of the stone base at each corner (16 Cannonballs in all) around the cannon that was mounted in the center with its barrel perpendicular to the ground. Another cannonball was placed on top of the barrel to seal it off. The four smaller cannon of approximately 4' in height were mounted perpendicular to the



Picture postcard, circa 1910, states that monument is located in Grant Park. It was never located there. This is its first location on a hillside on Glenwood Ave. west of Sugar Creek. Note the young trees growing near the fence. This view is looking northeast across the Sugar Creek Valley to the hill on the other side. The fence with the open passage faced Glenwood. Note also the tiered steps, the cannonballs and that there is no metal plaque attached to the west side of the base.

ground in smaller granite blocks at each corner of the approximately 13' square yard. Each of the smaller barrels was also sealed by a cannonball on top. There was a stone coping/curb that enclosed that square. A fence made of iron pipe was mounted into the stone with a pass through opening on the front for visitors. Visitors from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to the McPherson Monument and the Walker Monument reported similar vandalism (graffiti and cannonballs missing) at the site. At some point between this installation and 1940 an inscription containing Walker's birth and deathdates was added to the back of the monument an account of this was not found.

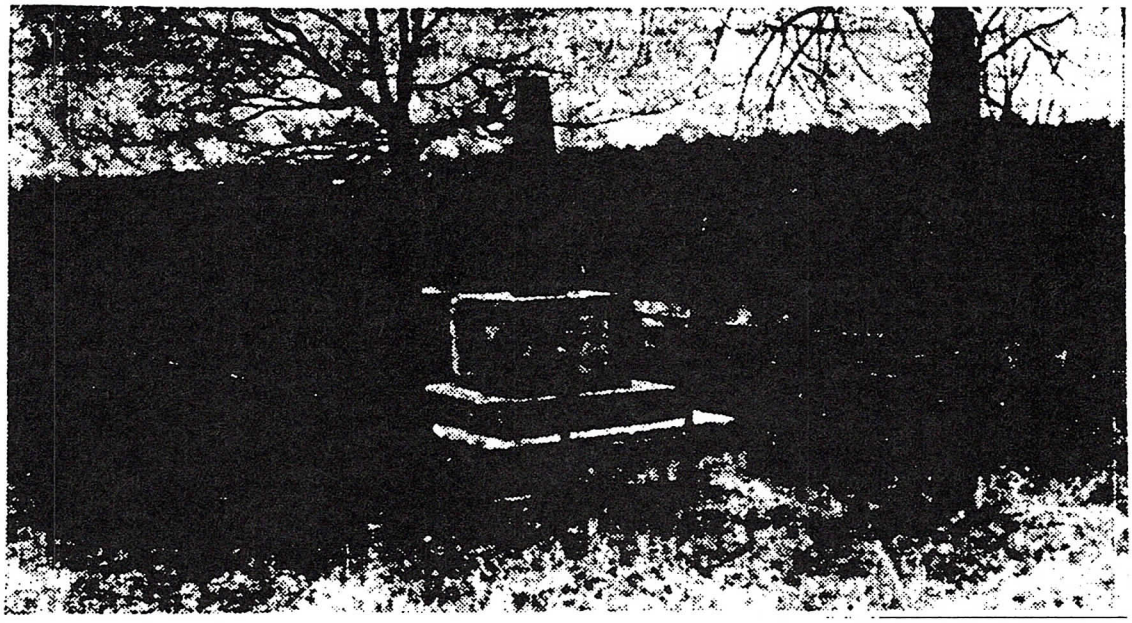
At the time that the monument was dedicated, Glenwood Ave. at this place was known as Wellham Avenue. At various times it had also been called New Flat Shoals. Street signs before 1910 show it as Glennwood with two n's after the Glenn family and it is listed in the 1910 City Directory as going as far as Haas Ave. Photos of the day show it going farther but it may have been called something else. By 1909 the city limits extended to Eastside Ave and by 1910 they included Brownwood Park. By 1910 the road was paved with rubble to the city limits. In 1898 The Atlanta Athletic Club had purchased the land that had been Col. Alston's plantation at East Lake a mile east of Terry's Mill Pond. By 1902 they had constructed a Neel Reid Clubhouse and a golf course. According to a map of Dekalb County roads and Land Lots from 1915, the road was completed to the golfcourse crossing the dam that created the lake at East Lake. The monument still looked as it was described above in a postcard circa 1910 in which could also be seen the hill on the other side of the Sugar Creek Valley. The monument and fence metal was painted black.

During the 20s and into the 30s, houses were built around and behind the monument. The property across Glenwood was 37 acres owned by John Zuber with a forest and some tenant farming. The property runs through from Glenwood Ave.to Flat Shoals Ave. east of Eastside Ave. The Zuber House, built on Flat Shoals in 1906, was placed on the National Register in 1996. The white frame Beaux Arts home with white columns and a widow's walk still stands today. Zuber was a wealthy timber barron with landholdings and railroad connections in Georgia and Florida. Zuber, Florida near Ocala was the site of one of his mills. In the 30s this property was sold and agricultural land was slated for development. In 1930 a new Atlanta Athletic Club #2 Golf Course opened only 1/2 mile east of the monument and also in that year Bobby Jones won the Grand Slam of Golf bringing fame and honor to his home courses at East Lake.

In March of 1931 in a letter to The Atlanta Constitution David Jacobs complained that the

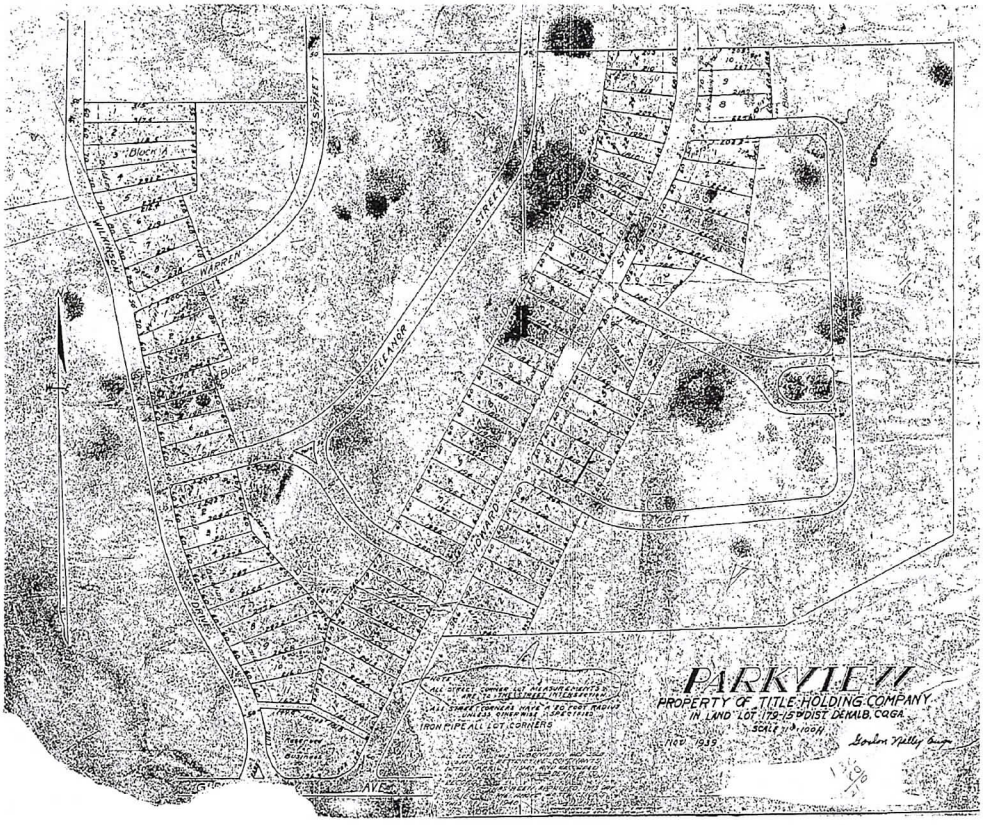
THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

Monument To Hero of Battle of Atlanta Hidden in Lonely Field, Almost Forgotten



Small trees in photo from 20 years before this photo in 1931 have now become large trees that engulf the monument. Several dynamics began at this time to cause a move of the monument. This was one. (AJC archives for research purposes only).

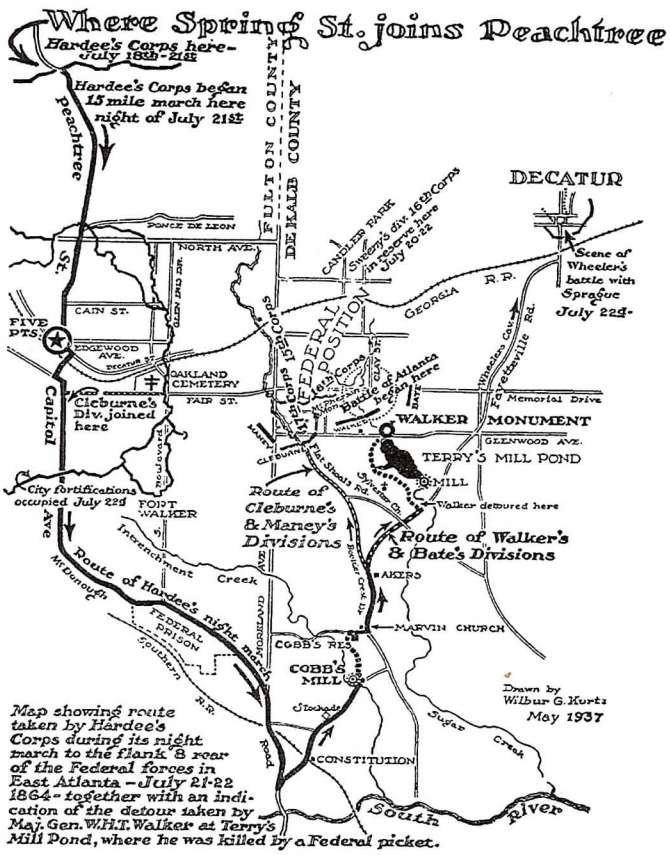
Walker Monument was overgrown, hidden in a lonely field and almost forgotten. His letter was an appeal for something to be done. In the photo that accompanied the letter the fence was overtaken by vines and weeds and the trees that were saplings in 1910 became substantial trees shrouding the monument. It was described as standing near the road in an unenclosed field.



This plat map was drawn in 1935 and is on record in Dekalb Co. Plat Book 10. It shows the park that was being created for the Walker Monument in the lower left by the tear.

In the above tracing of property deeds, Ashford and Hunnicutt were the last mentioned owners of Land Lot 179 and the land around the monument in Land Lot 178. On January 14, 1936, the estates of Mr. Ashford and Mr. Hunnicutt (both deceased) deeded a piece of property roughly 30′ by 30′ in the middle of Wilkinson Drive where it joins the north side of Glenwood Avenue to the City of Atlanta. This triangular

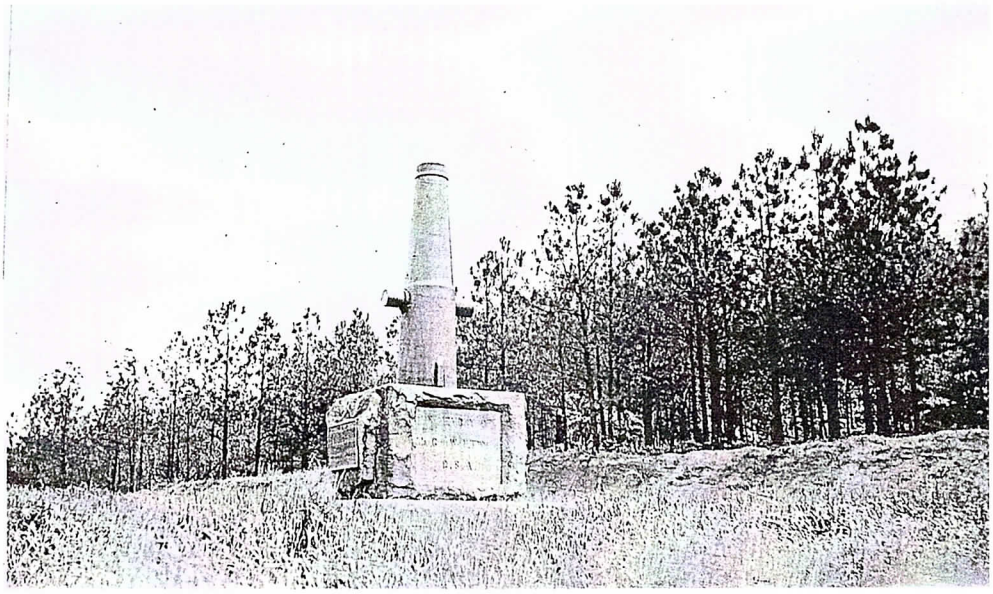
THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS



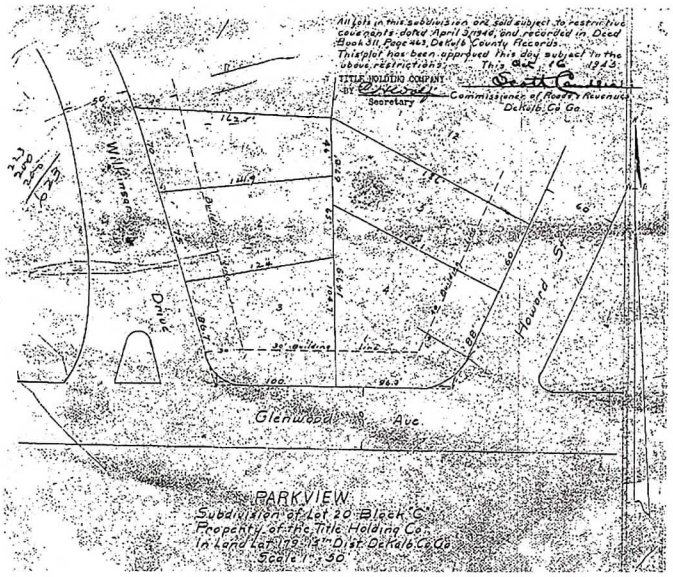
This new map was drawn by Wilbur Kurtz in 1937 and included in Garrett's Atlanta and Environs. It shows the new site of the Walker Monument west of Sugar Creek as well as Walker's route from Peachtree Street at Spring Street to Terry's Mill Pond.

piece of property was marked as "park" on the plat of subdivision property of the Ashford and Hunnicutt Estates when it was drawn by Gordon Nalley in 1935. it was recorded in Platbook 10 on page 137. At about this time Franklin Garrett had been hired to research the death of Gen. Walker and confirm the site of his death. This documentation is referred to in the deed. The Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association, Mrs. Arthur McD. Wilson, Jr. president, asked that the property be deeded to Atlanta for upkeep as a city park. The purpose of the park would be to hold the Walker Monument which was to be moved from its location "1/5 of a mile west of this spot". The Association also asked that the street be named for Col. John C. Wilkinson of the 8th Mississippi Regiment of Brig. Gen. Gist's brigade of General Walkers Division of General Hardee's Corps.

In May 1937 The Ladies Memorial Association announced in The Atlanta Constitution the rededication and unveiling of the Walker Monument in a new location "a mile east of Flat Shoals Road and 1/5 of a mile east of the old location. Four schools located on the battlefield, John B. Gordon, Whitefoord School, Faith School and J.C, Murphy Jr. H. S,, participated. H.O.Burgess, principal of J.C. Murphy was one of the speakers. Burgess Peterson Academy now located between the two monument locations is named after H.O.Burgess.The monument was unveiled by Jack Nixon, Georgia Tech student and great grandson of Gen. Walker. His mother had unveiled the monument at its original location. Mrs. Wilson presented the monument and grounds to Mayor William B. Hartsfield for the city of Atlanta. Stephens Mitchell, secretary of The Atlanta Centennial Commission was Master of Ceremonies and Wilbur Kurtz spoke on the events leading to Gen. Walker's death. The Augusta Herald account of the ceremonies stated that the monument was moved sometime in 1936. This may be true, but the Atlanta account says that finishing touches were not complete until the day before the event which took place on Friday, May 21, 1937 at



The Walker Monument circa 1939 looking northeast in its new location at Glenwood Ave. and Wilkinson Drive east of Sugar Creek. Note a metal plaque has been added to the west side of the base. Atlanta History Center Arhives.



1942 Plat map of area to the east of Walker Monument.

3pm. At that time Wilbur Kurtz redrew the 1930 map of Walker's (Hardee's) route to his demise. The 1937 map is published in Garrett's Atlanta and Environs.

A circa 1940 photo of the new site shows the monument as viewed from Glenwood. It no longer has the three steps for a foundation and is flat with the ground. Glenwood, however was lower than it has become in 2012. (a Dekalb Road map from this time shows it was a two lane road with a simple (culvert?) bridge across the 30' wide Sugar Creek. (The mill pond had been drained by this time.) The Monument has no fence or cannonballs surrounding it or on top. There is a new metal plaque on the western face of the base. The words on the plaque were not found in this research. There were no views or descriptions found of conditions on the other sides. Wilkinson Drive was graded, but only young pines stood beside the road with no houses yet built. The landscaping was only grass. In 1941 the estates of Mr. Ashford and Mr. Hunnicutt sold the rest of their land in Land Lot 179 to Dekalb County. That land to the east of the new site became Dekalb Memorial Park stretching from the Monument at Glenwood to Memorial Drive east of Hardee Creek and north of Sugar Creek. In 1942 a new plat map was drawn of the land immediately to the east of the Walker Monument in order to combine residential lots to on Glenwood Ave. into a larger lot probably for commercial purposes.

In 1945 the land east of the monument from Wilkinson Dr. to Clifton Rd. between Glenwood Av. and Memorial Dr. was annexed into Atlanta. A re-platting that combined 6 residential lots on Glenwood east of Wilkinson at the Monument cleared the way for commercial development there. The land across Dekalb Memorial Park on the west of

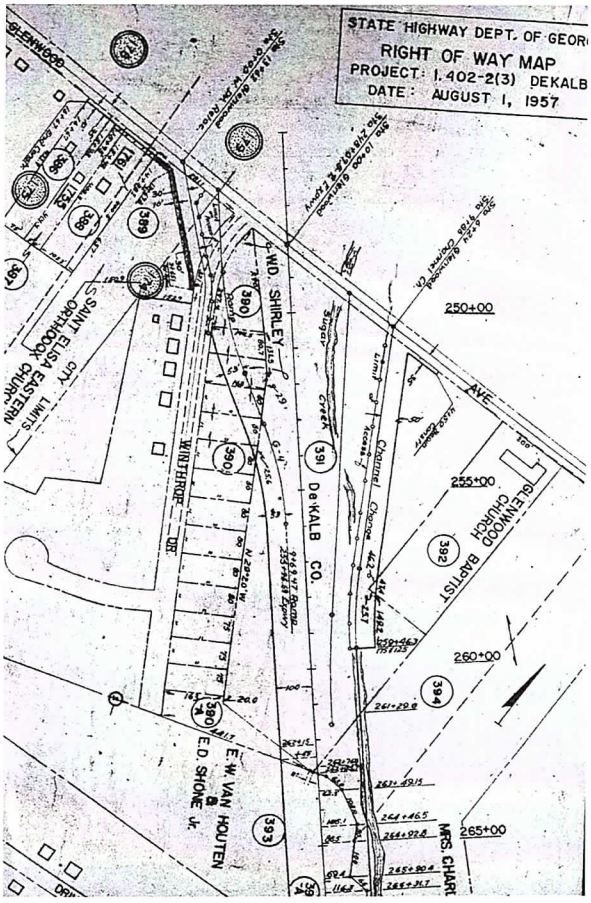


1949 Aerial Photo of the Walker Monument Glenwood Ave. crossing the Sugar Creek Valley. A small bridge can be seen crossing the creek with the monument park east of there. A small pond still lies north east of the park and the original site of the monument still shows signs that it was there. Agricultural terraces line the valley making it appear that a major highway was under construction (not for another 10 years.

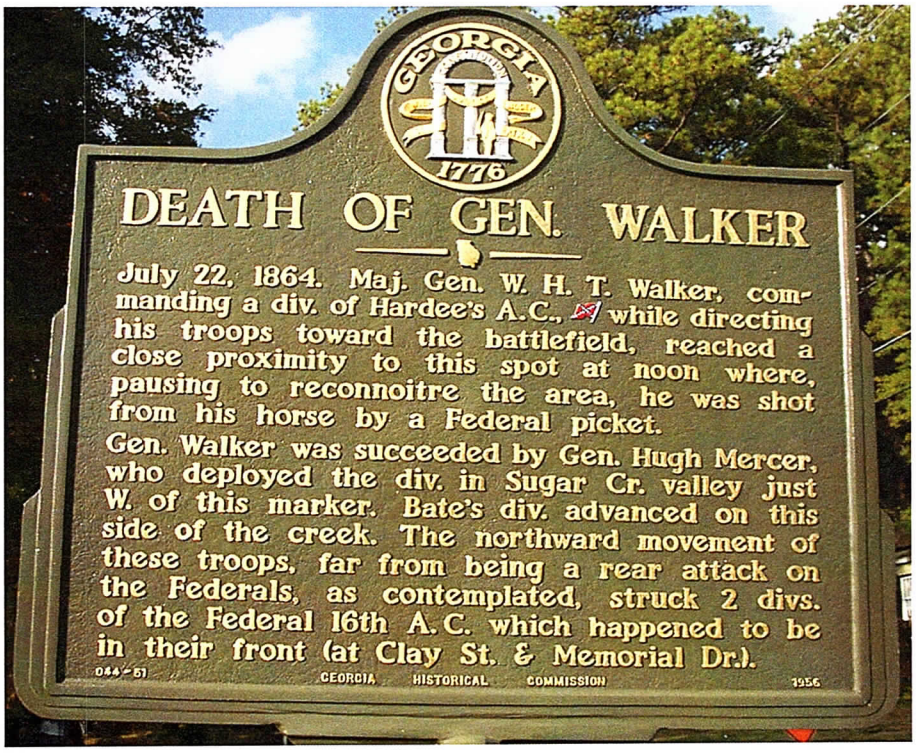
I-20 was planned within 200 feet of the Walker Monument, circa 1958. Blueprints of the east bound ramps at the Glenwood over pass. Sugar Creek moves east.(Right)

Hardee Creek on the hill where the picket-sniper dug-in in 1864, was deeded by Dekalb County to the City of Atlanta in 1946. Soon after that Murphy High School was built there. Houses in The Parkview Subdivision east of Wilkinson were soon under construction and a community house was built in the park. A 1949 aerial shot looks like I-20 is already under construction due to the drained mill pond and agricultural terraces in the Sugar Creek valley. The old site and the new site with an unadorned Monument can be seen with many homes near both sites. Glenwood Baptist Church (now Greater Piney Grove) was built across Glenwood Ave. from the Monument.

Through the 1950s the area continued to flourish with more new schools, churches and houses near to the monument with attending commercial activity. In 1959 the park land along Memorial Drive at Wilkinson north of the Monument was donated by Dekalb County to the YMCA. A new Parkview Shopping Plaza was built across Wilkinson from the new Southeast Atlanta YMCA building on Memorial Dr.. An outdoor public pool was built in the park. Circa 1957 ROW maps began appearing in deed records for the construction of I-20 as part of the Federal Interstate Highway System. The maps show the first eastward re-channelization of Sugar Creek moving it closer to the Monument. The Georgia Historical Commission placed a



historic marker, "Death of Gen Walker", in 1956. Three additional markers having to do with Terry's Mill pond, Walker and Bates and Walker in Sugar Creek Valley were placed at that time. today two of them are on the south side of Glenwood across from the marker. Death of General Walker is today in the center of the Monument's park. The markers were moved when I-20 was constructed and again when it was widened.



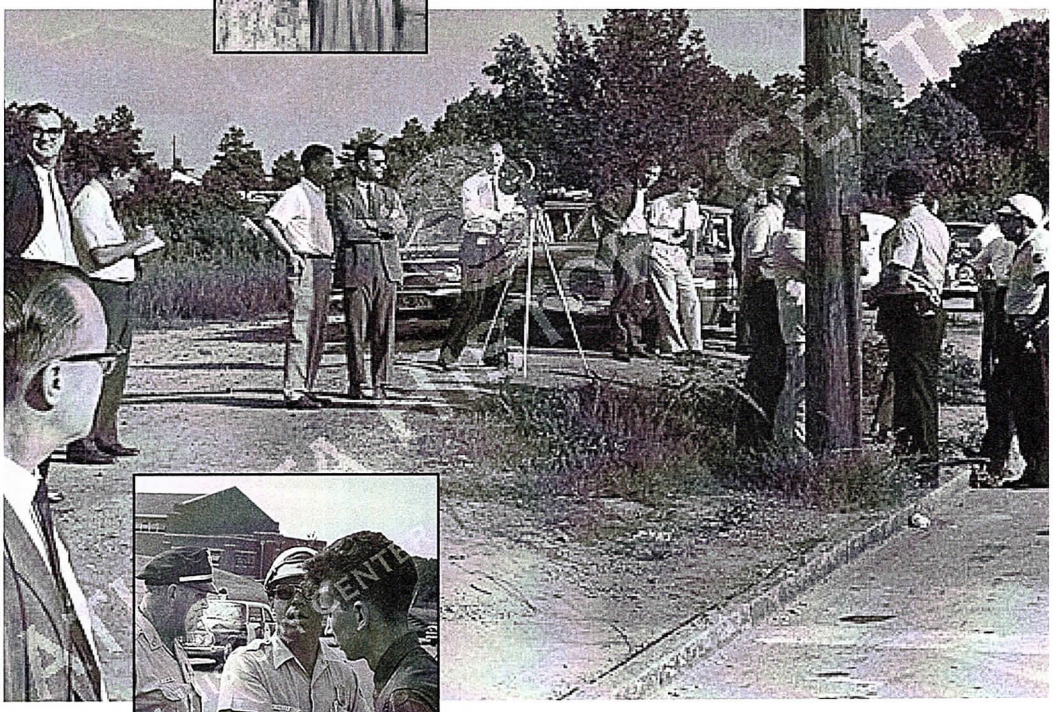
In 1961 Murphy High School was one of four Atlanta Public Schools chosen for racial integration. Two black students were chosen for each of the high schools and they and their fami-

lies were carefully screened. The new "colored" students entered Murphy without incident under watchful supervision of the authorities, the public and the media. The schools were supposed to be integrated gradually with one grade at a time. In 1964 Atlanta Public Schools abruptly changed course speeding up the process and integrating area elementary schools more rapidly. The lunch counters at the dime store in Parkview Plaza experienced sit-ins for integration of public accommodations. In housing the NAACP and other fair housing advocates targeted the area to test the housing discrimination laws. White flight began slowly and picked up steam fueled by falling property values and very active real estate companies. In 1970 East Lake Meadows Public Housing Project was built on the #2 golf course at East Lake with 650 low income apartments a half mile from the Monument. By the 1980s "The Meadows" it had gained the nickname among police of "Little Vietnam". The metal tablet on the west face disappeared around this time.

The area became a buyer's market for residential real estate. Many middle class black families moved in during the 70s and 80s. Many other single family houses were bought up by slum lords and still others remained vacant because of low property values. In the mid 70s the administration of Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first black mayor, a new city charter came into effect that created a Neighborhood Planning Unit system providing a way for citizens and neighborhood groups to have input to the government. New neighborhood groups were founded and older ones were empowered. New educated whites and black began slowly to rediscover the neighborhoods around the Monument and form and join associations. The new neighbors were aggressive and impatient about quality of life issues in the neighborhoods. Race, class and education level differences caused tension between the newer and older residents.

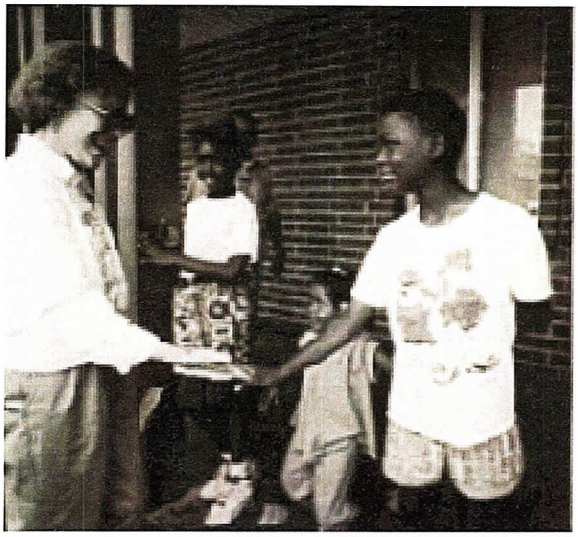
City Budgets caused cutbacks in maintenance and the park suffered with Atlanta at one point abandoning the Walker Monument as a city park. I-20 was widened requiring more right of way and again moving Sugar Creek closer to the Monument. The Glenwood bridge was also widened and raised taking more of the small park and changing the view point. During the 90s the Monument was involved in a traffic accident. A car jumped the curb at the northern point of the Monument Park triangle completely demolishing a





1961 Murphey High School is one of the first schools to be racially integrated in Georgia. Two black students were chosen. The police and the media watched. Atlanta History Center archives (Right)

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS



Circa 1991, former First Lady Rosalyn Carter went door to door in East Lake Meadows meeting residents. After dark there were drug deals and gun battles. The Atlanta Project, a program by the Carter Center was an effort to address the social problems of the area by working together with volunteers, corporate partners and individuals in the community. This is only blocks from the Monument. Carter Library Archives (Top)

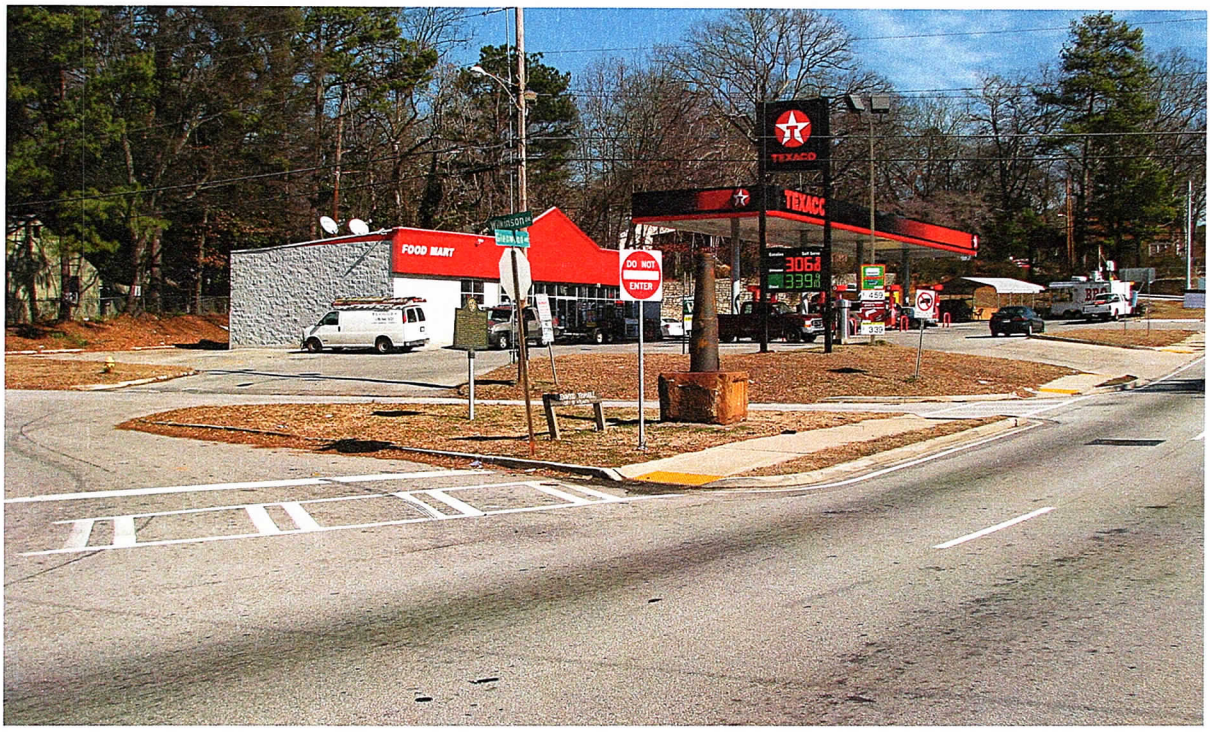
20 year old, 9 foot boxwood and the Georgia Historical Marker in the center of the triangle, and ramming the base of the Monument. The stone base was knocked completely off of the foundation. East Lake resident Tom Harding visited the site within hours of the accident and reported that there was space for a "time capsule" metal box in the foundation under the base. The contents of the metal box were missing.

The Atlanta Project (TAP) was announced by Ex-President Jimmy Carter and The Carter Center with much fanfare in 1991. Murphy High School had been remodeled and renamed Crim High School in the 80s and it became the center for The Crim Cluster of TAP. East Lake Meadows was one of the areas that was targeted for systemic social improvement by TAP. By this time drugs and crime were rampant in "The Meadows" measuring 18 times higher than anywhere else in the city. TAP started many initiatives within a mile of the Monument with corporate and government money and volunteer support. It also brought the attention of powerful people to the neighborhood.

In 1993 The East Lake Foundation with the instigation of developer and philanthropist Tom Cousins, purchased the East Lake Country Club (aka East Lake Golf Club and Atlanta Athletic Club) aiming to restore the Neel Reid/Phillip Shutze designed clubhouse and the golf course itself using it as a catylist to change lives in the area. A deal was made with The Atlanta Housing Authority to demolish East Lake Meadows and replace it with mixed income rental housing, Atlanta's first charter elementary school, a new YMCA and a public golfcourse. These facilities along with new stores and a bank opened in 2000. Since then the Parkview Plaza was remodeled into a mixed use development containing stores, a public health center and a Dekalb County Charter School. Demolition started recently and construction is planned on a new YMCA Teen Center and Outdoor Aquatic Facility at the site of the old Southeast YMCA.



Aerial photo with East Lake Country Club on the left and East Lake meadows on the right just before the public housing project's demolition in the 1990s. East Lake Foundation Archives. (Bottom)



The Walker Monument in Atlanta's Monument Park on Glenwood Ave. at the I-20 Interchange in southeast Atlanta.

Gen. Walker is buried in Walker Cemetery at Augusta College in Augusta, Ga. Walker County Georgia is named for Gen. Walker's illustrious father and not the General. Gen. Walker, while believing that his station was an entitlement, was recognized after death for seeking his own way in life and on the battlefield, as well as for his sense of honor, chivalry and rational nature. He was known for his spic and span dress and being very disciplined in his command. He was married to Mary Townsend and had two sons and two daughters.

Other Walker Monuments and Memorials include:

Walker Bust Monument, Vicksburg National Battlefield Park

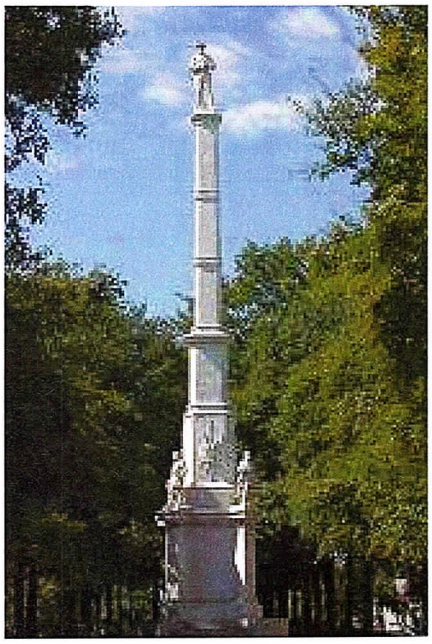
Walker Cemetery at Augusta College, Augusta Georgia

Confederate Memorial, a statue of the General chosen to be one of four with Stonewall Jackson, T.R.R.Cobb, and Robert E. Lee, Augusta Georgia

Walker Middle School, Ludowici, Georgia

Walker Park in southeast Atlanta. Fort Walker at Grant Park, part of the defense works of Atlanta named for Walker after the Civil War. Atlanta, Georgia.

Walker High School, Walker Jr. High School, both renamed after the Discovery Space Shuttle accident for Dekalb County resident Ronald McNair who perished aboard the spacecraft.



Confederate Monument in Augusta Georgia features a statue of Gen. William H.T. Walker on its base.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

Walker Monument Timeline

● Walker Monument Red Letter Days

1816, William H. T. Walker born Augusta, Ga., son of Freeman Walker, U.S. Senator and Mayor of Augusta.

1821 Indian Springs Treaty removed Creek and Cherokee Native Americans from lands including Dekalb County. Flat Shoals was a trail prior to this.

1825, Peter Lee of Wilkinson Co. received Land Lot 178 in The Land held in 1821. The recipient of Land Lot 179 was P.H. Crapon of Chatham Co.. in 1826. The first deed recorded at the Dekalb County for land lot 178 was to a Mr. Lemon who combined that land with 33 acres in Land Lot 179 (west side) and then sold 169 acres to Lockland Johnston He sold the property to Mr. Austin (poss. Alston) who sold the propety to Joseph Pitts in 1835.

1836, Walker graduates from West Pt.

1837, city of Atlanta founded, first named Terminus, then Marthasville.

1842 Dekalb Co. Courthouse burns. Some records lost.

1853, western Dekalb Co. cut off to become Fulton Co. Boundary set where Moreland Ave. is in 2012.

Between 1855 and 1877 these pieces in Land Lot 178 & 179 were deeded back forth between members of the Pitts family, the Austin family, the Wyman family, Nancy Sailor (or Sallas or Salles), John Neal, Nancy (poss. same as above) Shomo, and the Rayborg family in NY.

July 20,1864, Gen. Walker at the Battle of Peachtree Creek.

July 22,1864, The Battle of Atlanta, Gen. Walker killed.

1882, Metropolitan St. RR built street car line within a mile of Mon.

1883, Nancy Shomo deed land (166 acres of it) to Jas. K. Polk and in 1885 he deeded to S.H. Phelan. Saylor (Sailor) property adjoins.

1888, S.H.Phelan deeds 250 acres to Palmer Phelan.

P. Phelan deeds 250 acres to Mr. Burpitt in Oct. 1890 in Land Lots 178, 179, 174, 1890

In Dec. 1890 Burpitt deeds same 250 acres back to Phelan

1892, Mrs. (Palmer) Phelan deeded the land to C. W. Hunnicutt and W. T. Ashford.

1894, Phelan deeds same 250 acres to H. Inman to hold for sale to Ashford & Hunnicutt. He later Quit Claims it.

Apr. 1902, Charter filed at Superior Court to form William H. T. Walker Monument Assoc.

July 23, 1902, (1st) dedication of Walker Monument in Land Lot 178 on Glenwood near Clifton east of Sugar Creek

1902, Samuel Saylor deeds 50'x70' lot to Walker Monument Assoc. in Land Lot 178 (S.E. corner) w/ROW.

First of several Bills (S652) in Congress to est. an Atl. Nat. Military Park. 1898 Bills die in Com.

1898, Atlanta Athletic Club founded at East Lake on land that had been the Alston plantation in 1864 a mile east of where Walker fell.

1908, Golf Course opened at E. Lake.

1914, Atlanta Old Guard raises donations for Mon. care. Grading, fence repair painting and sodding done.

circa 1914, Glenwood completed from Atlanta downtown to East Lake across Sugar Creek.

1930, East Lake #2 Golf Course opens a half mile east of the Walker Monument. Bobby Jones wins Grand Slam of golf bringing fame home to E. Lake.

1931, article in Atlanta Constitution advocating better care for the overgrown "hidden" Walker Monument.

Jan. 14 1936, deed signed to transfer property from estates of Ashford and Hunnicutt to the City of Atlanta for a small park to hold the Walker Monument west of Sugar Creek.

June 10, 1936, deed recorded in Dekalb County referring to Franklin Garrett's research documenting the correct site where Walker fell & other historic details in Land Lot 179.

May 21, 1937, Ladies Memorial Associaton announce the rededication of Walker Monument at the new site east of Sugar Creek on May 21st.

Nov. 1935, plat map drawn for Parkview Subdivision showing "Park" for th Monument in the Middle of Wilkinson.

1942-43, Lot 20 across Wilkinson from Monument subdivided into 6 lots.

circa 1946, Murphy High Sch. built on hill n.w. of monument. Dekalb Mem. Pk. acq.

1945, land including monument & on the north, east, and west annexed into Atlanta.

1950s, commercial activity a mile away flourishes in East Atlanta reaching zenith. New housing and two new schools being constructed near monument. Glenwood paved to Covington Hwy. & becomes a state highway.

1956, Historic Markers placed near Monument.

1958, property acquired to build 1-20 adjacent to the Monument. Sugar Creek moved eastward.

1960s, racial integration of neighborhood begins 1961 Murphy is one of 4 APS schools integrated with 2 hand picked black students.

1960s, property values fall as white flight increases plummetting into 1970s.

July 22,1964, 100th Anniversary of The Battle of Atlanta. Ga. Hwy. Dept marks the Civil War Centennial by publishing a guide map (in 1961) to the battles in Atlanta of July 1864 Peachtree Crk, Atlanta and Ezra Ch.. McPherson Monument is noted.

1970, East Lake Meadows public housing project built on site of East Lake 2 Golf Course.

1974, East Lake Neighbors forms to work on quality of life issues in area.

By 1980 East Atl. recog. as blighted.

1980, East Atlanta Community Assn. (EACA) founded and starts periodic maintamemce of the Mon. park to supplement City crews.

1983, EACA dev. van battle tours as part of annual festival.

1990s, austere Atlanta city budgets cause cuts in grounds maintenence at Monument.

1990s, additional ROW acquired for Glenwood and I-20 for widening. Sugar Creek moved east.

circa 1990, Walker Monument rammed by auto headed south on Wilkinson. Base is knocked off of foundation. Metal box/ time capsule dissappears.

1991 Pres. Jimmy Carter announces The Atlanta Project targeting E. Lake Meadows and The Crim (H.S.) Cluster. TAP brings attention to the area & tries to improve conditions in the area with volunteers & corporate support. Crim is on the hill behind the Mon.

1993, East Lake Foundation buys East Lake Golf Club begins restoration of course and Shutze clubhouse.

1995, Crime at East Lake Meadows measured at 18% greater than any place else in Atlanta.

2000, Villages of East Lake mixed income housing opens on site of demolished E.Lake Meadows w/YMCA, Charter Sch., stores.

2004, BATL Org. founded, annual tours and wreath layings at Mon.

2004, area real estate values hit prices over $600,000 for a home.

1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

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THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS



This Georgia Department of DOT aerial photo from the 1990s widening of the Interstate 20 highway to 8 lanes illustrates why some 21st century historians have called The Battle of Atlanta "The Battle of I-20". On the left is the Moreland Ave. half cloverleaf interchange that obliterated Leggett's Hill and on the right one block south of the highway is the McPherson monument in middle of Monument Ave. and its small Atlanta City Park.

PRELIMINARY PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT
AND
RESTORATION REPORT

Prepared For

Mr. Henry Bryant, Chairperson
B-ATL, The Battle of Atlanta Commemorization Organization, Inc.
1340 Metropolitan Avenue, SE
Atlanta, GA 30316

For

McPherson and Walker Civil War Monuments
Preservation Assessment and Restoration Plan Services





Submitted by

PHA
PIMSLER - HOSS
ARCHITECTS INC

1383 Spring Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404 875 1517

02.01.2012

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February 1, 2012

Mr. Henry Bryant, Chairperson
B-ATL - The Battle of Atlanta Commemorization Organization, Inc.
1340 Metropolitan Avenue, SE
Atlanta, GA 30316

McPherson and Walker Civil War Monument
Preliminary Preservation Assessment and Restoration Report

Project Background

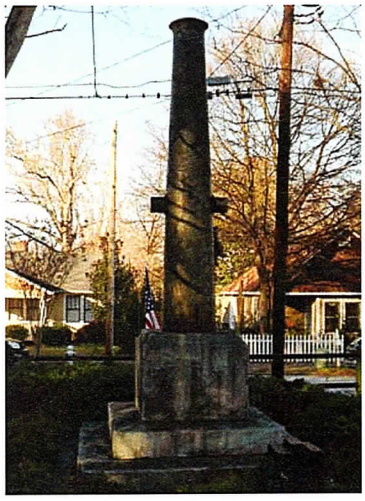
Pimsler Hoss Architects, Inc. with the support of consulting professionals has reviewed existing conditions at two historic battlefield monument sites in Atlanta, Georgia. The McPherson Monument is located at the intersection of McPherson Avenue, SE and Monument Avenue, SE. The Walker Monument is located at the intersection of Wilkinson Drive, SE and Glenwood Avenue, SE.

The monuments are "bookends" with McPherson Monument predating the Walker Monument by approximately twenty five years. While the monuments themselves are quite similar, each containing a steel cannon placed vertically on a granite pedestal, the site conditions are quite different. Each site is approximately two thousand square feet of area.

The McPherson Monument is placed within the East Atlanta Neighborhood on relatively quiet city streets. The monument itself rests atop a base of marble steps, which are visible at this time. The monument is surrounded by a planted area containing Juniper bushes, a steel / concrete enclosure and areas for annual plantings. A plastic bench adorns the site as well.

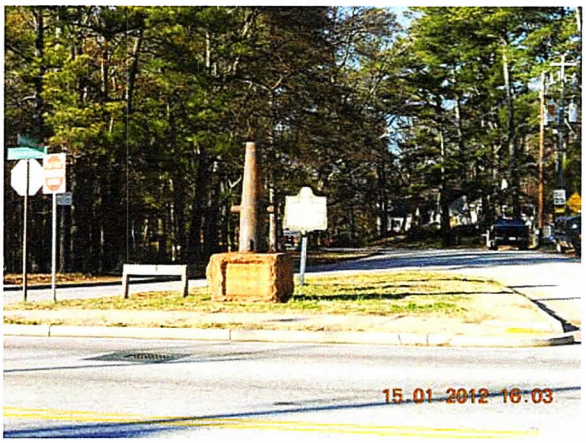


view south (park)
McPherson Monument



view north (monument)
McPherson Monument

The Walker Monument sits on a relatively small grassed site within the right of way entry ramp to Interstate Twenty, heading west. There is no planting, fencing or context at this time and the pedestal base sits directly on the grass without the marble steps.



view east (park)
Walker Monument



view west (monument)
Walker Monument

This first phase of work focuses on developing a Conservation Assessment, which includes the evaluation of existing conditions and plan for treatment and preservation of the two monuments. Phase two, which will follow at a later date, is a Restoration and Design Engineering Analysis, focused on developing a plan for restoration of the monuments and the related site surrounds.

Appendix A of this report includes existing drawings of the two monuments.

McPherson Monument

The McPherson Monument is a nine foot tall, likely a Pattern 1819, 24-pounder iron siege gun, placed vertically, with an open bore or barrel and muzzle facing upward to the sky. The cannon sits on a marble pedestal that is two foot six inches in height, depth and width. The top of the pedestal is flat with no signs of additional decorative elements. The sides are contoured at the top edge of the pedestal. The north face of the pedestal is inscribed with the name 'McPherson'. Below the marble pedestal are three steps of marble which support the pedestal and cannon above.

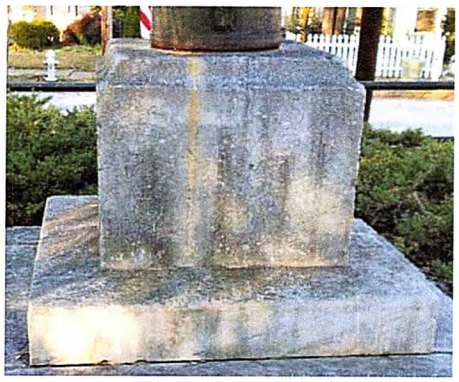


pedestal base and steps



pedestal inscription

The stone base of the monument has some staining from the rust of the steel cannon above. The pedestal and the steps also have mildew evident on all surfaces.





pedestal rust stains and mildew

The cannon has identifying marks on each face of the trunnions. 'WF' is inscribed on one face and the other face has a date of 1837.





trunnion inscription (east) **trunnion inscription (west)**

The upper most edge of the cannon has a contoured muzzle, rather than maintaining the shape of the barrel of the cannon. The body of the cannon itself appears to have been coated at some time. This is apparent as one studies the texture of the cannon, where the corrosion is readily evident beneath.





flared cannon muzzle **cannon shaft corrosion**

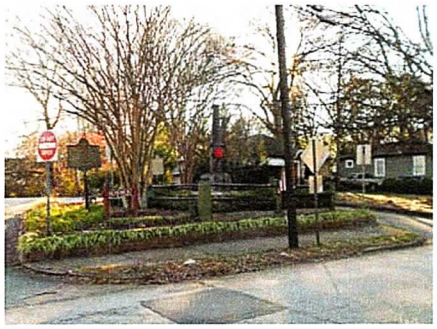
The base of the cannon, as it meets the stone pedestal shows signs of heavy pitting and corrosion with rust particles noted to be flaking off of the cannon at this time.





cannon base corrosion

The McPherson Monument is located in a park like setting, surrounded immediately by the public right of way streets, amidst homes in the East Atlanta Neighborhood. The area immediately adjacent to the base of the monument is covered with dense juniper ground cover. Two steel pipes run horizontally, inbedded in concrete columns which are topped with bricks, form a fence around the monument. Additional Crepe Myrtles flank the north and south boundaries of the monument, along with two National Park Service Markers to the south and east edges of the site.



view at north along McPherson



view at east



view at south



view at west

Walker Monument

The Walker Monument is a six foot six inch tall, thirty two pounder, chambered cannon of forty one hundred weight, placed vertically, with an open bore or barrel and muzzle facing upward to the sky. The cannon sits on a marble pedestal that is three feet in height and four foot in depth and width. The pedestal has been rotated askew of the base, reportedly from a vehicle striking the monument at some time in the recent past. Below the marble pedestal are four marble stones upon which the pedestal rests. These stones are currently flush with the adjacent grade. The pedestal and the base stones are severely stained from the rust that is leeching off of the steel cannon and onto the materials below.



pedestal askew from base

The top of the pedestal is flat with signs that cannon balls were actually stacked atop the stone pedestal at one point in time, given the evidence of indentations placed symmetrically around the top of the pedestal.



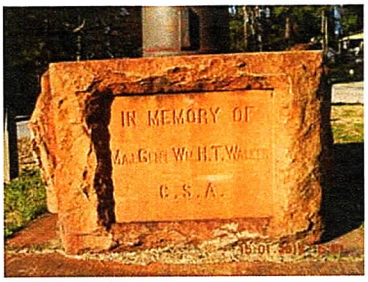


pedestal top with cannon ball indentations

The sides of the pedestal are rough and somewhat unfinished with markings / inscriptions on both the east and west faces of the pedestal. The east face is inscribed, "IN MEMORY OF Maj Gen'l Wm. H.T. Walker C.S.A.". The West face is inscribed, "BORN NOV. 26 1816 KILLED ON THIS SPOT JULY 22 1864".



west face of pedestal

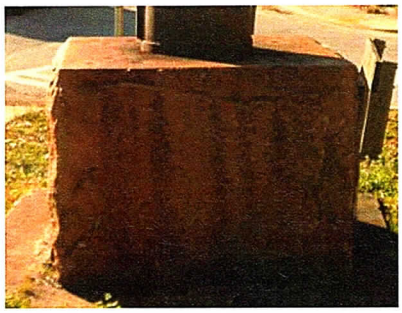


east face of pedestal

The north and south faces of the pedestal base show signs of previous plaques that might have been mounted to to the base, as remnants of fasteners remain attached to the stone.



pedestal south face



pedestal north face

The cannon has identifying marks on each face of the trunnions. On the trunnion north face is inscribed, "32 A.S.W." and the south face of the cannon, the trunnion is inscribed with, "P 1842".



trunnion south face

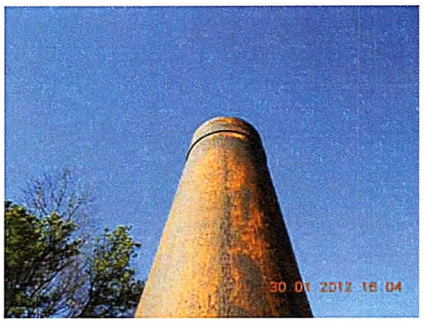


trunnion north face

There is one additional distinguishing mark at the base of the cannon, at what would be the top most edge of the cannon cascable. The inscription at this ring at the base of the cannon is, "C.A. C°. - N°. 9 - 41.1.2".



cascable inscription



muzzle without swell

The cannon shaft diminishes in size distinctively above the trunnion and the muzzle is not flared and does not contain a muzzle swell.

The cannon base is grouted to the pedestal which has prevented corrosion from being evident at the base of the cannon. It also appears that the cannon might be listing to the north at this time. Measurements to confirm that amount of lean will be made, but the ring at the base of the cascable, appears to be sunken into the pedestal at the north edge, a greater distance than that which is apparent at the south edge.



grout at pedestal



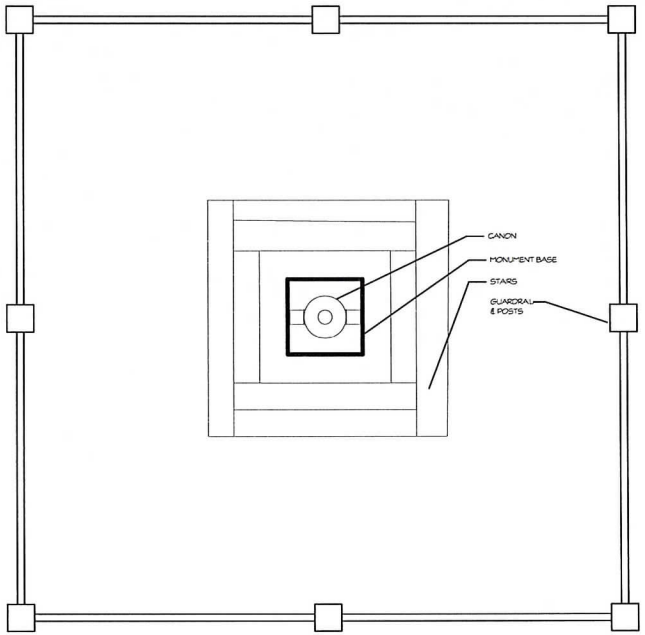
lean towards north

The body of the steel portion of the monument is heavily pitted and shows signs of oxidation and the steel does not appear to have been coated at any recent time. The bare steel itself is quite evident upon close up inspection of the cannon.



oxidation evident on steel

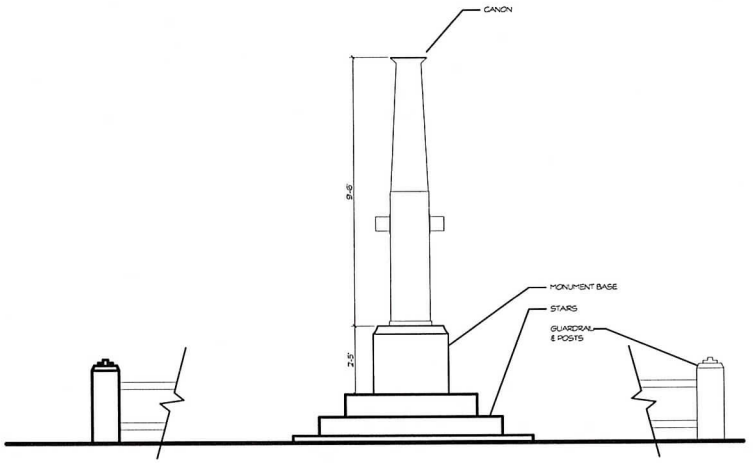
APPENDIX A - EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS



1 A1.0 **McPHERSON MONUMENT PLAN**

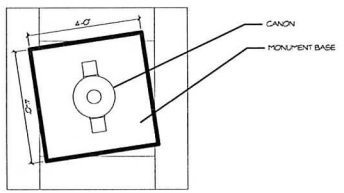
0 2 4 1\2" = 1'-0"

NORTH



2 A1.0 **McPHERSON MONUMENT ELEVATION**

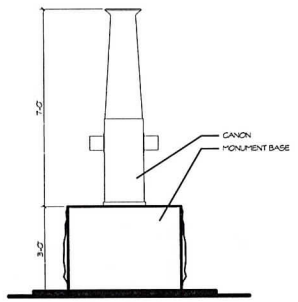
0 2 4 1\2" = 1'-0"



3 A1.0 **WALKER MONUMENT PLAN**

0 2 4 1\2" = 1'-0"

NORTH



4 A1.0 **WALKER MONUMENT ELEVATION**

0 2 4 1\2" = 1'-0"

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RANDY S. PIMSLER, AIA
W. ALLEN HOSS, AIA
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T (404) 872-1877 F (404) 872-3475
WWW.PIMSLERHOSS.COM

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110

SCALE: AS NOTED

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

PLANS & ELEVATIONS

A1.0

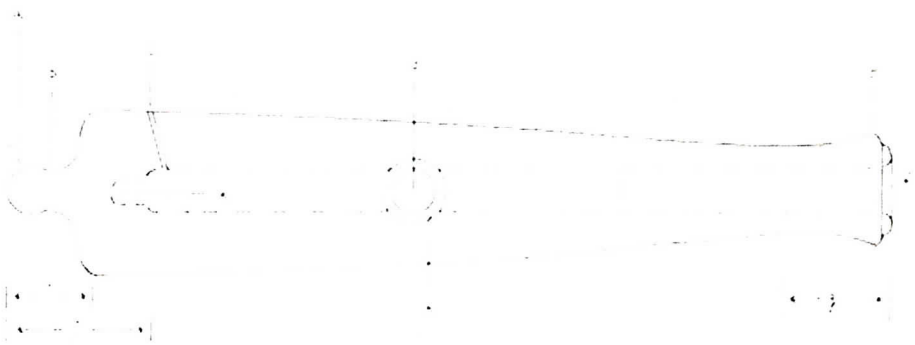
02.01.12
RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION

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APPENDIX B - PARTS OF A CANNON DIAGRAM

Parts of A Cannon

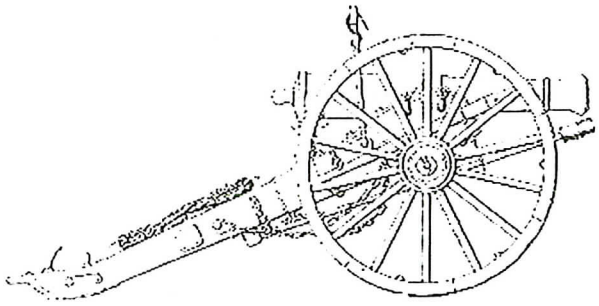


A) Knob
B) Neck
C) Vent
D) Trunnions
E) Muzzle Swell
F) Muzzle Face
G) Muzzle
H) Rimbase
I) Cascable
J) Breech
K) Chamber
L) Bore

(Schematic courtesy of Dean S. Thomas. Cannons: An Introduction to Civil War Artillery)

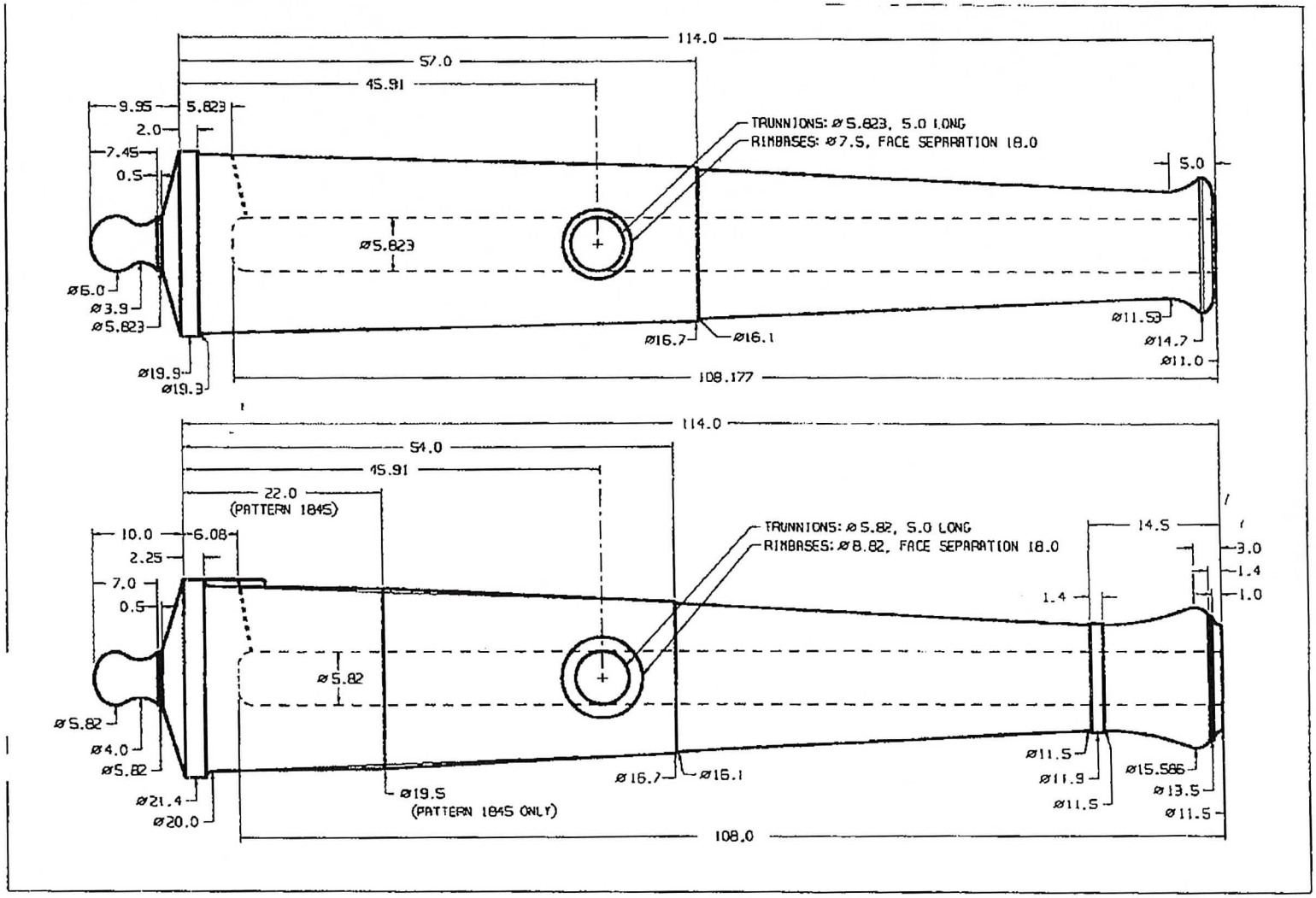
Gun Carriages:

The typical field cannon at this time was mounted on a wooden carriage. There was very little variation among field carriages and if there were it depended on the weight of the tube. White oak was thought to be best for this purpose. Below is a drawing of a typical carriage and tube.



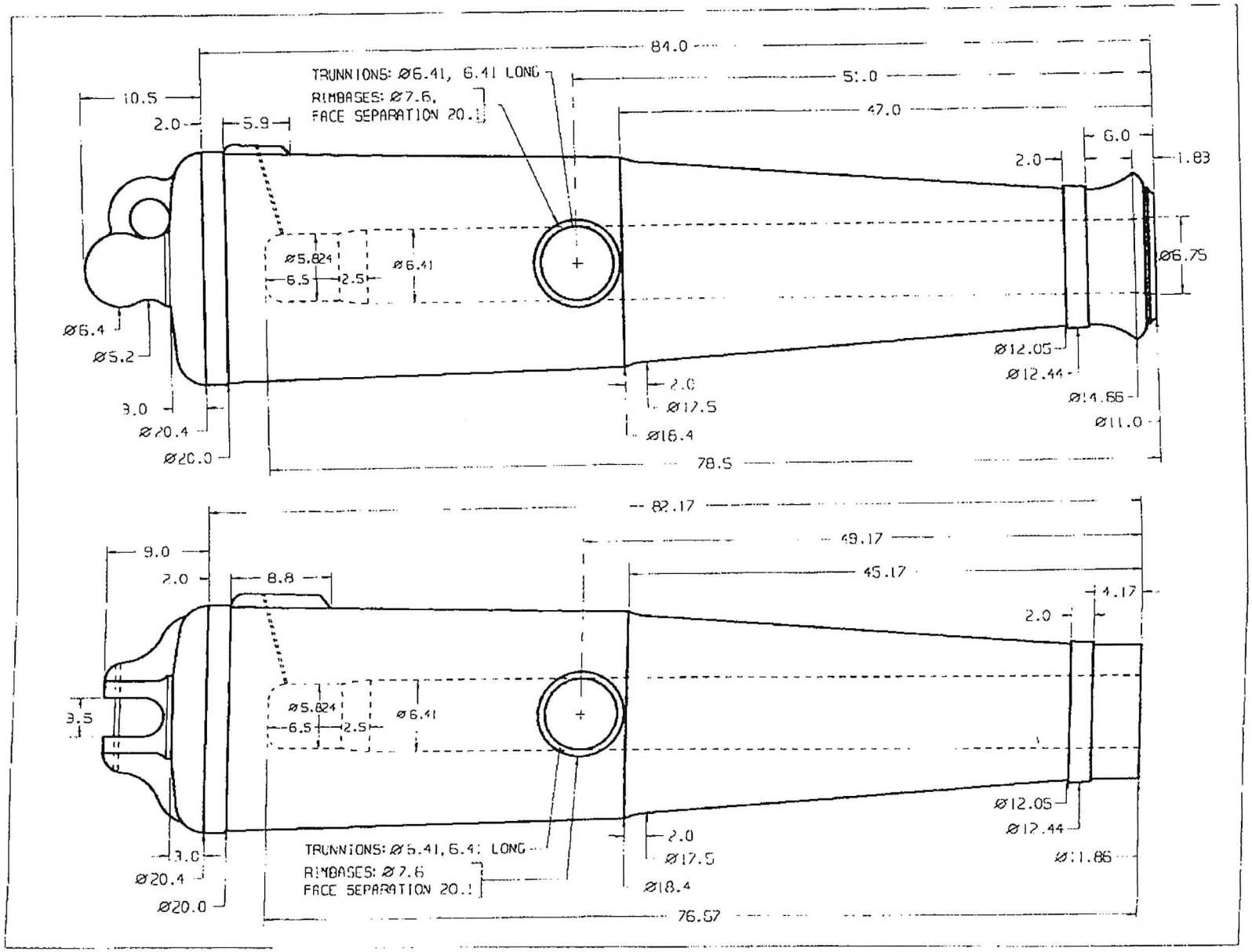
M1841 6-pounder field gun on a Type I carriage

APPENDIX C - MCPHERSON CANNON PROTOTYPE



24-pounder iron siege guns, Patterns 1819, 1840 and 1845. UPPER: Pattern of 1819 weighing 5,790 pounds; preponderance, 395 pounds; weight ratio, 241 with round shot; bore length, 18.6 calibers. Guns cast 1836-9 have a lock piece while those cast 1820-9 do not. LOWER: Patterns of 1840 and 1845, identical except for diameter at end of first reinforce on the latter. Weight 5,750 pounds; weight ratio, 240; bore length, 18.6 calibers. The thinner straight solid line extending behind the chase represents the single reinforce of the Pattern 1840. SOURCES: 1841 and 1850 Ordnance Manuals; Lt.Col James Bankhead's March 1828 inspection report at Columbia Foundry (Pattern 1819); Anonymous 1841, Plate 4 (Pattern 1840); Mordecai 1849, Part 1, Plate V (Pattern 1845).

APPENDIX D - WALKER CANNON PROTOTYPE



32-pounder chambered cannon of 41 hundredweight, nominal length 84 inches. Weight ratio, 143.5 with round shot. UPPER. First pattern made by West Point Foundry in 1837. Bore length is 12.27 calibers. LOWER: Second pattern made by Cyrus Alger in 1842. This drawing represents its appearance, and that of the three known survivors, after the muzzle swell was removed. Bore length is 11.98 calibers. SOURCES: RG74 E202, red series drawings 36c, 199a, 672, 673a; black series drawing 3222; surviving 1837-dated West Point Foundry Registry No. 2 and 1842-dated Alger Registry No. 9.

APPENDIX E - STRUCTURAL ENGINEER REPORT

Se STABILITY ENGINEERING

431 W. Ponce de Leon Ave. Ste 4, Decatur, GA 30030 Ph: 404-377-9316

December 1, 2011

Randy Pimsler
Pimsler Hoss Architects
1383 Spring St NW, Suite B
Atlanta, GA 30309

RE: Inspection Letter for the Battle of Atlanta Battlefield Monuments
Inspection Date: 11/15/11
Se#11296

Battle of Atlanta Battlefield Monuments Project

Phase I – Conservation Assessment: Structural

I. McPherson Monument

The McPherson Monument consists of a vertical cannon barrel placed on a stone pedestal with surrounding stone steps. A steel and concrete/masonry fence is constructed around the monument, enclosing a 20ftx20ft (approximate) space. My report will outline the observed and assumed condition of all structural elements at this time.

Cannon

The cannon barrel is approximately 9'-6" tall and 16" diameter at the base. It is not clear how the barrel is attached to the stone pedestal. There is a lot of visual rust and corrosion at the base of the barrel where it rests against the stone pedestal. This area easily traps moisture which is accelerating the corrosion. It was also mentioned on site that the top of the cannon is not capped and allows water/debris to collect in the barrel.

The Metals and Materials engineers on our project team will be conducting tests to identify the condition of the cannon and extent of corrosion. We will review their findings and assess if structural repairs are required on the cannon. Additionally, we may need to coordinate during phase II on recommendations for capping the cannon and affixing it to the pedestal. Measures should also be taken to eliminate areas which trap moisture against the steel and cause corrosion. Using grout filler around the base of the cannon could provide positive drainage of water away from the base.

Stone Pedestal and Stairs

The base of the monument consists of 3 stairs and a center solid stone pedestal. The pedestal is approximately 2'-8" square and 2'-8" tall. The upper stone stair is also a solid stone, 4'-8" square and 9.5" tall. These two stone pieces are in good condition with no visible structural defects. The lower two stairs are constructed with long strips of stone surrounding the upper

pedestal. These stairs have cracked mortar joints and are settling away from the center pedestal. Looking through some of the small cracks in the mortar joists, it appears that the center pedestal sits on some form of stacked stone foundation and the outer stairs likely just sit on grade. Therefore, the outer stone stairs are subject to settlement while the center appears to have a more solid foundation. I did not see any signs of settlement or leaning of the center stone pedestal.

Using a soil probe, I was able to determine that there is firm soil approximately 12" below grade. I also found that there may be a 4th stone stair buried under grade. All the way around the perimeter of the lower stair, I hit solid stone just under the soil surface. I believe that another layer of stairs may have been buried over time.

I recommend as part of the restoration process, that they excavate around the perimeter of the stairs. This will reveal if there is another buried stair and will also give us further information as to the foundation for the monument. I also recommend that the lower stairs be removed for visual inspection of the center pedestals foundation and also to correct the existing settlement in these stairs. If a poor foundation is found under the center pedestal, remedial efforts may be required to support it. This repair could include pouring new concrete foundations, or possibly just using mortar to repair degraded masonry foundations. We can investigate this further once the lower stairs are removed for inspection.

(see attached sketch for more information)

Steel and Concrete/Masonry Fence

The fence surrounding the McPherson monument consists of 8 concrete/masonry piers with steel pipes between the piers. The concrete piers are approximately 2'-8" tall and 12" square. They appear to be unreinforced concrete with bricks at the top. In general, the fence is in mediocre condition. Many of the piers are cracked at the base and/or where the steel tube connects. The piers were poured on top of a previous granite curb and it appears that there is little to no foundation for the piers. Although the fence has minor structural defects, it still functions as a barrier. Repairing the fence is not feasible and if modifications are going to be made, I recommend removing this structure completely and starting anew.

II. Walker Monument

The Walker Monument consists of a vertical 7ft tall cannon barrel placed on a solid stone pedestal. My report will outline the observed and assumed condition of all structural elements at this time.

Cannon

The cannon barrel is approximately 7'-0" tall and 16" diameter at the base. It is not clear how the barrel is attached to the stone pedestal, however it appears to be embedded and encased to a certain depth. There is surface rust on the barrel, but no major corrosion is visible.

The Metals and Materials engineers on our project team will be conducting tests to identify the condition of the steel cannon. We will review their findings and assess if structural repairs are

required. At this time I do not see any need to modify the attachment to the stone base. I do recommend that the top of the cannon is capped to keep water and debris from filling the barrel.

Stone Pedestal and foundation

The Walker cannon is attached to a 4ft square by 3ft tall granite pedestal base. This pedestal sits on top of a larger, 6'-5", square stone foundation. The pedestal is not attached to this foundation and is currently sitting out of plumb. It appears that a vehicle collision has shifted the pedestal on its stone foundation. There is no sign of settlement at this monument.

Using a soil probe around the base of the stone foundation, I found that there is a solid layer approximately 3ft below grade. This could be a widened stone foundation or some type of concrete foundation. I recommend as part of the restoration process, that they excavate around the perimeter of the base to determine what lies beneath.

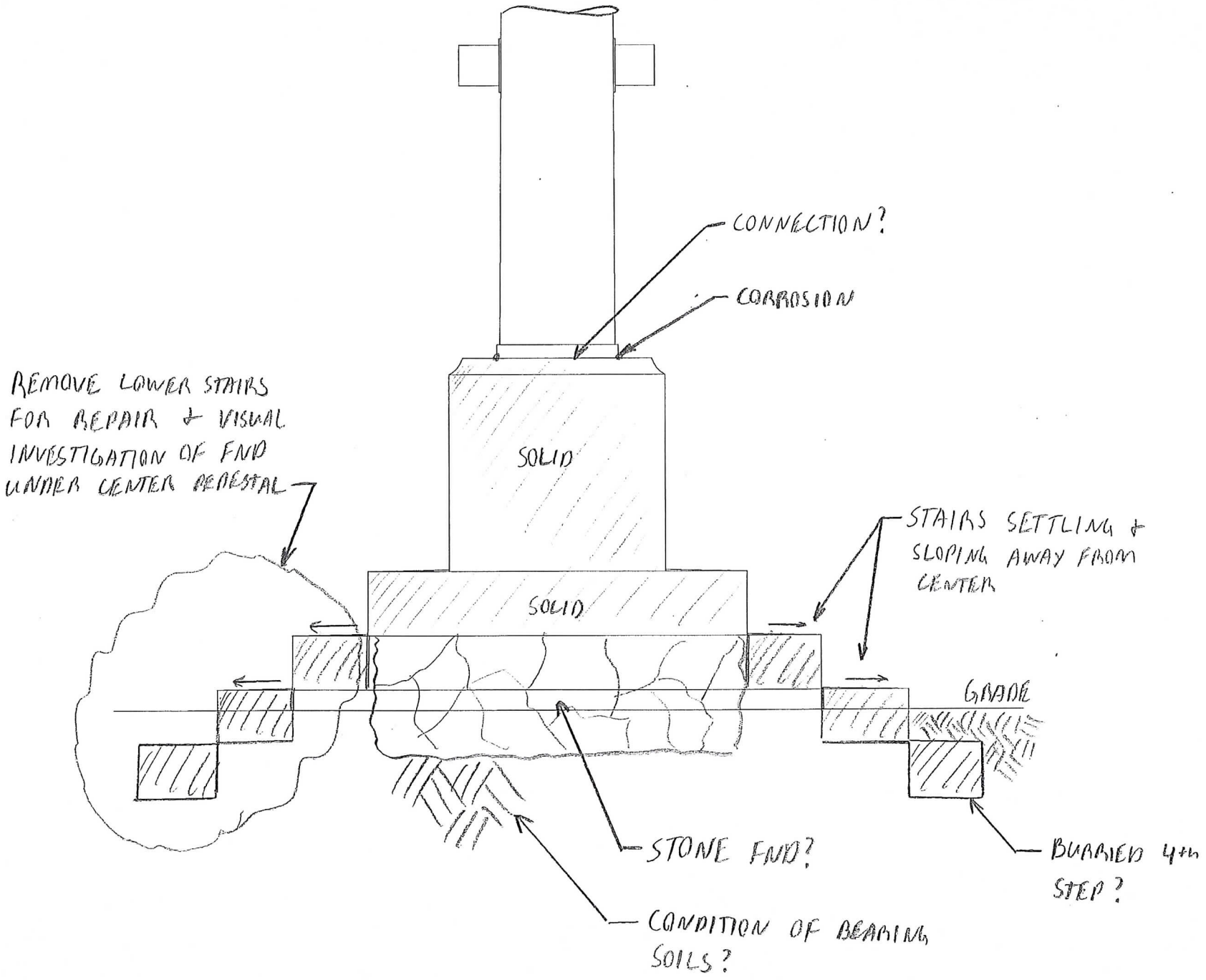
There are no apparent structural defects with the Walker Monument, but I do recommend that the pedestal be attached to the stone foundation. This can be designed as part of the restoration process.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please call me.

Sincerely,
Stability Engineering, Inc.

Allen Morris

Allen Morris P.E.


CONNECTION?
CORROSION
REMOVE LOWER STAIRS FOR REPAIR & VISUAL INVESTIGATION OF FND UNDER CENTER PEDESTAL
SOLID
SOLID
STAIRS SETTLING & SLOPING AWAY FROM CENTER
GRADE
STONE FND?
BURIED 4th STEP?
CONDITION OF BEARING SOILS?

APPENDIX F – METALURGICAL REPORT

METALS & MATERIALS
ENGINEERS

November 21, 2011

Randy Pimsler
Pimsler-Hoss Architects
Spring Street NW Suite B
Atlanta, GA 30309

Re: Metals & Materials Engineers'
Contract: Assessment & Preservation
Recommendation of Civil War
Memorial Cannons

Mr. Pimlser,

Metallic heritage objects are sensitive to environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, air pollution and exposure to light and ultraviolet light. They must be protected in manner where such variables are maintained within a range of damage-limiting levels.

The assessment of the cannons concluded that environmental conditions such as water and temperature cycling present the most danger to the integrity of the cannons. It is recommended that the cannons be sealed barrels in a manner that standing water and/or other debris may not enter the barrel. The use chemical and/or mechanical cleaning methods should be considered to remove corrosion by-products without damaging the original metal. Following surface preparation, the cannon surfaces should be painted with a coating that protects and prohibits rust from forming. This coating will require a maintenance program to ensure that effective protection is maintained.

Respectfully Submitted,
Metals & Materials Engineers, LLC

Scott Lowrie, PE
Senior Engineer

UWE-1

METALS & MATERIALS ENGINEERS

1039 Industrial Court • Suwanee, Georgia 30024 • (678) 730-2000 • (678) 482-9677 • www.mmelab.com

REPORT OF ULTRASONIC THICKNESS INSPECTION

PROJECT:	UTT of Civil War Memorial Cannons	PAGE NO:	1 of 12
CLIENT:	Pimsler-Hoss Architects, Inc.	EVALUATION DATE:	11/21/2011
SITE ADDRESS:	McPherson Ave & Monument Ave / Glenwood Ave, Atlanta GA	PROJECT NO.:	18183
TRANSDUCER SIZE:	3/8" Inch	CALIBRATION STANDARD:	5 Step Wedge
FREQUENCY:	7.50 MHz	INSPECTION PROCEDURE:	MME-UT-203
ANGLE:	Zero Degrees	ACCEPT/REJECT CRITERIA:	N/A
MATERIAL TYPE:	Cast Iron	PIECE MARK:	See Below
MATERIAL THICKNESS:	Unknown Nominal	UT UNIT CAL DUE:	12/01/2011
UT UNIT M/N, S/N:	GE DMS II 01J57D	INSPECTOR NAME:	Danny Collazo

TRANSDUCER AND SCAN DATA

Angle	Zero
Frequency	7.50
S/N	F112E
Scan db	60

ITEM	READING LOCATION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (If Known)	THICKNESS RECORDED	REMARKS
1	1 Ignition Port	Unknown	4.61"	Base Bottom
2	2 North	Unknown	4.08"	Base Bottom
3	3 West	Unknown	4.10"	Base Bottom
4	4 South	Unknown	4.06"	Base Bottom
5	5 East	Unknown	4.10"	Base Bottom
6	North	Unknown	4.08"	12 Inches from base
7	West	Unknown	4.10"	12 Inches from base
8	South	Unknown	4.10"	12 Inches from base
9	East	Unknown	4.10"	12 Inches from base
10	North	Unknown	4.07"	24 Inches from base
11	West	Unknown	4.10"	24 Inches from base
12	South	Unknown	4.04"	24 Inches from base
13	East	Unknown	4.09"	24 Inches from base
14	North	Unknown	4.08"	36 Inches from base
15	West	Unknown	4.08"	36 Inches from base
16	South	Unknown	4.08"	36 Inches from base
17	East	Unknown	4.07"	36 Inches from base

- All readings on the chart above were taken at the McPherson Ave site.

Reviewed: Tim Dodd QA Inspector: Danny Collazo Level II

UWE-1

METALS & MATERIALS ENGINEERS

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REPORT OF ULTRASONIC THICKNESS INSPECTION

PROJECT:	UTT of Civil War Memorial Cannons	PAGE NO:	2 of 12
CLIENT:	Pimsler-Hoss Architects, Inc.	EVALUATION DATE:	11/21/2011
SITE ADDRESS:	McPherson Ave & Monument Ave / Glenwood Ave, Atlanta GA	PROJECT NO.:	18183
TRANSDUCER SIZE:	3/8" Inch	CALIBRATION STANDARD:	5 Step Wedge
FREQUENCY:	7.50 MHz	INSPECTION PROCEDURE:	MME-UT-203
ANGLE:	Zero Degrees	ACCEPT/REJECT CRITERIA:	N/A
MATERIAL TYPE:	Cast Iron	PIECE MARK:	See Below
MATERIAL THICKNESS:	Unknown Nominal	UT UNIT CAL DUE:	12/1/2011
UT UNIT M/N, S/N:	GE DMS II 01J57D	INSPECTOR NAME:	Danny Collazo

TRANSDUCER AND SCAN DATA

Angle	Zero
Frequency	7.50
S/N	F112E
Scan db	60

ITEM	READING LOCATION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (If Known)	THICKNESS RECORDED	REMARKS
1	North	Unknown	4.61"	48 Inches from base
2	West	Unknown	4.08"	48 Inches from base
3	South	Unknown	3.10"	48 Inches from base
4	East	Unknown	3.06"	48 Inches from base
5	North	Unknown	3.10"	60 Inches from base
6	West	Unknown	3.08"	60 Inches from base
7	South	Unknown	3.10"	60 Inches from base
8	East	Unknown	3.10"	60 Inches from base
9	North	Unknown	3.06"	72 Inches from base
10	West	Unknown	3.07"	72 Inches from base
11	South	Unknown	3.05"	72 Inches from base
12	East	Unknown	3.04"	72 Inches from base
13	East	Unknown	3.04"	72 Inches from base
14	North	Unknown	3.01"	96 Inches from base
15	West	Unknown	3.08"	96 Inches from base
16	South	Unknown	3.10"	96 Inches from base
17	East	Unknown	3.10"	96 Inches from base

- All readings on the chart above were taken at the McPherson Ave site.

Reviewed: Tim Dodd QA Inspector: Danny Collazo Level II

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REPORT OF ULTRASONIC THICKNESS INSPECTION

PROJECT:	UTT of Civil War Memorial Cannons	PAGE NO:	3 of 12
CLIENT:	Pimsler-Hoss Architects, Inc	EVALUATION DATE:	11/21/2011
SITE ADDRESS:	McPherson Ave & Monument Ave / Glenwood Ave, Atlanta GA	PROJECT NO.:	18183
TRANSDUCER SIZE:	3/8" Inch	CALIBRATION STANDARD:	5 Step Wedge
FREQUENCY:	7.50 MHz	INSPECTION PROCEDURE:	MME-UT-203
ANGLE:	Zero Degrees	ACCEPT/REJECT CRITERIA:	N/A
MATERIAL TYPE:	Cast Iron	PIECE MARK:	See Below
MATERIAL THICKNESS:	Unkown Nominal	UT UNIT CAL. DUE:	12/1/2011
UT UNIT M/N, S/N:	GE DMS II 01J57D	INSPECTOR NAME:	Danny Collazo

TRANSDUCER AND SCAN DATA

Angle	Zero
Frequency	7.50
S/N	FH2E
Scan db	60

ITEM	READING LOCATION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (If Known)	THICKNESS RECORDED	REMARKS
1	1 Ignition Port	Unknown	3.35"	Base Bottom
2	2 North	Unknown	3.25"	Base Bottom
3	3 West	Unknown	3.26"	Base Bottom
4	4 South	Unknown	3.25"	Base Bottom
5	5 East	Unknown	3.25"	Base Bottom
6	North	Unknown	3.25"	12 Inches from base
7	West	Unknown	3.25"	12 Inches from base
8	South	Unknown	3.25"	12 Inches from base
9	East	Unknown	3.25"	12 Inches from base
10	North	Unknown	3.18"	24 Inches from base
11	West	Unknown	3.18"	24 Inches from base
12	South	Unknown	3.19"	24 Inches from base
13	East	Unknown	3.17"	24 Inches from base
14	North	Unknown	3.18"	36 Inches from base
15	West	Unknown	3.18"	36 Inches from base
16	South	Unknown	3.18"	36 Inches from base
17	East	Unknown	3.18"	36 Inches from base

- All readings on the chart above were taken at the Glenwood Ave site.

Reviewed: Tim Dodd QA Inspector: Danny Collazo Level II

UWE-1

METALS & MATERIALS ENGINEERS

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REPORT OF ULTRASONIC THICKNESS INSPECTION

PROJECT: UTT of Civil War Memorial Cannons
CLIENT: Pimsler-Hoss Architects, Inc.
SITE ADDRESS: McPherson Ave & Monument Ave / Glenwood Ave, Atlanta GA
TRANSDUCER SIZE: 3/8" Inch
FREQUENCY: 7.50 MHz
ANGLE: Zero Degrees
MATERIAL TYPE: Cast Iron
MATERIAL THICKNESS: Unkown Nominal
UT UNIT M/N, S/N: GE DMS II 01J57D

PAGE NO: 4 of 12
EVALUATION DATE: 11/21/2011
PROJECT NO.: 18183
CALIBRATION STANDARD: 5 Step Wedge
INSPECTION PROCEDURE: MME-UT-203
ACCEPT/REJECT CRITERIA: N/A
PIECE MARK: See Below
UT UNIT CAL DUE: 12/1/2011
INSPECTOR NAME: Danny Collazo

TRANSDUCER AND SCAN DATA

Angle	Zero
Frequency	7.50
S/N	FH2E
Scan db	60

ITEM	READING LOCATION	NOMINAL THICKNESS (If Known)	THICKNESS RECORDED	REMARKS
1	North	Unknown	2.80"	48 Inches from base
2	West	Unknown	2.81"	48 Inches from base
3	South	Unknown	2.85"	48 Inches from base
4	East	Unknown	2.84"	48 Inches from base
5	North	Unknown	2.60"	60 Inches from base
6	West	Unknown	2.61"	60 Inches from base
7	South	Unknown	2.58"	60 Inches from base
8	East	Unknown	2.55"	60 Inches from base
9	North	Unknown	2.50"	72 Inches from base
10	West	Unknown	2.50"	72 Inches from base
11	South	Unknown	2.49"	72 Inches from base
12	East	Unknown	2.51"	72 Inches from base
13	East	Unknown	2.49"	72 Inches from base

- All readings on the chart above were taken at the Glenwood Ave site.

Reviewed: Tim Dodd QA Inspector: Danny Collazo Level II

APPENDIX G – MCPHERSON MONUMENT PRESERVATION REPORT

KATHERINE SINGLEY

Conservation Anthropologica
1083 Oakdale Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Tel: 404-373-0995
Fax: 404-373-3827
singley@mindspring.com

Examination and Proposed Treatment

Monument One - McPherson Monument,
corner of McPherson and Monument Streets

The cannon was examined from the ground on January 29, 2012.



Condition

The tube has been inserted vertically, bore up, into a stone plinth, which appears to be a rougher grade of Georgia marble. There appears to be a collar of mortar or Portland cement at the junction of steel tube and stone. The iron is particularly corroded at this junction (photo). It is uncertain how much bedding exists below the surface.

The tube has been coated at some time with green "verdigris" paint, typically used in artillery preservation in the 1950's and 1960's. This coating is now chalking, friable, and failing. There appears to be only one coating application. The steel surface is pitted throughout (photo). The failed coating and the differential aeration is stimulating galvanic corrosion of the steel in the pits (large cathode/small anode). With magnification, shinier active ferrous chloride is evident in the pits. Additionally, there are scratches on the surface at eye level.

Proposed Treatment

The existing paint layer should be removed using blasting and an appropriate medium at low pressure. Media to be considered include ground walnut shell, sponge blasting, and dry ice mist. Loose scale, paint residues, and media need to be thoroughly collected.

An industrial/marine coating system should be selected, based not only on cost but the skill and experience of a contractor with these systems. The primer and topcoat must come from the same vendor. Technical advice should be sought from the manufacturer, and instructions followed exactly. Industrial coating systems used in conservation of historic artillery include those from Rustoleum, Sherwin Williams, and PPG.

The junction of steel/stone at the base will need to be re-worked, perhaps using silicone, to deflect water.

Finally, a tampion for the bore will need to be created to keep rainwater away. A fiberglass disc would be suitable, but it should be flanged with a collar to sit inside the bore and caulked at the edge. With a thin profile, the plug would be invisible from the street. Or, a historically accurate tampion could be created, based on research.

Treatment Concerns

Water issues will need to be addressed throughout the preservation effort.

Standing water is likely in the bore and will need to be removed using a submersible pump and wet/dry vacuum.

To drive moisture from the interior, desiccant sachets used in marine cargo containers could be packed down the bore and then removed, or drum heater bands could be wrapped around the exterior tube to gently heat mass of steel. Heating rods or infra-red lamps could be inserted into the bore overnight.

The blasting mediun should be gentle. An order of hardness, higher to lower Mohs value, is as follows: glass> plastic beads> baking soda> sponge> dry ice.

Removal of blasting media will be more complicated. Selected coating systems will need to cure in an enclosed space with higher humidity. Both primer and topcoat will need to be sprayed onto interior surfaces.

Long-term, epoxy will be degraded by ultra-violet light. Epoxy topcoats are not recommended, but epoxy primer systems may be used.

Recommended Products and Vendors

C.W. Reynolds, Mobile Media Blasting, 404/955.4397 Specializes in sponge blasting.

Eco-Clean, Austell, 770/948-2287 Blasting and coating, but may not have on-site capability. Experienced in vintage auto restoration.

ColdSweep, Utah 801/ 876-5432 Experienced in dry ice blasting of large historic objects, but not local.

EnviroTech Blasting, Atlanta 404/835-2303 Specializes in sponge blasting.

Gator Soda Blasting, Young Harris, 706/897-0316 Specializes in soda blasting. On-site capability. Also can provide "Hold Tight" pre-treatment before applying industrial coatings.

PPG http://ppgamercoatus.ppgpmc.com
Amercoat sytems

Rustoleum Industrial Brands http://www.rustoleumibg.com/
High performance lines of epoxy primers and alkyd and polyurethane topcoats

Sherwin Williams http://protective.sherwin-williams.com/coatings/
Macropoxy primer system with Hi-solids Polyurethane topcoat

APPENDIX H - WALKER MONUMENT PRESERVATION REPORT

KATHERINE SINGLEY

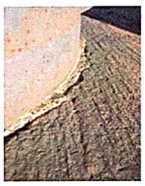
Conservation Anthropologica
1083 Oakdale Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Tel: 404-373-0995
Fax: 404-373-3827
singley@mindspring.com

Examination and Proposed Treatment

Monument Two - Walker Monument,
corner of Wilkinson Street and Glenwood Avenue

The cannon was examined from the ground on January 29, 2012.



Condition:

The tube has been inserted vertically, bore up, into a stone plinth, which appears to be a Georgia granite. The plinth has been damaged and is heavily stained with iron salts and clay (photo). There appears to be a collar of mortar or Portland cement at the junction of steel tube and stone (photo). The iron is particularly corroded at this junction (photo). It is uncertain how much bedding exists below the surface.

There appears to be no protective coating on the tube. Historically, the steel probably would have been oiled or dressed. The oxide skin is very soft. The steel surface is pitted throughout (photo). Differential aeration is stimulating galvanic corrosion of the steel in the pits (large cathode/small anode). With magnification, shinier active ferrous chloride is evident in the pits. Additionally, there are scratches and tape residues on the surface at eye level.

Proposed Treatment

Surface should be peened an appropriate medium at low pressure. Some of the loosely held oxide skin will likely be lost. Media to be considered include ground walnut shell,

sponge blasting, and dry ice mist. Scale particles and media need to be thoroughly collected.

The iron staining might be reduced on the plinth with an appropriate poultice such as SureKlean by Prosoco. This should be done before coating the tube.

An industrial/marine coating system should be selected, based not only on cost but the skill and experience of a contractor with these systems. The primer and topcoat must come from the same vendor. Technical advice should be sought from the manufacturer, and instructions followed exactly. Industrial coating systems used in conservation of historic artillery include those from Rustoleum, Sherwin Williams, and PPG.

The junction of steel/stone at the base will need to be re-worked, perhaps using silicone, to deflect water.

Finally, a tampion for the bore will need to be created to keep rainwater away. A fiberglass disc would be suitable, but it should be flanged with a collar to sit inside the bore and caulked at the edge. With a thin profile, the plug would be invisible from the street. Or, a historically accurate tampion could be created, based on research.

Treatment Concerns

Water issues will need to be addressed throughout the preservation effort.

Standing water is likely in the bore and will need to be removed using a submersible pump and wet/dry vacuum.

To drive moisture from the interior, desiccant sachets used in marine cargo containers could be packed down the bore and then removed, or drum heater bands could be wrapped around the exterior tube to gently heat mass of steel. Heating rods or infrared lamps could be inserted into the bore overnight.

The blasting mediun should be gentle. An order of hardness, higher to lower Mohs value, is as follows: glass> plastic beads> baking soda> sponge> dry ice.

Removal of blasting media will be more complicated. Selected coating systems will need to cure in an enclosed space with higher humidity. Both primer and topcoat will need to be sprayed onto interior surfaces.

Long-term, epoxy will be degraded by ultra-violet light. Epoxy topcoats are not recommended, but epoxy primer systems may be used.

Recommended Products and Vendors

C.W. Reynolds, Mobile Media Blasting, 404/955.4397 Specializes in sponge blasting.

Eco-Clean, Austell, 770/948-2287 Blasting and coating, but may not have on-site capability. Experienced in vintage auto restoration.

ColdSweep, Utah 801/ 876-5432 Experienced in dry ice blasting of large historic objects, but not local.

EnviroTech Blasting, Atlanta 404/835-2303 Specializes in sponge blasting.

Gator Soda Blasting, Young Harris, 706/897-0316 Specializes in soda blasting. On-site capability. Also can provide "Hold Tight" pre-treatment before applying industrial coatings.

PPG http://ppgamercoatus.ppgpmc.com
Amercoat sytems

Rustoleum Industrial Brands http://www.rustoleumibg.com/
High performance lines of epoxy primers and alkyd and polyurethane topcoats

Sherwin Williams http://protective.sherwin-williams.com/coatings/
Macropoxy primer system with Hi-solids Polyurethane topcoat

Prosoco http://www.prosoco.com/
SureKlean line of poutices and liquid stain removers

PRELIMINARY DESIGN SUMMARY

Prepared For

Mr. Henry Bryant, Chairperson
B-ATL, The Battle of Atlanta Commemorization Organization, Inc.
1340 Metropolitan Avenue, SE
Atlanta, GA 30316

For

McPherson and Walker Civil War Monuments
Preservation Assessment and Restoration Plan Services





Submitted by

PHA
PIMSLER - HOSS
ARCHITECTS INC

1383 Spring Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404 875 1517

05.24.2012

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MCPHERSON MONUMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROPOSED CONDITIONS

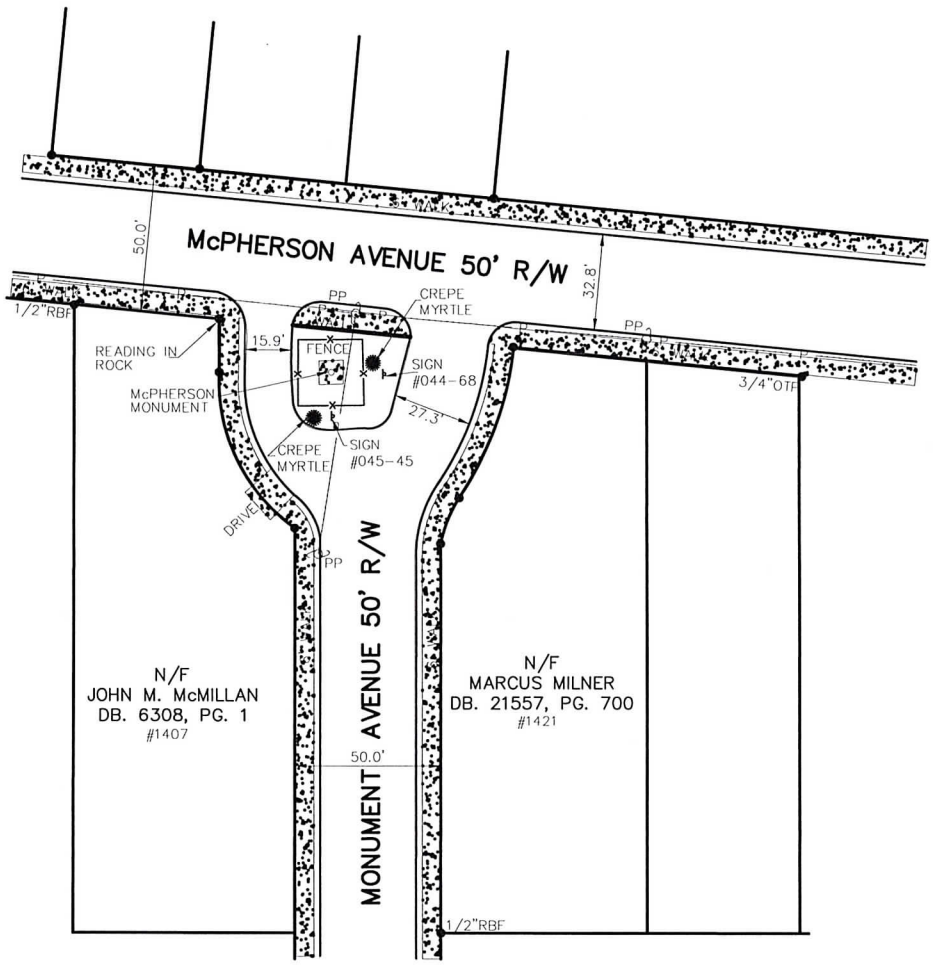
WALKER MONUMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROPOSED CONDITIONS

COST ESTIMATES

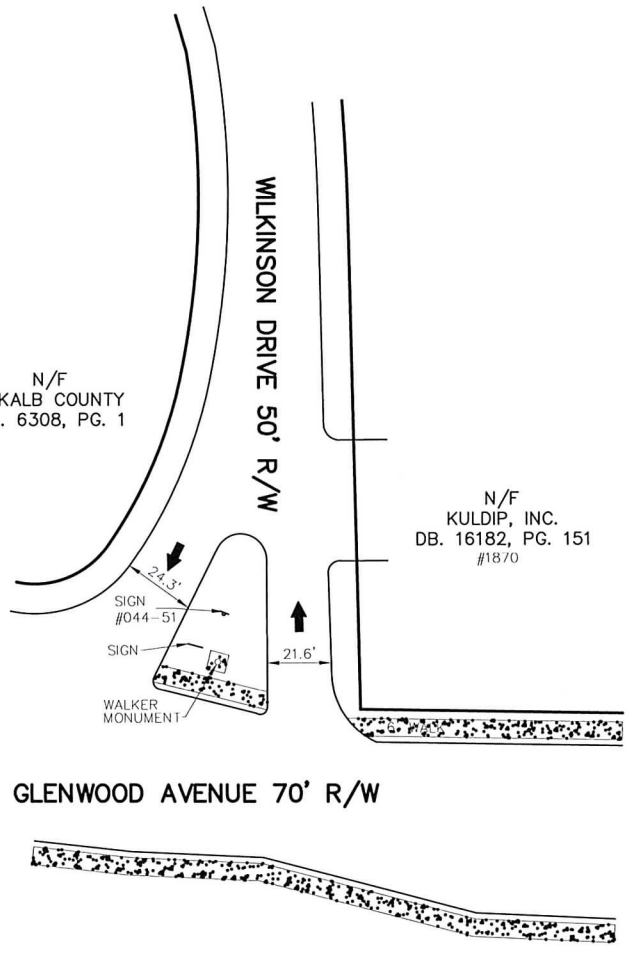
APPENDIX A - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT COST SUMMARY



1 A1.0 **McPHERSON MONUMENT SURVEY**

0 20 40

1"=20'-0"



1 A1.0 **GLENWOOD MONUMENT SURVEY**

0 20 40

1"=20'-0"

PIMSLER • HOBB
ARCHITECTS INC

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110
SCALE: AS NOTED

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

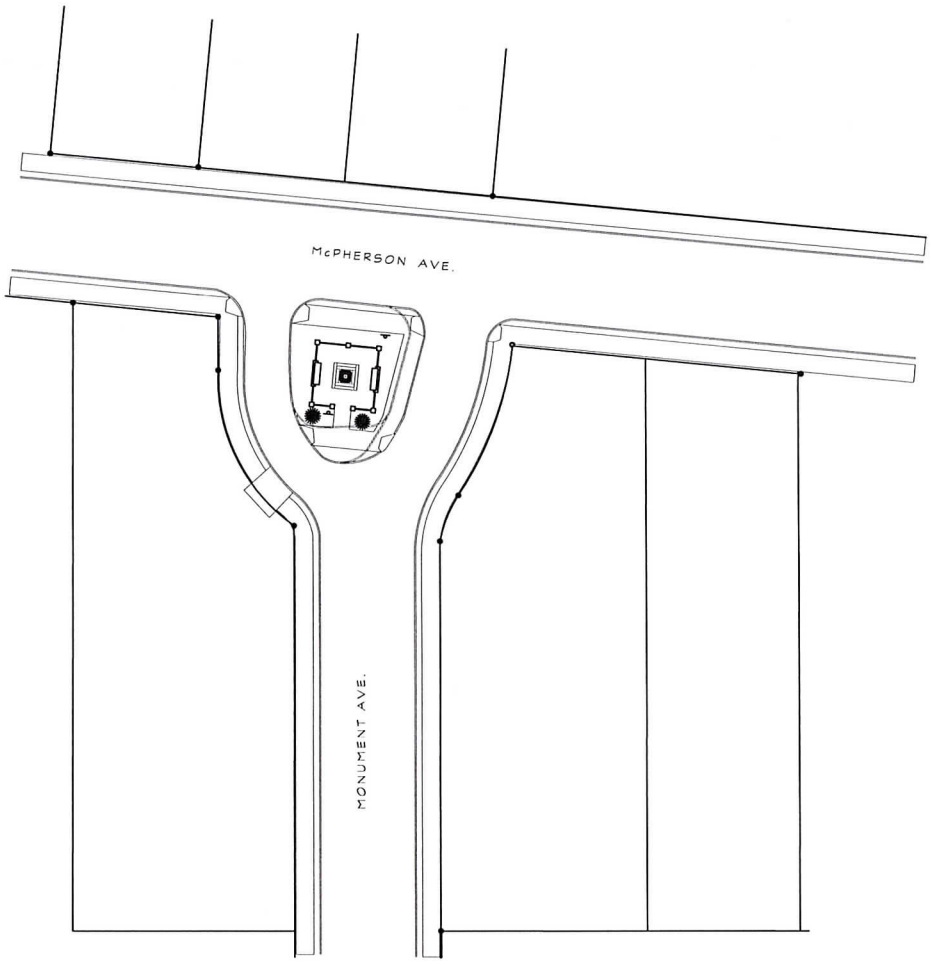
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CHECKED BY:

SURVEYS

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05.24.12
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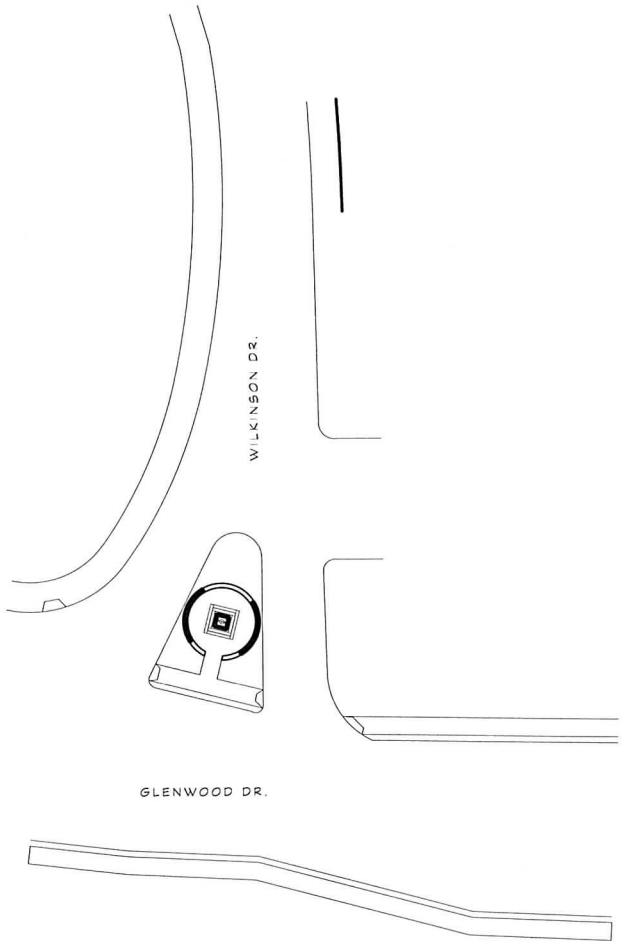
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2 A1.1 **McPHERSON MONUMENT SITE PLAN**

1" = 20'-0"

0 20 40



1 A1.1 **GLENWOOD MONUMENT SITE PLAN**

1" = 20'-0"

0 20 40

PIMSLER • HOSS
ARCHITECTS INC
RANDY E. PIMSLER, A.I.A.
W. ALLEN HOSS, A.I.A.
545 PEACHTREE STREET, NW, SUITE 200, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308
(404) 876-1900 FAX (404) 876-1908

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110
SCALE: AS NOTED

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ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLANS

A1.1

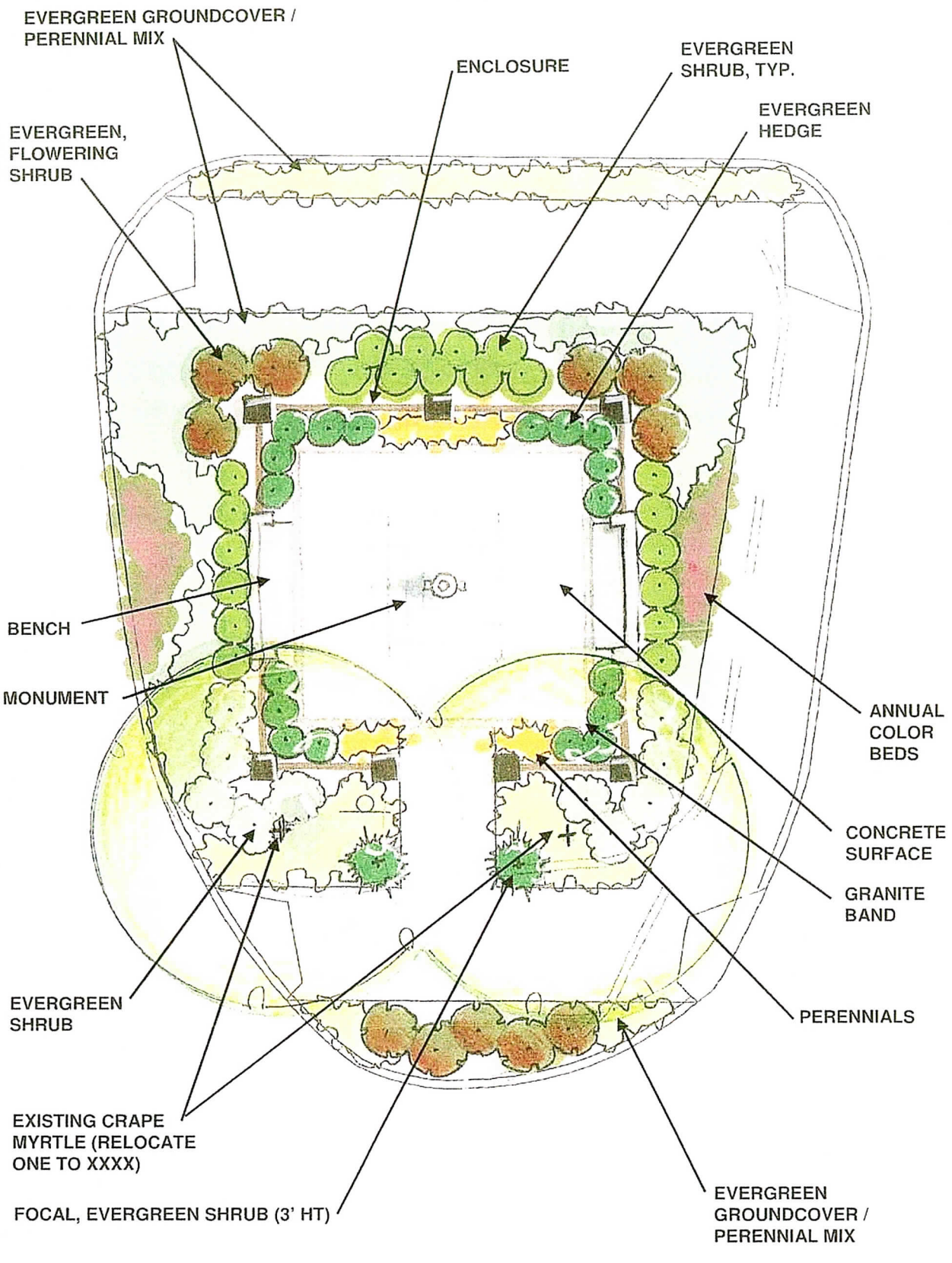
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McPherson Monument Concept

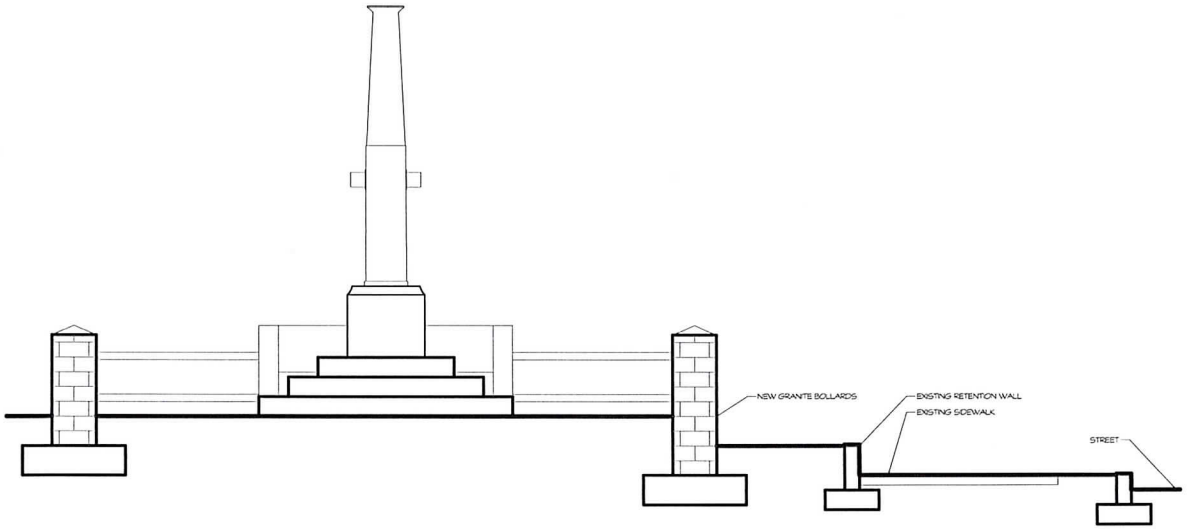
April 2012

Not to Scale

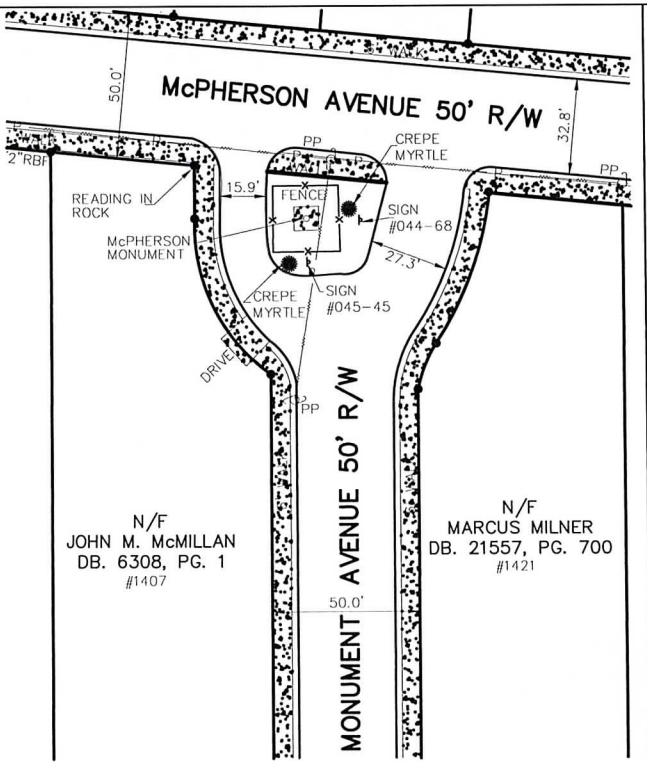


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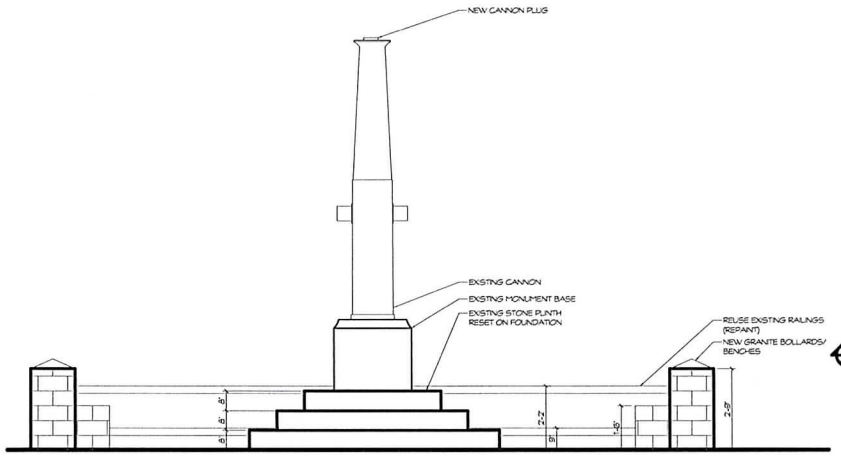
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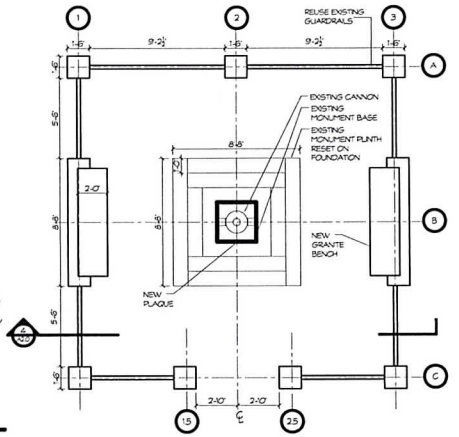
5 A2.0 **SECTION** 1\2" = 1'-0"



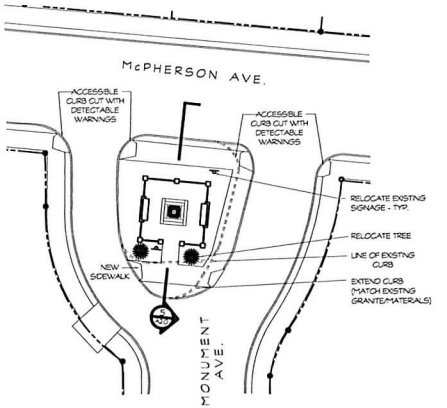
1 A2.0 **SURVEY/EXISTING CONDITIONS** 1" = 20'-0"



4 A2.0 **ELEVATION** 1\2" = 1'-0"



3 A2.0 **PROPOSED PLAN** 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 A2.0 **ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN** 1" = 20'-0"

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ARCHITECTS INC
NANCY E. PIMSLER, A.I.A.
W. ALLEN HOSS, A.I.A.
1043 SPRING STREET, NW, SUITE B, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309
T. (404) 876-1141 F. (404) 876-2428
WWW.PIMSLERHOSS.COM

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 1110
SCALE: AS NOTED

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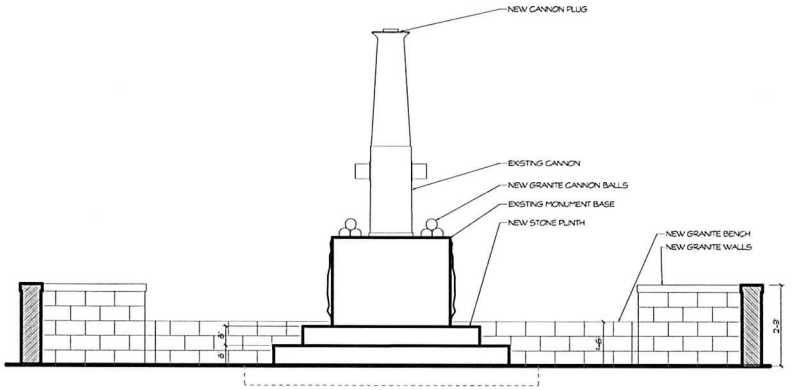
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CHECKED BY:

PLANS & ELEVATIONS - McPHERSON

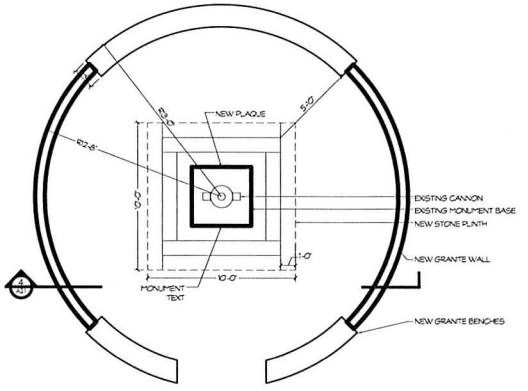
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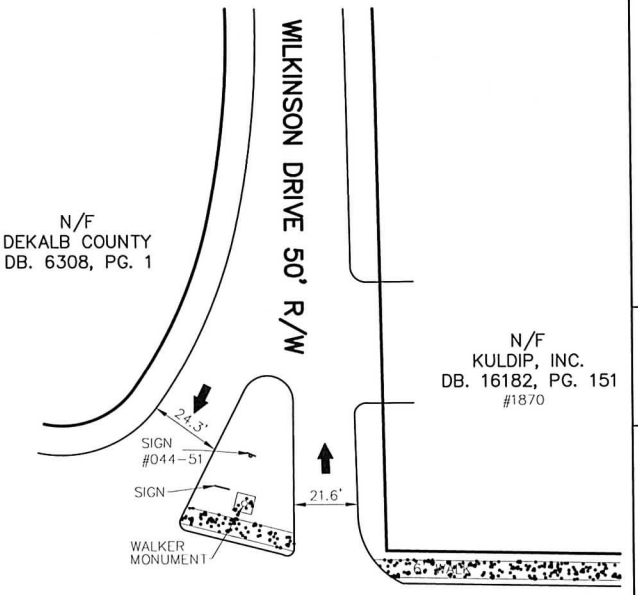


4 A2.1 **PROPOSED ELEVATIONS** 1\2" = 1'-0"



4 A2.1

3 A2.1 **PROPOSED PLAN** 1/4" = 1'-0"

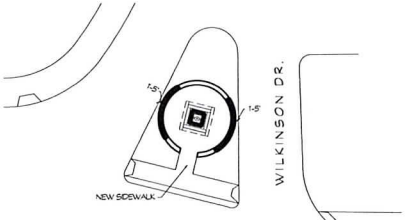


GLENWOOD AVENUE 70' R/W

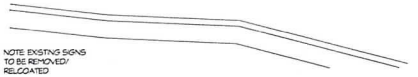


1 A2.1 **SURVEY/EXISTING CONDITIONS** 1" = 20'-0"

NORTH



GLENWOOD DR.



2 A2.1 **ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN** 1" = 20'-0"

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ARCHITECTS INC
RANDY S. PIMSLER, AIA
W. ALLEN HOSS, AIA
1053 SPRING STREET, NW, SUITE B, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309
T. (404) 876-2478

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110
SCALE: AS NOTED

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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CHECKED BY:

PLANS & ELEVATIONS - WALKER

A2.1

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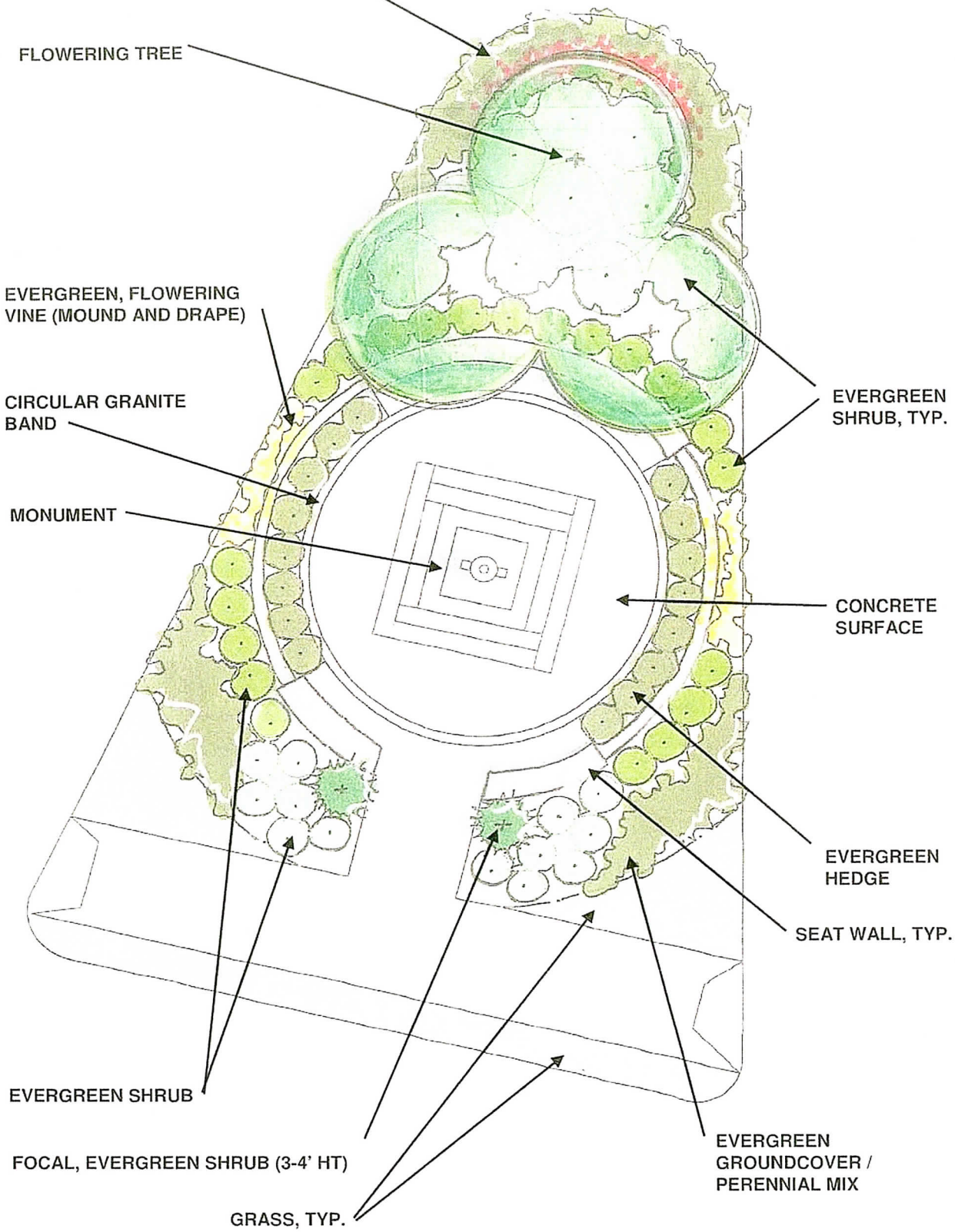
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Walker Monument Concept

April 2012

Not to Scale



PRELIMINARY

NORTH

PIMSLER ▪ HOSS
ARCHITECTS INC

MEMORANDUM

To: Henry Bryant, BATL

From: Randy E. Pimsler, AIA, LEED AP

Remarks:

Date: 05/24/12

Project: BATL Monuments

Job No: 11110

PRELIMINARY SCOPE OF WORK and COST ESTIMATION

The following summary was developed by the architect. Costs were provided by various sources, familiar with the work and then compiled for this report. The quotes provided by Superior Rigging and Historical Ordnance Works were provided based on a verbal description of the work to be undertaken. CSG, in the report below refers to information provided by James Greiner, with Costing Services Group.

McPherson Monument - Existing Monument Work

- site civil
  (install handicap curb cuts - 4 - per engineer) $ 2,000
- landscape - $ 3,200
  (clean up, prep, shrubbery, ornamental grass
  see attached estimate by landscape arch)

- prepare / paint steel rails $ 1,200
(80 lf x $ 15 / lf - csg)
- prepare / paint concrete / brick posts - $ 1,800
(8 posts x $ 225 / post - csg)

- test / inspect foundation - remove step and probe - $ 1,000
(engineer allowance - csg)
- install gravel bed at foundation - $ 800
(allowance - csg)
- caulk joints at foundation steps - $ 300
(60 lf x $ 5 / lf - csg)

- remove cannon, transport and reset - $ 2,500
(estimate Superior Rigging)
- dry / prepare / paint / cap cannon - $ 1,750
(estimate Historical Ordnance Works)
- clean stone pedestal and foundation steps - $ 750
(allowance Historical Ordnance Works)

- relocate signage / install new signage - $ 3,750
(relocate two existing signs, install one new sign
2 markers x $ 625 / historic marker and
$ 2,500 allowance for new signage)

Total Costs **$19,050**
(without general contractor supervision and profit / overhead)

continued

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E www.pimslerhoss.com

McPherson Monument - Relocated Monument Work

- site civil $ 7,500
  (widen monument site, new curb, new curb cuts
  1,175 sf sidewalk x 4.50 / sf
  175 lf curb and gutter x $ 9.42 / lf
  175 lf silt fence x 3.17 / lf)
- landscape $ 5,000
(see attached estimate by landscape arch)

- remove existing rails and concrete / brick posts $ 2,200
(164 lf rail x $ 5 / lf
8 posts x $ 175 / post)
- install new footings, granite posts, steel rails, benches $ 23,498
(7 posts x $ 950 / post
112 lf rail x $ 16.50 / lf
20 lf bench x $ 750 / lf)

- remove cannon, transport and reset - $ 2,500
(estimate Superior Rigging)
- dry / prepare / paint / cap cannon - $ 1,750
(estimate Historical Ordnance Works)
- pour foundation for cannon $ 3,750
(allowance csg)
- clean stone pedestal and foundation steps $ 750
(estimate Historical Ordnance Works)
- reset pedestal and steps $ 1,000
(estimate Superior Rigging)

- relocate signage / install new signage $ 3,750
(relocate two existing signs, install one new sign)

Total Costs **$ 51,698**
(without general contractor supervision and profit / overhead)

Walker Monument - Relocated Monument Work

- site civil (install new porous pavement 985 sf x $ 4.06 / sf)	$ 4,000
- landscape (see attached estimate by landscape arch)	$ 4,200
- install new footings, granite wall, benches (50 lf wall x $ 600 / lf 40 lf bench x $ 600 / lf)	$ 54,000
- remove cannon, transport and reset (estimate Superior Rigging)	$ 2,500
- dry / prepare / paint / cap cannon (estimate Historical Ordnance Works)	
- pour foundation for cannon (estimate csg)	$ 3,750
- clean stone pedestal (pressure wash and seal - allowance Historical Ordnance Works)	$ 500
- install new cannon balls atop pedestal (allowance csg)	$ 2,500
- install new foundation steps (84 lf x $ 100 / lf)	$ 8,400
- reset pedestal atop steps (allowance csg)	$ 1,000
- relocate signage / install new signage (1 marker x $ 625 / historic marker and $ 2,500 allowance for new signage)	$ 3,375

Total Costs **$84,225**

(without general contractor supervision and profit / overhead)

APPENDIX A - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT COST SUMMARY

COST ESTIMATE - PRICING AS OF 5/09/12 Battle of Atlanta Monuments (McPherson Existing)

UNIT	COMMON NAME	NOTES	SIZE	HEIGHT	QUANTITY	COST	x INSTALLED MULTIPLIER	TOTAL
OTHER VEGETATION	ACCENT EVERGREEN		5 GAL.	4'	2	$40.00	$80.00	$160.00
	3 GAL SHRUB - PREMIUM		3 GAL.	18- 24"	21	$22.00	$44.00	$924.00
	ORNAMENTAL GRASS / 3 GAL SHRUB		3 GAL.	18- 24"	45	$10.00	$20.00	$900.00
	PERENNIAL	12" o.c.	1 GAL.		32	$4.00	$8.00	$256.00
	ANNUAL BEDS	Selected Seasonally by Owner	4" POT (15 CT. FLAT)		6	$10.50	$21.00	$126.00
MULCH	PINE STRAW		BALE		18	$3.00	$6.00	$108.00
	HARDWOOD	Annual Beds	CU. YD.		0.5	$16.00	$32.00	$32.00
MISCELLANEOUS	SOD	TIFWAY 419 HYBRID BERMUDA	SQ.FT.		130	$0.16	$0.40	$52.00
	SITE WORK	Clean Up / Plant Removal and Relocate	Lump Sum		1		$600.00	$600.00
							TOTAL	$3,158.00
							10% Contingency	$315.80
							PROJECT TOTAL	$3,158.00

The above estimate is based on material cost as of 5/9/12. The estimate has been provided at a 2.0 multiplier meant to cover all miscellaneous installation costs. including mobilization. fertilization, etc. Soil has not been included. Mondo LP+D does gaurantee estimated quantities or costs.

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COST ESTIMATE - PRICING AS OF 5/09/12 Battle of Atlanta Monuments (McPherson Relocated)

UNIT	COMMON NAME	NOTES	SIZE	HEIGHT	QUANTITY	COST	x INSTALLED MULTIPLIER	TOTAL
TREES	RELOCATE TREE - ESTIMATING (WOULD HAVE TO BE QUOTED BY RELOCATE COMPANY)	1 LARGE CRAPE MYRTLE	Lump Sum		1		$1,400.00	$1,400.00
OTHER VEGETATION	ACCENT EVERGREEN		5 GAL.	4'	2	$40.00	$80.00	$160.00
	3 GAL SHRUB - PREMIUM		3 GAL.	18- 24"	21	$22.00	$44.00	$924.00
	ORNAMENTAL GRASS / 3 GAL SHRUB		3 GAL.	18- 24"	41	$10.00	$20.00	$820.00
	PERENNIAL	12" O.C.	1 GAL.		85	$4.00	$8.00	$680.00
	ANNUAL BEDS	Selected Seasonally by Owner	4" POT (15 CT. FLAT)		6	$10.50	$21.00	$126.00
MULCH	PINE STRAW		BALE		22	$3.00	$6.00	$132.00
	HARDWOOD	Annual Beds	CU. YD.		0.5	$16.00	$32.00	$32.00
MISCELLANEOUS	SOD	TIFWAY 419 HYBRID BERMUDA	SQ.FT.		0	$0.16	$0.40	$0.00
	SITE WORK	Clean Up / Plant Removal and Relocate	Lump Sum		1		$600.00	$600.00
							TOTAL	$4,874.00

10% Contingency $487.40

PROJECT TOTAL $4,874.00

The above estimate is based on material cost as of 5/9/12. The estimate has been provided at a 2.0 multiplier meant to cover all miscellaneous installation costs, including mobilization, fertilization, etc. Soil has not been included. Mondo LP+D does gaurantee estimated quantities or costs.

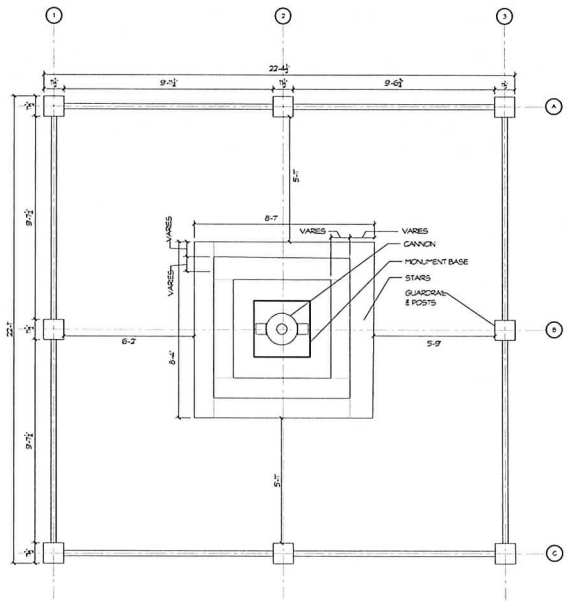
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Land Planning + Design

COST ESTIMATE - PRICING AS OF 5/09/12 Battle of Atlanta Monuments (Walker)

UNIT	COMMON NAME	NOTES	SIZE	HEIGHT	QUANTITY	COST	x INSTALLED MULTIPLIER	TOTAL
TREES	FLOWERING TREE		2" Cal.	8'	3	$85.00	$170.00	$510.00
OTHER VEGETATION	ACCENT EVERGREEN		5 GAL.	4'	2	$40.00	$80.00	$160.00
	3 GAL SHRUB - PREMIUM		3 GAL.	18- 24"	20	$22.00	$44.00	$880.00
	ORNAMENTAL GRASS / 3 GAL SHRUB		3 GAL.	18- 24"	50	$10.00	$20.00	$1,000.00
	PERENNIAL	12" o.c.	1 GAL.		65	$4.00	$8.00	$520.00
	VINE		3 GAL.		10	$15.00	$30.00	$300.00
MULCH	PINE STRAW		BALE		25	$3.00	$6.00	$150.00
SOIL	Topsoil	Create Mounded Planting Areas	CU. YD.		3		$75.00	$225.00
MISCELLANEOUS	SOD	TIFWAY 419 HYBRID BERMUDA	SQ.FT		100	$0.10	$0.40	$40.00
	SITE WORK	Grading - Prep for Sod	Lump Sum		1		$300.00	$300.00
							TOTAL	$4,085.00
							10% Contingency	$408.50
							PROJECT TOTAL	$4,085.00

The above estimate is based on material cost as of 5/9/12. The estimate has been provided at a 2.0 multiplier meant to cover all miscellaneous installation costs, including mobilization, fertilization, etc. Soil has not been included. Mondo LP+D does gaurantee estimated quantities or costs.

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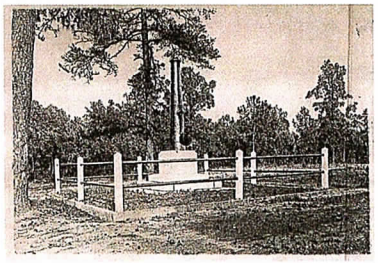
1 A1.0 **McPHERSON MONUMENT PLAN**

0 2 4 3/8" = 1'-0"

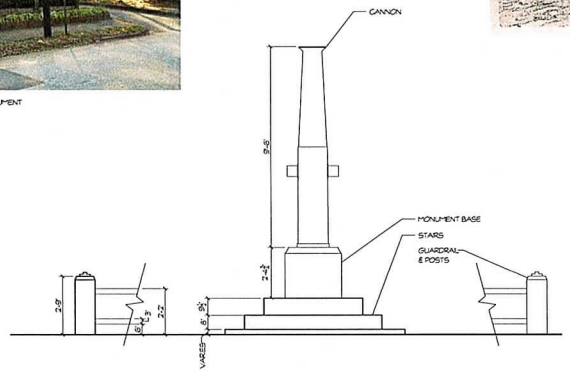
NORTH



McPHERSON MONUMENT (EXISTING)



McPHERSON MONUMENT (CIRCA 1908)

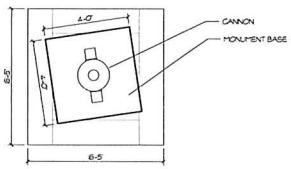


2 A1.0 **McPHERSON MONUMENT ELEVATION**

0 2 4 3/8" = 1'-0"



CANNON AT McPHERSON MONUMENT



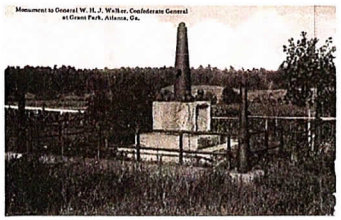
3 A1.0 **WALKER MONUMENT PLAN**

0 2 4 3/8" = 1'-0"

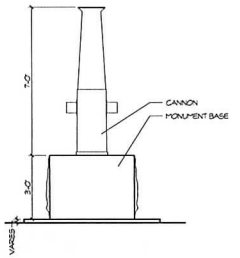
NORTH



WALKER MONUMENT (EXISTING)



WALKER MONUMENT (DATE UNKNOWN)



4 A1.0 **WALKER MONUMENT ELEVATION**

0 2 4 3/8" = 1'-0"



CANNON AT WALKER MONUMENT

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BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110

SCALE: AS NOTED

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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CHECKED BY:

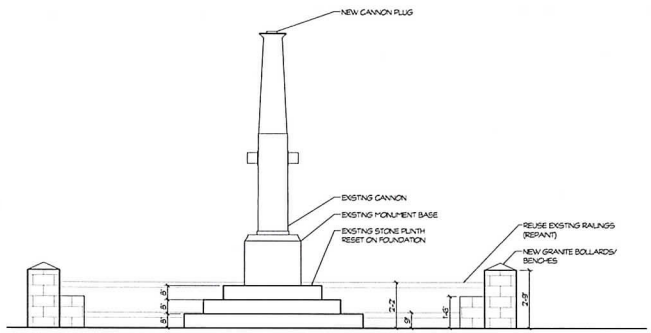
EXISTING CONDITIONS

A1.0

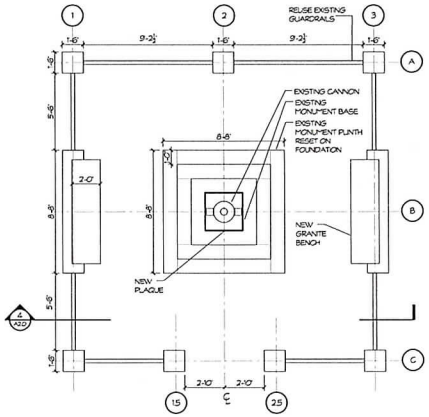
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5 A2.0 **ELEVATION** 3/8" = 1'-0"

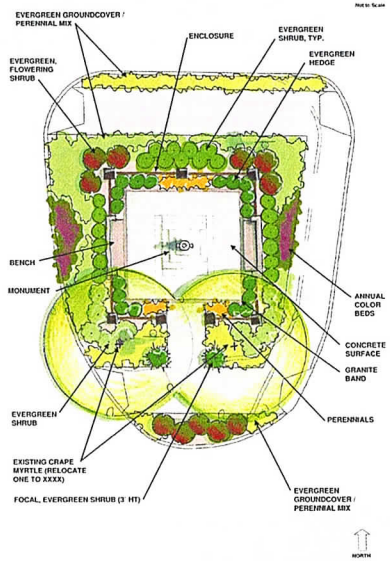


4 A2.0 **PROPOSED PLAN** 1/4" = 1'-0"

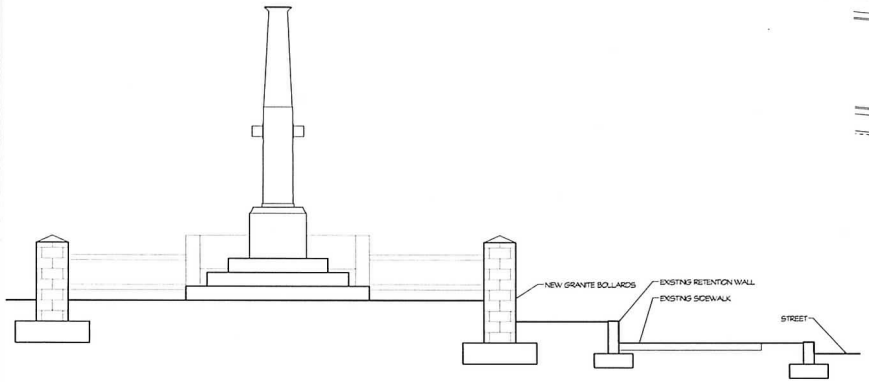
McPherson Monument Concept

April 2012

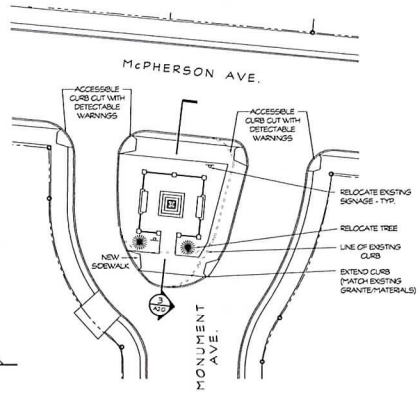
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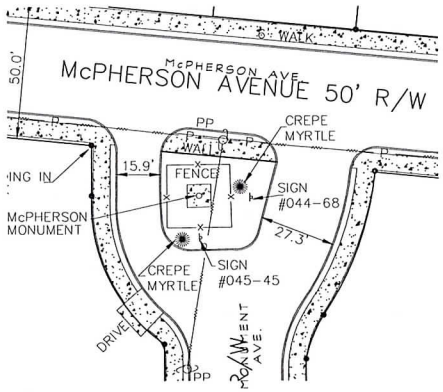
PROJECT RENDERING



3 A2.0 **SECTION** 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 A2.0 **ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN** 1" = 20'-0"



1 A2.0 **SURVEY/EXISTING CONDITIONS** 1" = 20'-0"

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BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110

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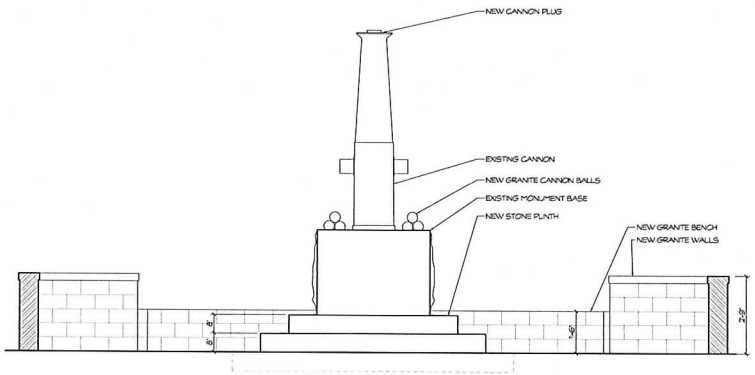
PLANS & ELEVATIONS - McPHERSON

A2.0

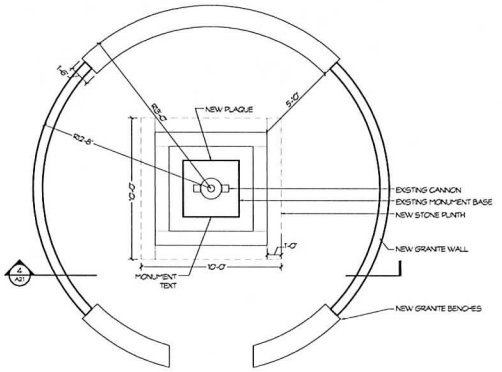
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4 A2.1 **PROPOSED ELEVATIONS** 1/2" = 1'-0"

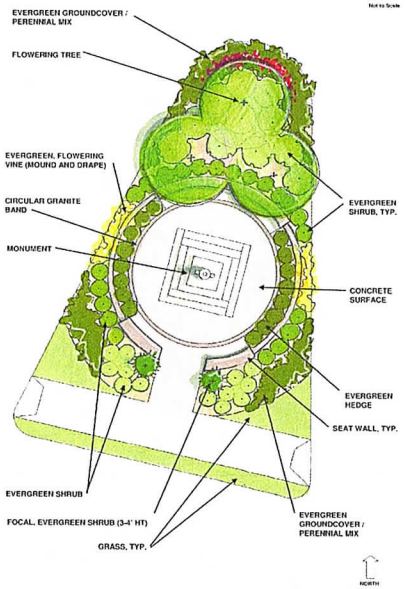


3 A2.1 **PROPOSED PLAN** 1/4" = 1'-0"

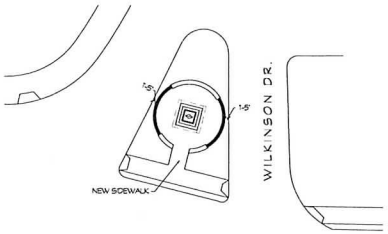
Walker Monument Concept

April 2012

Not to Scale

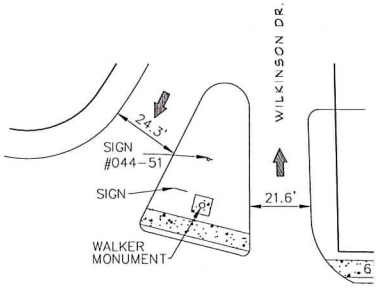


PROJECT RENDERING



NOTE: EXISTING SIGNS TO BE REMOVED/ RELOCATED

2 A2.1 **ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN** 1" = 20'-0"



GLENWOOD AVENUE 70' R/W

1 A2.1 **SURVEY/EXISTING CONDITIONS** 1" = 20'-0"

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BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO.: 11110

SCALE: AS NOTED

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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PLANS & ELEVATIONS - WALKER

A2.1

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McPherson Monument



Walker Monument

PHA
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The Battle of Atlanta Commemoration Organization, Inc.

BATL

BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

PROJECT NO : 11110

SCALE: AS NOTED

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RENDERINGS

A3.0

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THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA MONUMENTS

BATTLEFIELD COMMUNITY MEETINGS

BATL and Pimsler Hoss Architects scheduled meetings with community groups impacted by potential restoration of the Battle of Atlanta Historic Monuments at the sites where General McPherson and General Walker were killed. These included the East Atlanta Community Association (EACA), the Kirkwood Neighbor Organization (KNO), the Parkview Civic Club, Neighborhood Planning Unit-W (NPU-W), and Neighborhood Planning Unit-O (NPU-O). All of these organizations in their regularly scheduled monthly meetings have unanimously voted to support the restoration of the monuments after seeing the plans. Attached is a sample letter from EACA. In the July 11th meeting of The Atlanta Urban Design Commission (AUDC), the commissioners voted unanimously to support the plan with request for additional interpretive signage integral to the planned built surfaces.

Also, it was stipulated in testimony at the AUDC due to a request for explanation that the plan is to restore both monuments (platform, base and cannons) to their 1906 appearance. The monuments would be moved slightly as shown in the plans for their protection and in the case of the McPherson Monument to be more in the position that it was when its neighborhood was platted around it. New fencing is being planned to be respectful in materials and design of both the 1906 fencing at the McPherson Monument and the 1930s fencing there. The Walker Monument has not had fencing since its 1937 move and new fencing and landscaping there is designed for protection and appearance.

To: Doug Young, Atlanta Urban Design Commission
Carole Moore, Department of Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation
From: East Atlanta Community Association
Re: Monument Restoration
Date: June 20, 2012

On June 12, 2012, at the regularly scheduled East Atlanta Community Association meeting, EACA's membership unanimously voted to support plans by BATL, the Battle of Atlanta Commemoration Organization, to restore the Walker and McPherson Monuments. Both are important to our neighborhood because they mark historic episodes in the Battle of Atlanta which happened here 148 years ago. The plans were developed by BATL to satisfy a Preservation Grant agreement between their organization, the Georgian Department of Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division and the City of Atlanta (Urban Design Commission) as the Certified Local Government.

The McPherson Monument which sits on one of East Atlanta's residential streets is 135 years old, and the neighborhood blossomed around it. The Walker Monument, standing for over 109 years, started in our neighborhood and has been at its present location for nearly 75 years where it sits on a major highway at the eastern entry to our community. These Historic Monuments, important memorials of Atlanta, Georgia and U.S. history, should be preserved for future generations.

The new plans will not only repair and restore the monuments, but will put in place features to protect them from environmental and man-made threats along with providing landscaping to enhance the visitor's experience and assist in beautifying our community. If the plans are carried out, as is the hope of EACA, these wonderful features of East Atlanta will be in place for generations to come.

We urge your organization to support these plans as well.

Sincerely,

Lewis Cartee
President
East Atlanta Community Association
cc: Battle of Atlanta Commemoration Organization, B*ATL