CHAPTER TWO: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, 1890-1942

COMMEMORATING THE CIVIL WAR[1]

The Civil War was a watershed event in American history and a signal event in the lives of all who participated in it. Of the 2.75 million Americans who saw action in the war, 621,000 died and 470,000 were wounded. Efforts to memorialize the fallen and recognize and aid veterans and their survivors began even before combat ceased. The creation of the first Civil War national military parks in the 1890s was preceded by twenty-five years of private and state memorial efforts. Commemorative efforts began in the mid-1860s with the formation of local memorial associations in the South, the creation of Union soldiers' cemeteries at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Antietam, Maryland, the preservation of land at Gettysburg, the establishment of national cemeteries by the federal government, and the creation of veterans' groups, mostly in the North. In the early postwar years, commemoration took different forms in the North and the South. In the 1880s and 1890s, as the veteran population aged, commemorative activity expanded, and contact between ex-Confederates and ex-Federals increased. Blue-gray reunions, often held on the battlefields, became common. The interaction at reunions, a spirit of sectional reconciliation and commemoration of the sacrifice of both sides, and an increased appreciation of the nation's past all contributed to the successful movement to establish national battlefield parks.

In the South, independent, local memorial associations sprang up rapidly during and after the war. Many originated in women's wartime groups organized to do hospital and relief work. The new groups often took the name of Ladies' Memorial Associations (LMAs), but men provided crucial, especially financial, support. The proper burial of the Confederate dead was the immediate concern of the LMAs, and the individual groups established many cemeteries across the South. Most cemeteries were located in towns, although a few were established at battle sites. After the cemeteries were laid out and the dead reinterred, the LMAs turned their attention to memorials. In the first twenty years after the war, these memorials, which typically took the form of stone obelisks, were commonly erected in cemeteries.[2] In 1900, local southern memorial associations affiliated with an umbrella group, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association (CSMA). The CSMA assisted local LMAs and raised funds for a Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond, unveiled in 1907.[3]

The Union possessed greater resources than the Confederacy for establishing military cemeteries, which were initially created through state and local action. The State of Pennsylvania acted immediately in 1863 to lay out a cemetery at Gettysburg. By the time of President Lincoln's famous address dedicating the Gettysburg cemetery on November 19, 1863, landscape gardener William Saunders had laid out a circular burial ground with space for a monument at the center. Arlington National Cemetery was also established during the war, on Mrs. Robert E. Lee's confiscated estate just across the Potomac from Washington. Congress soon authorized a system of national cemeteries, at Civil War battlefields and elsewhere, in legislation enacted on February 22, 1867. The federal government accepted responsibility for the cemeteries at the Gettysburg and Antietam battlefields in the 1870s. Ultimately, twenty-six national cemeteries were established at or near Civil War battlefields. The federal role in creating and maintaining Civil War battlefield cemeteries prefigured the creation of national military parks some twenty years later.[4]

The need for a Union burial ground following fierce fighting at Chickamauga and Chattanooga from September to November 1863 led to the creation of a cemetery in Chattanooga. Established December 25,1863, under the authority of Union General George H. Thomas (General Order No. 296, Headquarters, Army of the Cumberland), the cemetery received official designation as a national cemetery in 1867 with the passage of "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries." Today, the remains of more than 12,900 Union Civil War veterans are buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.[5]

The formation of Civil War veterans' groups closely followed the movement to establish cemeteries. Veterans' organizations formed earlier in the North than in the South. The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), which emerged as the largest and most influential of the many Union veterans' groups, was organized in Springfield, Illinois, in 1866. Drawing its membership from all ranks of Union Civil War veterans, the GAR adopted a paramilitary structure. Local posts or camps were organized into statewide departments, which were presided over by a national commander-in-chief. Yearly national encampments brought together veterans from hundreds of posts scattered across the country. The GAR experienced an initial spurt of growth in the late 1860s, a period of decline in the 1870s, and a substantial rebirth in the 1880s, reaching a peak membership of 400,000 in 1890. In its mature phase, the GAR lobbied on issues important to veterans, established old soldiers' homes, sponsored monuments and patriotic observances, and worked to create national battlefield parks[6]

Although by far the largest, the GAR was not the only Union veterans' group. Several federal army societies formed in the 1860s: the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in 1865, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in 1868, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1869. Other northern veterans' groups restricted membership based on officer status or length of service. Among these were the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (founded 1865), the Union Veteran Legion (founded 1884), and the Union Veterans' Union (founded 1886). Many individual companies and regiments also formed organizations. A primary focus of most unit organizations was socializing at annual reunions, but many erected battlefield monuments. With their growing political power, veterans' groups also successfully lobbied state legislatures to appropriate funds for the erection of state monuments on numerous fields.[7]

Pressing economic needs and the social and political upheavals of Reconstruction hampered the formation of comparable Confederate veterans' groups. Additionally, any Reconstruction-era regional organization of ex-Confederates risked being charged with fomenting disloyalty. A few local benevolent societies with substantial Confederate veteran membership appeared in the 1860s. In May 1869 in New Orleans, prominent former Confederate officers formed the Southern Historical Society (SHS). In 1870, an Association of the Army of Northern Virginia (AANVA) was formed in Richmond, and an Association of the Army of Tennessee appeared in 1877. The SHS and AANVA focused on the erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee in Richmond.[8] In the 1880s, more Confederate army units held reunions, and some established permanent organizations. The organization of local veterans' posts into statewide groups in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia in 1887-1888 preceded the formation of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) in June 1889. Employing an organizational structure similar to the GAR's, the UCV spread across the South in the 1890s, with membership reaching approximately 80,000 by 1903.[9]

While in the North veterans usually led the way, in the South, women played a prominent role in commemorative activities. Several local groups calling themselves Daughters of the Confederacy sprang up in the 1890s, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was founded in 1894 to coordinate activity across the South. UDC chapters raised funds for monuments, promoted observance of Confederate holidays (such as Confederate Memorial Day and Robert E. Lee's birthday), maintained Confederate museums, and promoted a southern interpretation of the Civil War, emphasizing states' rights. The UDC often cooperated with the UCV but maintained its independence from the veterans' group.[10]

The commemorative efforts of veterans' groups changed over time. In the early postwar period, various army societies urged the completion of statues and monuments honoring generals. Reunions were always an important commemorative activity and initially included only veterans who had fought on the same side. In the 1880s, the bitterness of excombatants began to diminish, and veterans focused on common wartime experiences. Contacts between former Confederates and former Federals steadily increased. National GAR encampments began to invite ex-Confederates to participate. Reciprocal visits of individual northern and southern veterans' posts began in the early 1880s, and more formal combined blue-gray reunions and joint ceremonies became increasingly common as the decade wore on. A blue-gray reunion at Gettysburg in 1882 was followed by others at Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Kennesaw Mountain. The emphasis was shifting from which side was "right" to an appreciation of the valor and sacrifice of the foe.[11]

The spirit of reconciliation manifested in the blue-gray reunions, coupled with veterans' growing interest in securing their place in history, helped advance the cause of Civil War national military parks. Veterans urged the federal government to take over from states and army societies the responsibility of protecting battlefield sites and marking unit positions. As early as 1880, Congress appropriated funds to study and survey the Gettysburg battlefield. The GAR lobbied for a national military park at Gettysburg, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland pressed for one at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields, and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee wanted a park at Vicksburg. In 1890, Congress

established the first Civil War national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga under War Department administration. In keeping with the growing spirit of national reconciliation, the legislation stipulated that all troop positions, Confederate and Federal, were to be marked. National military parks followed at Shiloh (1894), Gettysburg (1895), and Vicksburg (1899), along with a national battlefield site at Antietam (1890).[12]

COMMEMORATING CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA BATTLEFIELDS

The effort to preserve the battlefields at Chickamauga and Chattanooga began more than ten years before Congress created the national military park. At the 1881 annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga, veterans inspecting the Chickamauga battlefield discovered significant changes in the appearance of the battlefield, including the disappearance or alteration of roads, farms, and landscape features. While veterans expressed alarm at the idea of losing the existing remnants of the battlefield, they took no definite action toward preservation for the next seven years.[13]

Two Union officer veterans of Chickamauga, Ferdinand Van Derveer and Henry Van Ness Boynton (Figure 15), renewed attempts to establish a military park in Chickamauga while visiting the battlefield in June 1888. Van Derveer, an officer in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and Boynton, the Washington correspondent for the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, made an inspection tour of the field and communicated their findings to veterans through the *Gazette.* One such article appearing in the paper advised that:

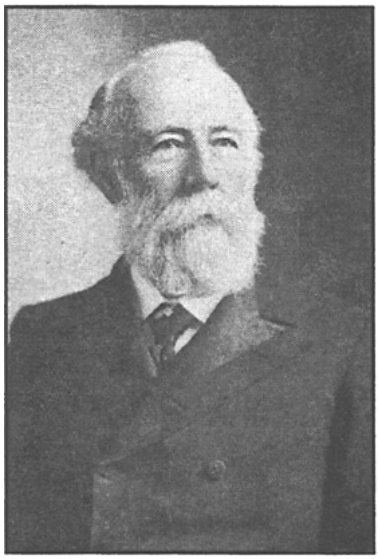

Figure 15. Henry Van Ness Boynton

> The survivors of the Army of the Cumberland should awake to great pride in this notable field of Chickamauga. Why should it not, as well as eastern fields, be marked by monuments, and its lines be accurately preserved for history? There was no more magnificent fighting during the war than both armies did there. Both sides might well unite in preserving the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown.[14]

Boynton's letters to the newspaper discussed the history of the battles and campaign, reported on the current condition of the battlefield, and encouraged veterans' support of preservation with rousing patriotic language. They proposed a plan for protecting the remaining features of the rapidly changing landscape, restoring the area to its battle-era appearance, and marking the battlefield with tablets and monuments. This was the first plan to create a Civil War park commemorating both Union and Confederate participation. Although preceded in 1880 by federal government efforts to survey and preserve the Civil

War battlefield at Gettysburg, the national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga received Congressional and Presidential approval five years before Gettysburg.[15]

As a means of creating what Boynton called a "Western Gettysburg," the veterans approved a resolution to investigate the purchase of land comprising the Chickamauga battlefield at the society's September 1888 annual meeting in Chicago. Retired General William S. Rosecrans, president of the society, appointed five committee members to carry out the resolution: Henry M. Cist, Charles F. Manderson, Russell A. Alger, Absalom Baird, and Henry Van Ness Boynton. The resolution also called for marking troop locations with monuments and preserving the battlefield once the land was acquired.[16]

The committee formed the basis for the Chickamauga Memorial Association, the group assigned with the task of carrying out the park plan. Thanks to a new spirit of cooperation among Civil War veterans during the 1880s, the association membership included Confederate as well as Union veterans, allowing for the marking of battle lines for both sides. The cooperation also ensured the creation of a 'park capable of providing an accurate tool for military study, a goal of Boynton and other founders. On September 20, 1889, at a grand barbecue for 12,000 people (Figure 16), Union and Confederate veterans met in Crawfish Springs, Georgia (later named Chickamauga), during the annual reunion of

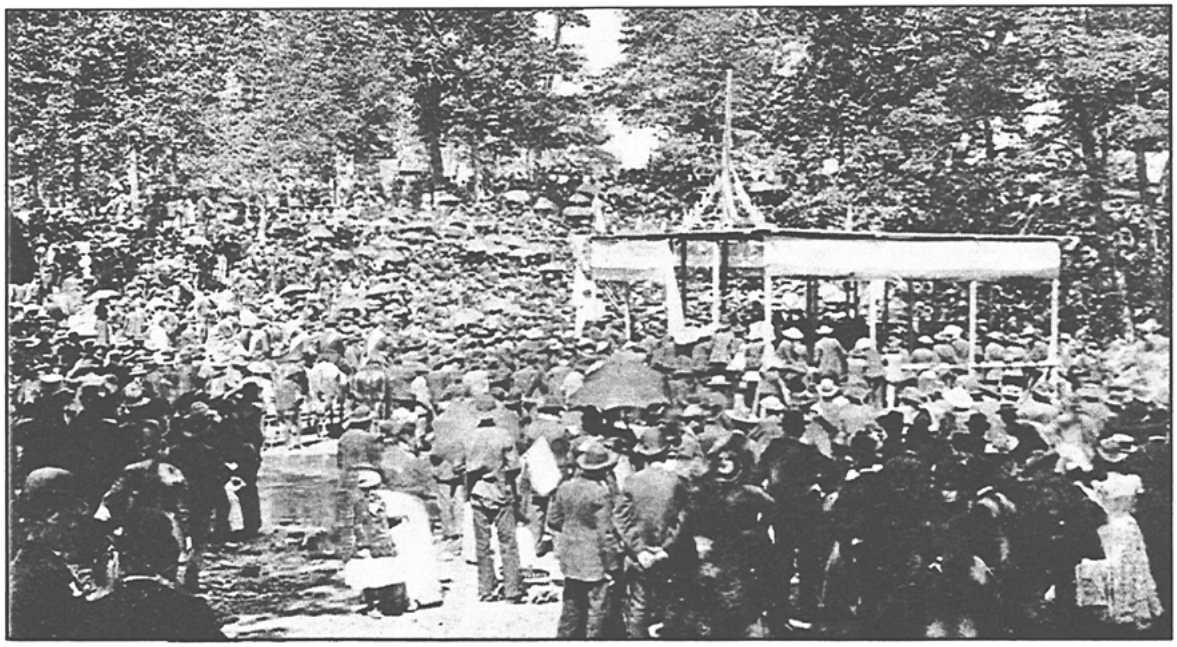

Figure 16. Annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1889

the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga and agreed to appoint fifty veterans and civilians from North and South as incorporators of the Joint Chickamauga Memorial Association. The group's first task was to present Congress with an appropriations bill providing for federal government purchase of the Chickamauga battleground from Rossville Gap, Georgia, to Crawfish Springs, Georgia, and for its sole use as a national military park. The bill passed both houses of Congress with little opposition, and on August

19, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed into law "An Act to establish a National Military Park at the battle-field of Chickamauga," the first federal legislation requiring the preservation of an American battlefield.[17]

As the first of its kind, the act set several major precedents for historic preservation in the country. First, it defined the national significance of battlefields; as reported by the House Military Affairs Committee prior to the act's approval, "[t]he preservation for national study of the lines of decisive battles, especially when the tactical movements were unusual both in numbers and military ability, and when the fields embraced great natural difficulties, may properly be regarded as a matter of national importance."[18] It recognized the educational value of the battlefield for students of history and military science. The legislation also allowed residents to lease back the land purchased by the federal government for the park in order to preserve the historic agricultural use of the land. It provided the War Department with an appropriation of $125,000, and the Secretary of War appointed a three-man Park Commission to lead the work of restoring and marking the battlefield, a technique used for other early national military parks. Finally, the law created a precedent for establishing future national historical parks.[19]

In September 1890, Secretary of War Redfield Proctor appointed three veterans of the battles at Chickamauga and Chattanooga to the Park Commission. The Commission administered the national military park from 1890 to 1922 from offices in Washington, D.C., and later from Chattanooga, with an on-site manager assisted by a staff of guardians and maintenance workers. During the early development period the staff constructed or improved basic park infrastructure including roads, bridges, and drainage ditches and culverts; erected monuments and markers; and completed land acquisition. In 1912, Congress approved a measure to transfer all park commission duties to the Secretary of War following the attrition of commission members. In May 1922, the War Department assumed the duties of the commission, and a superintendent became the chief administrator of the park. Pursuant to an executive order, the National Park Service accepted jurisdiction over national military parks, including Chickamauga and Chattanooga, in 1933.[20]

The Commission's first assignment was to purchase the battlefield land at Chickamauga. Property comprising the battlefield was acquired through condemnation proceedings, while approach roads leading into the park were ceded to the federal government by the states of Georgia and Tennessee .[21] Land acquisition proceeded slowly as the commission struggled to work with the more than 200 land owners in the area. Various improvements in the years preceding establishment of the park had increased the value of the land, causing residents to demand higher prices, which in turn led to lengthy condemnation proceedings. By the fall of 1891, however, the commission reported the acquisition of over 4,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the Chickamauga, Georgia, battlefield with another 1,000 acres of land and forty miles of road needed to complete the requirements of the enabling legislation. In 1892, it obtained land that included tracts on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, as well as approach roads in that state.[22]

Following the initial acquisition of land, the Park Commissioners immediately undertook the task of restoring the battlefield. The founding veterans had envisioned a park where visitors might walk the roads and fields of the battle to experience the environmental

factors contributing to some of the deadliest fighting in the Civil War while paying their respects to the soldiers who fought and died there; they did not foresee the future dominance of the automobile or recreational use of the park. In 1892, at the Society of the Army of the Cumberland's twenty-third reunion (Figure 17), the veterans promoted the true purpose of the park by stating:

> There will be no place here for the gaudy display of rich equipages and show of wealth; no place for lovers to bide tryst; no place for pleasure-seekers or loungers. The hosts that in the future come to the grand Park will come rather with feelings of awe or reverence. Here their better natures will be aroused; here they will become imbued with grand and lofty ideas; with courage and patriotism; with devotion to duty and love of country.[23]

To achieve this ambitious end, the commission called in groups of veterans to reconstruct the history of the battles and locate troop positions so that the lines would be accurately marked. After thirty years, the battlefield had been obscured by overgrown vegetation and destructive farming practices, and veterans often disagreed on the locations of various battle-era events and landmarks. Roads, buildings, fences, and other features from the battle period were restored and more recent additions removed. Workers cleared the woods and fields of underbrush in order to provide walkers and riders with an unobstructed view of portions of the field and an opportunity to follow the progress of the battle. Bronze and iron troop

Figure 17. Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 23rd reunion, 1892

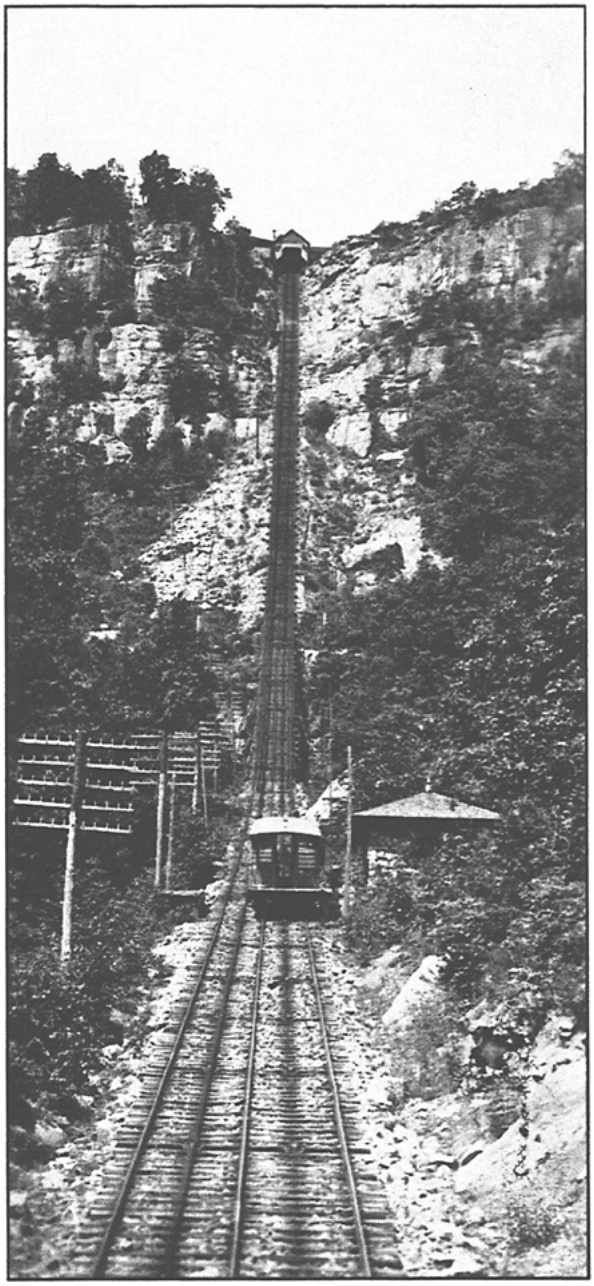

Figure 18. Incline railway, Lookout Mountain

position markers and tablets placed by the various state commissions provided detailed interpretation of battle events.[24]

In the 1890s, park expansions included the purchase of several reservations of land along Missionary Ridge beginning in 1892 and the acquisition of Orchard Knob in Chattanooga in 1893. Land on Lookout Mountain was bought to create Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park (1893), the Robert Cravens house reservation (1896), and Point Park above Lookout Mountain battlefield (1898).25

As called for in the 1890 legislation, Missionary Ridge purchases allowed the completion of a twenty-two-mile "Great Military Road" from the north end of Missionary Ridge, along the crest, and tying into the existing Lafayette Road through the Chickamauga field to Lafayette, Georgia. In addition, property purchased along the crest of Missionary Ridge enabled the commemoration of General Braxton Bragg's headquarters (Bragg Reservation), General William T. Sherman's field works (Sherman Reservation), the participation of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota troops (Ohio, 73rd Pennsylvania, and DeLong Reservations), and the contributions of the Turchin Brigade (Turchin Reservation).[26]

From the beginning, the Park Commissioners' development intentions also included the acquisition of 'Lookout Mountain battlefield and its approach roads. In 1893, the Commission established Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park and, in 1896, purchased the Cravens house, a reconstructed battle-era house that at different times served as a headquarters for Union and Confederate commanders. In an attempt to enlarge these holdings, the Commission sought the purchase of Point Park at the northern edge of Lookout Mountain. Private landholders delayed government land purchases at Point Park by asking high prices and by attempting to enclose that portion of the field to charge admission to visitors. In 1886, adjacent private land owners had built an incline railway and hotel near Point Park. In an effort to compete with

this development, the owners of Point Park built another incline railway in 1895 (Figure 18). By 1898, however, New York Times publisher and former Chattanoogan Adolph S. Ochs and local attorney Alexander W. Chambliss established a movement to transfer Point Park to the federal government. The successful transfer was completed by April 1899.[27]

Development at Point Park proceeded under the direction of the Park Commission which initially placed interpretive markers and cannon at the site. By 1905, a more developed park unit had emerged with completed work including the construction of a crenelated stone wall and entrance gate in the form of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers insignia (Figure 19). Two stone towers flanked the arched gateway that led to a circular carriage drive with stone-lined drainage ditches. Monuments and additional markers, interpretive guns, and gun carriages were installed. The 95-foot-high New York Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1910, served as the central commemorative focus for Point Park. In 1933, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) laborers completed additional improvements including the construction of a visitor comfort station and caretaker's lodge at Point Park.[28]

In 1926, a private corporation headed by Adolph Ochs created the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park. The company purchased land on the east and west sides of the mountain in order to protect and restore the vegetation, to promote compatible recreational uses in the Lookout Mountain Battlefield Park area, and to rebuild the highway ascending the mountain (for which Ochs loaned the company $150,000). Beautification projects on Lookout Mountain initiated by Ochs included the construction of a "hanging garden" park

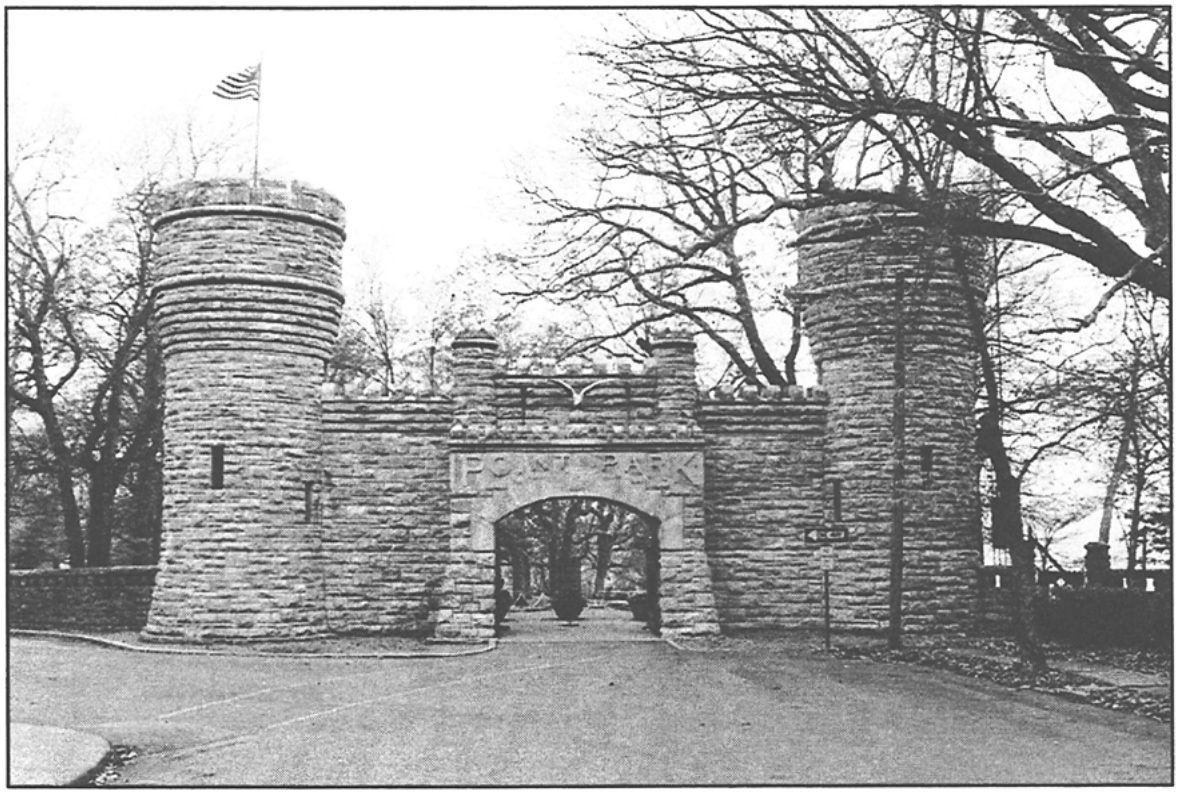

Figure 19. Point Park entrance gate, c. 1990

in a former rock quarry. A long-time supporter of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ochs bequeathed the Chattanooga-Lookout Mountain Park to the federal government on June 22, 1935. In 1938, a citizens' group initiated plans for the construction of a. memorial to Ochs at Point Park. In recognition of his contributions to the preservation of the battlefield, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, utilizing CCC labor, constructed the Adolph S. Ochs observatory-museum at Point Park in 1939 with funds raised by the citizens' group; the building was dedicated November 12, 1940. Built of local stone laid in random courses, the two-story U-shaped building blends with its location on a promontory of the mountain (Figure 20). The first floor housed comfort station facilities, heating and cooling equipment, and storage areas. The second floor contained a small museum with a parapeted terrace providing an observation point. A circular walkway with stone steps and detailing was also built that connected the original carriage drive at Point Park to the Ochs observatory-museum. The design and materials are indicative of NPS rustic architecture of the Depression era. Elements of the structure such as the use of local stone, horizontal lines, and the laying of stone to avoid a machine-like appearance characterize the NPS rustic style.[29]

The final acquisition of land under the War Department occurred in 1932 when the park accepted the donation of an approximately two-acre parcel of land on Signal Mountain. An additional five-acre donation of land to the Park Service from the town of Signal

Figure 20. Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum

Mountain was initiated in 1939 by the Signal Mountain Garden Club. An irregularly cut limestone marker with a bronze plaque placed in 1948 commemorates the garden club's donation. The donation increased the size of the park's holdings and encouraged development of the area into Signal Point reservation. In 1956, the park completed the construction of a comfort station and parking lot at the reservation and in 1964 installed interpretive exhibits. The reservation was formally dedicated in 1966, and in 1967 the construction of a visitor shelter and overlook retaining wall completed development at the site.[30]

The national military park's enabling legislation called for the marking of troop positions and the commemoration of battle events on all park property with monuments and markers. A federal government appropriation paid for monuments to mark the positions of Regular Army units. In addition, private veterans groups erected monuments, and state commissions funded by state appropriations erected monuments commemorating all soldiers from the state and marking individual regimental positions. Ohio, the first state to create a commission, appropriated $95,000 for monuments and $5,000 to compensate an eight-member commission of Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans from the state. The commission visited the battlefield to identify troop positions and battle lines, and the state marked fifty-five sites with commemorative monuments approved by the Secretary of War. Other states followed suit, including Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Monuments varied in design and size, and after 1893 the Secretary of War held the power of final approval over the dimensions, designs, inscriptions, and materials. The Commission requested the use of granite for all stone markers and bronze for sculptural features. Several monuments featured bronze sculpture or bas-relief depicting soldiers and battle scenes while others reflected the new spirit of reconciliation with symbols of peace. One of the largest, the Wilder Brigade monument constructed between 1892 and 1899, was an 85-foot-high cylindrical observation tower (Figure 21). The installation of stairs in the tower in 1903 provided visitors with a view of the Glenn field in the southwest comer of the park. Iron historical tablets marked lines of battle and the positions and movements of the various units engaged in battle. The earliest markers, ordered in 1890, were four-feet-long-by-three-feet-high cast iron tablets with raised lettering organized by headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades. Between two and three hundred words of text interpreted the action on each tablet. In addition, the Park Commission obtained condemned cannon balls to build pyramidal shell monuments to

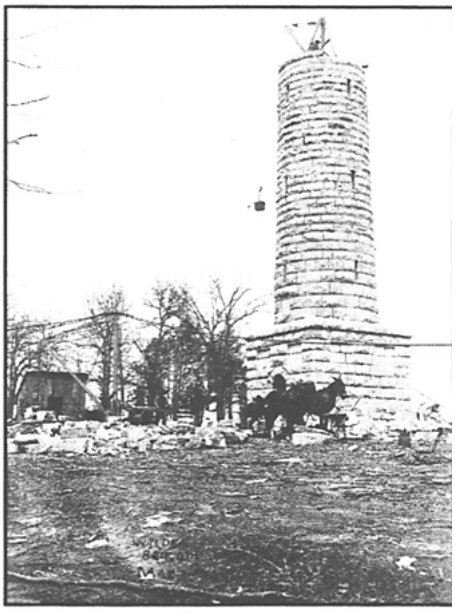

Figure 21. Wilder Brigade Monument under construction, 1899

Figure 22. Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle shell monument, c. 1900

general officers killed on the battlefield and to mark the locations of unit headquarters (Figure 22). Over 400 obsolete cannon, mounted on iron display carriages, served as interpretive devices by marking artillery positions. By 1977 when the last monument was erected, approximately 1,400 markers and monuments commemorated the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.[31]

Architecturally, the monuments of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park reflected the eclecticism of the late nineteenth century, Some larger monuments employed the rugged, rock-faced stonework and heavy massing characteristic of the Romanesque Revival. Others reflected the classicizing emphasis of the Beaux-Arts tradition, increasingly important in the 1890s and after in the United States. Often, classical details combined with massiveness and quarry-faced rock to produce stylistic hybrids. Many of the state monuments took the form of obelisks or colossal columns, often supporting statuary at the top. Most states used standard designs for monuments that marked regimental positions, and many of these were fairly simple, consisting of quarry-faced or dressed stone monolithic slabs inscribed on one side. In some cases, states used a fairly elaborate monument with sculpture to commemorate the exploits of a regiment and then employed much plainer stone monuments to mark the other various battlefield positions of that regiment.

Sculpture on the monuments varied from free-standing cast-bronze and stone figures on the state monuments to stone bas-reliefs and bronze panels on some of the regimental monuments. Sculptural subjects included realistic treatments of soldiers and their equipment-caps, rifles, drums, and cartridge belts-as well as the traditional iconography of war and death, exemplified by draped, broken columns, laurel wreaths, and draped figures of classical goddesses (Figure 23). The emblems of particular units, such as the acorn of the Federal 14th Army Corps, were another common sculptural element. Commissions for the park's monuments generally went to one of a handful of nationally prominent monument companies. Companies that produced monuments for the park included Smith Granite Co. (Rhode Island), E. F. Carr Co. and Van Amringe Co. (Massachusetts), Muldoon Co. (Kentucky), and McNeel Marble Co. (Georgia). Lorado Taft, Roland Hinton Perry, C. H. Niehaus, Fred Moynihan, and Caspar Buberl were some of the sculptors who worked on monuments in the park.[32]

Figure 23. Monument at Orchard Knob featuring draped cannon

By the time of the park's dedication on September 18-20, 1895 (the thirty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga), the Park Commission had purchased nearly 6,000 acres of land in Georgia at the Chickamauga battlefield. The state of Georgia ceded jurisdiction over this land and approach roads to the Chickamauga field to the federal government. The state of Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over roads at Lookout Mountain and along the crest of Missionary Ridge to the federal government. The park boasted the completion of five observation towers at Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga (Figure 24). Park workers, including many Confederate and Union veterans, cleared and reopened over forty miles of battle-era roads, closed roads constructed after the war, and restored the landscape to the battle period. Of the twenty-eight states that participated in the battles, seventeen had established state commissions to erect monuments, and the Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri commissions had monuments in place for the dedication. Over 40,000 people attended the nationally observed dedication ceremonies presided over by Vice President Adlai Stevenson.[33]

The initial restoration and development of the park continued into the twentieth century. Work completed included improving roads by paving ditches with cut stone and constructing stone culverts and headwalls (Figure 25), fencing areas of park property, erecting additional interpretive tablets, and purchasing fifty acres of land at the northern point of Missionary Ridge. In 1901, a stone wall with iron entrance gates was built around the park reservation at Orchard Knob. By 1903 the park consisted of 6,965 acres of land and over 110 miles of roads. In 1906 and 1907 the War Department paid for the construction of

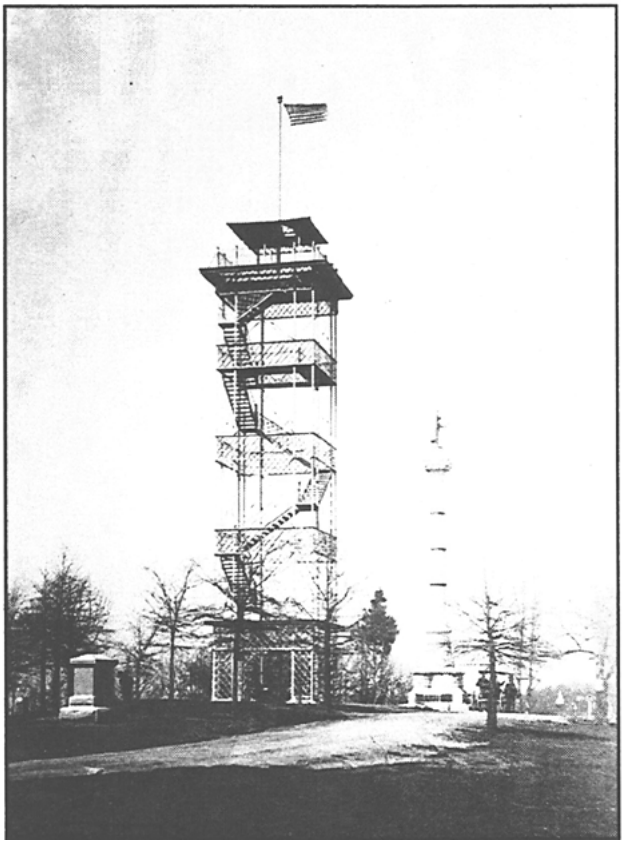

Figure 24. Observation tower, Bragg Reservation, c. 1900

Figure 25. Stone culvert and headwall, intersection of Jay's Mill Road and Alexander Bridge Road

two bridges, one a reinforced concrete structure over Pea Vine Creek on the road from Reed's Bridge to Ringgold and another of steel construction over East Chickamauga Creek on Ringgold Road. On Lookout Mountain, the Commission oversaw the development of Point Park. The park also actively worked to preserve houses on the battlefields, some of which were partially destroyed during the battles and subsequently rebuilt, including the Elisha Kelly house and barn, and the George Brotherton, George Washington Snodgrass, and Robert Cravens houses.[34]

Battle-era structures generally served as interpretive tools on the battlefields. One exception was the 1910 establishment of the "Chickamauga Park Rest House and Tea Room" in the G. W. Kelley house. Buildings constructed after the war provided quarters for park employees and served as visitor facilities. The Lee Dyer house, built in 1875 and acquired by the Park Commission around 1891, continues to be used as ranger quarters at the Chickamauga battlefield (Figure 26). The superintendent's residence (Figure 27), built by the War Department in 1914 at the north end of the park, provides housing for the park's chief on-site manager.[35]

Figure 26. Lee Dyer house, c. 1990

Figure 27. Superintendent's residence, c. 1990

The Park Commission spent significant amounts of time and money on improving and maintaining approach roads and internal park roads because of the significant role these routes played in the battles. The network of farm roads and transportation routes throughout the Chickamauga and Chattanooga area shaped the course of troop movements and fighting. As much as possible, the commission retained and improved battle-period roads to permit visitor access to the Chickamauga battlefield. The commission built new road segments, such as Battleline Road, where necessary to connect existing roads, thus providing comprehensive access to the battlefield. Veterans sought to protect the transportation network by calling for federal government ownership of the historic approach roads to the battlefields in Georgia and Tennessee in the 1890 enabling legislation. These roads included: the Missionary Ridge Crest Road; the Lafayette Road from Rossville to Lee and Gordon's Mill; the Lee and Gordon's Mill Road from the intersection of Lafayette Road at Lee and Gordon's Mill to the intersection of the Crawfish Springs Road; the road from Crawfish Springs to Glass Mill; the Dry Valley Road from Rossville to McFarland's Gap; the

Crawfish Springs Road from McFarland's Gap to the junction of the road from Lee and Gordon's Mill to Crawfish Springs; the Ringgold Road from Reed's Bridge to Ringgold; and the route from Rossville to Lookout Mountain followed by General Joseph Hooker.[36]

Many early expenditures of time and money by the Park Commission were devoted to bringing the approach roads up to a standard level of improvement. These improvements included grading, rolling with gravel, constructing stone-lined drainage ditches, and building stone culverts and headwalls on the roads (Figure 28). Little new construction was undertaken. In 1892, the park initiated construction to link two of the approach roads, the

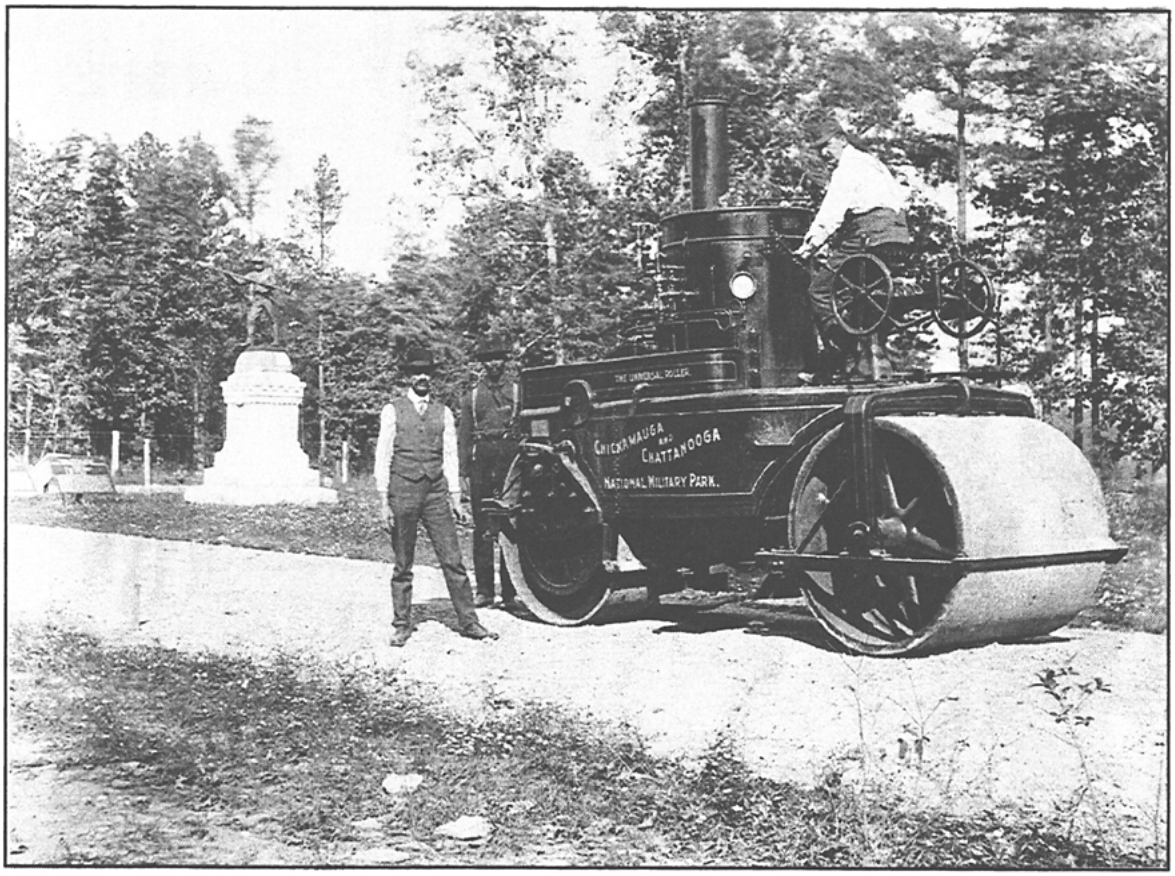

Figure 28. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park "Universal Roller," c. 1900

Missionary Ridge Crest Road and Lafayette Road, in order to create a single 22-mile-long "Great Military Road" from the north end of Missionary Ridge across the state boundary and through the Chickamauga battlefield to Lee and Gordon's Mill at the south end of the park. The states of Georgia and Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over all of the approach roads to the federal government by 1895.[37]

Construction also proceeded on improving secondary roads within the park boundary that existed during the battle period. Historically, these roads generally connected area farms to the primary transportation routes represented by the approach roads to the battlefield and to other farms. Secondary roads received treatment similar to that of approach

roads with grading, graveling, stone-lined drainage ditches, and stone culverts and headwalls built where needed. The Park Commission improved roads to provide visitor access to monuments and markers, but also to help preserve the historic alignment of battle-era roads (Figure 29). The initial road improvement program at the park continued into the early twentieth century. Increasing road use during the Spanish-American War, World War I, and through the 1920s, as well as rising visitor traffic, made the regular maintenance and repair of the roads an ongoing project. As a result, by the 1930s New Deal public works

Figure 29. Road and ditch improvement work at Chickamauga Battlefield, c. 1900

funding allowed another round of road improvement projects that emulated the structural types of the 1890s with the construction of drainage ditches, culverts, and headwalls of stone or concrete, and the maintenance of many original road surfaces.[38]

The roads received more traffic than originally intended by the veterans establishing the park. In 1896, Congress passed legislation allowing national military parks to be used as maneuvering grounds for U. S. troops. As a result, in 1898 the park hosted more than 72,000 soldiers preparing for the Spanish-American War. The Army established Camp George H. Thomas on the battlefield in order to utilize the nearby rail lines connecting the area to the Atlantic coast and to train and bivouac men on the historic battlefields. The large number of troops and horses and their search for adequate water, sanitation, and living facilities

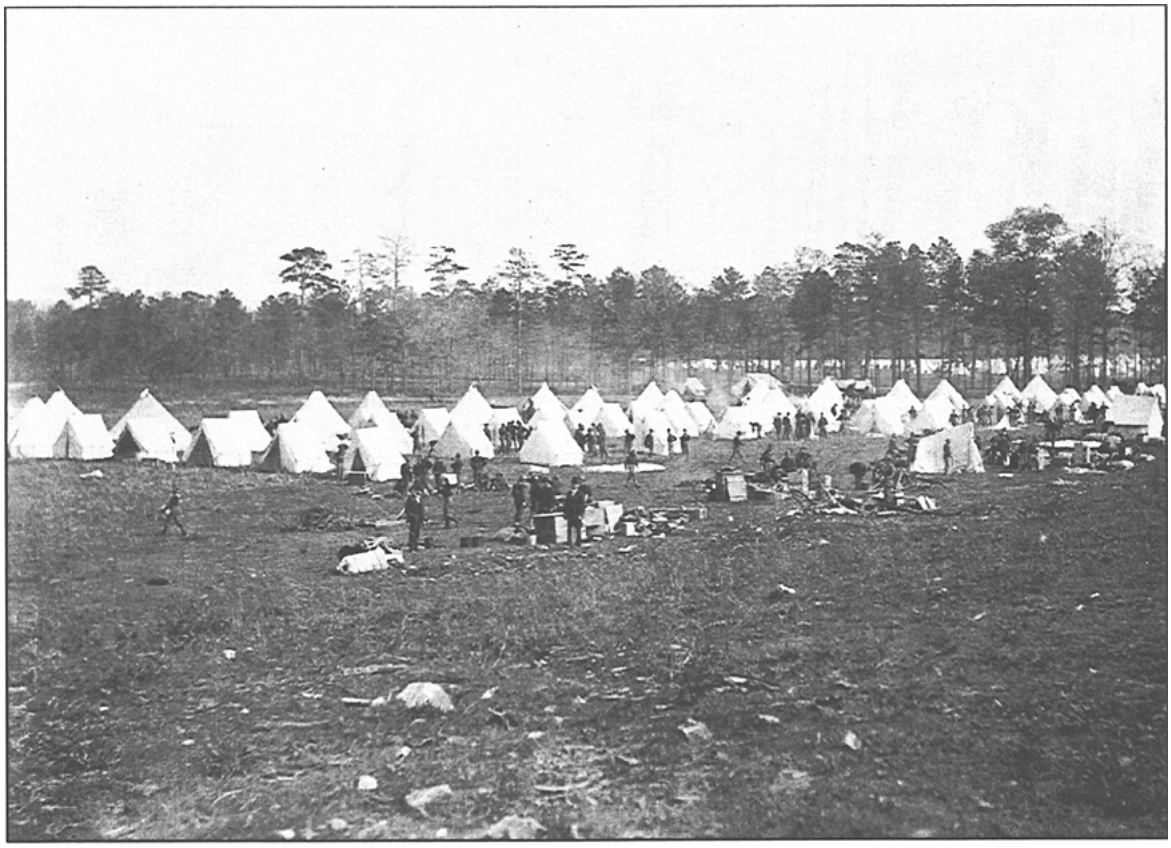

Figure 30. Camp George H. Thomas, 1898

destroyed much of the landscape of the park and polluted the water and soil. During the short war, 425 men died at the camp of typhoid and other diseases. Park damages totaled more than $25,000, requiring extensive repairs to roads, historical markers, and landscape features (Figure 30).[39]

The completion of a permanent military installation on 813 acres at the northern boundary of the park ensured a continuing military presence at Chickamauga. Because both fell under the jurisdiction of the War Department, Fort Oglethorpe, dedicated in 1904, used the national military park for training maneuvers, camping, transportation routes, and as a source of timber. The advent of World War I increased the military presence in the park (Figure 31). In 1917, the War Department authorized the creation of Camp Forrest, a training camp for reserve officers, and Camp Greenleaf, a training facility for reserve medical officers. An officer candidate school, a recruiting station, and an inductee reception center also used park land. Troops trained for trench warfare by digging ditches up to twelve feet deep on park land. Temporary buildings and encampments were constructed along Lafayette Road from the north end of Fort Oglethorpe to the southern side of the park. Heavy trucks and other vehicles contributed to the destruction of original park roads, and camp officials created new roads, confusing the historic scene. The restoration of the park after the war

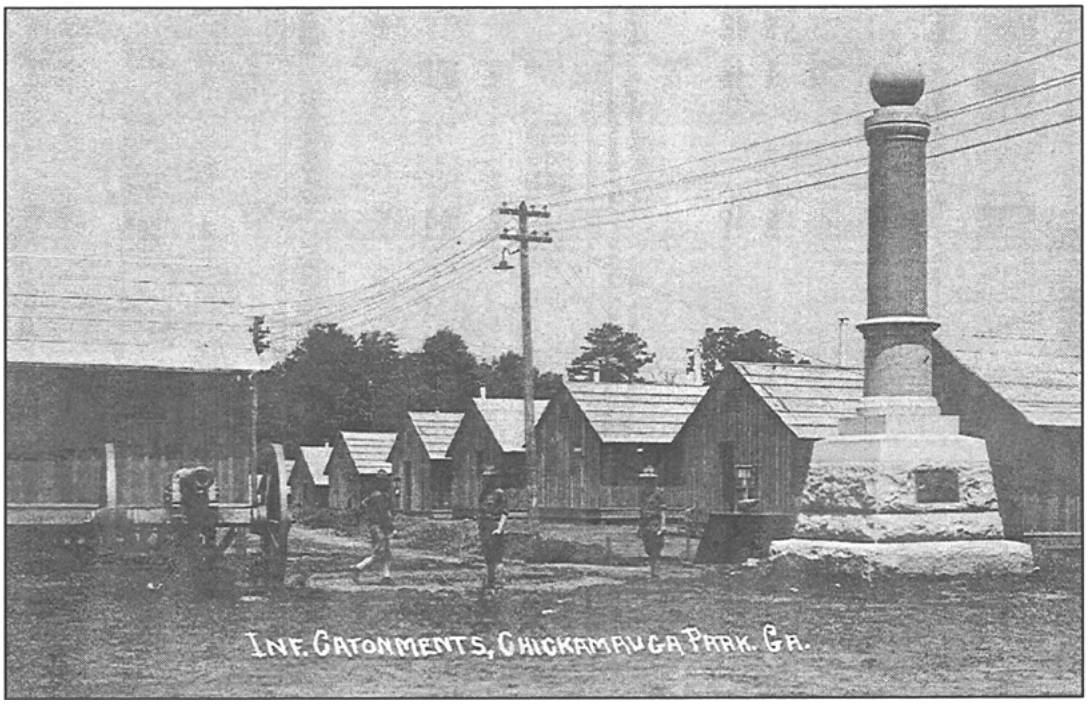

Figure 31. Chickamauga Battlefield during World War I, c. 1917

continued up to the park's transfer to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933. Although NPS administration limited military use of the park somewhat, Chickamauga and Chattanooga witnessed another substantial increase in military use following the United States' entrance into World War II. During this period, the park was used for cavalry training, a Provost Marshal General's School, and as a Women's Army Corps (WAC) training center (Figure 32).[40]

In addition to the expanded military presence, a substantial increase in the size of the local population impacted the maintenance of the historic battlefields, especially the roads, during the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1910, residents along Crest Road at Missionary Ridge took the liberty of building sidewalks and retaining walls on part of the fifty-foot-wide federal government right-of-way. When the park became aware of the construction it tried to stop the projects, but the Commission eventually allowed the construction if built under the supervision of the park engineer. In 1921, the Commission began searching for a way to replace the dirt and gravel surface of Crest Road with a more permanent material. The cost of maintenance for all of the park roads (approaches and internal) exceeded the expectations of the Park Commission because of the heavy military use, increased population, and reliance on park roads as general transportation routes through north Georgia into Tennessee.[41]

Congress passed legislation in 1925 authorizing the transfer of national military park approach roads to their respective states. The states of Georgia and Tennessee required Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to pave with concrete or otherwise hard-surface roads outside the boundary to state standards in order to complete transfers. In

Figure 32. WACs at Chickamauga Battlefield, c. 1945

1931, the park also made plans to pave with concrete primary park roads inside the boundary, including the Lafayette, McFarland Gap, Glenn-Kelly, and Vittetoe-Chickamauga Roads. A major effort to complete the paving, improvement, and transfer of park roads began in 1933. Utilizing Public Works Administration (PWA) funding under an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), the park planned road work for McFarland Gap Road, Reed's Bridge Road, Lafayette Road, Alexander Bridge Road, Battleline Road, Ringgold Road, roads at the Sherman Reservation, roads in the Cravens house area, and roads in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, then under the national military park's administration. In August 1936 the BPR, using CCC labor, completed reinforced concrete paving of Reed's Bridge Road, McFarland Gap Road, and Lafayette Road. Other approach roads improved under the program by 1936 included the Ringgold, McLemore Cove, Vittetoe-Chickamauga, Glass Mill, and Lee and Gordon's Mill Roads. State and county authorities assumed ownership and maintenance responsibilities of all approach roads by the 1950s.[42]

In addition to road improvements, during the 1930s New Deal programs funded or provided labor for various other development projects at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, chiefly through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). One of the earliest relief programs created under Roosevelt's New Deal, the Federal Unemployment

Relief Act, approved by Congress on March 31, 1933, created the CCC to provide employment for 250,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25. In June 1933, just prior to the park's transfer to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933, the CCC established two camps at Chickamauga and Chattanooga park. At their peak, the camps employed more than 800 CCC workers in four camps located in the Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain units of the park, including Camp Demaray, the ruins of which remain on Lookout Mountain.[43] These men cleared underbrush, maintained roads and trails, built fire trails, corrected erosion problems, built picnic facilities, planted trees and shrubbery, and worked as park guides. In 1936, the Public Works Administration (PWA) provided funding for the construction of a new administration building/visitor center at Chickamauga that was completed with CCC labor (Figure 33). Other projects included the 1933 construction of a comfort station and caretaker's lodge at Point Park, the completion of a new utility building complex at Chickamauga in 1935, the renovation of the ranger quarters and superintendent's residence at Chickamauga, the construction of stone retaining walls at the DeLong and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations, the construction of stone retaining walls, a parking area, and steps at the Cravens house, and the construction of the Ochs observatory-museum. The last CCC camp at the park closed in 1942.[44]

Figure 33. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park visitor center, 1939

Associated Resources

The resources associated with this context are commemorative monuments and markers; roads, culverts, headwalls, drainage ditches, and bridges constructed by the Park Commission under the administration of the War Department and further developed by the National Park Service, including those on the Chickamauga battlefield, at Point Park, and at Orchard Knob; Chickamauga administration building/visitor center; superintendent's residence; Lee Dyer house; Point Park ranger quarters and comfort station; Adolph S. Ochs observatory-museum and walkway; Point Park entrance gate, wall, and circular carriage drive; Wilder Brigade monument/observation tower; Orchard Knob gates and wall; Ohio monument stairs, retaining wall behind Cravens house, parking area retaining wall and stairs, and the spring house at the Cravens reservation; retaining walls and other stonework at the Bragg, Ohio, Turchin, DeLong, and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations; and the Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses that mark important areas of combat and have been maintained as part of the battlefield park setting for some one hundred years.[45]

Stone drainage ditches, culverts, and headwalls constructed during the commemorative period represent attempts by the Park Commission, and after 1933 the National Park Service, to improve the historic battle-era roads for automobile traffic while protecting their original alignment and size. All of the resources represent the commemorative layer of development at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as envisioned by the veterans of the 1863 battles for Chattanooga, and as implemented by the Park Commission, War Department, and National Park Service during the period 1890 to 1942.

Significance

In addition to its national significance under National Register criterion A as the site of important Civil War battles (see previous context), the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park district is also nationally significant under criterion A as the first National Military Park in the United States. The 1890 act establishing the park set several precedents for historic preservation in this country, including the national significance of battlefields, the preservation of the fields for military study, the right of the federal government to obtain land through condemnation proceedings, and the creation of lease back provisions for owners selling their land to the federal government for use in the park. In addition, the national scope of commemoration represented by the marking of both Union and Confederate troop positions preceded earlier battlefield commemoration efforts at sites such as Gettysburg. Most of the individual resources associated with the creation and development of the park-the monuments and markers; the roads, stone-lined drainage ditches, bridges, culverts, and headwalls; the Wilder Brigade monument; the administration building/visitor center at Chickamauga; the Ochs museum and walkway; the Point Park entrance gate, walls, and carriage drive; the Orchard Knob gates and walls; and stonework features at the various reservations-contribute to the national significance of the district under criterion A. The park's monuments, the visitor center at Chickamauga, and the Ochs museum also contribute to the national significance of the park under criterion C for their

design. The various units of the park are designed landscapes that reveal a great deal about landscape design practices of the 1890s through the 1930s and concepts concerning memorialization through sculpture and architecture.

The reconstructed Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also contribute to the national significance of the district under criterion A because they are long-standing elements of the park's interpretive program and help to create a scene similar to what prevailed in fall 1863. The original Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses all figured prominently in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Fighting swirled around the Brotherton house on the afternoon of the 19th, and Longstreet's breakthrough the next day occurred near the house. The Kelly house (Figure 34) was a landmark for Union forces moving to extend Gen. Rosecrans's left on September 18 and 19. The Union left dug in

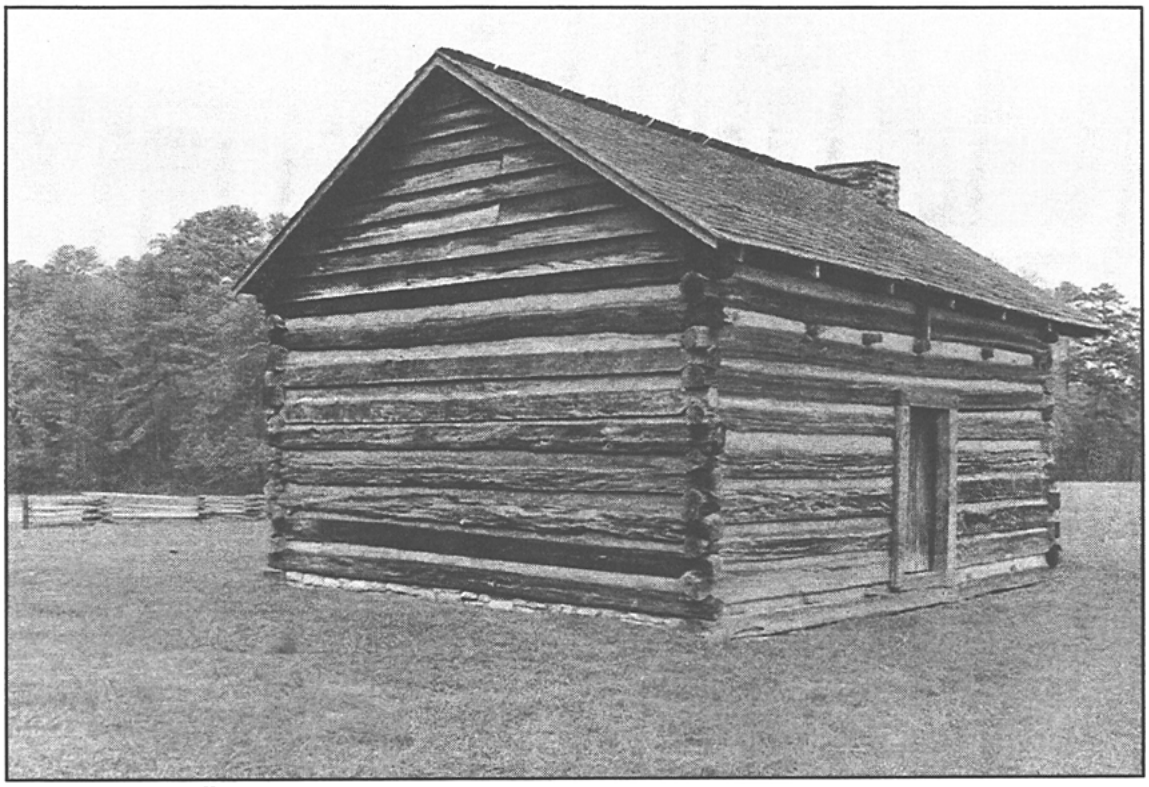

Figure 34. Kelly House, c. 1990

around the Kelly Farm at the north end of the Chickamauga battlefield and repulsed repeated Confederate assaults. The Snodgrass house on Snodgrass Hill served as a rallying point for the forces of Union General George Thomas on the afternoon of the 20th. The Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses also served as field hospitals during and after the Battle of Chickamauga. The Cravens house served successively as a headquarters for generals of the Confederate and Union armies and was a focal point of the fighting during the Battle of Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863.[46] While they lack fabric that can be definitely connected to the battle-era houses that bore the same names, the Snodgrass, Kelly, Brotherton, and Cravens houses have been part of the commemorative tradition at the park

from its very earliest days and possess significance for that reason. Although the buildings are reconstructions, they were built prior to the 1890 to 1942 commemoration period of significance under which they are being listed and, therefore, do not need to meet the requirements of National Register criteria consideration E.

A few individual resources within the district-superintendent's residence, ranger's quarters buildings at Chickamauga and Point Park, comfort station at Point Park, and the Cravens spring house-are significant at the local level under criterion A. Contributing commemorative resources under this context, notably the monuments and markers, meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration F because they have attained significance in their own right. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park played a pivotal role in the emerging movement to preserve and mark American battlefields.

Integrity

Contributing Resources

The majority of the contributing resources associated with the commemorative development of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park possess virtually all aspects of integrity. The buildings significant under the context of commemoration, including the superintendent's residence, Lee Dyer house/ranger quarters, the Point Park ranger quarters and comfort station, the Ochs museum, and the Wilder Brigade monument/observation tower, retain high degrees of the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity. Generally, all of the buildings' exterior features have been maintained in a manner consistent with their original plans. The buildings remain in their original locations with aspects of setting, feeling, and association compatible to the historic scene. Interior changes made during the 1930s negatively impact the integrity of the superintendent's residence and Dyer house to a small degree. Structural damage affects the integrity of the Wilder Brigade monument, closing the interior to the public, but recent restoration efforts have attempted to correct the problems.

The original portion of the administration building/visitor center at the Chickamauga park unit retains aspects of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship integrity. The feeling and association aspects of the building's integrity have been compromised by successive additions to the back of the building, but these changes do not preclude listing the building as a contributing resource of the district. Constructed during the early NPS period, the building represents the development of the park with PWA funding by CCC labor. Later additions made to the building in the 1950s and 1980s should not be considered part of the contributing historic structure.

Although the Cravens, Brotherton, Kelly, and Snodgrass houses do not possess integrity dating to the battle period, they retain ample integrity from their long history as part of the commemorative effort at the park. The Cravens house suffered severe damage during the fighting on Lookout Mountain and from souvenir collectors and scavengers after the battle. Photographs taken shortly after the battle show only the chimneys and wooden framework of the house rising above the stone basement level. Robert Cravens rebuilt his house on different foundations after the war. NPS rehabilitated the house with Civilian Conservation Corps labor in the mid-1930s and undertook a full restoration of the house in

1956 with funds raised by the Chattanooga Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities. Examination of existing fabric and photographic evidence convinced the restoration committee that the 1860s rebuilding of the house closely matched the original 1856 structure. The committee therefore based its restoration on two 1871 views of the house. In the 1950s restoration, a two-room addition connecting the main house to the Kitchen building and an enclosed exterior staircase were removed, and the house was given a new roof of red cedar shingles. Despite these changes, the rebuilt and restored Cravens house retains sufficient integrity to be eligible as a contributing property under this context. Also retaining sufficient integrity is the Cravens spring house. The utilitarian stone structure is now covered with vegetation, but the walls and roof of the structure remain and the building's historic purpose is clear. The structure plays a necessary role in explaining the functions and interdependence of the farm's main house and outbuildings. Although its construction date is unknown, the building is more than fifty years old and its function as a spring house for the kitchen building adjacent to the main house likely indicates a mid- to late-nineteenth century origin.[47]

Based on newspapers used as insulation in the walls, the Kelly Cabin seems to have been constructed shortly after the war on or very near the site of a cabin at the south end of the 750-acre Kelly Farm that was depicted in a painting done after the battle. This single-pen log structure is very similar to the cabin or "block house" described by battle participants. A portion of the Snodgrass house may date to the battle period, but most of the fabric postdates the war.[48] The Brotherton house was also probably rebuilt following the war. Although none of these three log houses can be said to have integrity dating to the battle period, all are largely unchanged from the 1880s period, and possess integrity for the purposes of this commemoration/park development context.

Structural landscape features of the commemorative period retaining the highest degree of integrity include the Orchard Knob iron gates and stone wall (Figure 35), the Point Park stone entrance gate, wall, and circular carriage drive (Figure 36), the walkway built for the Ochs museum, the stone retaining walls, steps, and Ohio monument stairs at the Cravens house, and the stone retaining walls and related features at the Bragg, Ohio, Turchin, DeLong, and 73rd Pennsylvania reservations. The stone walls and iron and stone entrance gates at Orchard Knob and Point Park remain intact as constructed, retain their historic character, and continue to serve their original purpose as enclosures

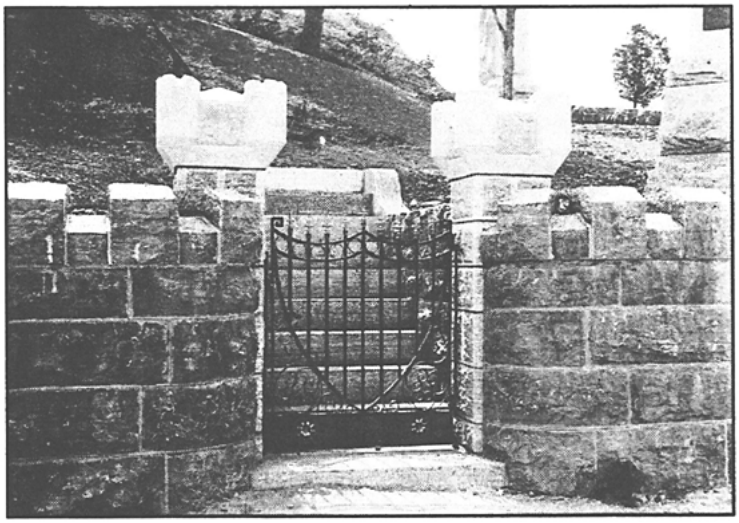

Figure 35. Gate at Orchard Knob, c. 1900

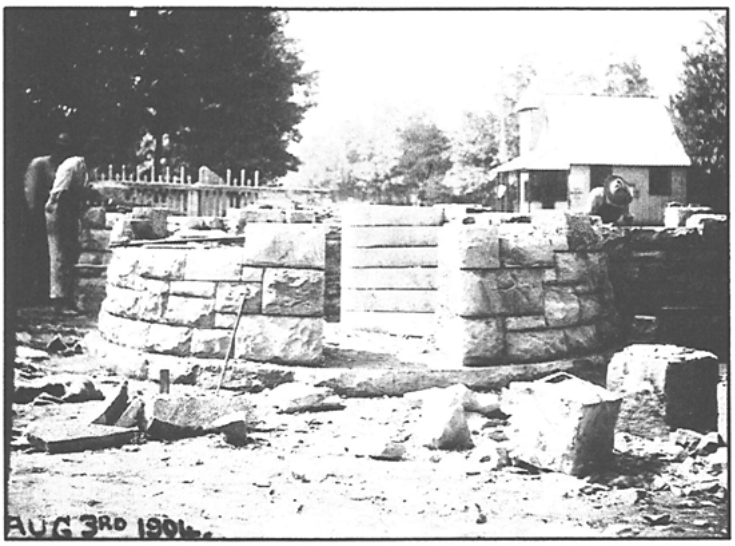

Figure 36. Construction of Point Park gate, 1904

around two park units separated from the main field at Chickamauga. The location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of the structural landscape features at each of the reservations convey a sense of the historic commemorative period.

Commemorative monuments and markers erected during the historic period maintain high levels of feeling and association (Figure 37). A few monuments and markers have been moved from their original locations at various times during the commemorative development of the park, but their numbers are relatively small, and therefore have a minor impact on the location aspect of integrity. The design, setting, materials, and workmanship of the monuments and markers

Figure 37. New York Peace Memorial

are intact overall, although several of the resources have been subject to acts of vandalism, as well as needed alterations in a very few cases.

The remaining contributing resources of the commemorative development period are the roads and associated road features (culverts, headwalls, drainage ditches, and bridges) completed by the Park Commission/War Department and the National Park Service (Figure 38). In general, roads that have retained their original alignment are considered to have enough integrity to qualify for listing as contributing resources. Unlike historic buildings, the heavy use of and high degree of maintenance required for roads make it practically impossible to preserve their original materials and condition. Overall, the road resources retain the location, design, setting, and materials aspects of integrity. However, some examples of road resources such as culverts and drainage ditches have been significantly affected by the evolving technology of road and water systems maintenance. Park road plans have not always taken account of the significance of the historic road

Figure 38. Stone bridge, U.S. Highway 27/Lafayette Road

features, and in some instances these resources have been removed or filled-in. The majority of the historic road resources remain structurally intact despite changes affecting their use, however, and generally retain enough integrity to qualify as contributing resources.

Noncontributing Resources

The battle-era and commemorative period resources included as noncontributing because of a lack of integrity are the utility building complex, the visitor center at Point Park, structural features at the Eagle's Nest hanging gardens, the ruins of the first incline railroad on park property, the ruins of CCC Camp Demaray, the foundation of the servant's house at the

Cravens house, and traces of the Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike and the Wauhatchie Pike roads.

The National Park Service designed the utility buildings as service structures with little architectural merit and planned to keep them hidden from public view. The complex does not constitute a part of the commemorative program at the park, and the design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity have been compromised by continuing alterations.

The visitor center at Point Park is located in a former souvenir shop building that was altered from its original form by NPS in 1986. The rehabilitation work included new windows and doors, a new roof, new stucco on the exterior, a new interior plan, and other changes that compromised aspects of the building's design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling integrity.[49]

The Eagle's Nest is a former rock quarry that Adolph Ochs planned to turn into a "hanging gardens" feature of his Lookout Mountain Park. Construction on the facility began in 1926, but was never completed. Extant features at the site seem unrelated and do not possess aspects of design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association integrity.

Ruins of the first incline railroad constructed on Lookout Mountain remain on park property near the Shingle Trail. The remaining structure is a portion of the stone rail bed that decreased the slope of the path for the rail line. The structure has little or no integrity to the historic period, but is managed as a cultural resource by the park.

Extant remains of CCC Camp Demaray, constructed on Lookout Mountain in the 1930s, include the foundations and walls of several buildings as well as structural landscape features such as stone steps and terracing. The complex of ruins no doubt bears little resemblance to the functional camp that housed as many as 200 men while they worked on development and landscape structures at the park. Design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of integrity have all been severely compromised.

The stone foundation of a servant's house at the Cravens house site lacks aspects of integrity including design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Little is known about the origin of the structure. It is completely covered by vegetation and only a minimal amount of the structure remains.

Portions of the Lookout Mountain/Whiteside Turnpike and Wauhatchie Pike road traces remain on park land, but the integrity of each road has been compromised by later changes to the road systems on Lookout Mountain that altered the alignment of the historic roads and left portions abandoned and unmaintained.

Other resources do not qualify for listing because they were constructed after the period of significance or they are not yet fifty years old and do not possess an exceptional level of significance as required by criteria consideration G of the National Register. These include the 1948 Signal Mountain Garden Club plaque at Signal Point and the structural landscape features at Signal Point constructed between 1956 and 1967 (sidewalks, walls, fences, parking area, road, comfort station, and overlook structure). The Signal Mountain Garden Club plaque is managed as a cultural resource by the park. Other ineligible structures that are less than fifty years old are the flagstone and brick paving at Point Park, the Cravens

reservation, and the Bragg reservation; the ranger quarters and garage at Cravens; the utility shed and admission pavilion at Point Park; and storage sheds at the superintendent's residence and ranger quarters at Chickamauga battlefield.

Contributing Resources

Cravens House, reconstructed 1866-1867
Brotherton House, reconstructed 1867
Kelly House, reconstructed 1867
Snodgrass House, majority of building reconstructed 1867
Administration Building/Visitor Center, Chickamauga, constructed 1936
Superintendent's Residence, Chickamauga, constructed 1914
Lee Dyer House, Ranger Quarters, Chickamauga, constructed 1875
Ohio Monument Stairs, Cravens House, constructed c. 1917
Cravens Spring House, constructed between 1866 and 1900
Retaining Wall behind Cravens House, constructed 1937
Retaining wall, stairs, parking area, and stone lined drainage ditches along Cravens Terrace Road, Cravens House, constructed 1937
Ranger Quarters, Point Park, constructed 1933
Comfort Station, Point Park, constructed 1933
Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum, Point Park, constructed 1939
Ochs Observatory-Museum Walkway, constructed 1939
Point Park Entrance Gate, constructed 1905
Point Park Walls, constructed 1905
Point Park Circular Carriage Drive, constructed 1905
Orchard Knob Gates and Wall, constructed 1901
Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed c. 1900
Ohio Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed c. 1900
Turchin Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed 1904
DeLong Reservation Retaining Wall and Entry Gates, constructed 1937
73rd Pennsylvania Reservation Retaining Wall, constructed 1937
Wilder Brigade Monument/Observation Tower, Chickamauga, constructed 1892-1899
Commemorative/Development Period Roads:
- Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road, 1896
- Hall Ford Road, c. 1900
- Battleline Road, c. 1900
- Mullis-Vittetoe Road (Mullis Road Extension), c. 1900
- Forrest Road, c. 1900
- Snodgrass Hill Road, c. 1900
- Snodgrass-Savannah Road, c. 1900
- Wilder Road, c. 1900
- Lytle Road, c. 1900

Stone-lined drainage ditches, 1890-1942
Bridges, culverts, and headwalls, 1890-1942

Monuments, 1890-1942
Bronze and Iron Markers/Tablets, 1890-1942

Noncontributing Resources

Utility Building Complex, Chickamauga
Signal Mountain Garden Club Plaque, Signal Point
Visitor Center, Point Park
Eagle's Nest hanging gardens structures including stone steps, pond, and eagle sculptures, Lookout Mountain
Incline railroad ruins, Lookout Mountain
CCC Camp Demaray ruins, Lookout Mountain
Servant's house foundation ruin, Cravens House
Signal Point structural landscape features including sidewalks, walls, fences, parking area, road, comfort station, and overlook structure
Flagstone and brick paving at Point Park, the Cravens reservation, and the Bragg reservation
Banger quarters and garage, Cravens House
Utility shed, Point Park
Admission pavilion, Point Park
Storage sheds, superintendent's residence and ranger quarters, Chickamauga

NOTES

1. Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic Resource Study* (Atlanta: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 1995), 55-60. The majority of this section is taken from the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park HRS.
2. A representative early Confederate monument is the obelisk in Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery, unveiled April 26, 1874 (Ralph W. Widener, Jr., *Confederate Monuments: Enduring Symbols of the South and the War Between the States* [Washington, D.C.: Ralph W. Widener, Jr., 1982],42).
3. Gaines M. Foster, *Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South,* 1865 *to* 1913 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 36-41, 158; *History of the Confederated Memorial Associations of the South (New* Orleans: Confederated Southern Memorial Association, 1904), 32.
4. Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Office of Park Historic Preservation, 1973), 17-19; Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States Before Williamsburg (New* York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1965), 64.
5. "Chattanooga National Cemetery" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, n.d.), 1-2.
6. Wallace E. Davies, *Patriotism on Parade: The Story of Veterans' and Hereditary Organizations in America,* 1783-1900 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955), 29-35.
7. Davies, 29-30, 36-37.
8. More than 100,000 people participated in ceremonies marking the unveiling of the Lee monument on May 29, 1890 (Foster, 100-l01).
9. Foster, 50-53, 91, 104-107.
10. Foster, 172-73; Davies, 41-42.
11. Davies, 226,249; Paul H. Buck, *The Road to Reunion* 1865-1900 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1937), 257-58; Foster, 67-68.
12. John C. Paige and Jerome A. Greene, *Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), 9-10. The Administrative History provides a detailed explanation of the park's developmental history which, therefore, will not be fully reproduced in this document; Davies, 228; Lee, 31-35.
13. Paige and Greene, 10.
14. Henry Van Ness Boynton, *The National Military Park Chickamauga-Chattanooga, An Historical Guide, with Maps and Illustrations* (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company, 1895), 219.
15. Boynton, 219; Paige and Greene, 9.
16. Paige and Greene, 10-12.
17. Ibid., 12-19.
18. Lee, 29.

19. Ibid., 29-31.
20. Paige and Greene, 46-57.
21. See Appendix A for text of enabling legislation.
22. Paige and Greene, 21-28.
23. From Paige and Greene, 22, as quoted from *the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Twenty-Third Reunion, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company, 1892), 57.
24. 1892 Annual Report of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission to War Department; Paige and Greene, 57-60.
25. Paige and Greene, 57-58.
26. Ibid., 58.
27. Paige and Greene, 85-87.
28. Ibid., 85-87; 1905 Annual Report of Park Engineer to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission; Untitled newspaper article, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archive collection, Series I, Box 7, Folder 128.
29. Paige and Greene, 87, 100-101. The hanging gardens were partially constructed in the park unit now known as the Eagle's Nest.
30. Paige and Greene, 102-104 and 106-109. The donation of the five acre tract of land was approved by Congress in 1942, but legal complications delayed official acceptance until 1948.
31. Paige and Greene, 123-40; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park staff.
32. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archive collection.
33. Ibid., 35-39; Lee, 16.
34. Paige and Greene, 60-64.
35. Paige and Greene, 62 (The name of the tea room changed to the "Hitching Post" in 1922 and the building was demolished in 1962. See Paige and Greene, 103). The Lee Dyer house may have been acquired as late as 1898 (see 1898 annual report from engineer to Park Commission, reporting that Lee Dyer house was painted that year), but it probably was purchased with land acquired for the park in 1891-1892 (see deeds listed in Paige and Greene, Appendix D, pp. 236-237).
36. Ibid., 229. See Appendix A for text of enabling legislation discussing roads.
37. Ibid., 19-20.
38. FY 1898 to 1922 Annual Reports of Park Engineer to Park Commission and Annual Reports of Park Commission to the Secretary of War, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; Boynton, 1; "Morning to Noon Sept. 20th, 1863, Map of the Battlefield of Chickamauga," United States Department of War, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, compiled and drawn by Edward E. Betts, C.E., Park Engineer, from official reports and maps of both contending Armies, 1896.
39. Paige and Greene, 171-78.
40. Ibid., 180-95.
41. Ibid., 74-78.
42. Ibid., 77-79, 113-15; FY 1933 to 1936 Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In 1934 the park transferred

Ringgold Road to Catoosa County, Georgia; in 1938, McLemore Cove Road to Walker County, Georgia; in 1948 the Lafayette Extension Road, Reeds Bridge Road east of the park, Lafayette Road from Rossville to Tennessee, Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road southwest of the park, Lee and Gordon's Mill Road, and a portion of the Glass Mill Road to counties in Georgia; and in 1954 several city streets to the community of Chickamauga.

43. The four camps at Chickamauga and Chattanooga park included two African-American camps based at Camp Booker T. Washington in the Chickamauga area and two white camps based in the Chattanooga/Lookout Mountain area. The camps worked separately and so remained segregated over their nine-year tenure at the park. Some assignments, including the use of CCC enrollees as park guides, were not offered to the black workers.

44. Paige and Greene, 98-100, 117-20; John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1985), 9; National Park Service Drawings, numbers NMP-CHIC-1165, 1165B, 1166, 2005, 2012, 2052, 2069. For a more thorough discussion of the work completed by the CCC, see Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park archives collection, monthly superintendent reports, 1933-1936.

45. The chief sources for construction dates of structural landscape features at the various park units are Park Commission and National Park Service drawings in the archive collection at the park. Drawings consulted include: "North Point of Lookout Mountain, Hamilton Co. Tenn., showing Plat of Site of New York State Central Historical Memorial with Right of Way to Same," 31 May 1897; E. E. Betts, "Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Park. A Plan of Guard Rail for 'Rathburn' Reservation on Crest Road." 15 January 1904; E. E. Betts, "Map of the 73d Penn. Reservation at the comer of Glass and Campbell St. Sherman Heights showing Iron Fence," 28 May 1910; and NPS drawings numbers NMP-CHIC-1165, 1165B, 1166, 2005, 2007, 2012, 2052, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2095, 5022.

46. Cozzens, *Terrible Sound,* 129-31 ,230,329,368-69,443-45.

47. Lewis, 13-20.

48. Cynthia Ray Heine, "Historical Houses—Chickamauga Park," (Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, 1964), 10-21.

49. National Park Service, Denver Service Center drawing 301-20006, "Point Park Visitor Contact and Administration Building," June 1987.