
Appendix B: National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility

APPENDIX B

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park additional documentation and boundary increase

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (KEMO): 2090 Burnt Hickory Road

City or town: Marietta State: Georgia (GA) County: Cobb

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination X request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

J. Dane Cuss

1/12/2021

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Director & Deputy, SHPO

HPD, Georgia Dept. of Community Affairs

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☐

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☒

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

1

1

sites

6

structures

objects

2

7

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 25

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Battle site/Battlefield

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

4
5 **Current Functions**

6 (Enter categories from instructions.)

7 Vacant/Not In Use

8 Domestic/Secondary Structure/

9 _____
10 _____
11 _____
12 _____

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century

Other/Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone Sandstone

Walls: Wood Weatherboard/Asbestos Shingle

Roof: Asphalt

Brick Chimneys

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, comprised of 2,884 acres, is associated with the Civil War's Atlanta Campaign. The irregularly shaped district is located in Cobb County, Georgia, approximately three miles west of the county seat of Marietta. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the nomination was last amended in 1995. The park boundary currently includes 25 contributing and 16 non-contributing resources. Civil War-related resources in the park include earthworks, the Kolb House, roads, and cemeteries. Approximately 0.47 mile west of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on Burnt Hickory Road, the Josiah S. Wallis property is associated with the park for the property's use by Confederate and Union forces during the Atlanta Campaign's Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The Josiah S. Wallis property, recently acquired by the National Park Service, is located in west-central Cobb County, Georgia, approximately 3.6 miles west-northwest of downtown Marietta (Figures 1 and 2). The Josiah S. Wallis property has been reduced in size since the Civil War and is currently comprised of two discontinuous tracts. The tracts are separated by a twenty-first-century residential development comprised of a single street lined with houses. Both tracts are situated on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road; the eastern parcel contains the Josiah S. Wallis house (1.226 acres) and the western parcel is comprised of a hill with earthworks and the location of a Civil War signal station (6.63 acres) that is no longer extant, for a total increase of 7.856 acres to the boundary of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

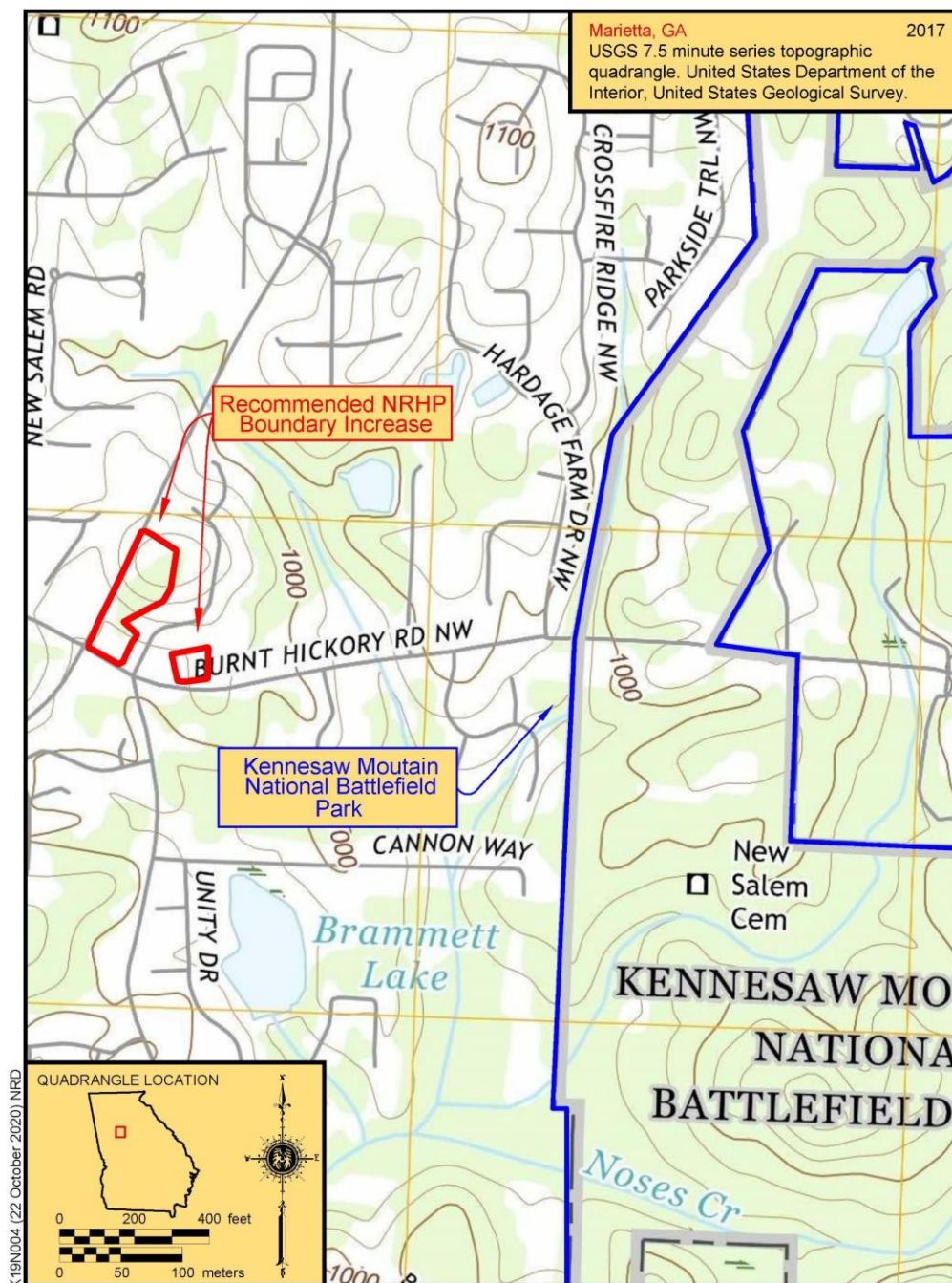


Figure 1. Location of Josiah S. Wallis property showing recommended National Register boundary increase for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park indicated on a portion of the 2017 Marietta, Georgia, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

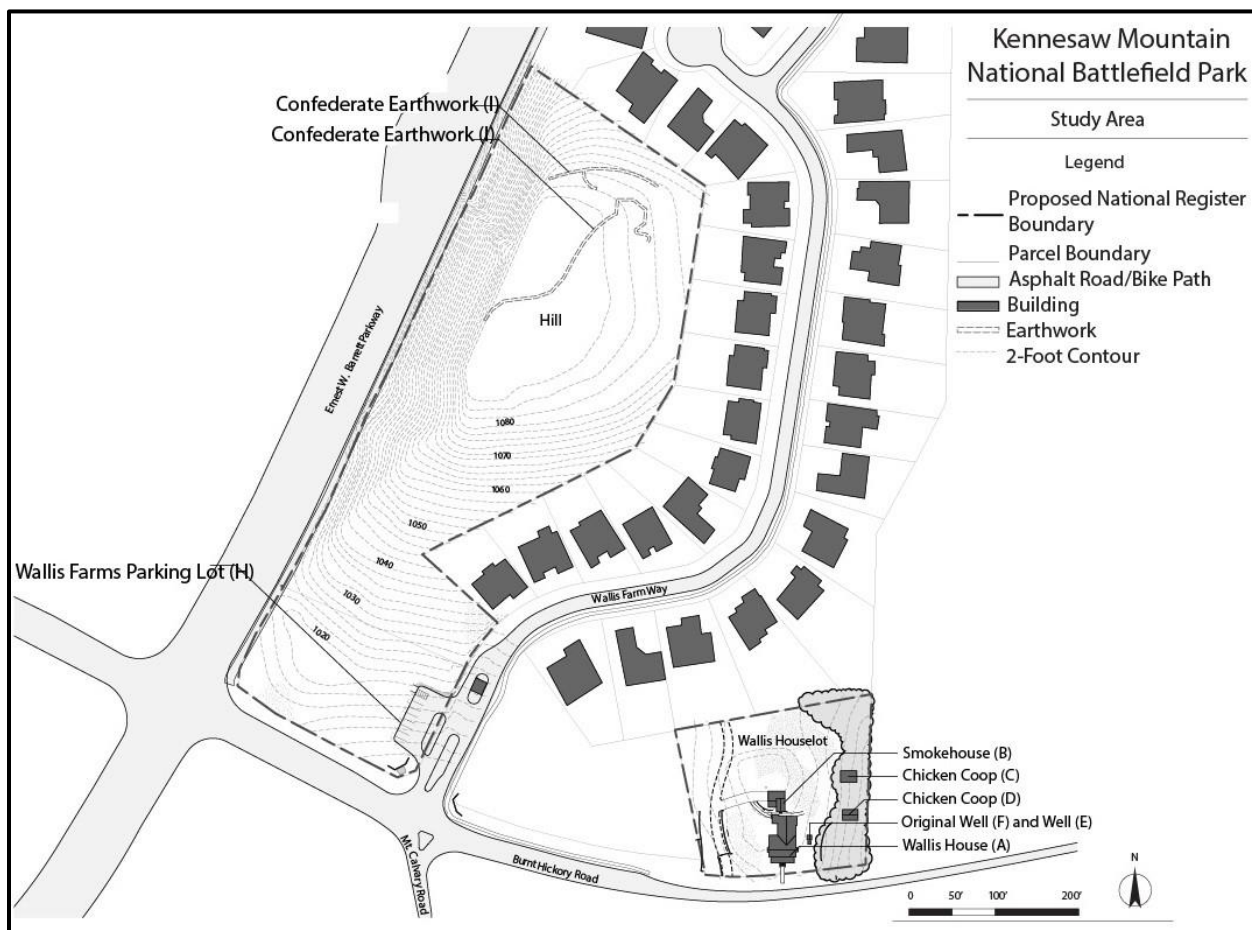


Figure 2. Location of the Josiah S. Wallis property showing recommended National Register boundary increase for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park indicated on a site plan (adapted from Quinn Evans, Ann Arbor, MI, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

The parcel with the hill is situated on the northeast corner of the Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW intersection. The Josiah S. Wallis house is approximately 665 feet southeast of the same intersection. Contributing resources within the nominated boundary expansion include the Josiah S. Wallis house (A) and earthworks (I). These two contributing resources provide additional context to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Seven non-contributing resources include the outbuilding/carport (B), two chicken coops (C and D), a well (E), a former well (F), stone retaining walls (G), and a parking lot (H), as they post-date the period of significance or are unrelated to the historic contexts associated with the significance of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Figures 3 and 4). The formerly contiguous Josiah S. Wallis property tracts retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to convey their significance as contributing resources to the existing National Register-listed Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Narrative Description

Property Setting and Characteristics

The Josiah S. Wallis property, also referred to as the Wallis property in this DOE, is comprised of two discontinuous tracts situated in a formerly rural, agricultural area. The area is currently experiencing suburban residential development associated with the growth of the Atlanta metropolitan area. Located on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road, the Josiah S. Wallis property's two discontinuous tracts include a house lot on the east parcel and a hill with Civil War earthworks on the western parcel. The two separate parcels of the Wallis property total 7.856 acres.

The Josiah S. Wallis house, also referred to as the Wallis house in this DOE, is situated approximately 475 feet east of Burnt Hickory Road's intersection with Wallis Farm Way and Mount Calvary Road. The dwelling's parcel is also approximately 665 feet southeast of the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW. The residence is situated on a 1.226-acre, four-sided, polygon-shaped, wooded parcel with a steep bank overlooking the road. The dwelling, oriented to the south, is set back approximately 35 feet north of Burnt Hickory Road. Because of its placement on a rise, the house is not visible from Burnt Hickory Road. The house has been vacant for a number of years, with the yard and vegetation overgrown. Trees of various sizes, including a large post oak and a red oak that may date to the period of significance, are found on the house lot. Southeast of the house, within the right-of-way of Burnt Hickory Road, is a Georgia Historical Commission marker dating to 1953 denoting the Josiah S. Wallis house's use as General O. O. Howard's headquarters during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. A residential development dating to 2004 separates the two parcels containing the Wallis house and the hill with Civil War earthworks. Flanked by dwellings, the primary street of the densely developed residential subdivision is Wallis Farm Way.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

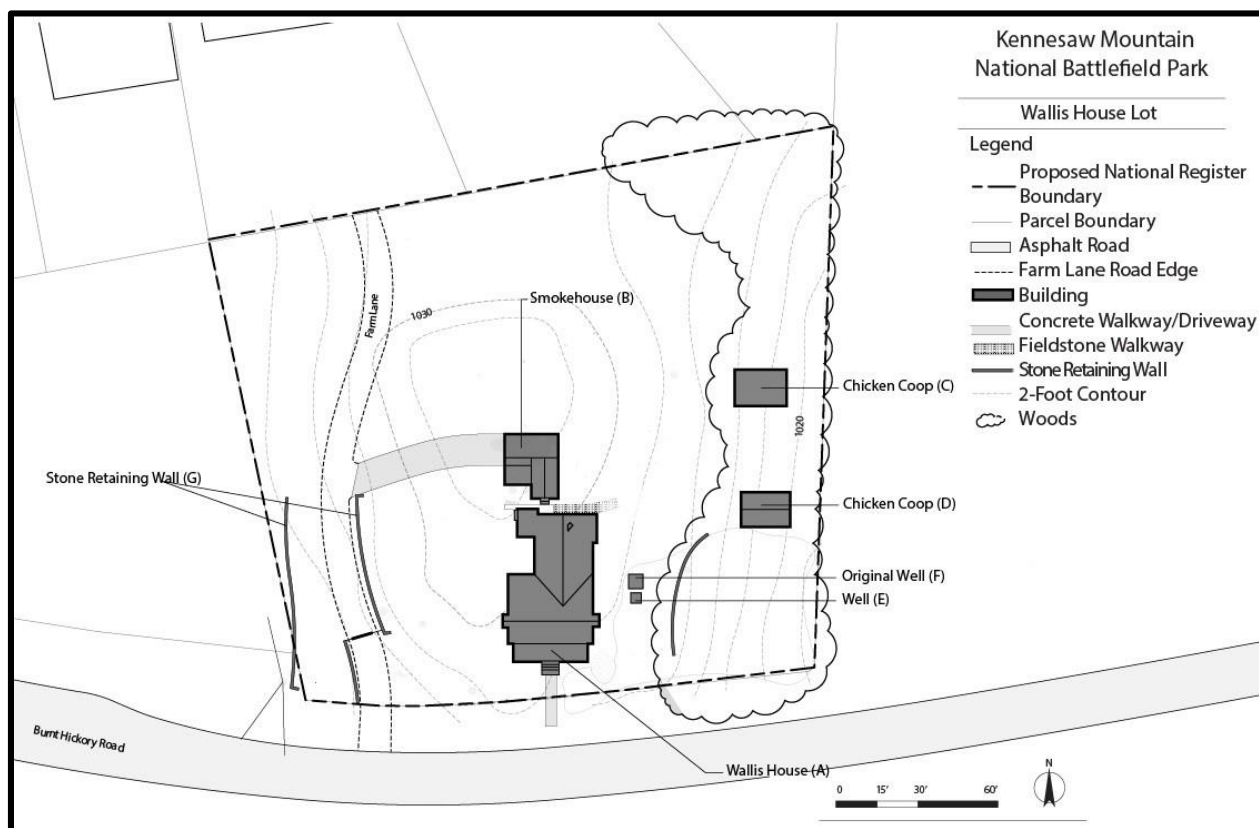


Figure 3. Site plan of the Josiah S. Wallis property with the eastern parcel's recommended National Register boundary increase for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (adapted from Quinn Evans, Ann Arbor, MI, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

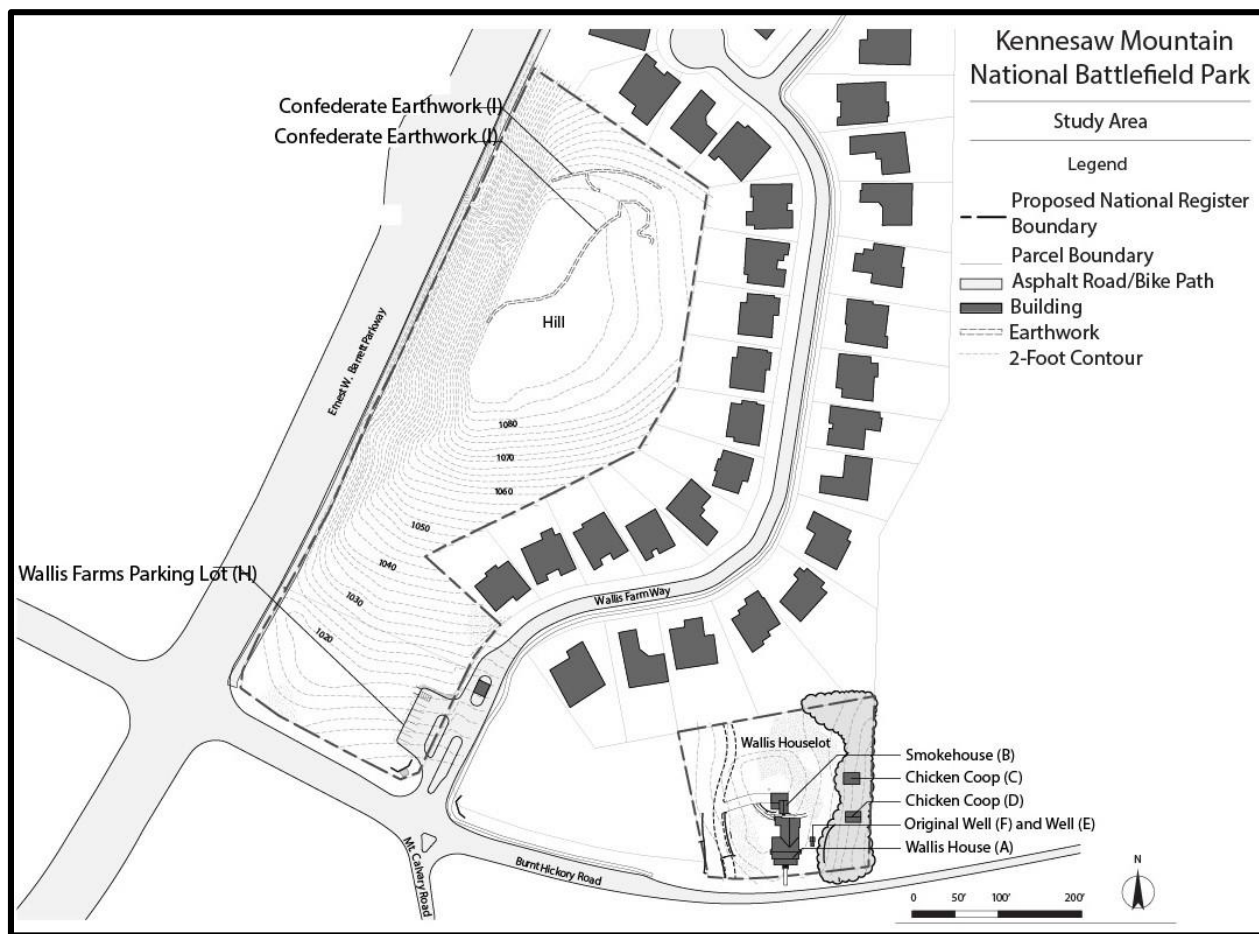


Figure 4. Site plan of the Josiah S. Wallis property's discontiguous dwelling and hill parcels (adapted from Quinn Evans, Ann Arbor, MI, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

The western tract of the Josiah S. Wallis property features a steep hill that is heavily wooded with secondary growth and two extant remnants of Civil War earthworks. This tract is bounded by the six-lane Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW to the west, Burnt Hickory Road to the south, and residential development along Wallis Farm Way to the east and north. Residences on larger tracts are found to the south and east of the Wallis property, including wooded and cleared areas, providing a fairly rural character in the vicinity of the house except for the recent Wallis Farm Way subdivision development. The Josiah S. Wallis property is located approximately 0.47 mile west of the western boundary of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on Burnt Hickory Road.

The Wallis property was originally associated with a 160-acre tract that expanded to 400 acres under the ownership of Josiah S. Wallis, who constructed the circa 1853 residence. The property was reduced in size to 35 acres by the early twentieth century and again to its current boundaries by the early twenty-first century. The National Park Service currently owns the two discontinuous tracts comprising the Wallis property.

The 1.226-acre Josiah S. Wallis house (spelled Wallace in military records) property includes a circa 1853 single-story, side-gable, frame, vernacular dwelling with rear additions and several outbuildings. The original portion of the residence has a central hall flanked by single rooms with three rooms within a shed-roof section to the rear of and parallel to the front rooms. The rear additions date to the early or mid-twentieth century.

Description of Exterior of the Josiah S. Wallis House

The original portion of the Wallis house was constructed circa 1853 by Josiah S. Wallis. Family tradition states the family moved into the house the same day the youngest daughter was born.¹ The house is set on a mortared fieldstone foundation. Openings on the east and west elevations provide access to a crawl space under the house. The view under the house reveals several stacked-fieldstone piers supporting the floor joists. Although the piers were originally dry-laid, most currently have mortar added to them.

The main block of the residence is clad in weatherboard siding and rests beneath an asphalt-shingle roof with eave returns. Both cut and wire nails are visible along the weatherboard siding on the dwelling's main block, which includes the central hall and flanking front rooms along with the three rooms in the shed-roof section to the immediate rear of the front rooms. The weatherboard siding of the main block, with extant cut nails, likely dates to the construction of the residence, although some portions of the weatherboard immediately above the foundation may be later replacements.² The window openings generally contain two-over-two, double-hung horizontal wood sashes, which were installed during the mid-twentieth century by the last resident of the house.³

¹ Dr. Donald Carnes, "A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia," 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home.

² National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

³ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 13. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

On the west and north elevations of the house, the windows are sheltered by hooded metal awnings from the mid-twentieth century. Two exterior brick chimneys with fieldstone bases are attached to the gable ends of the dwelling's main block. A copy of a photograph of the façade of the Wallis house dated circa 1897–1898 is held in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park's archives. The photograph, with members of the Pinkney Hairston family standing in front of the residence, depicts the weatherboard clad dwelling with its symmetrical façade fenestration, roof sheathed in shake shingles, and brick gable end chimneys (Figure 5).⁴ The windows in the 1897–1898 photograph are obscured by vegetation, but one appears to be filled with double-hung sashes with divided lights.

The south-facing, three-bay (w/d/w) façade is pierced by a central single-leaf entry filled by a wide, single-light, wood-panel door, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (Figure 6). A three-quarter-width, shed-roof porch extends across the façade, sheltering the entrance. Square wood posts with diagonal braces support the porch, which features a wood deck. The porch is lined with a simple wood handrail with unturned balusters and is accessed by a set of concrete and brick steps. The porch rests on a stone pier foundation that has been infilled with mortared sandstone. The late nineteenth-century photograph (see Figure 5) held in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park's archives shows a hip-roof porch supported by narrow posts, with paired posts in two locations. The late nineteenth-century porch seems to be about the same length as the current porch but exhibits no railing. The wood steps shown in the circa 1897–1898 photograph are centered along the porch and have treads but no risers or railings. The façade entry seems to be the same as its current size, although the door is not clearly visible in the historic photograph. The porch is also pictured in a 1953 newspaper article about the house, although the copy of the article in the archives of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is not very clear. The porch supports seem to be in the same location as the current ones, but the ones in the newspaper photograph are large, square columns or posts, and the railing is comprised of two parallel, horizontal members, suggesting the current porch supports, roof, railing, and deck were reconstructed after 1953.⁵

A pair of windows frames the chimneys on the side (east and west) elevations of the house (Figures 7 and 8). The exteriors of the window casings and trim seem to date to the construction of the house.⁶ The chimneys are original to the dwelling with their fieldstone bases, brick shoulders (the east chimney's shoulders are covered in mortar or concrete), and shafts set back from the side wall planes of the house. Each chimney displays some degree of repairs, including repointing. The brick cap on the west chimney has been rebuilt using replacement brick, while the east chimney cap has been repaired.

⁴ Odone Greene Rakestraw, "Wallace House, Pinkney Hairston Family photograph, ca. 1897–1898," "Pinkney Madison Hairston" file, at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home, undated.

⁵ Joyce Howard, "Frame House, Withstands War, Remains in Family 100 Years," *Marietta Journal*, 1953, "Pinkney Madison Hairston" file, at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home, undated.

⁶ National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 5. Façade (south) elevation of the Wallis house with Pinkney Hairston family members (Palmer on horse, Pinkney, Julia, Lelia, Kate, Ina Mildred [Midge], Ida Lou, George, Mr. Blanchard on horse) from a circa 1897–1898 photograph.⁷

⁷ Odone Greene Rakestraw, "Wallace House, Pinkney Hairston Family photograph, ca. 1897–1898," "Pinkney Madison Hairston" file, at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home, undated.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

1



2

3 **Figure 6. Façade (south) elevation of the Wallis house, looking north. Photograph taken October**
4 **29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**



5

6 **Figure 7. Façade (south) and east elevations of the dwelling, looking northwest. Photograph taken**
7 **October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 8. West elevation of the residence, looking east. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

The shed-roof, rear portion of the main block of the house, comprised of three rooms to the immediate rear of the front rooms flanking the central hall, is clad in the same weatherboard siding as the remainder of the dwelling's original block (see Figures 8 and 9). The interior of the original shed-roof rear portion contains two rooms on either side of an original room that currently serves as an extension of the central front passageway and is lined with closets that were added after the period of significance. The interior of the house is described in further detail below.

A single-story, gable-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation of the original block of the Wallis house. Set on a mortared sandstone foundation similar to the rest of the house, the east elevation of the gable-roof addition containing the kitchen is clad in wood drop siding while the exterior of the west elevation containing a second room is clad in asbestos shingles (see Figures 8 and 9). Both elevations of this addition feature exposed rafter tails and paired window openings filled by six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. A window bay along the west elevation is covered with plywood. An interior brick chimney pierces the addition's rear elevation along the west roof slope. Based on its materials and form, the gable-roof rear addition, which contains the kitchen and one additional room, was most likely constructed between 1900 and 1950. A portion of this addition may be comprised of a rear porch that was later enclosed and a second room added at a later time, which was a common method of expansion.⁸

⁸ National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 9. East elevation of the residence, looking southwest at original portion and gable-roof addition at rear of original block of house. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Two more additions are located on the rear of the house. The first is a gable-roof addition with a shed-roof extension to the east containing a bathroom and utility room (Figure 10). The second rear addition is a shed-roof porch (Figure 11). The two rear additions were constructed from the late 1940s to early 1960s. The gable-roof addition containing the bathroom and utility room is clad in wood or composite siding above the windows with the remainder clad in asbestos shingles and set on a mortared sandstone foundation. The shed-roof porch addition extends from the west elevation of the rear addition. The porch is supported by wood posts set on a wood deck lined by a wood railing. It shelters two single-leaf entries, one leading into the utility/bathroom addition and one leading into the gable-roof rear addition, filled by nine-light wood doors. The utility/bathroom addition and the rear porch were most likely added by the last owner to reside in the house, Roy Lovingood.

Description of the Josiah S. Wallis House Interior

The interior floor plan of the original portion of the Josiah S. Wallis house exhibits a central hall with rooms flanking the hallway. The shed-roof rear section of the original portion of the house features an extension of the central hallway, which is flanked by rooms smaller than those found in the front section of the dwelling. The front of the house is comprised of a central hall (Room 100) flanked by single rooms (Rooms 101 and 102) (Figure 12). To the rear of the front hall and two rooms (Rooms 100–102) is a shed-roof section filled with three rooms (Rooms 103–105) parallel to the front interior spaces. The two outer rear rooms (Rooms 103 and 105) are slightly larger than the interior rear room (Room 104), which serves as an extension of the central hall.

The interior of the original portion of the house reflects alterations completed by Roy Lovingood after he purchased the property in 1947 (see Figure 12 and Figures 13–18).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State



Figure 10. East and rear (north) elevations of the house showing the rear addition containing the bathroom and utility room, looking southwest. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 11. Rear (north) and west elevations of the dwelling showing the shed-roof rear porch, looking southeast. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

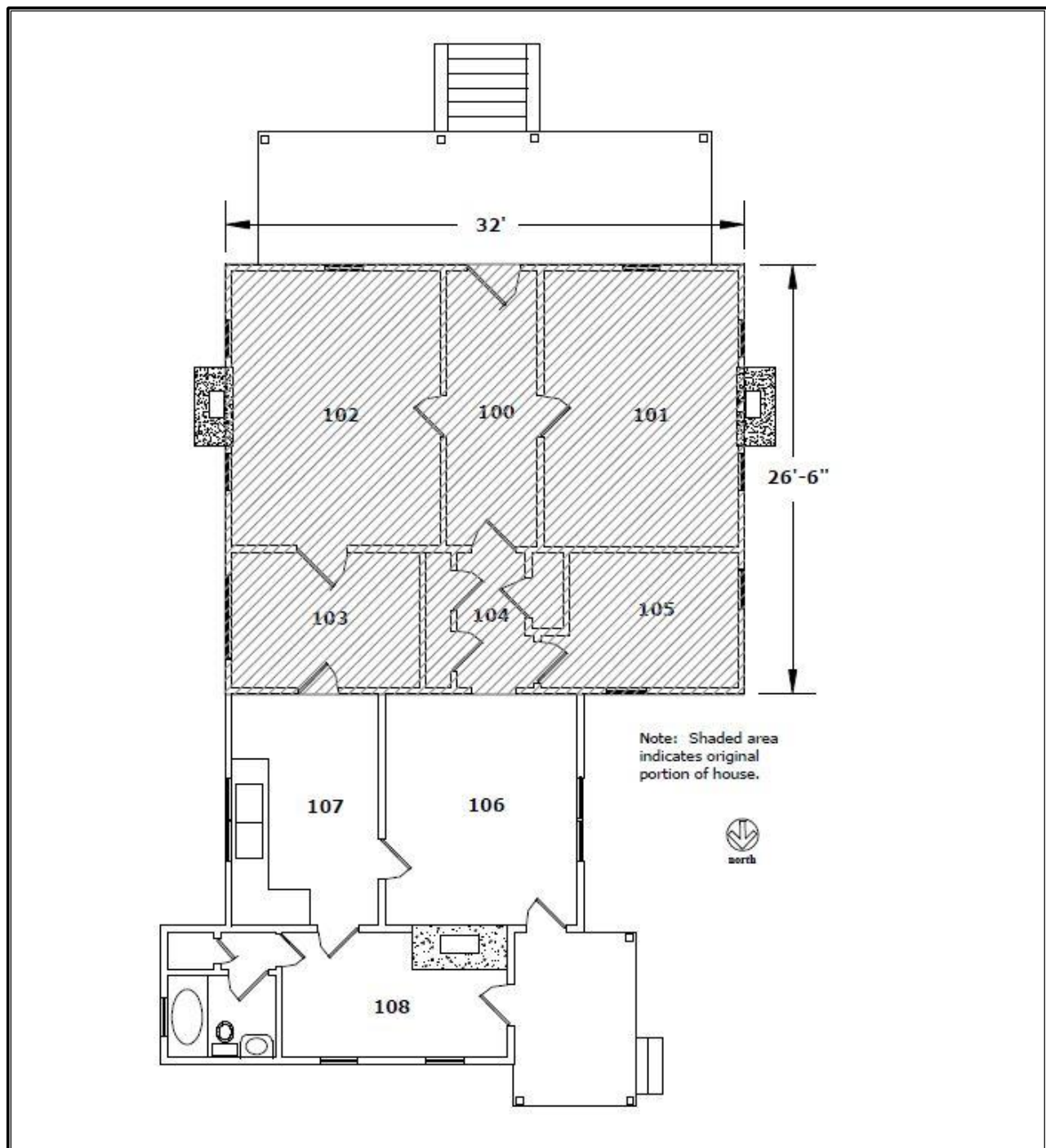


Figure 12. Interior floor plan of the Josiah S. Wallis house.⁹

⁹ National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



1
2 **Figure 13. House interior: Central hall looking south to front door (Room 100 on floor plan).**
3 **Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**



4
5 **Figure 14. House interior: West room looking west from near central hall (Room 101 on floor plan).**
6 **Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 15. House interior: East room looking south to front of house (Room 102 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 16. House interior: East original rear room looking north to portion of original plank wall covering (Room 103 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 17. House interior: Central original rear room (current hallway) flanked by closets looking north (Room 104 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 18. House interior: West original rear room looking west (Room 105 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

In the archives of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is a brief history of the Wallis house written by Dr. Donald Carnes in 1988. Dr. Carnes is the grandson of Mrs. Ollie Carnes, who was born in the house and was the granddaughter of Josiah Wallis. According to Dr. Carnes, Roy Lovingood commenced with a “rebuilding” of the Josiah S. Wallis house, which was a remodeling of the residence and probably the source of the updating of materials in the mid-twentieth century.¹⁰

Most of the visible interior materials date to the early to mid-twentieth century, including drywall, drop and acoustical tile ceilings, doors, door and window facings, baseboards, and ceiling crown molding. Carpeting covers most of the floors in the original portion of the Josiah S. Wallis house. The floor of Room 105 is partially uncovered and has wood flooring that appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century.

The original block of the house has basic baseboards with a top molding and quarter rounds at the bottom of the baseboards. Many of the door facings have plain boards with no molding while a few have mass-produced wood facings with a simple molding. The crown molding in the front two rooms (Rooms 101 and 102) are examples of mass-produced milled molding while that in the central hallway (Room 100) is a narrower version. The three rooms in the rear of the main block (Rooms 103–105) have a simple quarter-round crown molding. The window facings appear to have been replaced with mass-produced facings in the mid-twentieth century. The fireplace surround in Room 102 has been replaced with a brick unit with gas logs.

The central hall (Room 100) has painted drywall and carpeting, and it retains a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century door accessing the front porch (see Figures 12 and 13). The doorways to Rooms 101 and 102 are of equal height, although the plain wood trim to Room 101 may be wider than that of the entry to Room 102. The ceiling has acoustical tile. To the west of the central hall (Room 100) and accessed by a doorway is a public room (Room 101) with carpeting, acoustical tile, and painted drywall (see Figure 14). This room contains a blocked firebox with a possibly original mantle flanked by windows. East of and accessed by the central hallway (Room 100) is another rectangular room (Room 102) the same size as Room 101 (see Figure 15). Room 102 has painted walls and carpeting on the floor along with the replacement brick fireplace surround. A doorway along the rear (north) wall of Room 102 connects to a smaller room (Room 103) with paired windows along the east wall, a wood floor, and painted walls (see Figure 16). To the right (east) of the entry to the kitchen (Room 107) is a portion of the original plank wall that would probably have been found throughout the house at the time of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The ceilings of Rooms 103–105, in the original shed-roof portion of the house, are lower than those in the front of the house (Rooms 100–102). Room 103 is only accessed by the front room (Room 102) and the kitchen (Room 107). Room 104, which is to the rear (north) of the central hall (Room 100), currently serves as a hallway lined with closets (see Figure 17). The drywall of the low ceiling has been removed and the floor is covered in linoleum. Besides the three closet doors, a door fills the entry to the central hall (Room 100) and to the bedroom (Room 105) to the west of Room 104. The entry between Room 104 and Room 106 is not filled with a door. The west bedroom (Room 105) in the original shed-roof section of the dwelling has painted walls and ceiling, a wood floor that is partially carpeted, and a single window along the west and rear (north) walls (see Figure 18).

¹⁰ Dr. Donald Carnes, “A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia,” 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

The gable-roof rear addition to the immediate north of the original block of the house is comprised of two rooms (Rooms 106 and 107). Room 106 is a large room with paired windows along the west wall and a doorway along the east wall accessing the kitchen (Room 107) (Figure 19). An exterior door on the north wall opens onto the rear porch. This room has a textured ceiling that is partially failing, revealing the narrow boards of the ceiling. The walls are painted and the floor is covered in linoleum. The mantle on the north fireplace may be the original or an early mantle from the east front room (Room 102) of the Wallis house. To the east of Room 106 is the kitchen (Room 107) with paired windows on the east wall above the enameled steel kitchen sink/cabinet dating to the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 20). The kitchen has a textured ceiling, painted walls, and a linoleum-covered floor, although large portions of the ceiling and linoleum are missing. The rear addition is comprised of a utility room and bathroom (Room 108). The bathroom is located in the east portion of the addition and includes a sink, bathtub, commode, and closet (Figure 21). A window is located on the east wall above the bathtub. The ceiling and floor are both covered with tile while the walls are partially clad in tile with drywall above. The utility room has two windows on the rear (north) wall, the exposed brick of the chimney on the south wall, and an exterior entry to the rear porch on the west wall. The walls of the utility room (Room 108) are clad in pine paneling, the drop ceiling tiles are mostly missing, and the floor is covered in square tiles (Figure 22).

Material and Construction Evidence of the Josiah S. Wallis House Dating to the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The Wallis house exhibits materials and construction techniques that serve as evidence of its mid-nineteenth-century origins. The exterior one-story, single-pile with shed-roof rear section form of the original portion of the house is indicative of a mid-nineteenth century-dwelling. The majority of the weatherboard siding, with both cut and wire nails, most likely dates to the construction of the house (Figure 23). Some portions of weatherboard siding, especially above the foundation, appear to be replacement material. The exterior window casings and trim seem to be original to the house with their plain form, wood sills, and reveals extending from the weatherboard siding, although the sashes are mid-twentieth-century replacements. The two exterior brick chimneys are original to the house with their fieldstone bases, brick shoulders, and shafts set back from the side wall planes, although repointing and repairs/extensions at the tops have occurred.

The crawlspace under the original portion of the house reveals stacked mortared sandstone piers supporting the interior sill beams and floor joists (Figure 24). One stacked stone pier on the east side of the house appears to have been added in the twentieth century. The floor joists viewed near the crawlspace openings are approximately 3 by 9 inches and exhibit evidence of being sash sawn. The floor joists extend north to south (running from the front to the rear) of the house. The front sill beam, larger than the floor joists, has hand hewing and planing markings. According to the 2003 assessment of the Wallis house, the sill beams on the east side of the house may have been replaced.¹¹ The floor joists have drop in mortise joints on the front sill beam. The wood flooring, perpendicular to the floor joists and viewed from the crawlspace openings, appears to be original to the house.

One door of mortise-and-tenon construction typical of the mid-nineteenth century remains in the interior of the house. The simple two-panel door fills the entry between the central hall (Room 100) and the back hallway (Room 104) (Figure 25). Two mantles may date to the dwelling's construction in the late antebellum period. The mantle in the west front room (Room 101 [see Figures 12 and 14]) has a simplistic composition that could date to the mid-nineteenth century. The second mantle may have been moved and slightly altered from the east front room (Room 102) to the gable-roof addition containing the kitchen (Room 106 [see Figure 19]). Another indication of the dwelling's mid-nineteenth-century construction is a portion of wide wall planking (see Figure 16) revealed where drywall was removed from a portion of Room 103 in the original shed-roof section.

¹¹ National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 19. House interior: West room of gable-roof kitchen addition looking north to rear porch entry (Room 106 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 20. House interior: Kitchen (Room 107 on floor plan) looking north to utility room (Room 108). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 21. House interior: Bathroom looking north (Room 108 on floor plan). Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 22. House interior: Utility room (Room 108 on floor plan) looking east to the bathroom. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 23. House exterior: Detail of weatherboard siding and cut nail on east side of house. Photograph taken October 1, 2020, by Anthony Winegar.



Figure 24. House crawlspace: Floor joists exhibiting sash sawn markings, stone support piers, and the front sill beam. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 25. House interior: Two-panel, mortise-and-tenon door between Rooms 100 and 104. Photograph taken October 1, 2020, by Anthony Winegar.

The drywall ceiling material has been removed from sections of Rooms 103 and 104 (see Figure 12). This reveals horizontal wide boards located above the ceiling on the south elevation of the framing (Figures 26 and 27). Figure 26 shows a simple z-scarf joint with a wood peg connection. Figure 27 shows the wide horizontal planks on the wall, a mortise-and-tenon connection, and a continuous ledge for the shed-roof section (Rooms 103–105). The construction members visible in Figures 26 and 27 exhibit circular sawn markings. The roof sheathing for the shed-roof section is comprised of replacement pine boards. A hole in the floor of Room 105 suggests the original flooring may remain in portions of the original block of the house beneath the later narrow wood flooring (Figure 28). As shown in Figure 28, the original flooring is laid perpendicular to the floor joists while the replacement wood flooring is laid over the original flooring and is parallel to the floor joists. Much of the visible original wood appears to be pine. Further destructive investigation has not been conducted, although it would be necessary to determine the extent of additional mid-nineteenth-century materials remaining in the house. Original late antebellum materials may survive behind drywall in the front rooms (Rooms 100–102) and ceilings covered with acoustical tile.

The combination of the dwelling's original form, remaining features, materials, and building techniques are evidence that the Wallis house dates to the late antebellum period. The weatherboard siding, window trim, and chimneys are indicative of an 1850s residence in this portion of Georgia. The visible wide horizontal board wall, sill beams, floor joists, and flooring are physical attributes of the house that also point to an early to mid-nineteenth-century construction date. The construction methods exhibited by the house, such as mortise-and-tenon joinery, drop in mortise joints along the sill beam, and the simple z-scarf joint, all point to early to mid-nineteenth-century techniques utilized in the area with an emphasis on wood joints rather than nailed joinery. The sash and circular sawn marks on the dwelling's framing members point to

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

lumber acquired and milled locally. The existing Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park National Register of Historic Places nomination states that about 20 buildings were extant in the current park boundary at the time of the Civil War battle, including mills of various types. Josiah Wallis could have acquired the sawn lumber for his house in the vicinity, perhaps from his neighbor George W. Hardage, who established a sawmill on Noyes Creek (also known as Noses Creek) in 1853.¹² Additionally, an archaeological survey of the Wallis house lot conducted by the National Park Service did not reveal any evidence of an earlier structure or residential occupation on the property.¹³

Balloon framing is thought to have started in industrialized areas of the Midwest in the 1830s and slowly made its way to other sections of the nation. The same reasoning can be applied to the change from cut to wire nails, as mass production and transportation alternatives lowered the price of this building material. With the proliferation of sawmills in the Midwest and South and railroad expansion after the Civil War, standardized dimensional sawn lumber became more common and affordable. The expansion of standardized lumber and use of wire nails by the 1890s led to them being the most common building framing materials in the South by the turn of the twentieth century. The timber framing exhibited by the Wallis house is indicative of building traditions adapting slowly in rural areas of the South, progressing from hand hewn log construction to timber frame techniques as sawmills became more locally accessible and economical for the builder. The Wallis house's materials and framing techniques express the mid-nineteenth-century origins of the house, as also evidenced by family and local historical tradition.

Description of Support Buildings

The Wallis property also contains several outbuildings and discontinuous stone retaining walls, many of which date to the early or mid-twentieth century. The mid-twentieth century aerials are not beneficial in identifying most of the extant outbuildings because of their low resolution. Two outbuildings north and northwest of the driveway are indicated on a 1952 aerial but are no longer extant on a 1968 aerial. A small barn is visible on the 1968 aerial and possibly on the 1952 aerial, situated at the north end of the drive, northwest of the Wallis house.¹⁴ This non-extant barn was demolished between 2002 and 2004, according to a review of aerials.

¹² Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, National Park Service, 1994.
<https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/a036c328-8ac2-4961-8317-7ca92ea601d2> (accessed February 10, 2020).

¹³ Rusty Simmons, *Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO779* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016b), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

¹⁴ United States Geological Survey, aerial B001030010084, 1952, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC; United States Geological Survey, aerial 1VCAX00020056, 1968, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 26. House interior: View of simple z-scarf joint with peg along the top plate. Photograph taken October 1, 2020, by Anthony Winegar.



Figure 27. House interior: Mortise-and-tenon joint on top plate and continuous ledge looking from Room 103 towards Room 102. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 28. House interior: View of hole in floor of Room 105 showing floor joist and decaying original flooring. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

The date ranges for the following resources are estimates based on reviews of maps, aerials, previous documentation, and construction materials and forms.

Smokehouse – Resource B (Non-contributing)

Located approximately 10 feet north of the residence is a single-story, front-gable, frame outbuilding (Resource B) set on a stone pier foundation, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof (Figures 29 and 30). The gable fields are clad in vertical board siding. The windows contain six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. A shed-roof awning supported by wood posts shelters the front entry, which contains a wood paneled door. A single-story, shed-roof carport clad in vertical board and weatherboard siding spans the rear elevation and extends to the west with a large vehicular opening. A smaller shed-roof, frame carport is attached to the west elevation of the original portion of the outbuilding and along the south elevation of the other portion of the carport.

According to Barry L. Brown's previous draft National Register nomination completed in 2004, the last resident of the property stated this was historically utilized as a smokehouse. The former owner, Roy Lovingood, stated the smokehouse (Resource B) was remodeled between 1950 and 2000, and the outbuilding was used for storage.¹⁵ It was probably during this time that the larger carport was added. The form and materials of the original portion of the outbuilding (Resource B), along with its historic use as a smokehouse, indicate it was constructed between circa 1900 and 1924. With alterations diminishing its integrity and its construction date after the period of significance, the smokehouse (Resource B) is considered a non-contributing resource.

¹⁵ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 13. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 29. Smokehouse (Resource B): Façade (south) and east elevations. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 30. Smokehouse (Resource B): West elevation showing carport addition. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Chicken Coop – Resource C (Non-contributing)

Located approximately 85 feet east-northeast of the residence is a single-story, shed-roof, frame chicken coop (Resource C) clad in vertical board siding and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof (Figure 31). The coop features a single-leaf entry on the façade (west) elevation filled by a wood door and five openings on its south elevation that were probably originally filled with screen wire. The chicken coop (Resource C) is in deteriorated condition. The chicken coop (Resource C) is visible on the 1968 aerial and may be indicated on the 1952 aerial.¹⁶ The outbuilding's form, materials, and construction method suggest it was built between circa 1930 and 1950. Because it was constructed after the period of significance, the chicken coop (Resource C) is considered a non-contributing resource.

Chicken Coop – Resource D (Non-contributing)

A second chicken coop (Resource D) is located approximately 70 feet east of the residence (Figure 32). This chicken coop (Resource D) is a single-story, front-gable, frame structure set on a mortared stone foundation, clad in vertical board siding, and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof. The outbuilding's entry is on the west elevation with no door. The interior framing consists of unhewn wood poles.

The south elevation contains six openings that may have been filled with screen wire. The chicken coop (Resource D) is visible on the 1968 aerial but the 1952 aerial is inconclusive.¹⁷ The outbuilding's form, materials, and construction method suggest it was built between circa 1950 and 1968. Because it was constructed after the period of significance, the chicken coop (Resource D) is considered a non-contributing resource.

Well – Resource E (Non-contributing)

Located approximately 15 feet east of the residence is a plywood box covering a well with a brick surround (Resource E) (Figure 33). The well was covered in the early 2000s. Brown stated in 2004 that the well has a brick surround approximately three feet high with a corrugated metal cover.¹⁸ Although it is possible that the well dates to the 1864 period of significance, the brick structure was most likely added during the mid-to late twentieth century. This is probably a second well that was established after the period of significance to possibly replace the original well (Resource F). As this well (Resource E) dates to after the period of significance, it is considered a non-contributing resource.

Archaeological investigations may reveal the well (Resource E) dates to the period of significance. If so and it retains integrity, the well could be considered a contributing resource.

¹⁶ United States Geological Survey, aerial B001030010084, 1952, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.; United States Geological Survey, aerial 1VCAX00020056, 1968, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.

¹⁷ United States Geological Survey, aerial B001030010084, 1952, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.; United States Geological Survey, aerial 1VCAX00020056, 1968, United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.

¹⁸ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 14. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 31. Chicken Coop (Resource C): West and façade (south) elevations. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.



Figure 32. Chicken Coop (Resource D): Façade (south) elevation. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 33. Original well and well (Resources F and E): West and south elevations. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Original well – Resource F (Non-contributing)

Located approximately 15 feet east of the residence is a stone-lined former well that may also have served as a cellar/cooling room and greenhouse (Resource F) (see Figure 33). This is a shed-roof, frame structure clad in vertical board siding with a set of bulkhead-style doors along the primary (north) elevation that provides access to the interior. The interior is lined with mortared stone and extends below grade for approximately four to five feet. A homemade wooden ladder attached to the wall provides access on the north side from the bulkhead doors. The bulkhead doors have wood framing covered with corrugated metal. Wood shelves are aligned along the walls approximately 1 or 2 feet from the bottom. The above-grade portion of the structure has window openings filled by six-light, fixed wood sashes along the side (east and west) elevations. Larger, paired window openings are located on the rear (south) elevation with both openings lacking sashes. One of the window openings on the south elevation is covered by metal sheeting. Brown's 2004 draft National Register nomination stated the outbuilding is a greenhouse.¹⁹ While the upper above-grade portion may have been used for plants, the below-grade, stone-lined portion of the structure appears to have been the original well that may have later failed its usefulness and was possibly filled in. Later the structure could have been used as a cellar or cooling room with its close proximity to the second well (Resource E) that was constructed as its replacement. The original well's form, materials, and construction method suggest it was built concurrent with the house. The frame section of the former well (Resource F) was most likely added and the former well filled during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Although the well (Resource F) appears to date to the period of significance, archaeological investigations would be necessary to determine the well's possible construction and use date. Lacking integrity with its alterations and its unknown construction date, the well (Resource F) is considered a non-contributing resource.

¹⁹ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 14. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Stone Retaining Walls – Resource G (Non-contributing)

Several discontinuous, stone retaining walls (Resource G) are located throughout the domestic yard near the house. The retaining walls are found along and near the dwelling's driveway accessing Burnt Hickory Road and to the east of the house. As the Josiah S. Wallis house is situated on a rise, the retaining walls provided erosion protection as the property slopes to the east and to the west. The driveway is located to the west of the house at a lower grade as it extends north up the slope from Burnt Hickory Road. The stone retaining wall associated with the driveway is dry laid, although portions are no longer intact, with the stone strewn on the slope (Figure 34). The retaining wall to the east of the dwelling is only 1 or 2 feet in height and exhibits mortared stone construction. Situated east of the two wells (Resources E and F), this section curves to the northeast as it extends northward. The retaining walls (Resource G) were built by Roy Lovingood during the mid- to late twentieth century.²⁰ Because the retaining walls (Resource G) were constructed after the period of significance, they are considered non-contributing resources.

Description of the western tract containing the hill

The western tract of the Josiah S. Wallis property is comprised of 6.63 acres. The property rises to the north with a steep grade and the acreage is heavily wooded, primarily with new growth trees (Figure 35). The majority of the southeast and northeast portions of the western tract are lined with evergreens. The northwest portion of the hillside was cut between 1993 and 1999 for the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW, a six-lane roadway with bicycle lanes.



Figure 34. Stone Retaining Walls (Resource G), looking east-southeast along the driveway to the house. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

²⁰ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 14. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 35. Josiah S. Wallis property's western tract, overview of wooded hillside. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Parking Lot – Resource H (Non-contributing)

A non-contributing parking lot (Resource H) is located at the southeast corner of the Wallis property parcel containing the hill and earthworks. The parking lot (Resource H) is associated with the circulation/access road of the adjacent subdivision, Wallis Farm Way (Figure 36). The parking lot, which can be utilized by visitors to the western portion of the Wallis property, contains nine parking spaces.

Earthworks – Resource I (Contributing)

Two sections of a Confederate earthwork (Resource I) remain in the northern portion of the Josiah Wallis property's western parcel, although they exhibit the effects of erosion. The earthwork is treated here as two discontinuous segments of a single work due to their contemporaneous construction during the Confederate occupation of the Mud Creek Line, which was established and occupied from June 17–18, 1864. These segments are a remnant of infantry entrenchments that can be characterized as temporary field fortifications (that is, a work intended to be occupied for a short period of time). Fortification and military theory in the United States at the time of the American Civil War was significantly influenced by the work of West Point engineering professor Dennis Hart Mahan, whose manual *A Treatise on Field Fortification* (first published in 1836) was the most widely utilized text by both Union and Confederate engineers. Temporary field fortifications were commonly built quickly using materials that could be easily obtained. The character-defining features of these works generally consist of the use of perishable construction materials, such as soil and wood. Entrenchments are long trenches excavated out of the earth with the removed soil piled into a mound in front. Oftentimes, the interior walls of the trench would be shored-up with wooden revetments to provide support against erosion. Not only did these structures place a barrier between opposing armies, they also provided a defending army with shelter from incoming fire and an obstacle to the enemy's approach.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 36. Parking Lot (Resource H) at the base of the Josiah Wallis property's western tract, looking northwest. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Although the earthworks in the northern portion of the Josiah Wallis property's western parcel are a remnant of a larger defensive system, most extant examples of temporary fieldworks from the American Civil War are fragmentary. Despite the effects of erosion and truncation, these earthworks retain integrity of design and workmanship to impart its method of construction and significance to the Atlanta Campaign.

The earthwork in the northern portion of the Josiah Wallis property's western parcel was originally recorded in 2008 as archaeological site 9CO713 (Figure 37). The remaining discontinuous portion of the entrenchment on the hillside measures approximately 88 meters (288 feet) in length and varies in depth from nearly level with the ground surface to perhaps 1 to 2 feet. Due to erosion, it is not discernible if berms of mounded earth had been present on either side. Likewise, while the depth of each segment varies across the length of each section, it is not possible to determine whether or not one segment was originally higher than the other. While the remaining fragment of the northernmost segment is curved into a lunette, the southernmost segment is more meandering. Nonetheless, both segments face the north-northwest, which is consistent with the Union approach. These temporary works were part of a larger, more substantial, defensive system established to prevent or slow the Union advance toward Atlanta. The fact that the works in the northern portion of the Josiah Wallis property's western parcel are more ephemeral was by design; the Confederate defenders knew that they would be abandoned relatively quickly. These entrenchments played a specific role in the events leading to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in that they were intended to slow the Union approach in anticipation of a major engagement from the more substantial defensive fortifications to the east along Kennesaw Mountain, Little Kennesaw Mountain, and Pigeon Hill. The absence of construction fasteners, particularly late machine-cut nails, during previous archaeological surveys of this earthwork suggests that revetments were not constructed. This provides further evidence for the expedient and short-term nature of this earthwork. Although the extant segment of the entrenchment is relatively well preserved, it has been truncated on the west by the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW and also possibly on its northeastern end by the development of the Wallis Farms subdivision. Based on period mapping and the extent of the landform prior to modern disturbances, it is likely

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

that as much as 75 percent of the original work has been destroyed. However, despite the truncation from modern development, as well as significant erosion of the walls of the work, the shape and purpose are still evident. The earthworks are considered a contributing resource as they are significant for their use as fortifications of the Mud Creek Line and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Furthermore, these works contribute to the understanding of military strategy and fieldworks design during the American Civil War in general, and the Atlanta Campaign in particular.

Integrity

The Josiah S. Wallis property was carefully evaluated to determine if it retains integrity as a contributing resource to the National Register of Historic Places-listed Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The Wallis property retains integrity of **location** as the dwelling, earthworks, and hill of the non-extant signal station occupy the same location as during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

The Josiah S. Wallis house exhibits alterations as expected for a vernacular dwelling that was occupied over the majority of the past 160 years primarily by descendants of Josiah Wallis. These alterations include replacement window sashes, a replacement front porch, rear additions to accommodate amenities such as the kitchen, bathroom, and rear porch, and interior alterations. These alterations have diminished the Josiah S. Wallis house's integrity of **design, materials, and workmanship**, although the form and floor plan of the original portion of the residence along with its weatherboard siding, chimneys, mantles, framing members, and portions of flooring remain extant and convey the residence's mid-nineteenth-century construction date. The Confederate earthworks also exhibit diminished integrity of **design and workmanship** from the effects of erosion and possible truncating with the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW and Wallis Farms subdivision.



Figure 37. Western tract of the Wallis property, Confederate earthwork (Resource I), looking northwest. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Integrity of **setting** has been impacted with the intrusion of the development along Wallis Farm Way separating the Josiah S. Wallis property into two discontinuous tracts. The removal of portions of the western tract's hill formation for the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway to the northwest and the Wallis Farm Way development has also diminished integrity of setting. While these construction projects have reduced the size of the overall landform, the core of the wooded, steep hill remains with the woods obscuring the adjacent parkway and residences except near the periphery of the property. The vista from the Wallis property's hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain is intact, although the view extends over the rooftops of the adjacent housing development. The immediate **setting** of the Josiah S. Wallis house remains intact with its orientation to Burnt Hickory Road, trees (including two that may date to the mid-nineteenth century), and large residential lots in the vicinity of the house lot offering a rural quality to the adjacent surroundings. The development to the north along Wallis Farm Way is situated to the rear of the Josiah S. Wallis house with the recent dwellings' back yards along the rear (northern) portion of the Josiah S. Wallis house's recommended National Register boundary increase. The tree cover at the rear of the lot obscures the view of these residences from the Josiah S. Wallis house.

The Josiah S. Wallis property retains its integrity of **feeling** and **association** to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Although originally a single, contiguous property, the eastern tract retains integrity of feeling and association as an extant residence that existed during the Civil War battle through the dwelling's orientation to Burnt Hickory Road along with the vernacular plan and form of the original portion of the Josiah S. Wallis house. The dwelling retains original materials such as weatherboard siding, chimneys, framing materials, flooring, stone piers, and sections of wide horizontal wall boards. The extant physical materials, along with the construction techniques displayed by the house, such as sash and circular sawn framing members, timber framing utilizing mortise-and-tenon, and simple z-scarf joinery with peg, offer compelling evidence of the dwelling's mid-nineteenth-century origins as substantiated by familial and local tradition and excerpts from the war records mentioning the role the Wallis house played in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The western tract of the property retains integrity of **feeling** and **association** through its steep, wooded slopes, Confederate earthworks, and its vista to Kennesaw Mountain. Specifically, the earthworks' integrity of association is retained in their documented construction and role in the Atlanta Campaign, specifically in the days leading to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The ephemeral nature of this earthwork remnant is illustrative of the Confederate military strategy to slow the Union advance through the construction of expedient, temporary fieldworks that were intended to be abandoned relatively quickly in preparation for a larger engagement from the more substantial fortifications on Kennesaw Mountain, Little Kennesaw Mountain, and Pigeon Hill.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military

Period of Significance

June 5–22, 1864

Significant Dates

June 19 and 22, 1864

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Josiah S. Wallis

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Josiah S. Wallis property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the currently listed Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park under **Criterion A** in the area of **military** with **national significance**. The Josiah S. Wallis property, comprised of two discontinuous parcels although a single tract until 18 years ago, includes the residence on the eastern parcel and a hill with Civil War earthworks on the western parcel. The hill on the western parcel was also utilized as a signal station during the battle. The Wallis property is eligible as a contributing resource within “The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May–September 1864” context developed for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park’s additional information National Register of Historic Places nomination in 1994. The periods of significance for the Wallis property, June 5–18, 1864 (Confederate occupation) and June 19–22, 1864 (Union occupation), fall within that of Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park.²¹ The Josiah S. Wallis house, situated on the eastern parcel of the property, was utilized as a field hospital by both military forces and for a short period as the headquarters for Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Union Major-General William T. Sherman also stayed overnight at the Wallis house during the period of significance. The earthworks on the western parcel’s hill were constructed by Confederate forces as a defensive position, and the hill was used by both armies as a signal station during this same period. Surviving resources from the battle are a rarity on the landscape, and these two discontinuous remnants of earthworks are among the only extant features associated with the Confederate Mud Creek line that remain. The Wallis property contributes to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park’s significance for its use during the battle by both Confederate and Union forces. This battle is associated with the Atlanta Campaign, which was a major defeat to the Confederate Army with the loss of a vital transportation center and a key southern city. Both discontinuous parcels of the Wallis property are contributing resources to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park as they relate to events associated with the overall Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The Wallis property, currently comprised of two discontinuous parcels with an 1853 residence on the eastern tract and a hill with Civil War earthworks on the western tract, was part of the New Salem community that stretched along Burnt Hickory Road west of Kennesaw Mountain in rural Cobb County. During the Civil War’s Atlanta Campaign, the Wallis property was utilized by both Confederate and Union forces in June 1864 as the armies clashed in the area. The Confederate forces created earthwork defenses on the Wallis property’s hill during occupation of the Mountain Line from June 5–14, 1864, and through the establishment of the Mud Creek Line from June 17–18. These earthworks appear to be temporary infantry trenches that were quickly constructed and occupied for a short period of time. Trenches were

²¹ Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park,” *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, National Park Service, 1994.
<https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/a036c328-8ac2-4961-8317-7ca92ea601d2> (accessed February 10, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

typically constructed of soil, and were often shored up with wooden revetments. These types of structures were common throughout the Civil War, including the Atlanta Campaign. Although the trench segments that are the focus of this study are heavily eroded, they are similar in form to other Confederate trenches preserved at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on Pigeon Hill and the Dead Angle, as well as those at Dallas and Resaca, and are among the few extant remnants of the Confederate Mud Creek Line. Like the extant earthworks at Dallas and Resaca, the earthworks on the Wallis property were constructed by Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign to impede the Union approach toward Atlanta. The physical appearance of these works today is similar in form to the extant remnants of earthworks constructed by the Confederate "Orphan Brigade" on the Dallas battlefield. As with both Dallas and Resaca, the earthwork remnants on the Wallis property are ephemeral infantry entrenchments that were constructed quickly and only occupied for a short period of time. These works were intended to be temporary works that, in the case of those on the Wallis property, were part of the larger, more substantial defensive system established along Kennesaw Mountain, Little Kennesaw Mountain, and Pigeon Hill. Although these discontinuous remnants are heavily eroded and truncated, they still express the character-defining features of an expedient, temporary field fortification. These earthwork remnants retain integrity of design and workmanship to impart their method of construction as well as Confederate military strategy leading up to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign. While Civil War earthworks are a finite resource on the landscape, those associated with the events leading up to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain are exceptionally rare.

A neighbor at the time of the fighting later recalled the Wallis house served as a Confederate field hospital. The Josiah Wallis family had fled their farm to avoid the upcoming hostilities, and when the Confederate forces later retreated, the property came under control of Union forces. The Wallis house became the temporary headquarters of Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard while the nearby hill, with its vista to Kennesaw Mountain, continued its use as a signaling position, although this time for Union purposes. The house also purportedly served as a Union field hospital. After the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, the Wallis family returned and descendants retained direct ownership of the house and property into the early twentieth century.

The Josiah S. Wallis property, previously fortified by the Confederate army, was an important acquisition for the Union forces as it provided a location for a signaling station to convey messages to their troops along with vistas to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain to observe the enemy. Major-General Howard had established his headquarters at the Wallis house by June 19, 1864.²² It was a common practice of both the Union and Confederate Armies to occupy civilian residences for military purposes, such as officer's headquarters, field hospitals, and other uses. In the context of the events leading up to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, the Wallis house provided an opportune vantage point as an officer's military headquarters with its proximity to the hill and the hill's communication apparatus and lines of sight, along with the vital transportation corridor afforded by Burnt Hickory Road situated to the front of the residence. Besides its tactical location, the Wallis house provided larger and more defensible accommodations than military tents for officers along with rooms for junior officers, and it would have been outside the effective range of Confederate artillery. The Wallis house would also have served as a landmark on the landscape when describing the headquarters location to other Union officers in the field. In fact, Union Major-General William T. Sherman visited the house and signal station on the evening of June 22, 1864, and stayed at the Wallis house throughout the battle at Kolb's farm. The Josiah S. Wallis house is the only surviving pre-Civil War dwelling along Burnt Hickory Road associated with the New Salem community. Other civilian

²² Oliver O. Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace's House, June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 521.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

residences that were occupied by military officers during the events around Kennesaw Mountain, such as the Cheney house (Bankstone Drive, west of Marietta), which served as Union General John Schofield's headquarters during the Battle of Kolb's Farm, and Fair Oaks (505 Kennesaw Ave., Marietta), which was commandeered by Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston as headquarters during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, remain on the modern landscape; the Wallis house, however, is the only extant private residence used as officer's quarters in the vicinity of Burnt Hickory Road. Also like the Wallis house, the Cheney house functioned at various times as both an officer's headquarters and a field hospital.²³ Although it is not a grand residence like the Greek Revival Cheney house or the stately two-storied, square-columned Fair Oaks plantation house, the Wallis house is a rare example of an occupied civilian residence from the period of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain that has survived on the modern landscape.

The Wallis property, comprised of the eastern parcel with the house and western parcel containing the hill with earthworks and no longer extant signaling station, is eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the existing Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park National Register of Historic Places nomination under **Criterion A** in the area of **Military** with **national significance** under the existing nomination's "The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May–September 1864" context. Contributing resources within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park have connections to the Wallis family and the Wallis property, including the former site of the New Salem Church and Burnt Hickory Road, which is a contributing resource to the park and extends along the southern edge of the Wallis property. The Wallis property is a tangible connection to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and retains the significance and integrity to convey its association as a contributing resource to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Although Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard is significant in his own right for his accomplishments both during and after the Civil War, his association with the Wallis property was ephemeral and therefore does not rise to the level of significance for listing under Criterion B.

Additional Historical Context of Josiah S. Wallis Property

The property associated with the Josiah S. Wallis house is a portion of a 160-acre tract awarded to John T. Leftwich by the State of Georgia in 1832, although the document is dated July 1, 1843.²⁴ A resident of Heard County, Georgia, Leftwich participated in the 1832 land lottery, the sixth of Georgia's seven lotteries designed to redistribute Creek and Cherokee lands in the western part of the state. After the Revolutionary War, Georgia claimed territory as far west as the Mississippi River. In 1802, the state relinquished its claim to lands in Alabama and Mississippi and in exchange, the United States government agreed to remove the remaining native tribes from Georgia's borders. As the Creek and Cherokee were forcibly removed from the state, Georgia held land lotteries to redistribute their former territories. The first land lottery was held in 1805 and involved acreage in Wayne, Baldwin, and Wilkinson Counties. Winners were able to purchase land for just four cents an acre. Subsequent lotteries were held in 1807, 1820, 1821, 1827, 1832 and 1833. Participants had to fall into one of several eligible categories and had to have resided within the state for a specified period of time, typically one to three years depending on the lottery. White males over the age of 18, widows, orphans, Revolutionary War veterans, and families consisting of a husband, wife, and at least one child were all qualified to take part in the lottery. The number of draws, or chances, each person could

²³ James Gantt Fausett and Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Andrew J. Cheney House*. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/3638f968-2fe7-4f0c-9644-8f2c27343168>, (accessed October 8, 2020).

²⁴ John T. Leftwich land lottery grant, 1843, Collection ID 3/1/20, Document 6024, Surveyor General, General Administrative Records, Land Lottery Administrative Records, 1803–1854, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

purchase was dependent on their years of residence, age, marital status, and military service. Names were written on sheets of paper and placed in a drum. Lot numbers were drawn from a separate drum. Winners received a grant for a specific lot of land in former Creek and Cherokee territory, making them the lawful owners of the property.²⁵

Apart from his participation in the 1832 land lottery, little is known about John T. Leftwich. According to the grant, he received the title for Lot 290 in the twelfth district of the Cherokee County in 1843.²⁶ Cherokee County was formed from the Cherokee Territory in the western part of the state in 1831.²⁷ Cobb County was created from the Cherokee lands in 1832, although the state of Georgia did not actually own the lands. Although the details of the transaction are unclear, as the Cobb County courthouse was burned by Union troops in 1864, Josiah S. Wallis (1808–1878) acquired Lot 290 from John Leftwich by the early 1850s. A Georgia native, Wallis was the son of William Wallis, a farmer, and his wife Rachel (Millsap) Wallis (1771–1832). He was the ninth of 10 children and had 5 brothers and 4 sisters: William, Nicholas, Ruben, Asena, Kizziah, James, Nancy, Thomas, and Rachel. Before Josiah was born, the family moved from South Carolina to Georgia, settling in Jackson County.²⁸ In 1830, Josiah married Julia Ann Ramey (1810–1888) and the couple had four children: Elizabeth Louise (1831–1858), Martha Ann Eugenia (1845–1878), Georgia Angelena (1850–1902), and Julia Catherine (1853–1909).²⁹ According to census records, the family moved from Newton to Cobb County around 1850 and Josiah S. Wallis most likely purchased Lot 290 soon thereafter. A 1953 newspaper article states that Wallis and his family lived in a log house prior to constructing the current frame residence. Local and family history holds that he built the simple, central hall, frame residence that currently stands on the property. The family moved into the house on November 15, 1853, the same date the youngest daughter, Julia Catherine Wallis, was born. The residence exhibits a floor plan of a central hall flanked by a room to either side with three rooms along the rear of the house. A detached log kitchen with a chimney was purportedly at the rear of the house. It is unknown if the kitchen was the log house the family lived in prior to moving into the current residence.³⁰ An archaeological survey of the Wallis house lot conducted by the National Park Service did not reveal any evidence of an earlier structure or residential occupation on the property.³¹ Over the next few years, Wallis purchased several adjacent parcels and, by 1860, his property expanded to 400 acres.³² The 1860 Slave Schedule indicates

²⁵ James F. Smith, *The Cherokee Lane Lottery, containing a Numerical List of the Names of the Fortunate Drawers of in Said Lottery with an Engraved Map of Each District* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1838), Foreword; Jim Gigantino, "Land Lottery System," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*,

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/land-lottery-system> (accessed February 2, 2020).

²⁶ Land lottery grant for John T. Leftwich, 1843, Collection ID 3/1/20. Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.

²⁷ Jim Gigantino, "Land Lottery System," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*,

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/land-lottery-system> (accessed February 2, 2020).

²⁸ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1810, Abbeville County, South Carolina, Abbeville District, p. 42, William Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 8, 2020); United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1830, Jackson County, Georgia, pg. 316, Josiah Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 8, 2020).

²⁹ John M. Ellis, Jr., ed., *The Wallis Family* (Fayetteville: Georgia, n.d.), 52.

³⁰ Joyce Howard, "Frame House, Withstands War, Remains in Family 100 Years," *Marietta Journal*, 1953, "Pinkney Madison Hairston" file, at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home, undated; Dr. Donald Carnes, "A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia," 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home.

³¹ Rusty Simmons, *Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO779* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016b), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

³² United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1860, Cobb County, Georgia, Town District, p. 687, Josiah S. Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 10, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

that he was a slaveholder and owned 6 enslaved persons.³³ A farmer by trade, Wallis raised pigs, wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes on the property and also kept horses, milk cows, and oxen.³⁴ Josiah and his wife Julia Ann Wallis were charter members of the New Salem Baptist Church in 1860. Wallis requested the church be named Salem after his home church in Newton County.³⁵ The log church was located on the south side of Burnt Hickory Road in the boundary of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The church was destroyed during the battle and later a new church was constructed at a new location on present-day New Salem Road.

Josiah Wallis died on March 30, 1878, and is buried in the cemetery at New Salem Baptist Church on New Salem Road. After Josiah Wallis' death, the family homestead passed to his wife Julia. Along with his other personal property, she inherited 120 acres of the original 160-acre land lot, which included the house and several additional buildings. According to his will, Wallis previously gave 40 acres of land on the west side of Lot 290 to his daughter Georgia and her children.³⁶ Josiah Wallis had previously also given portions of the 400-acre farm to his other daughters, including Martha Ann Eugenia, who had married Ephraim Braswell. Martha Ann Eugenia Wallis and Ephraim Braswell constructed a home circa 1865 after the war approximately 0.57 mile to the west-northwest of the Josiah S. Wallis house. The Braswell residence is a larger version of the Wallis house and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. At the time of the Braswell's house listing, the interior included a similar floor plan as the Wallis house and wide plank floors and walls.³⁷ The 120-acre Josiah Wallis family homestead passed to the youngest of the Wallis children, Julia Catherine, upon her mother's death in 1888. Julia Catherine Wallis married Pinkney Madison Hairston (1844–1921), a farmer and native of Cobb County, in 1869 and, according to family history, the wedding ceremony was held at the Josiah S. Wallis homestead.³⁸ Pinkney fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War. He served as a private in Company B of the 41st Georgia Infantry, which was captured at the Battle of Vicksburg in Mississippi in 1863.³⁹ After their marriage, Julia and Pinkney Hairston settled in Cobb County and had 10 children, George Clifton (1867–1969), Elmer Josiah (1871–1879), Matilda Estelle (1873–1932), Ida Lou (1876–1943), Olive Roberta (1878–1954), Pearl Mae (1882–1882), Ina Mildred (1887–1928), Julia Catherine (1889–1958), Madison Palmer (1890–1976), and Mattie Leila (1894–1961).⁴⁰

³³ United States Census Bureau, slave schedule, 1860, Cobb County, Georgia, Town District, p. 86, Josiah Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 10, 2020).

³⁴ United States Census Bureau, agriculture schedule, 1860, Cobb County, Georgia, Town District, p. 14, Josiah S. Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 10, 2020).

³⁵ Dr. Donald Carnes, "A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia," 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home.

³⁶ Last will and testament of Josiah Wallis, October 11, 1878, Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, Georgia.

³⁷ Dr. Donald Carnes, "A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia," 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home; Kenneth H. Thomas, "Braswell-Carnes House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/86d0c4de-1eaf-40c8-973c-660a1e54851c> (accessed February 3, 2020).

³⁸ Find A Grave, "Julia Catherine Wallis Hairston," *Find A Grave*, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50202153/julia-catherine-hairston> (accessed February 3, 2020).

³⁹ National Park Service, "Hairston, Pinkney M.," *Soldiers and Sailors Database*, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm> (accessed February 4, 2020); National Park Service, "Confederate Georgia Troops: 41st Regiment, Georgia Infantry," *Battle Unit Details*, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CGA0041RI> (accessed February 4, 2020).

⁴⁰ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1880, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta District, p. 206, Pinkney Hairston, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 6, 2020); United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1910, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 14A, Pinkney Hairston, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 6, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

As stipulated in Josiah Wallis' will, daughter Julia Catherine and five of her children, George, Matilda, Ida, Olive, and Mildred (Ina), inherited a one-sixth interest in the 120-acre Wallis property after the death of Julia Catherine's mother.⁴¹ The family lived at the old homestead for many years and according to census records, Pinkney continued to farm the land.⁴² Figure 5 is a late nineteenth-century photograph of the family standing in front of the house.⁴³ When Julia died in 1909, her estate, including her one-sixth interest in the Wallis property, was sold at public auction. Her husband purchased her interest on the courthouse steps and bought the remaining five-sixth's interest from their children on December 15, 1909.⁴⁴ The next day, Pinkney Hairston sold a portion of the property totaling 67.5 acres back to George, Matilda, Ida, Olive, and Mildred. He retained the family homestead and 35 acres of the original property.

Pinkney Hairston continued to live at the old homestead after his wife's death, but in his later years, he divided his interest in the Wallis property between his two youngest children. In 1915, Hairston sold two-thirds interest in the 35-acre homestead, referred to as the Hairston estate in deed records, to his son Madison P. Hairston for \$975.⁴⁵ The remaining one-third interest was sold to his daughter, Mattie Lela Hairston, for \$10 and "natural love and affection."⁴⁶

Soon after, Madison Hairston sold his interest to James Davis Carnes for \$2,000 and Mattie Hairston sold her one-third interest to her brother for \$600 in 1916.⁴⁷ Carnes, who purchased a 42.5-acre portion of Lot 290 from the elder Hairston children in 1909, subsequently acquired the remaining interest in the Hairston estate.⁴⁸ James Davis Carnes (1853–1937) was the brother of Patrick Haywood Carnes (1874–1931), who married Ida Hairston in 1900.⁴⁹ The son of a farmer, James Carnes was born in Cobb County and married Lou Jane Smith (1860–1891) around 1870. They settled in Carroll County and had four children: Lemuel, Zachariah, Cornelia, and Zipporah.⁵⁰ Following in his father's footsteps, Carnes was a farmer with extensive

⁴¹ Last will and testament of Josiah Wallis, October 11, 1878.

⁴² United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1880, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 206, Pinkney Hairston, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 6, 2020).

⁴³ Odene Greene Rakestraw, "Wallace House, Pinkney Hairston Family photograph, ca. 1897–1898," "Pinkney Madison Hairston" file, at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home, undated.

⁴⁴ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book OO:47, John P. Chency, Administrator, and P.M. Hairston, December 14, 1909; Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book GG:714, George Hairston, Matilda Green, Ida Carnes, Olive Carnes, and Mildred Hooks and P.M. Hairston, December 15, 1909.

⁴⁵ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:38, P.M. Hairston and M.P. Hairston, March 10, 1915.

⁴⁶ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:384, P.M. Hairston and Mattie L. Hairston, March 13, 1915.

⁴⁷ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:552, M.P. Hairston and J.D. Carnes, December 1, 1915; Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:683, Mattie L. Hairston and M.P. Hairston, February 5, 1916.

⁴⁸ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book OO:53, George Hairston, Matilda Green, Ida Carnes, Olive Carnes, and Mildred Hooks and J.D. Carnes, December 23, 1909.

⁴⁹ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1910, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 6B, Elijah Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 13, 2020).

⁵⁰ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1880, Carroll County, Georgia, District 642, p. 56, James D. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 13, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

land holdings, most of which were cultivated by sharecroppers.⁵¹ After his wife's death in 1891, Carnes married Virginia Ida James (1862–1950) and the couple had two more children, Lelia and James. The family moved to Cobb County around 1900.⁵² Census records indicate that the Carnes family was living on Burnt Hickory Road in 1920; however, Carnes purchased a residence, known as the Braswell-Carnes House and mentioned previously as originally belonging to Ephraim and Eugenia Wallis Braswell, on the same road in 1898.⁵³ As such, it is unclear if the family resided on the Wallis property.

In 1937, Carnes sold the 35-acre property containing the Wallis house to his grandson, George L. Carnes (1906–1969) for \$2,000.⁵⁴ George Carnes was the son of Zachariah Carnes and Olive Roberta Hairston, the daughter of Pinkney and Julia C. Hairston.⁵⁵ Around 1925, George married Edna Kirk (1907–1992), the daughter of John and Anna Kirk, who owned a farm on Burnt Hickory Road.⁵⁶ George and his wife had four children: Sarah L, Ina Francis, George C., and Martha J. Carnes.⁵⁷ George Carnes was a salesman and worked various jobs in Marietta. Over the years, the family moved back and forth between the city and country as Carnes moved from one job to another. In the 1930s, Carnes had established the Carnes Furniture Company in Marietta, which he later sold in order to pursue an education and become a pastor for rural churches in Cobb, Cherokee, and Bartow Counties.⁵⁸ Although they are listed as living on Burnt Hickory Road in 1930, it is unclear if George Carnes and his family lived in the Wallis house.⁵⁹ The 1940 census shows them living on Lost Mountain Road.⁶⁰

⁵¹ Kenneth H. Thomas, "Braswell-Carnes House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/86d0c4de-1eaf-40c8-973c-660a1e54851c> (accessed February 3, 2020).

⁵² United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1900, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 11, Davis J. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 13, 2020); United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1910, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 13B, Davis Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 13, 2020).

⁵³ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1920, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 4B, James Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 13, 2020); Kenneth H. Thomas, "Braswell-Carnes House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/86d0c4de-1eaf-40c8-973c-660a1e54851c> (accessed February 3, 2020).

⁵⁴ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 129:80, J.D. Carnes and George L. Carnes, October 12, 1937.

⁵⁵ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1910, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 14A, George L. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

⁵⁶ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1930, Cobb County, Georgia, Militia District 898, p. 20B, George L. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020); United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1920, Cobb County, Georgia, Oregon District, p. 1A, John W. Kirk, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

⁵⁷ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1940, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta, p. 25A, George L. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

⁵⁸ Sarah C. Brown, "Kennesaw State University Oral History Series No. 83," interview by Thomas A. Scott, *Kennesaw State University Oral History Project*, <https://soar.kennesaw.edu/bitstream/handle/11360/394/ksu-45-05-001-03083.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> (accessed February 20, 2020).

⁵⁹ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1930, Cobb County, Georgia, Militia District 898, p. 20B, George L. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

⁶⁰ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1940, Cobb County, Georgia, Marietta District, p. 25A, George L. Carnes, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

In 1947, Carnes sold his 35-acre portion of Lot 290 to his brother-in-law, R. M. Lovingood for \$2,500.⁶¹ Born in Cherokee County, Roy Melvin Lovingood (1908–1999) was the son of Martin and Martha (Chastain) Lovingood. He had two brothers, Easton and Arthur. Between 1910 and 1920, the family left Cherokee County and settled near Red Rock in Cobb County.⁶² In 1936, Roy Lovingood married Lessie Lou Carnes (1910–1982), the daughter of Zachariah Carnes and Olive Roberta Hairston, and the pair had three children, Roy Melvin, Jr., James Royce, and Mary Ann.⁶³ The family settled in Clarksdale in Cobb County where Lovingood worked as a laborer for the Clark Thread Company.⁶⁴ Soon after he purchased the Wallis property, Lovingood and his family moved to old Wallis homestead on Burnt Hickory Road, renovating the house in 1948.⁶⁵ Lovingood took a position with Lockheed Aeronautics, now Lockheed Martin, in Marietta, where he worked until his retirement.⁶⁶ After his death in 1999, Lovingood's son Roy Melvin Jr. was named executor of his estate, which included the 35-acre Wallis property.

The land was subsequently divided and sold to multiple owners. Some of the property was acquired by Robert Harris Homes for a residential development. Later, the remaining portions of the estate were acquired by the county government and a local non-profit for preservation purposes. In 2002, Wallis Farm, LLC donated a 1.130-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway to the Cobb Land Trust.⁶⁷ Prior to this, Cobb County purchased an adjacent 5.5-acre parcel along Ernest W. Barrett Parkway containing Civil War earthworks. In 2004, Royce (Roy Lovingood's son) and Joyce Lovingood, who retained the Wallis house when the Roy Lovingood estate was divided, sold the 1.226-acre parcel to Cobb County.⁶⁸ The National Park Service later acquired these three properties from the Cobb County Board of Commissioners and the Cobb Land Trust, combining them into two discontinuous tracts for inclusion in Kennesaw National Battlefield Park.⁶⁹

⁶¹ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 188:128, George L. Carnes and R.M. Lovingood, July 29, 1947.

⁶² United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1910, Cherokee County, Georgia, Sixties, p. 5A, Martin A. Lovingood, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 21, 2020); United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1920, Cobb County, Georgia, Red Rock, p. 1A, Martin A. Lovingood, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 17, 2020).

⁶³ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1940, Cobb County, Georgia, Clarksdale, p. 6B, Roy Lovingood, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 21, 2020); "Lovingood," *The Atlanta Constitution* 131, no. 248, June 11, 1999, F9, <http://newspapers.com/> (accessed February 24, 2020).

⁶⁴ U.S. World War II Draft Registration Card, Roy Melvin Lovingood, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed February 21, 2020).

⁶⁵ Plu Tribble, "'True to the Past': Family Preserves One of the County's Oldest Homes," *The Atlanta Constitution*, February 1983, 1G, 4G, <http://newspapers.com/> (accessed February 24, 2020).

⁶⁶ "Lovingood," *The Atlanta Constitution* 131, no. 248 June 11, 1999, F9, <http://newspapers.com/> (accessed February 24, 2020).

⁶⁷ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 13550:4100, Wallis Farm, LLC and the Cobb Land Trust, Inc., June 14, 2002.

⁶⁸ Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 14060:2037, Royce and Joyce Lovingood and Cobb County, Georgia, October 21, 2004.

⁶⁹ The Cobb Land Trust, Inc., "Wallis Farm," *The Cobb Land Trust Incorporated*, <http://www.cobblandtrust.org/html/wallis.htm> (accessed February 24, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

History of Wallis Property During the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War

Introduction

During the summer of 1864, the federal Army undertook a series of military operations throughout northwestern Georgia that came to be known as the Atlanta Campaign. In early May of that year, Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding the federal Military Division of the Mississippi, led three armies from the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, into Georgia with the objectives of defeating the Confederate Army of Tennessee under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, capturing the city of Atlanta, and cutting off crucial southern supply and communication lines. Four railroads (the Western & Atlantic; the Georgia Railway; the Atlanta & West Point; and the Macon & Western) converged in Atlanta, which made controlling the city of primary tactical importance for both the Union and Confederate armies. By late April 1864, Major-General Sherman's command consisted of approximately 110,000 officers and enlisted men mustered into federal service in the Army of the Cumberland, led by Major-General George H. Thomas; the Army of the Ohio, led by Major-General John M. Schofield; and the Army of the Tennessee, led by Major-General James B. McPherson.⁷⁰ As of late May 1864, Confederate General Johnston's command numbered approximately 70,000 effective troops organized within four Corps under Lieutenant-General William J. Hardee; Lieutenant-General John B. Hood; Major-General Joseph Wheeler (cavalry); and Lieutenant-General Leonidas K. Polk (whose command was also referred to as the Army of Mississippi).⁷¹ Throughout the campaign, Major-General Sherman's federal troops engaged General Johnston's Confederate forces in a series of skirmishes and battles that culminated in the federal occupation of Atlanta on September 2, 1864.⁷²

Operations Around Kennesaw Mountain

On June 10, 1864, Sherman's combined forces had reached the village of Big Shanty, Georgia (present-day Kennesaw), approximately 10 miles northwest of Marietta (Figure 38). Big Shanty was a station on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and its location provided the federal army a clear view of Johnston's position, which included three prominent peaks: Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Kennesaw Mountain (Figure 39). According to Sherman:

*On each of these hills the enemy had signal-stations and fresh lines of parapets. Heavy masses of infantry could be distinctly seen with the naked eye, and it was manifest that Johnston had chosen his ground well, and with deliberation had prepared for battle.*⁷³

⁷⁰ Official Records of the War of the Union and Confederate Armies during the War of the Rebellion (ORA), "Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army in the field under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., 1864" (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, pp. 115–117.

⁷¹ John Bell Hood, "Report of operations July 18–September 6" in ORA (Washington: Government Printing Office), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 3, pp. 675–683.

ORA, "Organization of Confederate Forces. April 30, 1864. Army of Tennessee" (Washington: Government Printing Office 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 3, pp. 638–646.

⁷² ORA, "The Atlanta Campaign. Summary of Principal Events" (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891c), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 3, pp. 3–5.

⁷³ ORA, "Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army in the field under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., 1864" (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 51.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

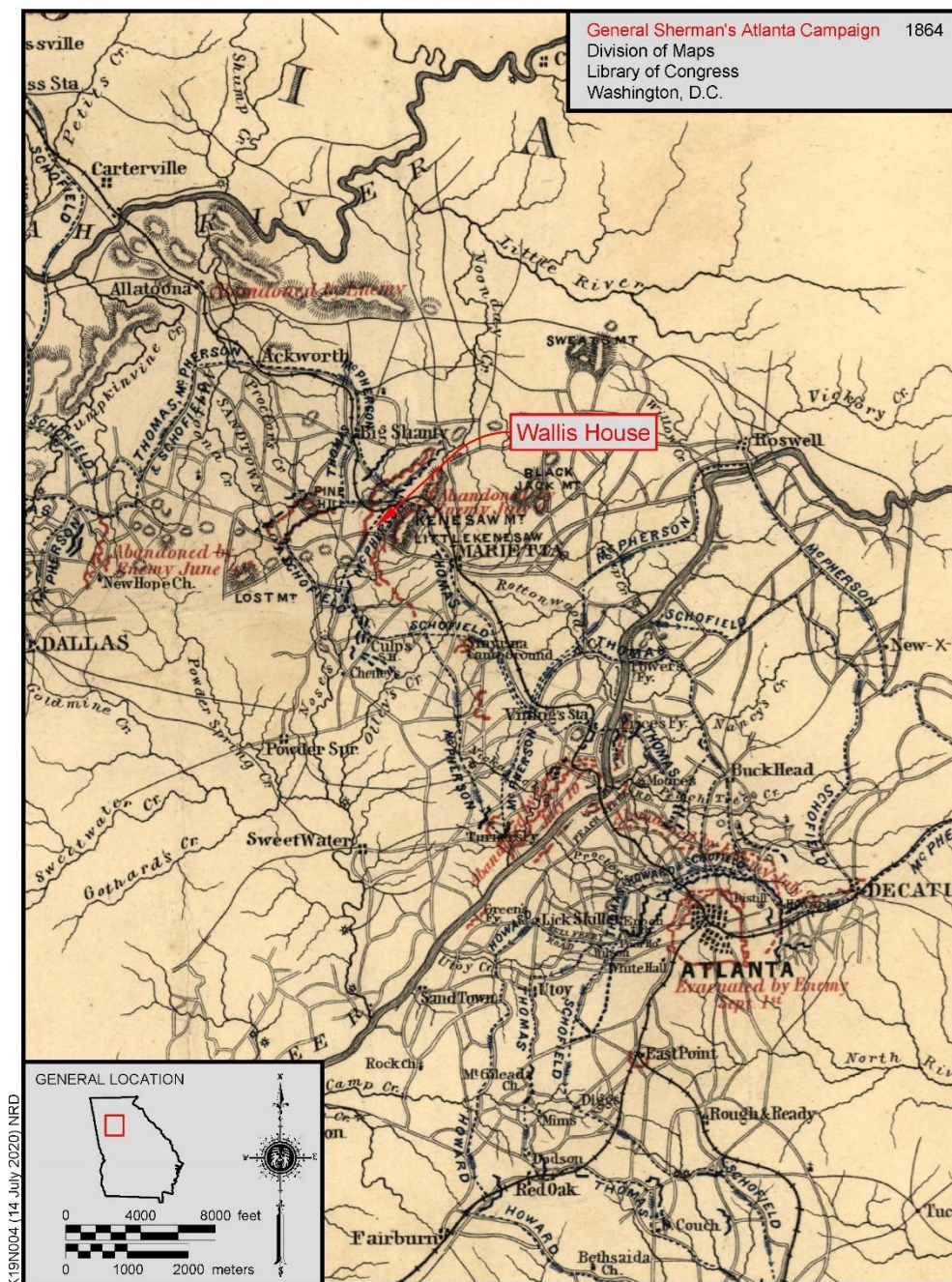


Figure 38. Detail of a September 1, 1864, military map showing the operations of Major-General Sherman's forces during the Atlanta Campaign.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Edwin Hergesheimer, "Map showing the operations of the national forces under the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 1, 1864" (Washington: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, 1864).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 39. View from the Confederate line along Kennesaw Mountain looking southwest toward the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road and Lost Mountain.⁷⁵

These Confederate defenses were known as the Mountain Line (Figure 40), were constructed and occupied from June 5–14, 1864, and extended a distance of 10 miles.⁷⁶ On June 11, Sherman's position was observed from a signal-station atop Kennesaw Mountain, which reported that federal troops were entrenched along the high ground beyond Noonday Creek, with the center of the Union line approximately a third- to a half-mile in front of the crest of Pine Mountain and the right extending across the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ George N. Barnard, *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign* (New York: Dover, 1977, p. 32).

⁷⁶ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), pp. 8–9, 12–13; William T. Sherman, *Memoirs* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1891a), p. 51; William T. Sherman, "Report, September 15, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 67.

⁷⁷ Joseph E. Johnston, *Narrative of Military Operations, Directed, During the Late War Between the States* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1874), p. 336.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

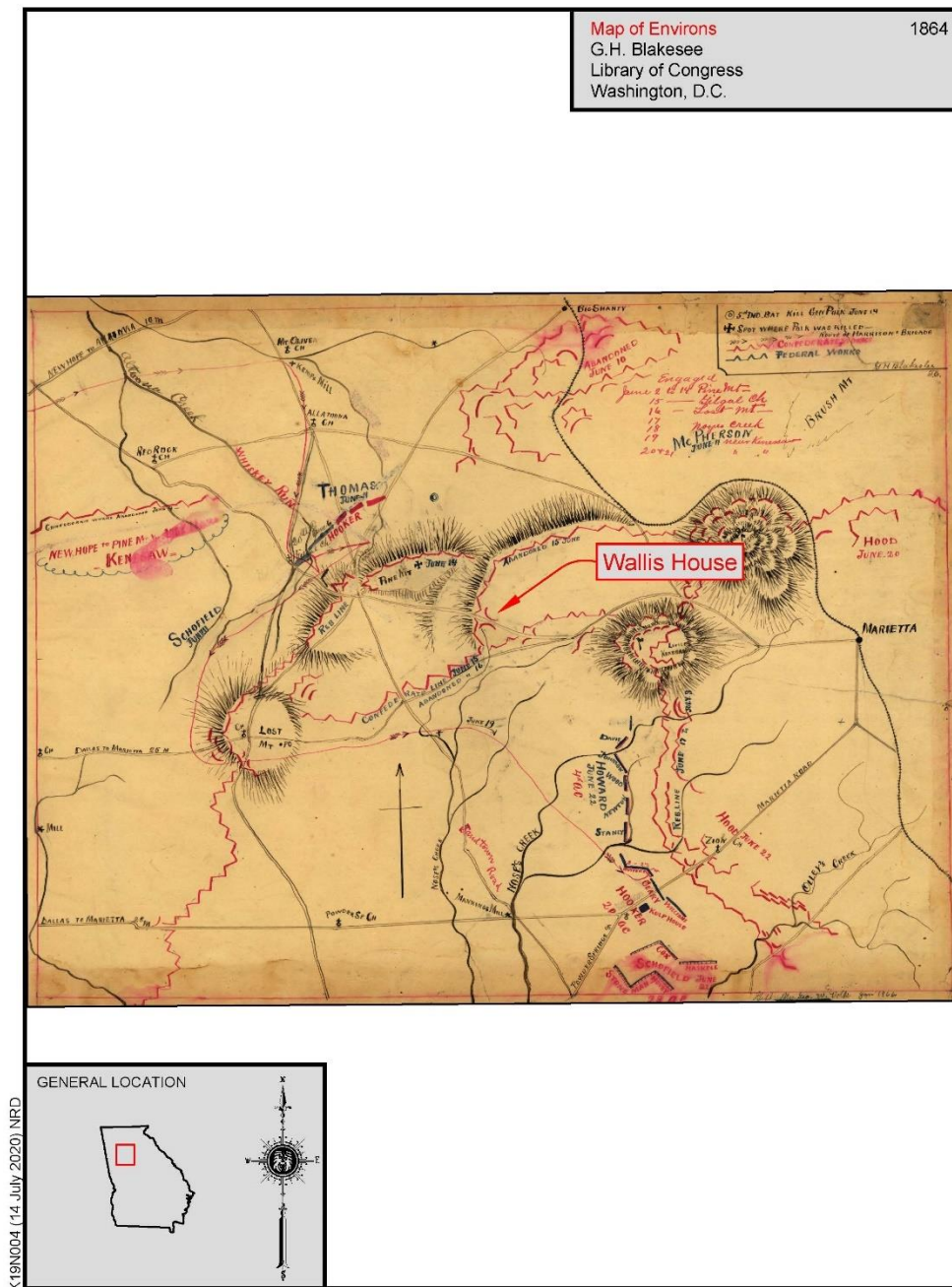


Figure 40. Map showing the approximate locations of Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Kennesaw Mountain, as well as the Confederate and Union earthworks.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ G. H. Blakeslee, "Map of the environs of Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw [sic] Mountain, and Little Kenesaw [sic] Mountain" (Washington: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, 1864).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

Although skirmishing (or episodes of incidental and/or spontaneous fighting between outlying detachments or scouting parties) was nearly constant, an engagement at Pine Mountain (Figure 41) on June 14, which resulted in the death of Confederate Lieutenant-General Polk, led Johnston to abandon the post on June 15, followed by the position on Lost Mountain the next day.⁷⁹ As the Confederate forces moved eastward, the defensive Mud Creek Line was established and occupied from June 17–18, 1864.⁸⁰

Mud Creek rises near Pine Mountain approximately four miles west of Kennesaw Mountain and flows southward into Noyes Creek.⁸¹ The Mud Creek Line roughly followed this north–south path, running along the eastern side of Mud Creek between the Kennesaw ridge and Pine and Lost Mountains (Figure 42). However, Johnston did not intend to occupy this position long as he immediately dispatched his chief engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen W. Presstman, to lay out a new line that incorporated the twin crests of Kennesaw Mountain (Figure 43).



Figure 41. View of Pine Mountain in 1866.⁸²

⁷⁹ Joseph E. Johnston, *Narrative of Military Operations, Directed, During the Late War Between the States* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1874), pp. 337–338; William T. Sherman, *Memoirs* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1891a), pp. 52–54; William T. Sherman, “Report, September 15, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 67.

⁸⁰ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), pp. 11–15.

⁸¹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 12.

⁸² George N. Barnard, *Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign* (New York: Dover, 1977) p. 30.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

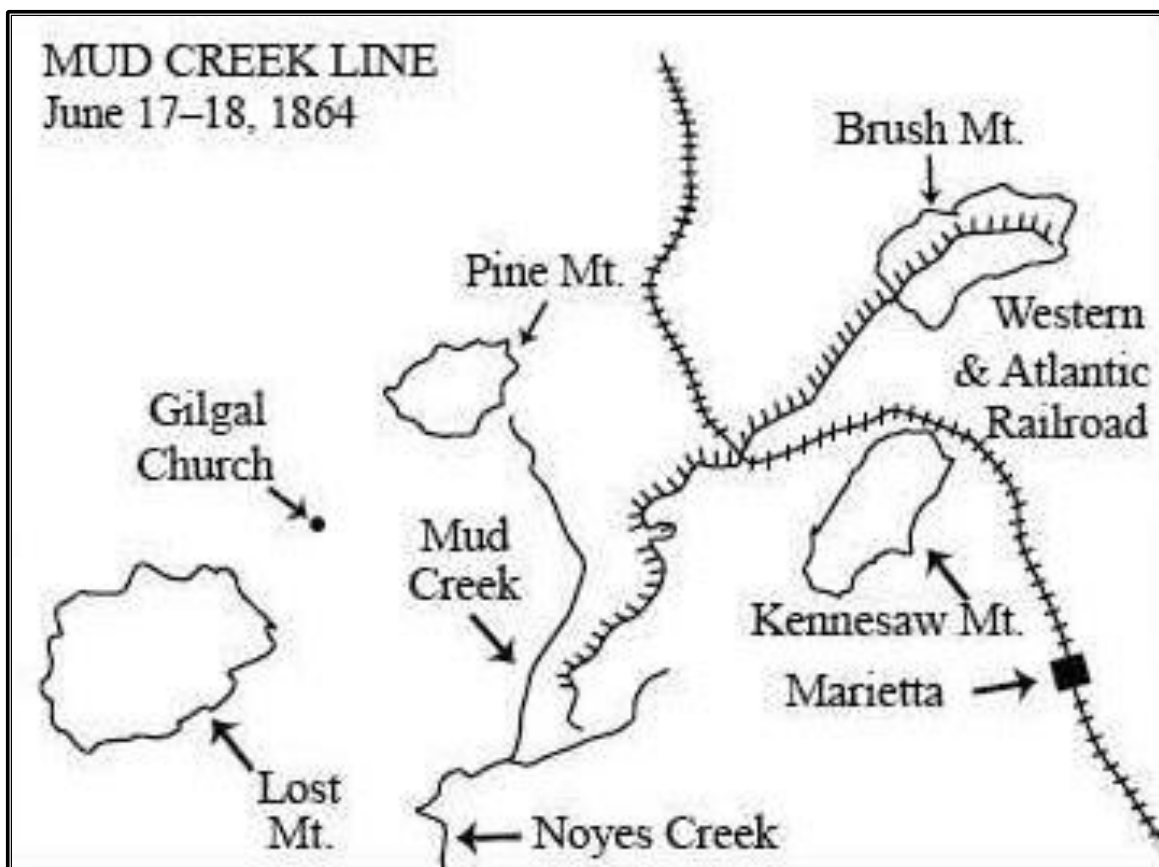


Figure 42. The Confederate Mud Creek Line.⁸³

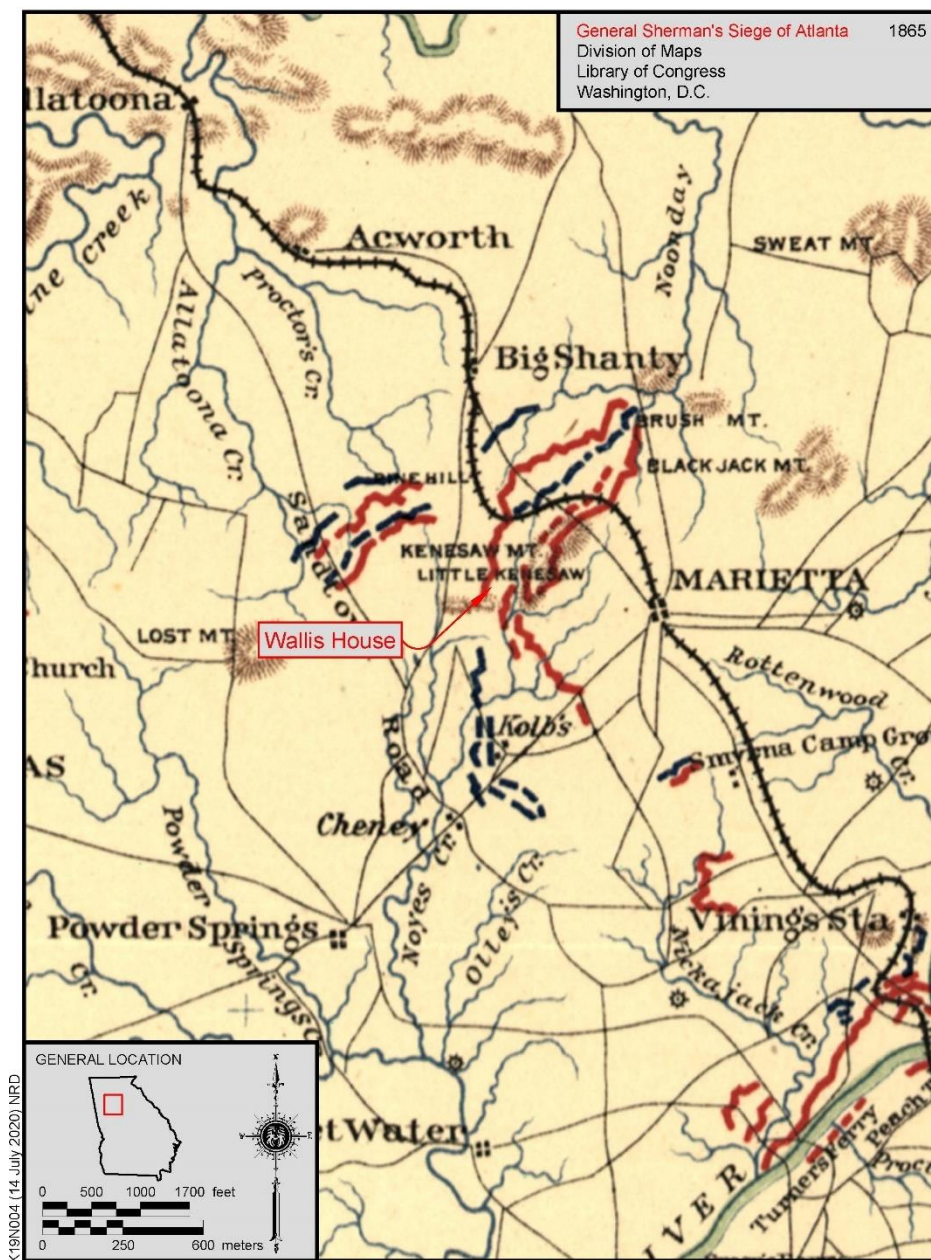
⁸³ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), pp. 12.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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3 **Figure 43. Detail of Civil War military map showing the Confederate (red) and Union (blue) defenses**
4 **in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain.⁸⁴**

⁸⁴ A. F. Brooks, "Map illustrating the operations of the Army under com'd Maj. Gen. Sherman in Georgia from May 5, 1864 to September 4, 1864" in *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

The Mud Creek Line was abandoned on June 19 and Johnston's troops withdrew to the heavily fortified line along Kennesaw Mountain.⁸⁵ The Kennesaw Mountain defenses "had been prepared by slaves and was a naturally strong position. The works went from slightly east of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in a rough semicircle southwest, past Kennesaw Mountain, Little Kennesaw Mountain, Pigeon Hill, and on south past the road from Marietta to Dallas."⁸⁶ According to Major-General Oliver O. Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, between 1,000 to 1,200 enslaved African Americans were reportedly pressed into labor to construct Confederate fortifications in the area during the campaign.⁸⁷

Johnston's new semi-circular Kennesaw Line was reported to have been approximately six miles long, with "entrenchments or breastworks everywhere."⁸⁸ Major-General Howard characterized it as "virtually a north and south bending alignment, convex toward us. Its right was protected by rough Brush Mountain and Noonday Creek. Its center had Nose's [or Noyes] Creek in front of it, but the strength of its almost impregnable part was in the natural fortress of the south slope of Kennesaw [sic]."⁸⁹ On June 23, Sherman telegraphed Major-General Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of all Union forces, from the newly established Union supply depot at Big Shanty, stating that "[t]he whole country is one vast fort, and Johnston must have full fifty miles of connected trenches, with abatis and finished batteries."⁹⁰ Although troop movements and skirmishing were regular occurrences along the southern portions of the Kennesaw Line, an unrelenting torrential downpour prevented a coordinated engagement for several days.⁹¹

The Battle at Kolb's Farm

On the morning of June 19, 1864, as the Confederate forces were withdrawing from the Mud Creek Line toward Kennesaw Mountain, Major-General Howard ordered Major-General David S. Stanley, commanding the First Division of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, to move eastward toward Marietta, followed closely by two other divisions. That same day, Howard reported that Stanley's forces "encountered the enemy's skirmishers near Wallace's house, on the Marietta road, about three-quarters of a mile from Noyes Creek, beyond which he drove the enemy with his infantry and artillery."⁹²

⁸⁵ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), pp. 11–15.

Joseph E. Johnston, *Narrative of Military Operations, Directed, During the Late War Between the States* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1874), p. 338.

⁸⁶ Lawrence K. Peterson, *Confederate Combat Commander: The Remarkable Life of Brigadier General Alfred Jefferson Vaughan, Jr.* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2013), p. 173.

⁸⁷ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 590.

⁸⁸ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 598.

⁸⁹ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), pp. 577–578.

⁹⁰ William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, June 23, 1864, 9:30 PM" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891c), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 572–573.

⁹¹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 28; Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 571.

⁹² Oliver Otis Howard, "Report of Operations, May 1–July 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, pp. 197–198.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

1 According to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Fullerton of the Fourth Corps, at 10:30 A.M. on June 19, Major-
2 General Stanley's troops were in position opposite the Confederates "at right angles with the Marietta Road
3 at Wallace's house."⁹³ The Marietta Road (also referred to historically as the Burnt Hickory and Marietta
4 Road) generally followed the path of present-day Burnt Hickory Road. The house that Major-General
5 Howard and Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton referred to was the residence of Josiah Wallis, although spelled
6 Wallace in military reports, located on the north side of what was then the Marietta Road and approximately
7 one mile west of Pigeon Hill.

8
9 The Wallis family had moved from Newton County, Georgia, to the community of New Salem in Cobb
10 County during the early 1850s. The United States census records indicate that in 1860, Josiah was 52 years
11 old and resided in the home with his wife, Julia Ann (age 47), and their three daughters: Martha Annie
12 Eugenia (age 14); Georgia Angelena (age 10); and Julia Catherine (age 6).⁹⁴ As Sherman's federal troops
13 pushed Johnston's forces farther south, Cobb County and the community of New Salem became a warzone.
14 Upon realizing that their farmstead stood in direct line with both the Union advance and the Confederate
15 retreat, the Wallis family returned to Newton County or traveled to Jackson County (there are varying
16 histories) as refugees in the spring of 1864.⁹⁵ Confederate forces initially took possession of the Josiah S.
17 Wallis house during the occupation of the Mountain Line that extended in a rough triangle from Lost
18 Mountain to Pine Mountain and over to Kennesaw Mountain. As Johnston's forces withdrew eastward to
19 the Mud Creek Line, the Wallis house was reportedly used as a field hospital, and the Confederate soldiers
20 who died in the home were interred in a peach orchard on the other side of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta
21 Road.⁹⁶ These graves were removed after the war to the Marietta Confederate Cemetery.⁹⁷ A military map of
22 the Atlanta campaign depicts the Wallis house on the north side of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road as well as
23 the locations of Confederate earthworks associated with the Mud Creek Line immediately north and northeast of
24 the house and on the hill to the northwest (Figure 44). The high elevation and steep slopes of the hill provided key
25 defensive terrain for the Confederate forces that would have expanded their fields of observation and fire against
26 the approaching Union troops. After the Confederate forces fell back to the Kennesaw Line, the Wallis house and
27 the surrounding area came under Union control on June 19, 1864.

⁹³ Joseph S. Fullerton, "Journal of the Atlanta Campaign" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 882.

⁹⁴ United States Census Bureau, population schedule, 1860, Cobb County, Georgia, Town District, p. 687, Josiah S. Wallis, digital image, Ancestry.com, <http://ancestry.com> (accessed December 9, 2019).

⁹⁵ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 15. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park; Dr. Donald Carnes, "A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia," 1988. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69, Wallis Family and Home.

⁹⁶ Lucinda Hardage, "Miss Lucinda Remembers," Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

⁹⁷ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 15. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State



Figure 44. Detail of Civil War military map showing Confederate earthworks in the vicinity of the Wallis house.⁹⁸

⁹⁸ Edward Ruger, "Map illustrating the third epoch of the Atlanta Campaign" in *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891–1895), plate LIX.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

At 8 o'clock on the morning of June 19, Major-General Howard reported to Brigadier-General William D. Whipple, chief-of-staff to Major-General Thomas, that he had established his headquarters at "Wallace's house, on the Marietta road."⁹⁹ Later that evening, at 7:00 P.M., Howard reported to Major-General Thomas from near the Wallis house that his command had taken 250 Confederate prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers and 236 enlisted men.¹⁰⁰ Howard's decision to select the Wallis house as the location of his headquarters was undoubtedly influenced by the hilltop situated directly to the northwest, which would have provided a sweeping view of the Confederate line atop Kennesaw Mountain as well as the surrounding terrain (Figure 45). This hill was reportedly used as a signal-station by both armies and in the years following the war. Wallis family members recalled an old oak tree at the hill's crest with notches cut into the trunk that had been used for communication by the Signal Corps.¹⁰¹ A military map created in June 1864 by the federal Twenty-Third Army Corps depicts both the Wallis (spelled Wallace) house and the hill directly to the northwest. Notably, a flag is illustrated on the hilltop indicating its function as a signal-station by Union troops (Figure 46). Also of note, this map depicts the Wallis (Wallace) house on the south side of the roadway. This discrepancy is not surprising given that this is an expedient battlefield map intended to identify Union works that was compiled both from surveys made by Army topographical engineers and data provided by informants (United States Army Topographical Engineers Office 1864b). Other contemporaneous maps, such as that shown in Figure 49, more accurately identify landowners and roadways in relation to landscape features. Further, the map depicted in Figure 44 identifies a structure at the location of the Wallis house, although the landowner was not identified. This map was published in the *Official Military Atlas of the War of the Rebellion* (Ruger 1891–1895) and was based on Union and Confederate engineering maps and surveys. Although the landowner is not identified on this post-war map of the Atlanta Campaign, it is reasonable to assume that it accurately depicts the location of the Wallis house on the north side of the road.

⁹⁹ Oliver O. Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace's House, June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 521.

¹⁰⁰ Oliver O. Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace's House, June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 521–522.

¹⁰¹ Barry L. Brown, "Wallis House," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 16. On file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



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2 **Figure 45. View of Kennesaw Mountain through the tree canopy from the present-day hill on the**
3 **Wallis property, looking northeast. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

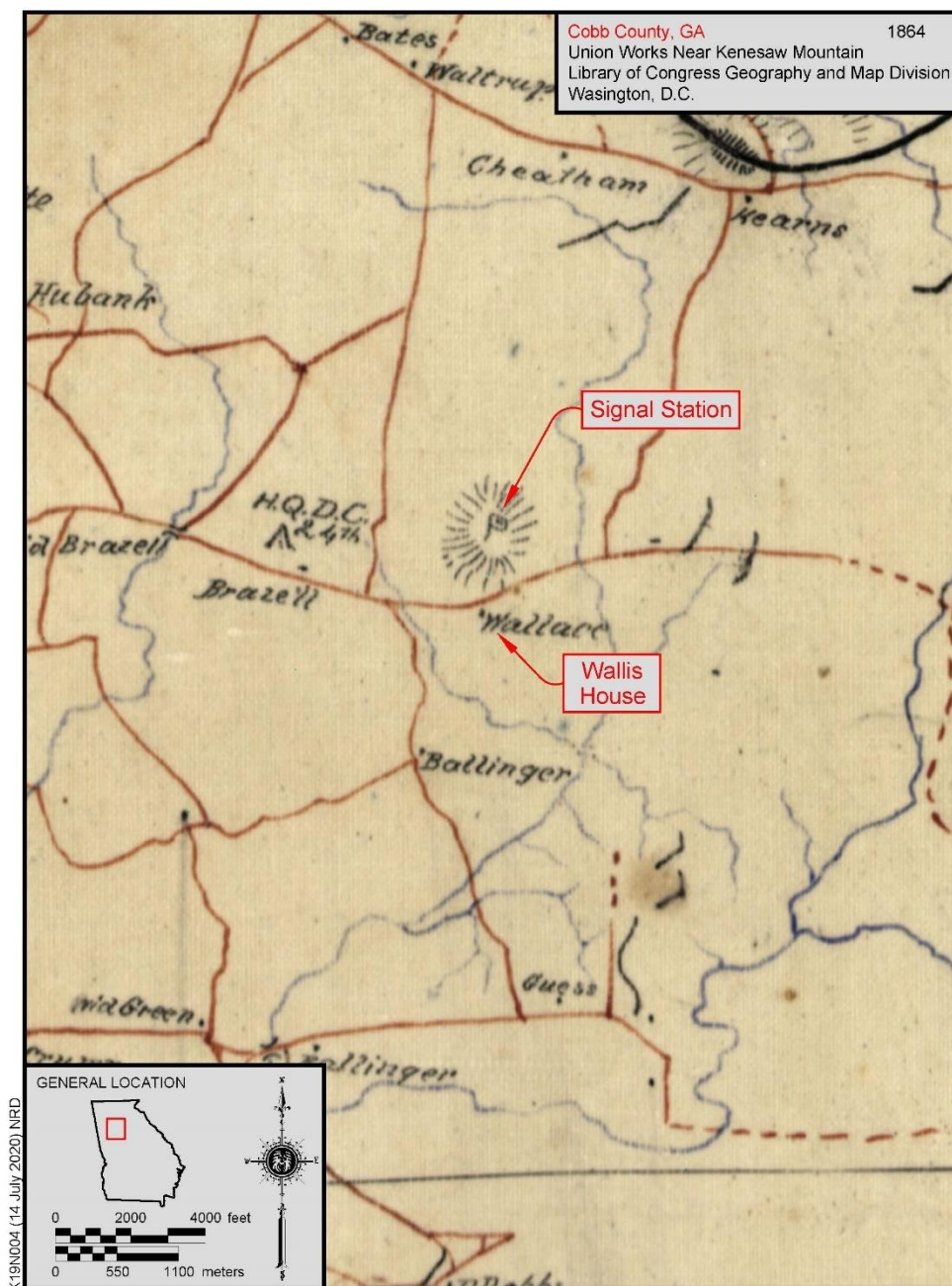


Figure 46. Detail of a June 1864 military map showing the Wallis (spelled Wallace on the map) house and signal-station on the present-day hill on the Wallis property. Note the Wallis house is incorrectly shown on the south side of the road.¹⁰²

¹⁰² United States Army Topographical Engineers Office, "Map of northwestern part of Cobb County, Georgia, showing Union works near Kenesaw [sic] Mountain, June 1864 (Washington: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, 1864b).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

On the morning of June 22, the constant rain had finally subsided and both armies began to position themselves for battle.¹⁰³ Union Major-General William T. Sherman ordered Major-General John M. Schofield to advance the Twenty-Third Corps of the Army of the Ohio eastward over Noyes Creek and convene with Major-General Joseph Hooker's Twentieth Corps near a farmhouse owned by Mrs. Kolb, approximately four miles west of Marietta.¹⁰⁴ That same morning, Sherman notified Major-General Thomas that he would examine Major-General McPherson's position at the northern base of Kennesaw Mountain and then either go to "Wallace's, or the house in front, and then over to Hooker."¹⁰⁵ By 2 o'clock that afternoon, Hooker's Twentieth Corps had advanced their lines to within two to three miles of the Kolb house.¹⁰⁶

After heavy skirmishing throughout the day, the Confederate forces of Lieutenant-General John B. Hood's Corps began their attack on Hooker's line sometime around 4:30 to 5:00 P.M.¹⁰⁷ Sherman arrived at the Wallis house, about two miles northwest of the Kolb house, around 5:30 that evening. While awaiting the arrival of Major-General Thomas, he signaled to Hooker from the nearby hill on the Wallis property, which Sherman noted was at the center of the line held by the Army of the Cumberland.¹⁰⁸ Although Thomas was unable to meet at the signal-station on the hill by the Wallis house, Sherman remained there for the remainder of the evening.¹⁰⁹ The entire engagement consisted of an assault on Hooker's right flank.¹¹⁰ The battle ended before dusk, with the heaviest fighting lasting approximately 90 minutes from 5:00 P.M. to 6:30 P.M., resulting in approximately 1,000 Confederate and 300 Union casualties.¹¹¹ Although the battle at Kolb's farm was considered a Union victory, Sherman's forces were unable to break the Confederate Kennesaw Line (Figure 47).

¹⁰³ Samuel G. French, *Autobiography* (Nashville: Confederate Veteran, 1901), p. 205; Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 28; Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 571.

¹⁰⁴ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 28; William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, in the field, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891d), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 557-558.

¹⁰⁵ William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, in the field, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891d), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 557-558.

¹⁰⁶ Joseph Hooker, "Report to Brig. Gen. Whipple, near Kolb's house, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 562.

¹⁰⁷ Joseph Hooker, "Report to Brig. Gen. Whipple, near Kolb's house, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 563; Oliver O. Howard, "Report of Operations, May 1-July 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, pp. 198; Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 571.

¹⁰⁸ William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, Big Shanty, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891e), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 558.

¹⁰⁹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 42.

¹¹⁰ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 571.

¹¹¹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 40; Joseph F. Knipe, "Report of First Brigade" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 2, p. 42; Thomas H. Ruger, "Report of Second Brigade" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 2, p. 62; John M. Schofield, "Report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 566.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

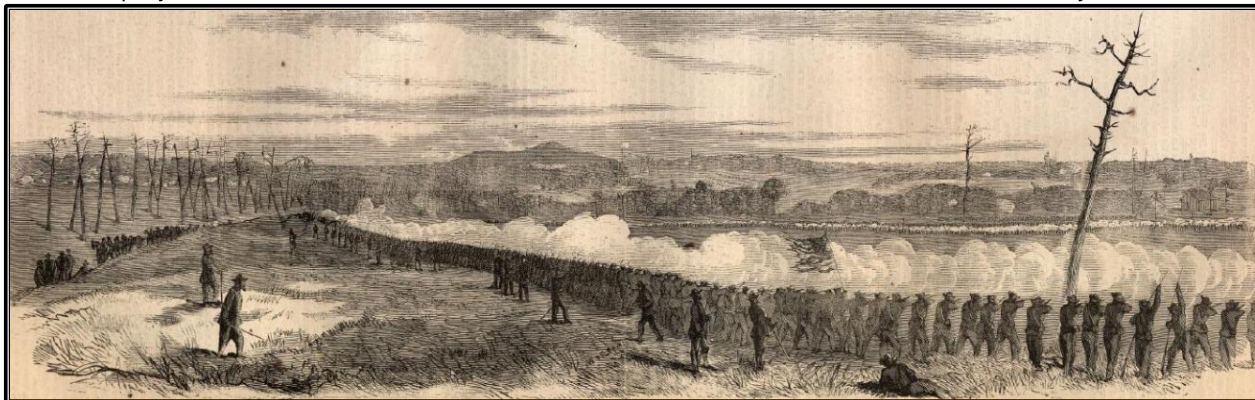


Figure 47. Battle of Kolb's Farm near Marietta, June 22, 1864.¹¹²

The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

While the engagement at Kolb's Farm was a tactical success for Sherman, Johnston's troops remained firmly entrenched along the heavily fortified Kennesaw Line (Figure 48). Troop movements, skirmishing, and cannonading continued along the line for five days, until 8:00 A.M. on June 27, when Sherman's forces attacked the Confederate center and both flanks in hopes of breaking the line.¹¹³

According to Confederate officer Samuel G. French:¹¹⁴

"Artillery-firing was common at all times on the line, but now it swelled in volume and extended down to the extreme left, and then from fifty guns burst out simultaneously in my front, while battery after battery, following on the right, disclosed a general attack on our entire line. Presently, and as if by magic, there sprang from the earth a host of men, and in one long, waving line of blue the infantry advanced and the battle of Kennesaw Mountain had began [sic]."

¹¹² *Harper's Weekly*, "General Sherman's Campaign – the rebel charge on our right, near Marietta, June 22, 1864 – sketched by Theodore R. Davis, July 23, 1864 (<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1864/july/battle-marietta.htm>) (accessed 3 December 2019).

¹¹³ L. M. Dayton, "Special Field Orders No. 28, near Kennesaw [sic] Mountain, June 24, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 588; Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 581; William T. Sherman, *Memoirs* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1891a), p. 60; William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, near Kennesaw [sic] Mountain, June 25, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891f), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 589; William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, near Kennesaw [sic] Mountain, June 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891g), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 607.

¹¹⁴ Samuel G. French, *Autobiography* (Nashville: Confederate Veteran, 1901), p. 206.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 48. View of Kennesaw Mountain from the federal lines south of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Roads near the Hardage house, looking northeast toward Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill.¹¹⁵

The battle of Kennesaw Mountain began with Thomas making “a heavy assault at the [Confederate] center with his army while McPherson made a feint on the left and Schofield a threatened attack in the right.”¹¹⁶ On the morning of the federal attack, Sherman relayed to both Thomas and Schofield that he had established a telegraph station on Signal Hill, behind the center of Thomas’ line, and would be stationed there all day.¹¹⁷ Sherman had established temporary headquarters at Signal Hill on June 24, and only occupied the position for a few days. Signal Hill refers to a prominent peak, approximately three miles west of Marietta, along the western side of present-day John Ward Road SW just north of its intersection with Cheatham Hill Road.¹¹⁸

The US Signal Corps operated throughout the engagement, initially using flags to communicate across the battlefield. The signal flag system came into use during the 1850s, and allowed messages to be sent across

¹¹⁵ George N. Barnard, *Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign* (New York: Dover, 1977, p. 31); Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 258.

¹¹⁶ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 581.

¹¹⁷ William T. Sherman, *Memoirs* (D. Appleton & Company, 1891a), p. 60; William T. Sherman, “Report to Gen. Thomas, near Kenesaw [sic], Ga., June 27, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891h), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 607; William T. Sherman, “Report to Maj. Gen. Schofield, near Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891i), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 616.

¹¹⁸ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 580; John C. Van Duzer, “Report to Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, Kenesaw [sic], Ga., June 24, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 588.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

1 areas where telegraph lines were not available. Flags of varying size, color, and staff length were used to
2 increase the readability of the signal depending on field conditions. For example, in clear weather conditions,
3 a 4-foot flag with a 12-foot staff could reportedly be seen at distances of 8 to 10 miles.¹¹⁹ However, Captain
4 John C. Van Duzer, who served as superintendent of telegraph lines, reported on June 24 that he had connected
5 Sherman's new headquarters to his own with eight miles of telegraph wire.¹²⁰ In total, Van Duzer installed 13
6 miles of telegraph wire behind the federal line, connecting Sherman with his entire command.¹²¹ Major-
7 General Howard recalled that "Van Duzer, thus, by the wires keeping up his connection with Washington,
8 united our commands. He used for us what was called the 'field line' of telegraph wire, and connected his
9 railroad line with Sherman, and Sherman with Thomas half a mile distant, and with Schofield, at least two
10 miles in the same direction; also northward from Sherman two miles with McPherson."¹²² The telegraph wire
11 replaced the signal flag system and functioned well throughout the engagement.¹²³

12
13 Unable to penetrate the Kennesaw Line, the federal forces fell back with heavy casualties.¹²⁴ Following the
14 battle, Johnston reported to General Braxton Bragg, who at that time served as an advisor to Confederate
15 President Jefferson Davis in Richmond, Virginia, that "[t]he enemy advanced upon our whole line today [...].
16 Their loss is supposed to be great, ours known to be small."¹²⁵ According to Major-General Howard, "[t]he
17 entire Confederate loss was 522 against 2,500 for Sherman."¹²⁶ Sherman reported to Major-General Halleck
18 at 8:00 P.M. that evening that the federal losses sustained during the unsuccessful attack were "particularly
19 heavy in general and field officers."¹²⁷ Among the Union dead were Colonel Daniel M. McCook and
20 Brigadier-General Charles G. Harker.

21
22 The battle of Kennesaw Mountain was a tactical Confederate victory; however, it failed to halt the federal
23 advance toward Atlanta. Although unable to break the Confederate line, federal troops under Major-General
24 Schofield managed to hold a position just south of Kennesaw Mountain near Johnston's left flank that would
25 provide a strategic advantage.¹²⁸ Rather than mount another costly assault directly on the Kennesaw Line, Sherman
26 sought to re-position his command in a manner that would cause Johnston to either fight a major battle or retreat

¹¹⁹ "The Signal Corps: An Innovative Technology of War," Antietam, National Park Service, accessed June 28, 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/signal.htm>; Albert James Myer, *A Manual of Signals: For the Use of Signal Officers in the Field, and for Military and Naval Students, Military Schools, Etc.* (D. Van Nostrand: New York, 1866).

¹²⁰ John C. Van Duzer, "Report to Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, Kenesaw [sic], Ga., June 24, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 588.

¹²¹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 139.

¹²² Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 580.

¹²³ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 139.

¹²⁴ Joseph S. Fullerton, "Journal of the Atlanta Campaign" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p.888; George H. Thomas, "Report to Maj. Gen. Sherman, June 27, 1864, 10:45 A.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 608–609; George H. Thomas, "Report to Maj. Gen. Sherman, June 27, 1864, 1:10 P.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 609.

¹²⁵ Joseph E. Johnston, "Report to Gen. Braxton Bragg, near Marietta, June 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 796.

¹²⁶ Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 586.

¹²⁷ William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, near Kenesaw [sic], Ga., June 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891g), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 607.

¹²⁸ William T. Sherman, "Report, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 69.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

southward toward the Chattahoochee River.¹²⁹ On July 1, Sherman gave the final order for his command to advance toward Fulton, Georgia, in an attempt to force Johnston “out of his intrenchments [sic] or move farther south.”¹³⁰ Upon receiving reports of substantial Union troop movements, Johnston evacuated the Kennesaw Line on July 2 and moved his army toward the vicinity of Smyrna, setting the stage for a major engagement at Atlanta.¹³¹

The Josiah S. Wallis Property

The Wallis (Wallace) house was constructed in 1853 on the north side of present-day Burnt Hickory Road by Josiah Wallis in what was then the community of New Salem, Georgia (Figure 49). The Wallis’s next-door neighbor was the family of George Washington Hardage, and the family of Cyrus York lived to the east of them. The family of John Kirk lived about a mile to the west of the Wallis family, and the Jack Smith family lived to the north of John Kirk. In June, 1864, the community of New Salem became the scene of military activities as the federal Army under Major-General William T. Sherman pursued the Confederate Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston through Cobb County en route to Atlanta.

During the Confederate occupation of the Mountain Line from June 5–14, and through the establishment of the Mud Creek Line from June 17–18, the Wallis home served as a field hospital for the Confederate forces. In the years after the war, Lucinda Hardage, a daughter of Josiah Wallis’s neighbor George Washington Hardage, remembered that there was a Confederate hospital “in the house next to ours.”¹³² The Hardage family home stood a short distance to the east of the Wallis house, and according to Lucinda Hardage, the Wallis residence was badly damaged during the fighting, with most of the interior partitions having been torn out to accommodate the wounded soldiers.¹³³ When the Josiah S. Wallis family returned to the property after the war, they reportedly found the wood floors stained with blood and one of the children remembered discovering finger and toe bones from amputated limbs in the crawlspace.¹³⁴ During the Confederate occupation of the Wallis house as a field hospital, General Joseph E. Johnston headquartered briefly at the York residence also along Burnt Hickory Road, while the Hardage home served as the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Leonidas K. Polk from June 10 until his death at Pine Mountain on June 14. Lucinda Hardage recalled that Polk’s body was brought to the family home and briefly laid “under two big oak trees in the front of our yard.”¹³⁵ Following the death of Polk, and coupled with the impending federal advance, the Hardage family fled from New Salem to Stone Mountain, Georgia, sometime between June 17–19.¹³⁶ Likewise, the Confederate forces abandoned the Wallis house, along with the York and Hardage residences, on June 19 as they retreated to the Kennesaw Line.

¹²⁹ Earl J. Hess, *Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013), p. 188.

¹³⁰ L. M. Dayton, “Special Field Orders No. 31, near Kenesaw [sic] Mountain, July 1, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 5, p. 14.

¹³¹ Joseph E. Johnston, *Narrative* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1874), p. 345; Joseph E. Johnston, “Report of operations, December 27, 1863–July 17, 1864” in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 3, p. 617.

¹³² Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

¹³³ Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

¹³⁴ Barry L. Brown, “Wallis House,” *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, United States Department of the Interior, 2004, p. 16. On file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park; Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

¹³⁵ Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

¹³⁶ Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” Vertical File, Georgia Room, Marietta Public Library.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

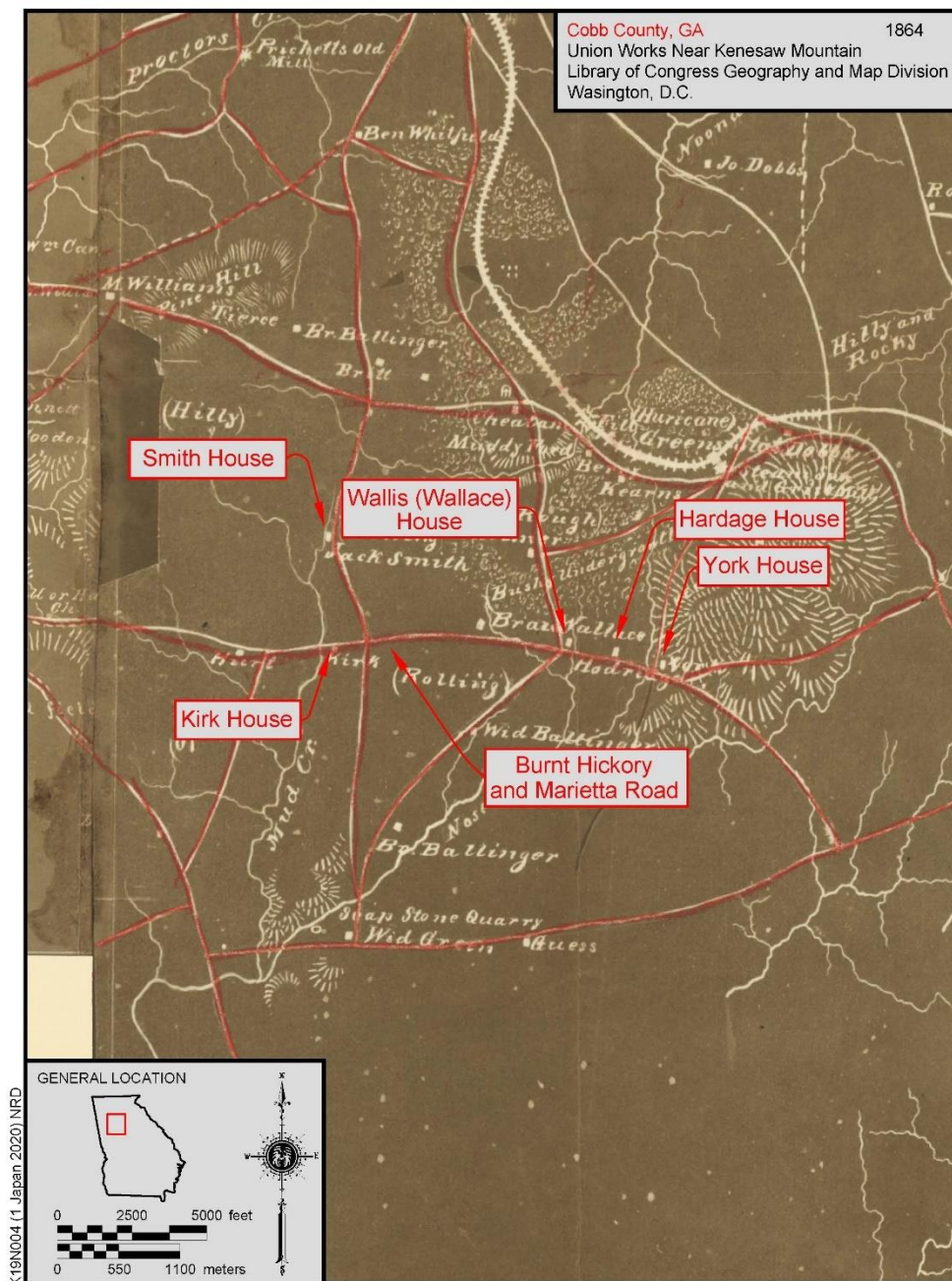


Figure 49. Detail of June 19, 1864, military map showing the location of the Josiah S. Wallis (spelled Wallace on the map) house and other pertinent residences in the community of New Salem.¹³⁷

¹³⁷ United States Topographical Engineers Office, "Part of Cobb Co., Ga., compiled and printed at the top. Eng. Office DC. in the field, Big Shanty, June 19, 1864" (Washington: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, 1864a).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

On the morning of June 19, federal troops under Major-General David S. Stanley were in position against Confederate skirmishers near the Wallis house. Later that day, Major-General Howard established his headquarters at the home, as well as a signal-station on the hill immediately to the northwest.¹³⁸ Prior to that, Howard's headquarters were located at the Jack Smith house.¹³⁹ Howard maintained his headquarters at the Wallis house from at least June 19 through the engagement at Kolb's farm on June 22, 1864. Major-General Sherman visited the house and signal-station on the evening of June 22, and remained there throughout the battle at Kolb's farm.¹⁴⁰ It is not known how long Howard's headquarters remained at the Wallis house after June 22; however, by June 27 his dispatches indicate only that his headquarters were "near Kennesaw Mountain."¹⁴¹ It is likely that the house returned to use as a field hospital (this time by federal troops) once it was no longer occupied by Howard as headquarters. By June 24, Sherman had moved his own headquarters to Signal Hill, approximately one-and-three-quarter miles southeast of the Wallis house, and by June 27, several miles of telegraph wire replaced the system of signal flags along the federal line.¹⁴² However, it is not known if the telegraph line extended to the signal-station on the hilltop just northwest of the Wallis house. Nevertheless, the military occupation of the Wallis family farmstead and the community of New Salem ended on July 1, as federal forces moved southward toward Atlanta.

Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations and Recommendations for Further Work

Two previous archaeological surveys have been conducted in the current Wallis property including the properties containing the house and the hill. In December 2008, personnel from Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., conducted a survey along a portion of the Wallis property's hill for the proposed widening of a section of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW.¹⁴³ This survey identified and mapped a previously unrecorded section of a Confederate entrenchment (Site 9CO713) on the Wallis property's hill, measuring approximately 88 meters (288 feet) in length (Figure 50). Although the earthwork segment was relatively well preserved, it had been truncated on the west by the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW and also possibly on its northeastern end by the development of the Wallis Farms subdivision. The 2008 investigation consisted of a limited, 20-minute, metal detector survey and the excavation of one shovel test within the earthwork. No cultural materials were recovered.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁸ Oliver O. Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace's House, June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M." in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 521; Oliver Otis Howard, "Report of operations, May 1–July 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, pp. 197–198.

¹³⁹ Oliver Otis Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, Jack Smith's house, June 18, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891c), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 512.

¹⁴⁰ William T. Sherman, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, Big Shanty, June 22, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891e), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 558.

¹⁴¹ Oliver Otis Howard, "Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891d), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, p. 612.

¹⁴² Oliver Otis Howard, *Autobiography* (New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1907), p. 580; John C. Van Duzer, "Report to Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, Kennesaw [sic], Ga., June 24, 1864" in *ORA* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, pp. 588.

¹⁴³ Thomas H. Gresham and Joel Jones, *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Barrett Parkway, Cobb County, Georgia* (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; Joel Jones, *Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO713* (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

¹⁴⁴ Thomas H. Gresham and Joel Jones, *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Barrett Parkway, Cobb County, Georgia* (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

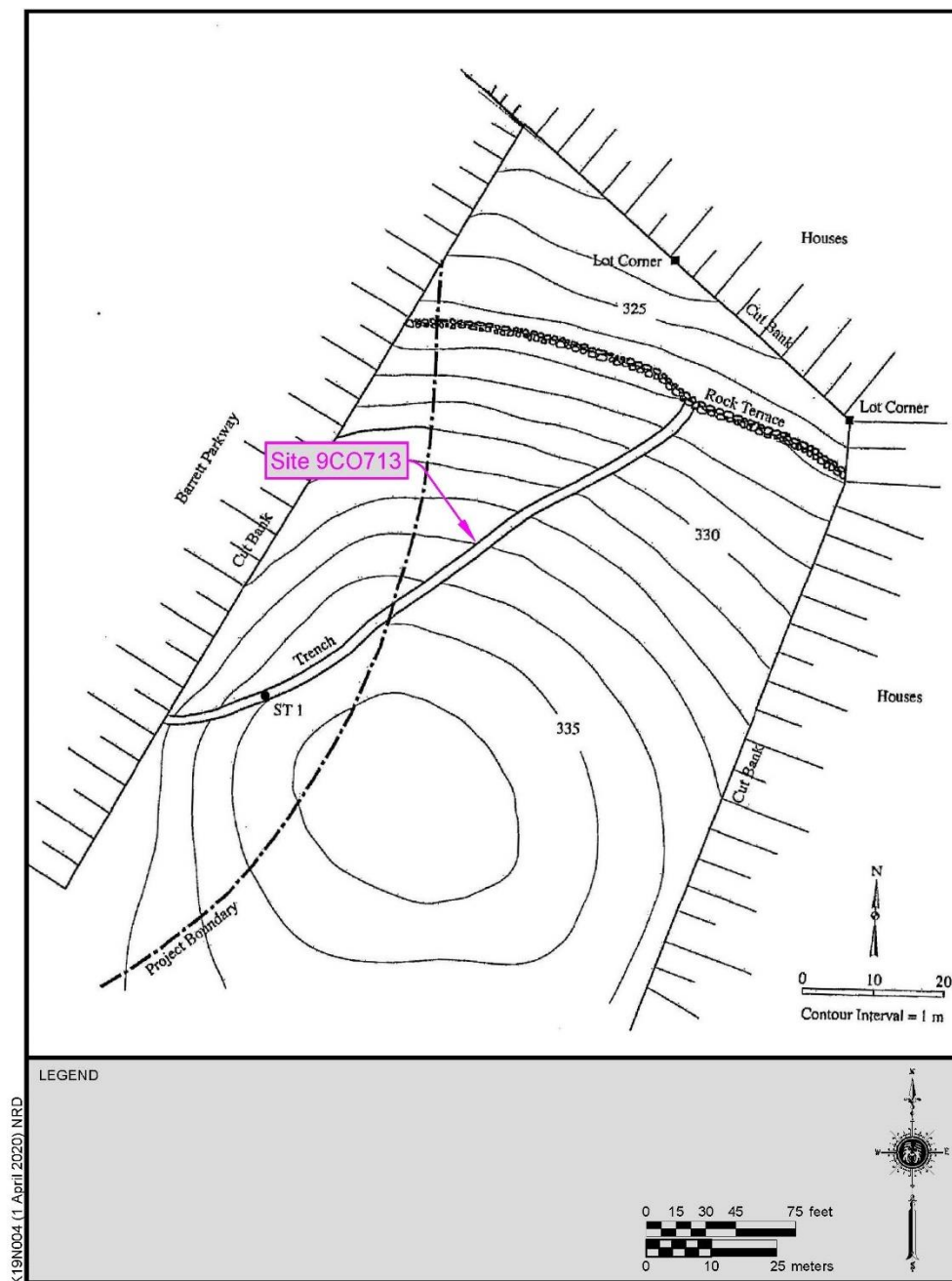


Figure 50. 2008 schematic plan map of Site 9CO713 prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁵ Thomas H. Gresham and Joel Jones, *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Barrett Parkway, Cobb County, Georgia* (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), p. 29, on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

In August 2016, personnel from the National Park Service-Southeast Archaeological Center (NPS-SEAC) conducted an archaeological survey that included both the Wallis property's hill and the Wallis house lot property. During the course of the 2016 investigations, the earthwork (Site 9CO713) that was initially recorded in 2008 was resurveyed and mapped and the Wallis house lot (Site 9CO779) was also surveyed.¹⁴⁶ The 2016 NPS-SEAC investigation consisted of both shovel testing and systematic metal detection. In total, 10 shovel tests were excavated on the Wallis property's hill and 11 were excavated within the Wallis house lot. The metal detector survey was conducted along 5-meter (16-foot) transects across the entire project area. Although few nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered, two minié balls (one fired), a bridle fragment, and a piece of modified lead were collected that likely date to the Civil War-era occupation of the property.¹⁴⁷

The earthworks associated with Site 9CO713 on the Wallis property's hill were part of the Confederate Mud Creek Line and were occupied from June 17–18, 1864. These works are depicted atop the present-day Wallis property's hill on a period military map of the area, along with additional works to the north and northeast of the Wallis house (Figure 51). Although it is possible that these works may have been repurposed by Union forces following their abandonment by Confederate troops on June 18, they are situated well outside of the effective range of field and siege artillery from both Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill and would have been of little use during the June 27 engagement.¹⁴⁸ A review of historical aerial imagery revealed that the locations of these works remained largely intact by at least 1993, and that the hill itself was originally much larger than what remains of it today (Figure 52). However, following the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway sometime between 1993 and 1999, the western extent of the entrenchment associated with Site 9CO713 had been destroyed (Figure 53). By 2004, the eastern extent of Site 9CO713, along with the entire eastern half of the landform had been destroyed by the development of the Wallis Farm subdivision (Figures 54 and 55). A Civil War-era military map suggests that additional unrecorded Confederate earthworks were potentially located directly north of the Wallis house on ground that also has been heavily altered by construction of the subdivision (see Figure 51). Nonetheless, the remaining segments of the earthwork (Site 9CO713) on what remains of hill associated with the Wallis property are presently relatively well preserved, although they have experienced some erosion (Figures 56 and 57). Unfortunately, the crest of the hill where historical mapping depicts the location of a Union signal station (see Figure 46) was largely removed during construction of the subdivision (Figure 58).

¹⁴⁶ Amelia Jansen, *Memorandum: Shovel Testing and Metal Detecting Surveys of Recently Acquired Lands at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2017), on file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; Rusty Simmons, *Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO713* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016a), on file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; Rusty Simmons, *Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO779* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016b), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

¹⁴⁷ Amelia Jansen, *Memorandum: Shovel Testing and Metal Detecting Surveys of Recently Acquired Lands at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park* (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2017), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

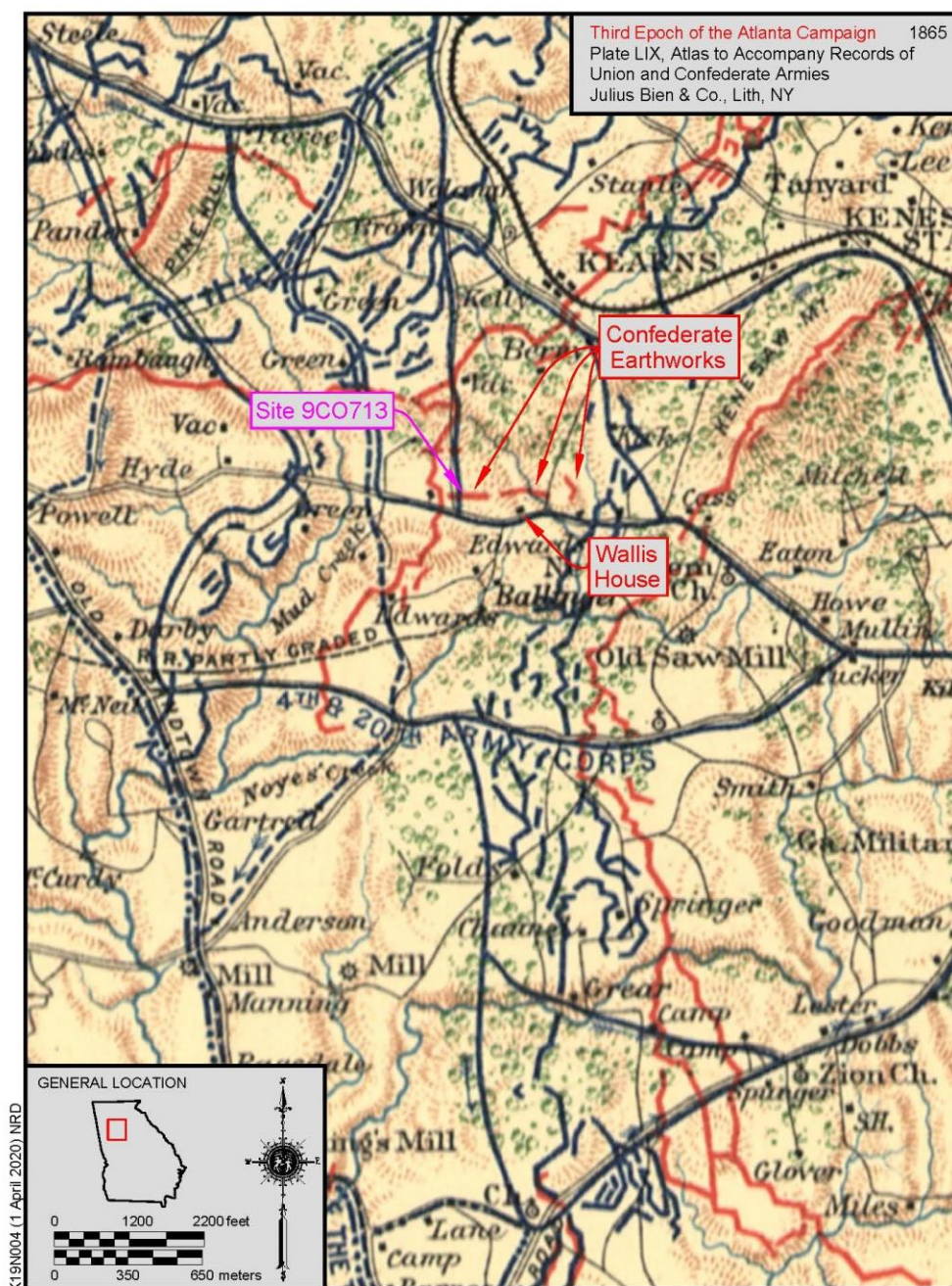
¹⁴⁸ Ordnance Bureau, *Field Manual for the Use of Officers on Ordnance Duty* (Richmond: Ritchie & Dunnivant, 1862); Philip Katcher, *American Civil War Artillery, 1861–1865: Field & Heavy Artillery* (Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2001).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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Figure 51. Detail of Civil War military map showing the Wallis house and Site 9CO713.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁹ Edward Ruger, "Map illustrating the third epoch of the Atlanta Campaign" in *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891–1895), plate LIX.

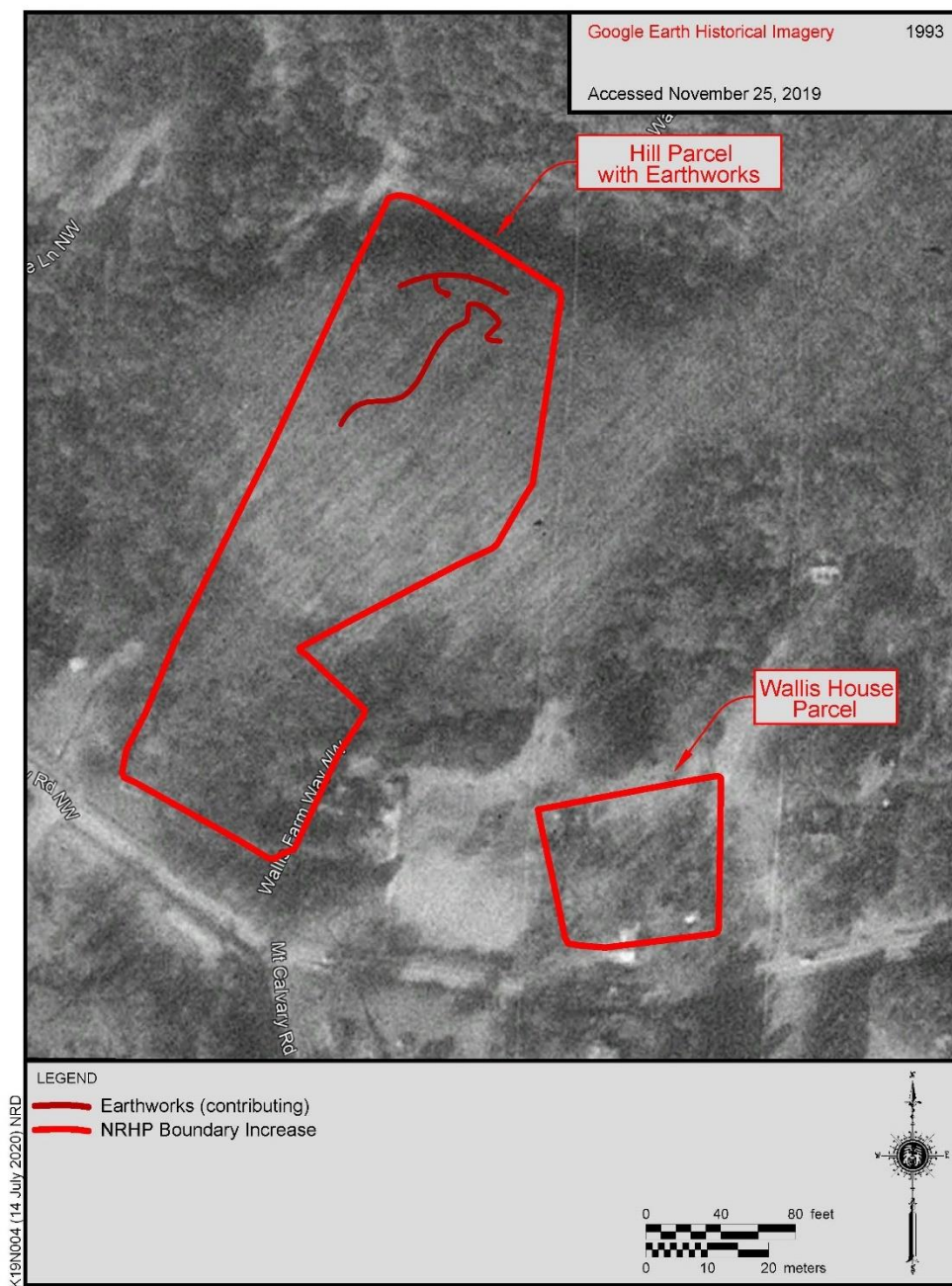
¹⁴⁹ Ordnance Bureau, *Field Manual for the Use of Officers on Ordnance Duty* (Richmond: Ritchie & Dunnivant, 1862); Philip Katcher, *American Civil War Artillery, 1861–1865: Field & Heavy Artillery* (Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2001).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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3 **Figure 52. 1993 aerial imagery showing the Wallis property's hill on the western tract prior to the**
4 **construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and the Wallis Farm Subdivision.¹⁵⁰**

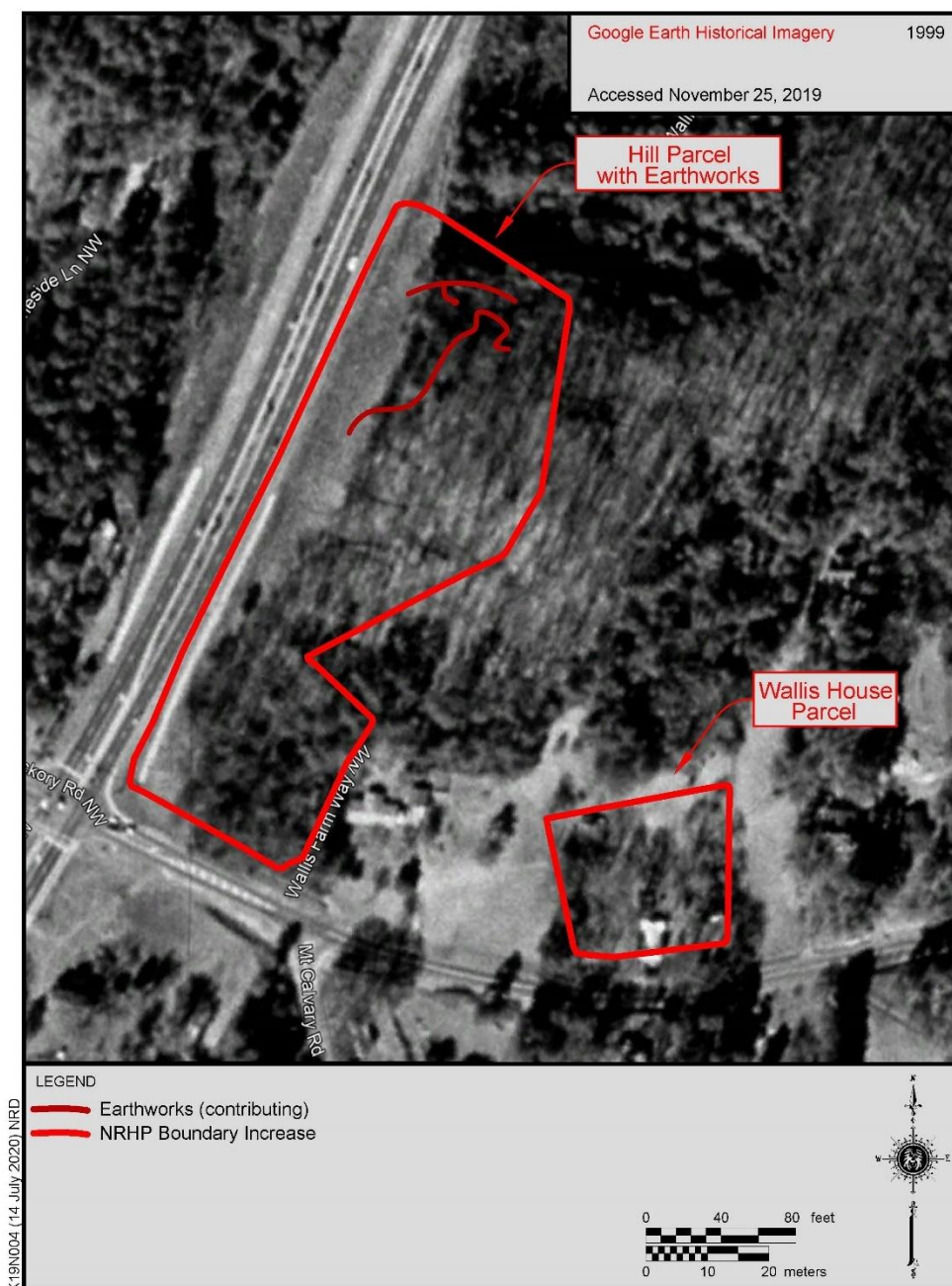
¹⁵⁰ Google Earth Historical Imagery, 1993 aerial photograph, accessed November 25, 2019.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

1



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3 **Figure 53. 1999 aerial imagery showing the Wallis property's hill on the western tract and ground**
4 **disturbance following the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway. Note the earthworks extend**
5 **into the tree clearing along the western end of the parcel.**¹⁵¹

¹⁵¹ Google Earth Historical Imagery, 1999 aerial photograph, accessed November 25, 2019; Note that the tree clearing extends further east than the area of ground disturbance from construction of the Barrett Parkway right-of-way.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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3 **Figure 54. March 2004 aerial imagery showing the Wallis property's hill on the western tract and**
4 **extensive ground disturbance during the construction of the Wallis Farm Subdivision.**¹⁵²

¹⁵² Google Earth Historical Imagery, 2004a aerial photograph, accessed November 25, 2019; Note that the western extent of earthwork remnant stops abruptly at the edge of the area of ground disturbance from construction of the Barrett Parkway right-of-way.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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3 **Figure 55. April 2005 aerial imagery showing the Wallis property's two discontinuous tracts and**
4 **extensive ground disturbance during the construction of the Wallis Farm Subdivision.¹⁵³**

¹⁵³ Google Earth Historical Imagery, 2004b aerial photograph, accessed November 25, 2019; Note that the western extent of earthwork remnant stops abruptly at the edge of the area of ground disturbance from construction of the Barrett Parkway right-of-way.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State



Figure 56. Remnant of Confederate earthwork, Site 9CO713, looking northwest. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Brian Mabelitini.



Figure 57. Remnant of Confederate earthwork, Site 9CO713, looking southwest. Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Brian Mabelitini.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

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3 **Figure 58. The remaining segment of the crest of the Wallis property's hill, looking southeast.**
4 **Photograph taken October 29, 2019, by Trent Spurlock.**

5 Although both the hill (Site 9CO713) and the Josiah S. Wallis house lot (Site 9CO779) have previously
6 been investigated archaeologically, additional archaeological survey is needed to adequately assess their
7 potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (information
8 potential). The metal detector portions of neither of the prior surveys were intensive per the Georgia Council
9 of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*.¹⁵⁴
10 Additional archaeological work is needed at both properties in order to adequately assess their eligibility
11 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (information potential). While the
12 initial 2008 survey of the Wallis property's hill consisted only of a short 20-minute sweep with one machine,
13 the 2016 NPS–SEAC survey covered the entire hill along 5-meter (16-foot) wide transects. While the NPS
14 policy is to preserve archaeological resources in place, given the low frequency of nineteenth-century
15 materials recovered during previous reconnaissance surveys, further archaeological work at the hill
16 associated with the Wallis property's western tract should include an intensive systematic metal detector
17 survey of the intact remnant of the hill along 1.5-meter (5-foot) wide lanes with overlapping coverage as
18 outlined in the current GCPA guidelines. Although the GCPA standards state that these lanes can be placed
19 on transects at a maximum interval of 30 meters (98 feet), due to the small size of the intact remnant of the
20 Wallis property's hill, along with the potential for Civil War-era military deposits, the entire area should be
21 surveyed along overlapping lanes in order to attain 100 percent coverage. Two passes of each overlapping
22 lane from opposite directions with different machines will achieve optimal results. The identified metal

¹⁵⁴ Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Athens: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2014).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

1 targets should remain in place and marked with plastic pin flags. The location of each target should be
2 recorded once the area is completely surveyed, and only a sample should be excavated, leaving the majority
3 of the items in place. This will accomplish two objectives: (1) it will indicate the density of metal artifacts
4 (a measure of research potential) while leaving the majority of items preserved on-site, and (2) it will
5 provide a sample of artifacts by which to assess the overall state of preservation of metallic objects at the
6 site.

7
8 The metal detector survey of the hill on the western tract of the Wallis property should be conducted at
9 a time of year when leaf litter and/or ground vegetation is low in order to achieve maximal results. Likewise,
10 prior to beginning the metal detector survey of the Josiah S. Wallis house lot, the entire lot should either be
11 mowed or the survey should be conducted at a time of year when ground vegetation is low. The GCPA also
12 requires the metal detector survey to be conducted using recent, professional grade equipment.¹⁵⁵ Lastly,
13 due to the potential for subsurface archaeological features within the Wallis house lot (9CO779), a
14 geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, and electrical resistivity should
15 be undertaken. If geophysical anomalies are encountered, these potential features should be sampled via
16 test excavation to evaluate their nature and research potential.

¹⁵⁵ Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*
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Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

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Cobb, Georgia

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additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

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Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.856 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.963485

Longitude: -84.612906

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Eastern tract of Wallis property (Wallis house): Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of the property, northeast of the residence, at Lat 33.964055 Long -84.612481; extending south approximately 460 feet along the property line to the right-of-way of Burnt Hickory Road to Lat 33.963397 Long -84.612398; then to the west along the right-of-way north of Burnt Hickory Road for approximately 225 feet to the southwest corner of the property at Lat 33.963344 Long -84.613266; then to the north-northwest along the property line for approximately 205 feet to the northwest corner of the property at Lat 33.963899 Long -84.613377; then to the east-northeast along the property line for approximately 275 feet to the beginning.

Western tract of Wallis property: Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of the property, west of Wallis Farm Way, at Lat 33.965999 Long -84.613276; extending to the south along the property boundary for approximately 550 feet to Lat 33.965255 Long -84.613358; then extending along the property boundary to the south-southwest for approximately 105 feet to Lat 33.965007 Long -84.613533; continuing along the property boundary to the southwest for approximately 340 feet to Lat 33.964568 Long -84.614519; turning to the southeast along the property line and continuing for approximately 140 feet to the northwest right-of-way of Wallis Farm Way at Lat 33.964274 Long -84.614271; then extending along the west side of Wallis Farm Way's right-of-way for approximately 240 feet to the south-southwest to a point at Lat 33.963751 Long -84.614612 at the northwest corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Wallis Farm Way; continuing to the southwest for approximately 25 feet to Lat 33.963709 Long -84.614690; extending to the northwest along the property line and the

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

northeast right-of-way of Burnt Hickory Road to the east corner of the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW for approximately 255 feet to Lat 33.964050 Long -84.615392; then extending to the northeast along the property line along the southeast side of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway NW for approximately 960 feet to the northwest corner of the property at Lat 33.966429 Long -84.614055; then extending to the southeast for approximately 295 feet to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The additional boundary increase proposed for the National Register of Historic Places-listed Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park includes two discontinuous tracts associated with the Josiah Wallis property. The nominated property includes the domestic yard and immediate setting for the mid-nineteenth century Wallis house on the eastern tract along with the core of the hill with the Civil War earthworks on the western tract, both of which were utilized by Union and Confederate forces during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain as part of the Atlanta Campaign. The proposed boundary expansion includes the historic setting to convey the period of significance for both discontinuous tracts. The remaining acreage associated with the Josiah Wallis property was sold for development in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brian Mabelitini, Lauren Poole, Jenny Andrews, and Trent Spurlock
organization: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
street & number: 151 Walton Avenue
city or town: Lexington state: Kentucky (KY) zip code: 40508
e-mail: wtspurlock@crai-ky.com
telephone: 859-252-4737
date: November 2, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Josiah S. Wallis property

City or Vicinity: Marietta

County: Cobb

State: Georgia

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: October 29, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 30. Overview of the driveway and surrounding property, camera looking south.

2 of 30. Overview of the driveway and surrounding property, camera looking north.

3 of 30. Façade of residence (Resource A), camera looking north.

4 of 30. Entry along façade of residence (Resource A), camera looking north.

5 of 30. West and façade elevations of residence (Resource A), camera looking north-northeast.

6 of 30. West elevation of residence (Resource A), camera looking east.

7 of 30. Façade and east elevations of residence (Resource A), camera looking west-northwest.

8 of 30. East elevation of residence (Resource A) showing the historic shed-roof rear addition, camera looking south-southwest.

9 of 30. East elevation and rear elevations of residence (Resource A) showing the rear additions, camera looking south-southwest.

10 of 30. Rear elevation and west elevations of residence (Resource A) showing the rear additions and rear porch, camera looking east-southeast.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase

Cobb, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

- 1 11 of 30. Interior of central hallway facing façade entryway (Resource A, Room 100).
- 2
- 3 12 of 30. Interior of east front room showing replacement fireplace surround and mantel (Resource A,
- 4 Room 102).
- 5
- 6 13 of 30. Interior of west front room showing fireplace with original mantel and surround (Resource A,
- 7 Room 101).
- 8
- 9 14 of 30. Interior of central corridor in shed-roof rear addition showing deterioration of interior materials
- 10 (Resource A, Room 104).
- 11
- 12 15 of 30. Interior detail showing deterioration of floorboards (Resource A, Room 105).
- 13
- 14 16 of 30. Interior of gable-roof rear addition showing modified fireplace (Resource A, Room 106).
- 15
- 16 17 of 30. Interior of kitchen located in gable-roof rear addition (Resource A, Room 107).
- 17
- 18 18 of 30. Interior of enclosed rear porch (Resource A, Room 108).
- 19
- 20 19 of 30. Façade (left) and east elevation (right) of smokehouse (Resource B), camera looking north-
- 21 northwest.
- 22
- 23 20 of 30. West elevation of smokehouse (Resource B) showing carport additions, camera looking east.
- 24
- 25 21 of 30. Façade (left) and south elevation (right) of chicken coop (Resource C), camera looking north-
- 26 northeast.
- 27
- 28 22 of 30. Façade (right) and north elevation of chicken coop (Resource D), camera looking southeast.
- 29
- 30 23 of 30. South elevation of chicken coop (Resource D), camera looking north.
- 31
- 32 24 of 30. View of covered well (Resource E) and south (right) and west (left) elevations of the original
- 33 well (Resource F), camera looking east.
- 34
- 35 25 of 30. East elevation of original well (Resource F), camera looking west.
- 36
- 37 26 of 30. View of stone retaining wall (Resource G) on the east side of the domestic yard, camera looking
- 38 south-southwest.
- 39
- 40 27 of 30. View of stone retaining wall (Resource G) on the west side of the domestic yard, camera
- 41 looking southeast.
- 42
- 43 28 of 30. Remnant of Confederate earthwork, Site 9CO713, looking northeast.
- 44
- 45 29 of 30. Remnant of Confederate earthwork, Site 9CO713, looking south.
- 46
- 47 30 of 30. The remaining segment of the crest of the Josiah Wallis property's hill, looking northwest.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

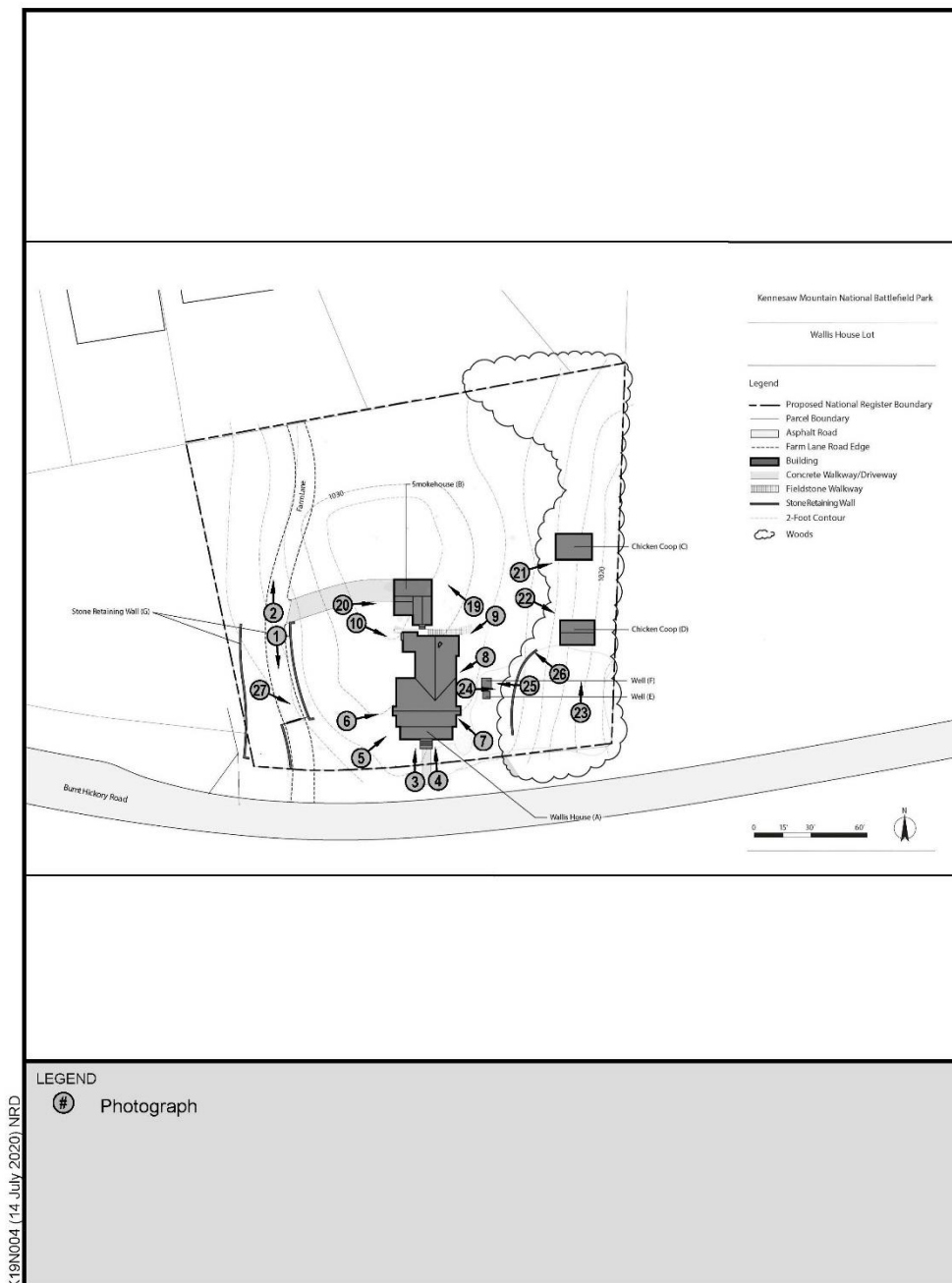


Figure 59. Photographs of Photo Log Keyed to Site plan of the Wallis house (adapted from Quinn Evans, Ann Arbor, MI, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

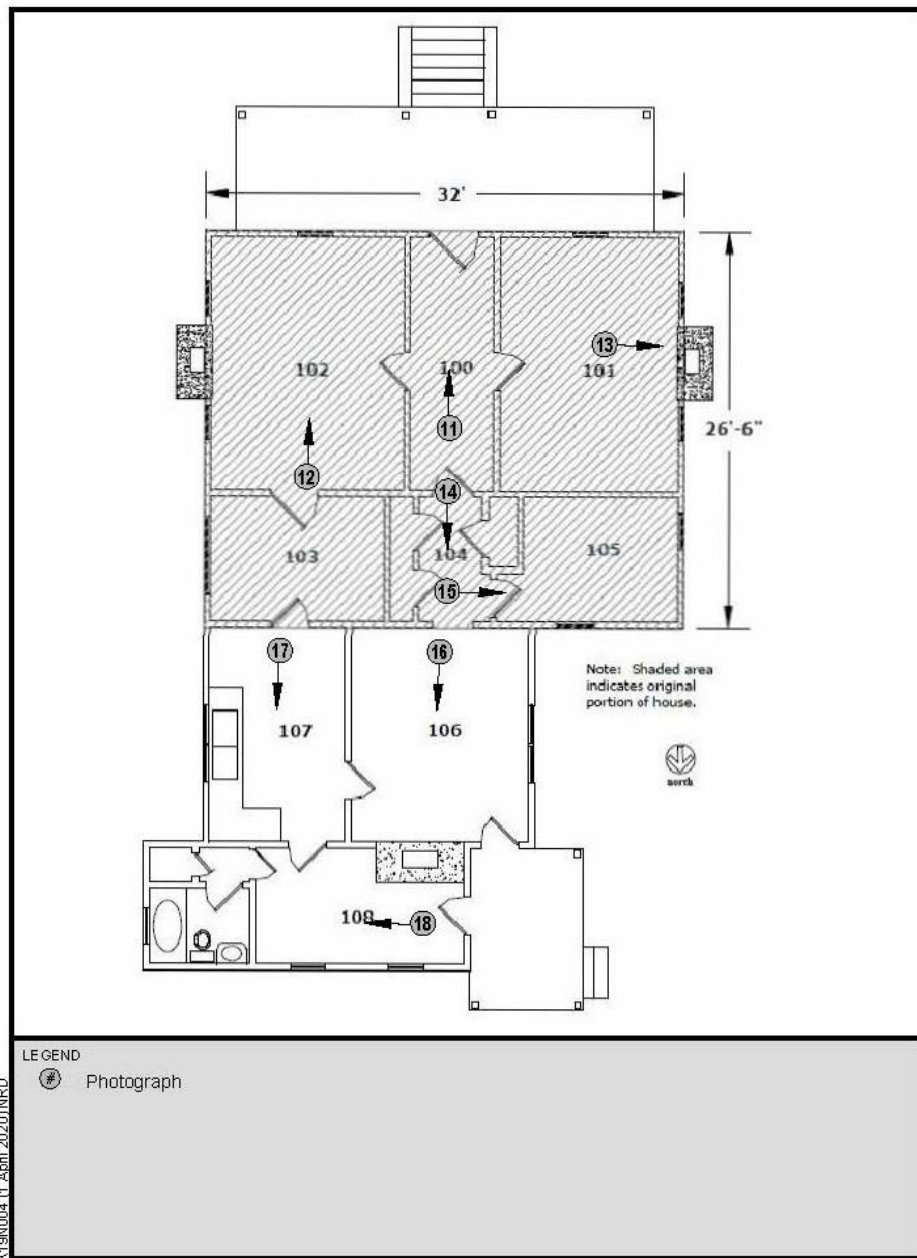


Figure 60. Photographs of Photo Log keyed to Interior floor plan of Wallis house.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁶ National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, 2003, provided by staff of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia
County and State

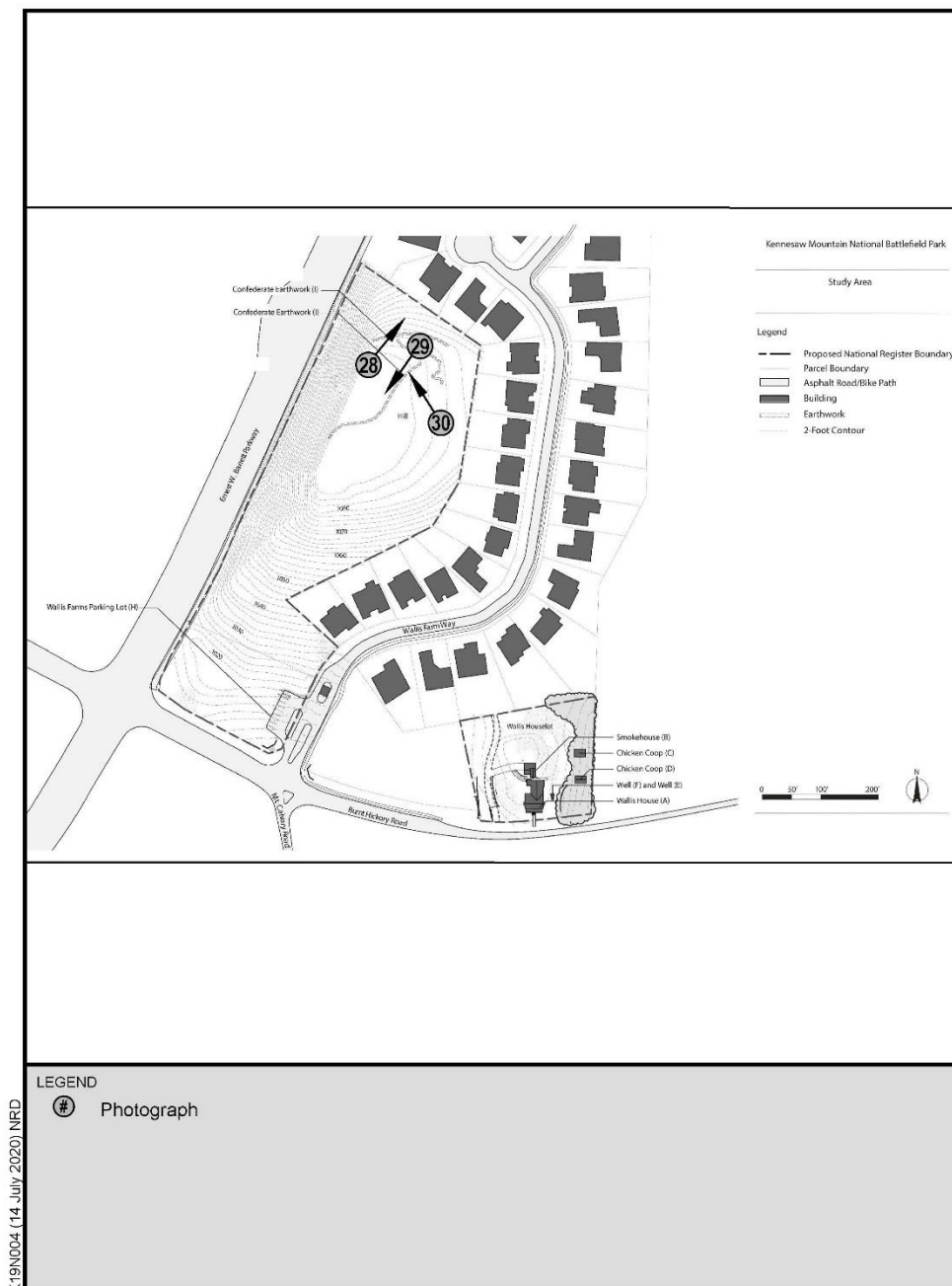


Figure 61. Photographs of Photo Log keyed to Site plan of the Wallis property's hill (adapted from Quinn Evans, Ann Arbor, MI, 2020).

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
additional documentation and boundary increase
Name of Property

Cobb, Georgia

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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