

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

Magazine - FREE

Civil War Sesquicentennial



Atlanta Campaign 150th Anniversary 1864/2014

THE SENTINEL

Special Edition: 150th Anniversary
of the Atlanta Campaign



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The Sentinel



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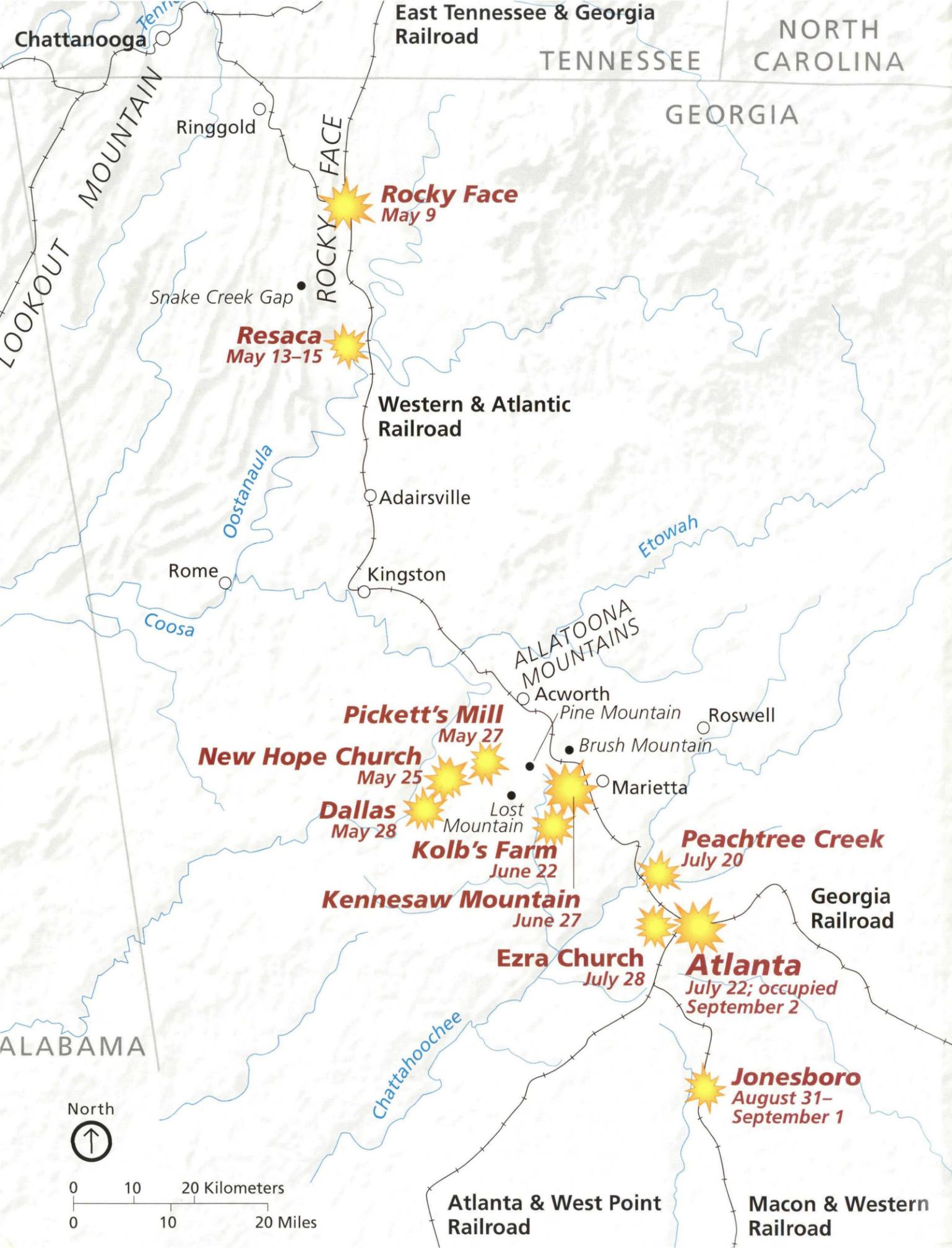
Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

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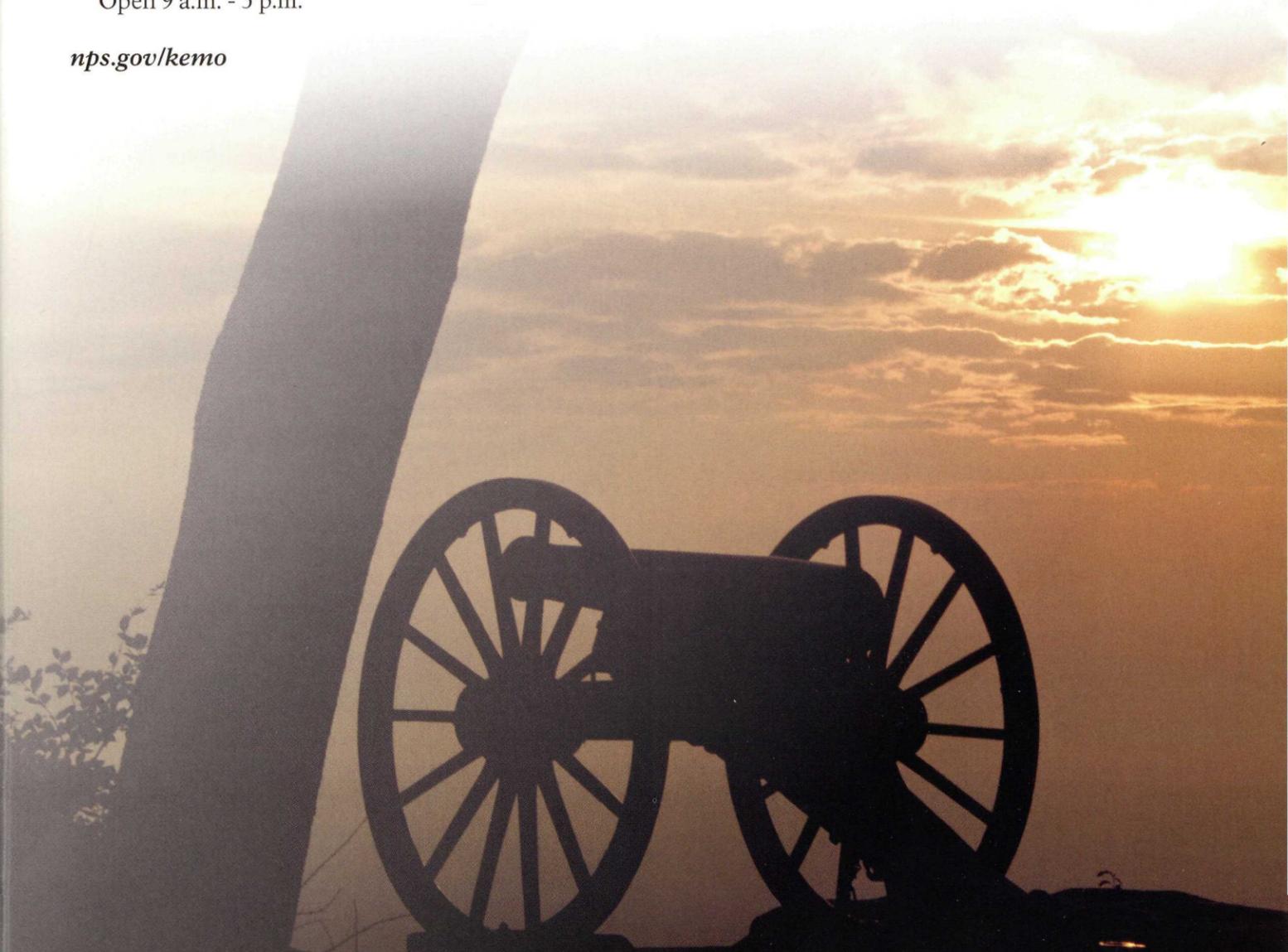


*Commemorate
the 150th Anniversary
of the Atlanta Campaign.*

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
 900 Kennesaw Mountain Drive
 Kennesaw, GA 30152

Visitor Center: 770-427-4686
 Open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

nps.gov/kemo





Welcome to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

A natural habitat for some, a holy place for others, verdant and ancient, stalwart in battle and a thing to be conquered – Kennesaw Mountain is ever changing and evolving but always relevant. The Mountain has meant different things to different people through time; its name even speaks to its early cultural importance, coming from a language of a tribe of America’s First People. Some believe that Kennesaw is derived from the Cherokee word for cemetery or burial place. Others say it means high ground. Both names are relevant, with the former foreshadowing the bloodshed of a nation battling itself.

Kennesaw Mountain anchored a community long before it involuntarily engaged in battle. Today, local housing subdivisions, streets, and historic homes bear the names of families whose farms, large and small, once dotted the landscape surrounding the Mountain. 150 years ago, on June 27, in the early morning, the fighting here not only changed the direction of a nation but also the face of that community.

Initiated because of its proximity to the railroad line, the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain led to a series of engagements that culminated in battles for Atlanta and the fall of the city into Union hands in September 1864. Atlanta had become a major communications, transportation, and manufacturing hub for the fledgling Confederacy, and its loss and destruction was a serious blow. Union Major General William T. Sherman left the city and began the infamous “March to the Sea” that left large portions of the state of Georgia barren. Citizens who returned to Atlanta found it burned and in ruins. The city was gradually rebuilt and became the face of the New South, growing into, among other things, a center for the education of former slaves.

In the 20th century, Atlanta grew into a flourishing metropolis and a major American city. Kennesaw Mountain and the history of the battle here were forever preserved when the National Park Service established Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in the 1930s. The Atlanta metropolitan area currently includes ten surrounding counties, including Cobb, where Kennesaw Mountain is located. Today, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park preserves the history and artifacts of both the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, and has become one of the most visited National Park Service Civil War sites in the country. In 2012, 1,939,909 million visitors came to the Battlefield from all over the metropolitan area, the nation, and from around the world to visit the nearly 3,000 acre site.

150 years ago the Civil War devastated this area. The landscape was scarred and many families who called the foot of Kennesaw Mountain home left and never returned. Time has replaced them with new families. Modern times offer new challenges and experiences, but wonderful places like the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park offer modern people the experience of brief glimpses into challenges of old. It is with great pride that we preserve and protect these valuable resources for the generations to come.

Nancy Walther

Superintendent
Kennesaw Mountain NBP

The Atlanta Campaign

By Benita Duling
Park Ranger
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

When Ulysses S. Grant assumed command of all Federal armies in March 1864, he ordered a coordinated offensive to destroy Confederate resistance and end the war. The major efforts focused on eastern Virginia and northwest Georgia. Major General William T. Sherman, in charge of the Georgia offensive, commanded three armies concentrated near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Opposing them was the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston entrenched near Dalton, Georgia. Grant ordered Sherman to defeat Johnston's army, break it up, and get into the interior of the enemy's country, inflicting substantial damage against their war resources.

The heartland of the Confederacy, stretching from Alabama through Georgia to the Carolinas, was virtually untouched by the war. Atlanta, 125 miles southeast of Chattanooga, was a significant manufacturing city, the center of a belt of manufacturing communities extending from Augusta, Georgia, to Selma, Alabama. Even more importantly, Atlanta was both a vital Confederate rail junction and manufacturing center. Four railroads met here, linking the southern Atlantic seaboard states with the western Confederacy.

Sherman began his march on Atlanta on May 7. By June 19, Sherman's troops forced Johnston to withdraw to a prepared defensive position anchored by Kennesaw Mountain, a humped ridge rising above the surrounding plain. Confederate engineers using slave labor had laid out a formidable line of entrenchments. Sherman extended his lines to the south to get around the Confederate flank. Johnston countered, shifting 11,000 men under General John Bell Hood to meet the threat. At Kolb's Farm on June 22 Hood struck savagely but unsuccessfully, his attack failing to repel the Northerners.

Sherman suspected that Johnston's defenses, though strong, might be thinly manned and that one sharp thrust might break through. His plan called

for diversionary moves against Kennesaw and the Confederate left while a two-pronged assault hit Johnston's center. The attacking brigades moved into position before dawn on June 27. At 8 am, after an artillery bombardment, they surged forward. Both attacks were brief, bloody failures. Astride Burnt Hickory Road three Union brigades totaling 5,500 men crossed swampy, heavily wooded terrain. Before they could reach their objective—a mountain spur today named Pigeon Hill—sheets of fire drove them under cover. As soon as it was obvious the attack could not succeed, Sherman recalled it.

Meanwhile, south of Dallas Road (now Dallas Highway), 8,000 Union infantrymen attacked two divisions of Johnston's army. Many of those in the assaulting waves were shot down. Some advanced to close quarters, and for a few minutes there was brutal hand-to-hand fighting on top of the defenders' earthworks. Both sides grimly nicknamed this place the "Dead Angle." Sherman resumed his flanking strategy, forcing Johnston to abandon his Kennesaw lines during the night of July 2. The Confederates had lost 800 men, the Northerners 1,800, but the Union diversionary movement on the Confederate left had an unforeseen benefit, placing Sherman closer to Chattahoochee River crossings. He surprised Johnston by sending a small force across the river upstream from where Confederates guarded the railroad bridge. Outflanked again, Johnston had to retreat across the Chattahoochee.

The rest of Sherman's army crossed the Chattahoochee on July 9 and Johnston withdrew to the fortifications of Atlanta. Shortly thereafter, Johnston was relieved of command and replaced by Hood. Over the next few weeks, Hood unsuccessfully tried to stop Sherman's advance in a series of battles. Sherman entered Atlanta on September 2 and triumphantly telegraphed Washington: "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." The fall of Atlanta was a crippling blow to the Confederacy's capacity and will to make war. Coupled with Union victories elsewhere, the war's end was now in sight.

Peaceful Fields become Battlefields

By Willie R. Johnson, Park Historian,
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Pigeon Hill is a spur emanating from the southwestern slope of Little Kennesaw, the lower of the two principal peaks making up Kennesaw Mountain proper. According to local tradition, it was given the name Pigeon Hill because it served as a roosting site for large migrating flocks of passenger pigeons. Its crest is about 1,300 feet above sea level (about 200 feet above the surrounding plain) and its steep slope is covered with large boulders and rocky outcroppings. Today dense woods and thick underbrush cover both Pigeon Hill and the adjacent slopes of Little Kennesaw, but the underbrush would have been less dense in 1864 due to the prevailing agricultural practice of free-grazing livestock.

By 1860 the New Salem community, with its several small farms, Baptist church, saw mill and small school house, stood along the Burnt Hickory Road at the base of Pigeon Hill. The Hardage, York, Wallis, and Kirk families lived in this peaceful and thriving agrarian neighborhood. These families typically consisted of a husband, wife and a large number of children, all of whom were expected to lend their labor to accomplishing the work of the farm. These yeomen farmers grew wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, cotton, peas, beans and oats. Generally the livestock consisted of oxen to pull the wagon or plow, a milking cow, some hens to lay eggs, a sheep or two for wool, and a few hogs. Most of the families had 40 to 80 acres of land cleared to farm and lived in wood-frame houses or log cabins. Rough-hewn worm-rail fences snaked around the fields, preventing free-ranging animals from invading crops. Farm life was difficult; the constant labor was physically and mentally exhausting. Sunday,

a day for attending services at New Salem Baptist Church, offered hard-working families a welcome respite from farm chores as a place for worship, socializing, and resting.

In the summer of 1864 this peaceful way of life was disrupted by the arrival of the two competing armies. The crest and western slope of Pigeon Hill were occupied by Confederate forces under the overall command of General Joseph E. Johnston. Arrayed against the Confederates were elements of the Union army commanded by Major General William T. Sherman. Seeking safety, the local families fled with the approach of the competing forces. Two weeks of conflict ensued with the most intense fighting taking place on the morning of June 27. On that day Federal forces chose to attack the Confederates in their strongly entrenched position. They hoped to break through the Confederate defensive position in route to Marietta. The destruction of homes, out buildings, fences, crops and wood lots that occurred during the intense fighting was so complete that some of the families chose not to return. Those who did return were joined by new owners and together they made the area inhabitable again. All the scars were not erased, and the remains of earthworks built by both armies are visible today on both private and national park property.

The trails, fields and woodlands of the preserved battlefield are some of the most highly visited and popular green spaces in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Whether they are enjoying the serenity of the preserved area or getting their aerobic workout, visitors should always remember the human cost of the conflict which occurred here 150 years ago. As part of that remembrance, visitors are encouraged to cooperate with the park staff to ensure the preservation for current and future generations of those tangible remains of the conflict found on Pigeon Hill. For directions to the site please consult the park brochure or web site.

Aftermath of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

WOODEN WITNESS

The Evolution of Kolb Farmhouse

By Benita Duling
Park Ranger
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

It stands near one of the busiest traffic intersections in Cobb County. Unassuming and almost easy to overlook is a small wooden structure, a solemn-looking farmhouse. It is an architectural anachronism amongst the hum of passing cars and trucks, the frequent emission of exhaust fumes, and the other signs of suburban living. It is 178 years old, or 188 years old, depending on whom you ask. Like any dignified aristocrat, she refuses to reveal her age. According to family lore, the Kolb farmhouse was built in 1826, but historians believe it to have been erected circa 1836, since Peter Valentine Kolb relocated to Cobb County from South Carolina between 1832 and 1838. During the Civil War, Cobb County's deed records were destroyed by fire and some were not re-recorded post-War, the Kolb deed being amongst them. What is certain is that soon after his arrival, Kolb built his home on his land, constructing it of oak logs and lime and mud chinking. The farmhouse once proudly oversaw a sprawling farm of 600 acres, complete with a blacksmith shop, farm outbuildings, and a family cemetery. Today only it and the family cemetery are extant. The little rectangular farmhouse sits quietly on a third of its former property and it is the only Civil War-era structure within park boundaries.

The Kolb family was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, moving to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War and then later to Cobb County, Georgia. Peter Valentine Kolb, his wife Eliza, and their eight children were a wealthy family. Kolb's 600-acre farm was completely self-sufficient. In addition to the blacksmith shop, there was a cotton gin and press. He was also the owner of ten slaves, a rarity in this area, as the land did not lend itself to large scale plantation-type farming. Slave ownership was an exception here; most of Peter Kolb's neighbors were yeoman farmers and could not afford slaves. The family's home was a reflection of their success and rather pretentious for the times, a one story, three-bay, side-gabled roof,

Georgian-plan style log cabin home with an attic and four brick and stone fireplaces. There were four rooms in the house linked by a central hallway that was once an open breezeway, the floors were made of four-inch pine boards. At the rear of the hallway was a staircase. There was no basement to the house; instead, the attic was used as a bedroom or storage. The Kolb family was, by most accounts, popular with their neighbors, affluent and well-connected, often hosting parties at their home that were attended by other prominent families in the community. By 1864 everything was different. Peter V. Kolb was dead and war was ravaging the countryside he once called home. The remaining members of the Kolb family fled the area, choosing to leave their home prior to the arrival of the worst of the fighting.

With no family there to defend it, the Kolb home stood alone against the tide of battle. On the afternoon of June 22, 1864, fierce action unfolded in front of the residence. Major General William T. Sherman aimed a column of soldiers down the Powder Springs Road towards Marietta, an advance line forming on the grounds of the Kolb house. Here Major General Joseph Hooker and Brigadier General Alpheus Williams interrogated a captured Confederate picket and learned that a Confederate attack was eminent. That afternoon, Confederate Lieutenant General John Bell Hood attacked the Union column, with fighting continuing until, under orders, Union troops withdrew to their main line. The left side of the abandoned home was used for observation and as a post for Union sharpshooters. Because of the constant shooting, the Confederates concentrated artillery fire on the house. It had the misfortune of sitting on the base of a slight ridge so that only its roof was visible to the Confederate artillery. The house, its outbuildings burned and the landscape scarred, soon suffered a final insulting indignity; the roof was shot off. The farmhouse was later Union General Joseph Hooker's headquarters.

The farmhouse was a mere shadow of its former self after the War and the community around it was equally ravaged. Slowly some of the Kolb's neighbors returned

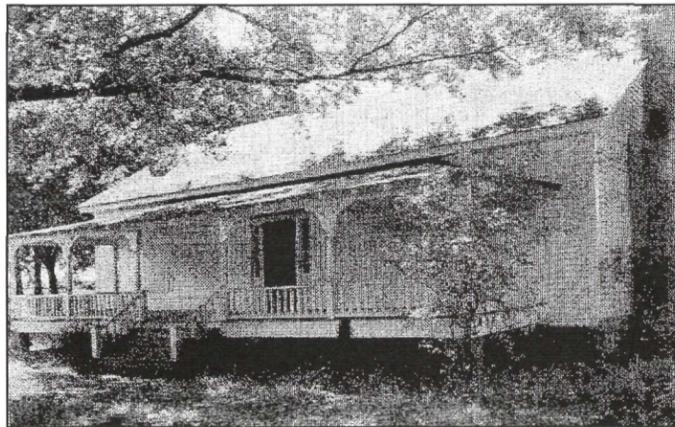


Kolb Farmhouse today

and began rebuilding. Some of the old neighbors returned after the fighting ended, many others did not. Sadly, the farmhouse and the Kolb family would part ways, the home sold to someone else. For the next seventeen years, it would be known as the "somebody else" farmhouse. In 1888, the house was reunited with the Kolb family, only to be sold again in 1895. In the twentieth century, more changes came. In 1911, the house received a major facelift. Dormers were added to the roof, weatherboarding was added to the exterior and a kitchen was added onto the rear of the house. Two chimneys were removed and the two remaining chimneys were stuccoed. A new door was cut through one of the walls, connecting the living room to the master bedroom. The farmhouse barely resembled the home Peter Kolb built 75 years earlier. Gone was its simple log cabin look; gone, too, was the community it once knew. After being bought and sold by several

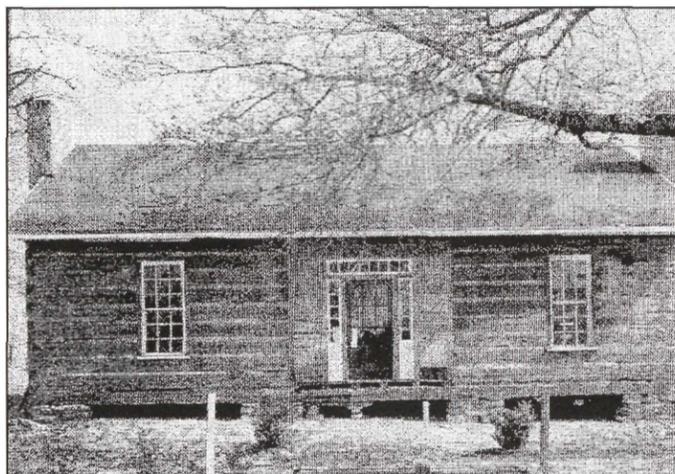
individuals, the house found its final owner. The federal government purchased the house in 1941.

In 1963-64, the farmhouse underwent another major renovation. Its exterior was returned to its antebellum appearance. The weatherboarding was removed to expose the original oak logs. The logs were unique to the Kolb home because they were square, not round, cut. They were also hewn on four sides instead of the typical two, with corner joints squared instead of notched or dovetailed – a mark of high craftsmanship. The original mud chinking was replaced with cement and the kitchen was torn down. The interior of the house was remodeled to function as a modern residence. All fireplaces, mantels, and hearths were removed and interior openings sealed to accommodate a modern heating system. The chimney in the southwest room was converted



North Elevation of Kolb House Before 1964

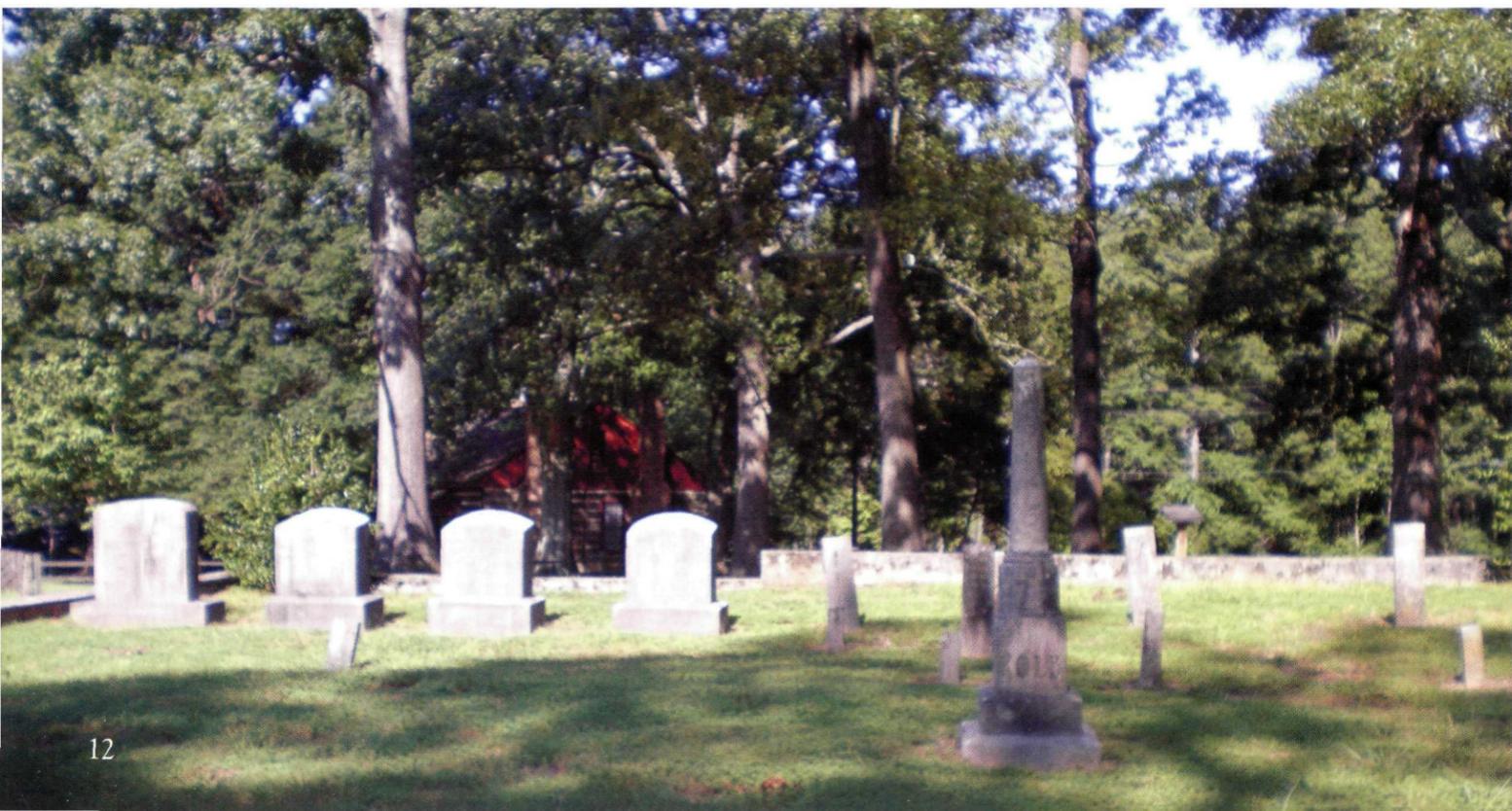
to a boiler room and the original rooms of the home were turned into a closet, bathroom, and kitchen. The original hallway stairs were replaced with new stairs with hand railing. The original flooring in three of the four rooms remained. For the next forty years, the farmhouse was used as a residence by National Park staff. The addition of an HVAC system and plumbing massively altered the historic interior of the home. In 2013, the back and front porches were replaced, the windows re-glazed, and the logs were pressure washed and treated to help preserve and protect them from rotting. It is now housing for visiting employees and park guests.



North Elevation of Kolb House. The entrance door was added in 1854 to enclose the breezeway.

Simple and meek, the farmhouse stands at a busy corner as traffic goes whizzing by. Few who pass know of the great stories the little log house would tell if it could, of all it has seen and been through. It has borne much, from the pounding of children's feet on its floors to assault by deadly artillery. It bears the scars of both battle and modern improvements. While we commemorate this monumental event in American history, let us also venerate this wooden witness that has withstood, and will continue to withstand, the one constant in life: change.

Kolb family cemetery

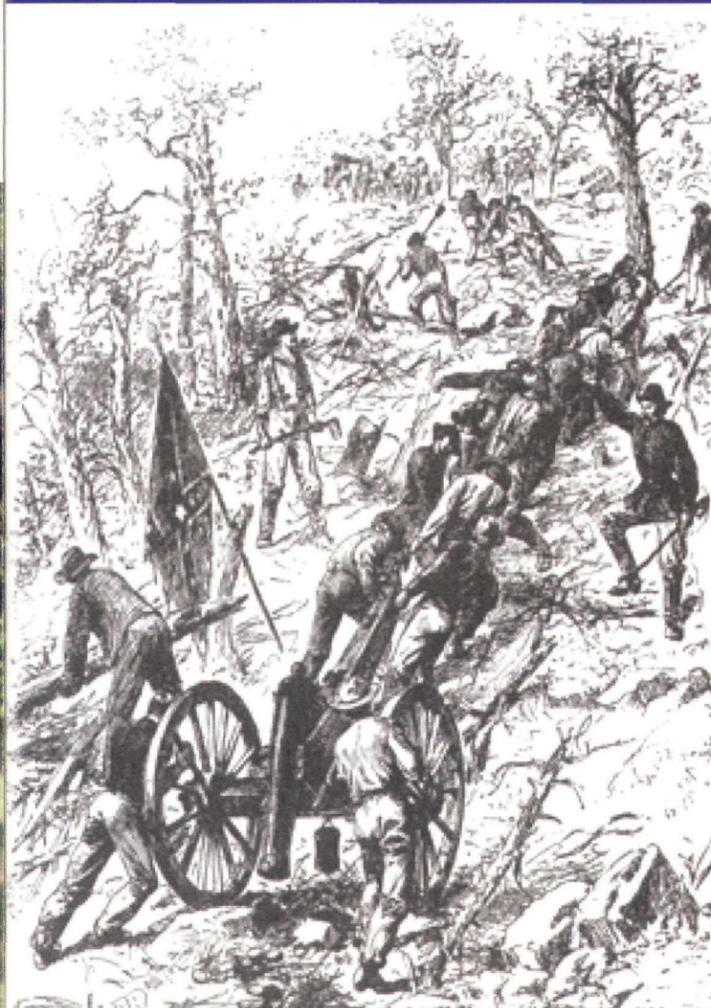


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The Center for the Study of the Civil War Era at Kennesaw State University proudly supports our partners at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on the 150th anniversary of the June 27, 1864 Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.



Lucinda Hardage:

An Eyewitness to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

By Angela Tooley
Park Volunteer
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

On June 25, 1939, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park held its dedication ceremony and first battle anniversary program. There to help raise the American flag over the visitor center was a special guest of honor: 91-year-old Lucinda Hardage, one of the last surviving eyewitnesses to the fighting at Kennesaw Mountain in June 1864. “Miss Lucinda” spent most of her life living along Burnt Hickory Road at the base of Pigeon Hill. In the 1930s, when the Civilian Conservation Corps first opened the Battlefield’s historic features to the public, Miss Lucinda answered tour guides’ questions and pointed out key locations that would never have been found without her help. With her keen wit, youthful energy, and vivid memory she served as a priceless resource for Battlefield park staff and historians alike. Until her death in 1940, she remained one of Cobb County’s most beloved and treasured citizens.

One of fourteen children, Lucinda Hardage was born on January 14, 1848, in a one-room log cabin on the south side of Burnt Hickory Road. Twelve years before her birth, in 1836, Lucinda’s father, George Washington Hardage, moved from Hall County, Georgia to Cobb County with his wife, Mary Ann. They settled in the small, sparsely-settled farming community of New Salem. When Lucinda was two years old, her father built a larger frame house about fifty yards east of the log-cabin. The family remained in the larger home until 1850, when a malaria epidemic struck the community. A local doctor advised George Hardage to move his family farther away from the swampy regions of Nose’s Creek. Consequently, the family to a new home one mile to the west. Lucinda remembered moving day as she rode holding an umbrella over her brother who was suffering with malaria.

This new home stood on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road. It was a two-story, six-room house with a veranda - small, but big enough for the growing family. When the armies marched through the New

Salem community in June 1864, Mary Ann Hardage left the area with the infant children and moved east of Atlanta out of harm’s way. Sixteen-year-old Lucinda opted to stay at home with her father, older sisters, and two younger brothers.

When General Joseph E. Johnston’s Confederate army entrenched on the heights of Kennesaw Mountain, three of his subordinate generals headquartered at the Hardage home. Since two of Lucinda’s older brothers had already gone off to fight for the Confederacy, the family cheerfully offered hospitality to the high-ranking officers. “They were just like guests while they were with us,” Lucinda recalled.

The first guest was 24-year-old Brigadier General John H. Kelly who was the youngest Confederate general. Kelly and his staff did not occupy the home but rather encamped in the shady grove east of the house. When Kelly left the Hardage farm, Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, Johnston’s second-in-command, established his headquarters at the Hardage home. Lucinda remembered the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana as a “heavy-set, very religious, and quite. He was a very nice man – and very strict with his men.” Polk was popular with his subordinates and quickly became a friend of the Hardage family. Lucinda’s father even built a small room off the veranda in which Polk was invited to stay. Polk’s staff’s wall tent stood close to the back door, while several smaller tents covered the yard and fields.

On the morning of June 14, 1864, George Hardage entered Polk’s room and found him on his knees in prayer. Soon after breakfast, General Johnston arrived at the home to discuss the day’s plan of attack. Lucinda watched as the two generals pored over maps together. When they had finished, Polk mounted his horse and rode with Johnston to Pine Mountain to examine troop positions. Later that morning, as Polk stood on the crest of Pine Mountain, he was killed as a shell from a nearby Federal battery ripped through his chest. Two hours later, a courier came dashing up to the Hardage house on Polk’s horse. Polk’s son and staff officer, William, “was sitting on the well curb” when he heard the bad news. Lucinda recounted,

“The son jumped on the horse and cleared our picket fence by three feet” in his haste to ride to his father. In the early afternoon, an ambulance pulled up in the yard, carrying Polk’s remains. The body lay in state between two large oak trees in the Hardage’s front yard. Staff officers asked the family if they would like to view the Bishop one last time, but they declined. They “had rather remember him as he left home that morning,” said Lucinda. “All of his officers cried at his death,” she recalled, but his son William was inconsolable.

Later on that evening, it rained. The Hardages watched several ambulance wagons splash past their home, bearing the casualties of war to the makeshift Confederate hospital at nearby New Salem Baptist Church. Wounded men groaned as the wagons jolted along the rough, muddy lane. Blood seeped through the cracks in the wagons, leaving a long trail of red down the length of Burnt Hickory Road. The scene, Lucinda recalled, “made our grief worse.”

The Hardages’ next house guest was Brigadier General William Wing Loring, who had taken over command of Polk’s division. According to Lucinda, Loring “did not have the same turn for making friends in the home that General Polk had.” Nonetheless, he tried to protect the family. One day shortly after his arrival, Lucinda and one of her sisters went outside to pick butterbeans for dinner. As bullets whizzed over their heads, the general pleaded with them, “Ladies, for God’s sake, please go back into the house! I’ll pick your beans for you.” The girls consented, and Loring immediately sent an orderly to complete the task. But

as the firing increased, Lucinda recalled, “the beans were never picked. . .because the soldiers came back as soon as we did.”

On the evening before the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Lucinda watched as fifty thousand Confederate soldiers marched past. During the fighting on Pigeon Hill, Federal shells began to plow furrows in their garden. Shortly thereafter, Lucinda and the rest of the family left their home and reunited with her mother and youngest siblings at Stone Mountain. For the next few weeks, the Hardages lived in an empty boxcar. After receiving news that the armies had finally moved away from Kennesaw Mountain, they returned home. Although their house was still standing, the community was in shambles. Most of the buildings, including the church, had been burned, shelled, or torn down.

Over time, the damaged farming community was rebuilt and revitalized. New Salem Church, erected in a new location, continues to hold services to this day. When the federal government acquired the Battlefield in the 1930s, Lucinda was still living in the only community she knew as home. The 91-year-old was living with a nephew in a small house near the base of Pigeon Hill. In 1940, Lucinda Hardage passed away and was laid to rest in the cemetery behind the New Salem Church. Although Lucinda Hardage never married nor had children, her legacy lives on through the National Battlefield Park she helped preserve.

Lucinda Hardage raising the flag



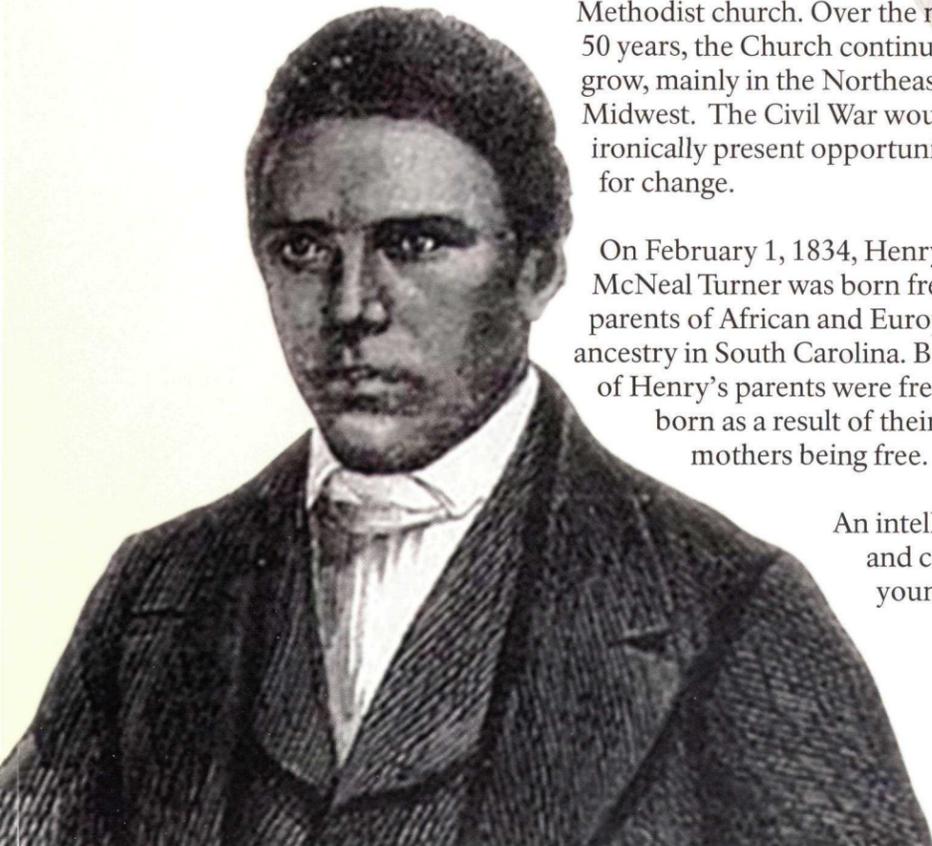
PREACHER SOLDIER

Remembering Henry McNeal Turner

By Benita Duling, Park Ranger
Kennesaw Mountain NBP

Henry McNeal Turner's name is not well known today and little has been written about him, yet high schools and churches have been named in his honor. His portrait hangs in the Georgia state capitol. He was a controversial civil rights figure during and after the Civil War with ideas that helped shape America politically and socially. But who was he?

It is difficult to really understand Reverend Turner without knowing the story of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME). The African Methodist Episcopal Church's growth and history closely parallels that of America. In 1787, America's first religious denomination



An intelligent and curious youngster,

founded by blacks began as a result of protest. While they were praying in Philadelphia's St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, where they had once been allowed to worship, blacks were forcibly evicted. Members of the Free African Society (FAS) soon established their own denomination, the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was named to reflect the identity of the church's founders, its Wesleyan doctrine and its Episcopal order of church governance. Bethel AME, the first AME congregation was founded in 1794 with Richard Allen, an FAS member, as its pastor. Because the new church's members continued to encounter racism, Allen later successfully sued in the Philadelphia court to have his congregation exist as an independent institution and be free of interference from the larger Methodist church. Over the next 50 years, the Church continued to grow, mainly in the Northeast and Midwest. The Civil War would ironically present opportunities for change.

On February 1, 1834, Henry McNeal Turner was born free to parents of African and European ancestry in South Carolina. Both of Henry's parents were free-born as a result of their own mothers being free.

Henry was illegally taught to read by white lawyers for whom he worked who noticed his high aptitude for learning. In 1848, Henry joined the Methodist church and began preaching throughout the South. When he learned that black men could become bishops in the AME church, he and his wife traveled to Saint Louis, Missouri in 1858 to join the church there. Three years later, events at Fort Sumter would change the destiny of both Henry and America.

America was being ripped apart by war and African American men who wanted to fight on behalf of freedom were unable to do so. Understanding the benefits to the Union of having the freedmen join the war effort, Reverend Turner joined those trying to convince President Abraham Lincoln to enlist them. Before mid-1862, his and other's pleas fell on listening ears. At that time, the number of white volunteers joining the Union army was declining and for the first time, Congress was seriously considering using African American men as soldiers. While Congress and the military had no issue using black men in a more traditional role as laborers, the idea of employing them as soldiers was an entirely different and controversial concept. Ultimately, the 37th Congress voted to make use of black soldiers by passing the Second Confiscation and Militia Act of 1862. The Act freed the slaves of fighting Confederates and made it legal for black men to become soldiers; however, the lack of parity with whites continued as black soldiers were paid half that of their white counterparts.

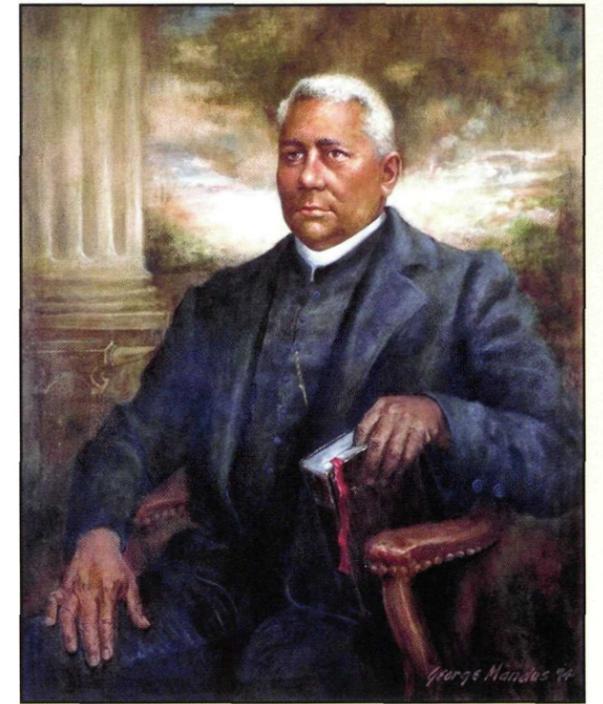
Young Henry McNeal Turner

In September 1862, after the Union victory at Antietam, Lincoln issued a preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation by executive order; the final version was issued on January 1, 1863. It was designed to severely cripple the Southern economy because it initially freed slaves residing in rebelling states but not those living in the Union. "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them," said Secretary of State William Seward, "And holding them in bondage where we can set them free." The Proclamation, paired with the Militia Act, paved the way for black men to become soldiers.

Reverend Turner quickly acted on the passage of this new legislation. He left his church in June 1863 and became the first of fourteen black chaplains in the Union Army, serving with Company B, 1st United States Colored Troops. As chaplain, Reverend Turner carried out a number of duties: organizing prayer meetings, sending soldiers' pay home, writing letters for the illiterate, and helping care and praying for the sick and wounded. When necessary, he and other chaplains acted as intercessors between soldiers and their white commanding officers. Understanding the value of literacy, Reverend Turner taught troops in his regiment to read using, most appropriately, the Bible. While serving in the U.S. Army, Reverend Turner sent weekly dispatches to the AME Church's *The Christian Recorder*, the oldest existing black periodical in America. Reverend Turner's editorials illustrate the challenges black soldiers faced and he encouraged them to abide by the tenets of their faith when facing the harsh realities of war. In one dispatch, Reverend Turner made such an appeal:

"There is one thing, though, which is highly endorsed by an immense number of both white and colored people, which I am sternly opposed to, and that is, the killing of all the rebel prisoners taken by our soldiers. True, the rebels have set the example, particularly in killing the colored soldiers; but it is a cruel one, and two cruel acts never make one humane act. Such a course of warfare is an outrage upon civilization and nominal Christianity. And inasmuch as it was presumed that we would carry out a brutal warfare, let us disappoint our malicious anticipators, by showing the world that higher sentiments not only prevail, but actually predominate..."

The "example" rebels set is best exemplified by the well-known massacre of surrendering black troops at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, witnessed by Confederate Major General Nathan Forrest who made no attempt to stop it. The years after the Civil War were productive and challenging for the Reverend. He traveled throughout the South establishing AME congregations in an effort to grow the Church by recruiting the souls of the newly free. His efforts resulted in 250,000 new members by 1877. Reverend Turner understood that in search of an identity, freedmen needed to maintain ties with old traditions while establishing new lives. As such, he allowed the singing of slave songs during worship in a denomination established by free blacks.



Representative Henry McNeal Turner

Reverend Turner was triumphantly elected a state representative from Macon, Georgia in 1868, but he and other black legislators were not allowed to take their seats. This experience and the rise of post-war Jim Crow laws dissuaded the Reverend from conventional involvement in American politics; instead the now-Bishop Turner used the pulpit to voice his political beliefs. He encouraged blacks to return to Africa, made women deacons, and angrily denounced the concept of a blond, blue-eyed Jesus. He embarrassed the black establishment with his fiery civil rights activism; they responded by purging him from history.

Professor Andre E. Johnson wrote, "When Turner died in 1915, the last twenty years of Turner's life had been one where he adopted a pessimistic prophetic persona--and quite frankly, no one wanted to hear Turner or remember him as someone to admire." No matter. It is not the man, but his message of equality and self-determination that should be much admired.

A City of New Beginnings

By Benita Duling &
Michael Gilliard
Park Rangers
Kennesaw Mountain NBP

Atlanta from the Ashes is a bronze statue that sits downtown in Woodruff Park. A gift of the iconic Rich's Department store foundation, no other piece of art better captures the spirit and history of the city. The statue, better known as "The Phoenix", depicts a graceful woman being lifted from flames by a phoenix, the mythological bird consumed by fire only to be reborn, rising from its own ashes. Atlanta was a ruined city 150 years ago. During the Union campaign for the city, bombardment and fire, both deliberate and incidental, destroyed the infrastructure and shattered and scattered its citizens. In his memoirs, Union Major General William T. Sherman described his destruction of the city, "Behind us lay Atlanta, smouldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in air, and hanging like a pall over the ruined city." But Atlanta, the Phoenix, rebuilt out of the ashes of its former self. In Woodruff Park, the bronze phoenix is posed in flight, beak resolutely pointed skyward, as it pulls the bronze lady from licking flames. Atlanta grew and moved skyward and, as it redefined itself, pulled its citizens from the South's legacy of bondage and oppression.

Atlanta, Georgia is a unique city with an unusual cultural history shaped by the legacy of the Civil War. The city is home to Auburn Avenue, once known as the "richest black street in the world." Between 1880 and 1965, it was home to a number of prosperous

black businesses and affluent black homeowners; it was a cultural and social hub for the city's African American community. The street produced the country's first black-owned insurance company and America's first black-owned daily newspaper. Atlanta is also home to several historically black colleges and universities, schools that educated young minds that would help create the nation's second social revolution. This article explores how Atlanta's black community was shaped by slavery, the Civil War, and post-war Reconstruction policy.

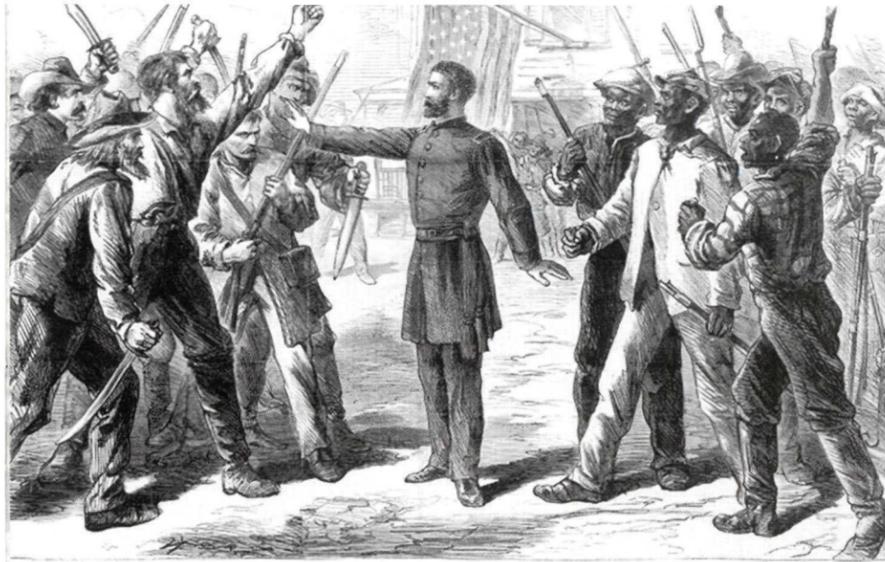
At the heart of the Civil War was the institution of slavery and it was a central issue for all Americans. The Union's victory freed an entire race of people, but what of their lives afterwards? In post-war Georgia, where slaves once made up much of the industrial work force, there was a need to rebuild economically and socially, ironically, this was a problem shared with the newly freed slaves. In 1860, Georgia's population was just over one million; of that number, over half were slaves. Atlanta's population was approximately 9,500, with less than half of that number made up of enslaved people and free blacks. The population of Atlanta grew again in 1863 and ranged from 18,000 - 20,000. The population increase was due to the surge of industrial growth and the migration of both black and white refugees to the city. The 1864 Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War put Atlanta and Georgia on center stage.

The announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation and the pending arrival of Union forces presented Georgia's slaves with something they had not had before: choices. With war raging, some slave owners abandoned their plantations for "safer" areas and many took slaves with them. Others trusted slaves to continue working even without their masters present. When the Union army arrived, slaves were presented with an interesting scenario. The newly emancipated slaves could remain with their former masters, perhaps working for wages, or they could leave, risking being recaptured and returned to slavery. Their choices depended upon their relationship with their former masters and their personal circumstances. While freedom would be the obvious choice, not every slave shared that opinion; more slaves were against the North than one would think.

One example is Georgian "Ten Cent" Bill Yopp. Yopp wrote, "I had no inclination to go to the Union Side, as I did not know the Union soldiers and the Confederate soldiers I did know, and I believed then as I do now, tried and true friends are better than friends you do not know." He was turned



Thomas and Bill Yopp



Freedman's Bureau historical cartoon

away from the Confederate army as a soldier and instead enlisted as a drummer for the Blackshear Guards, his nickname earned by charging 10 cents for any task. Confederate soldiers taught him to read and write; he is one of the few African-Americans buried in the Marietta Confederate Cemetery. Yopp's attitude was shared by many former slaves. Personal devotion was a reason many elected to remain by their masters, suspicion of white people that they did not know. Still, countless former slaves left plantations and followed the Union army or enlisted.

General Sherman's goal of capturing Atlanta and crippling the South had unintended positive consequences for Atlanta. After the war, the citizens rebuilt and an influx of new people flooded into the city. Atlanta re-emerged with an attitude different from that of other Southern cities. With its mix of native white and free blacks, newly freed blacks, and black and white Northerners, this "new Atlanta" was more cosmopolitan and forward-thinking than it had been antebellum. Business opportunities were available for those with an entrepreneurial spirit, no matter their race. A number of former slaves were able to obtain great success after gaining freedom. R. D.

Badger was taught dentistry by his master, Dr. J. B. Badger of DeKalb County. R.D. Badger moved to Atlanta with no money to establish a dental practice for blacks, but he went on to earn a substantial amount of money. Willis Murphy moved to Atlanta as a carpenter with \$130; he bought a plot of land for \$100 and lumber for \$30. He slept on the ground as he built his house, and by 1881, he was able to buy a store and sell groceries. A. J. Delbridge moved to Atlanta in 1865 with no money and became a successful shoemaker. After Peter Eskridge arrived in Atlanta from Virginia with his master in 1860, he worked as a blacksmith and used his earnings to become a merchant and later a millionaire. Blacks with specialized skills or trades had more opportunities to provide a successful living for themselves than those who did not, but ultimately education was the key to transforming the lives of freedmen.

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was created by Congress in March 1865 to provide help for one year to newly freed black Southerners making the transition from slavery to freedom. Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard, who commanded a corps at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, headed the



Union Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard

agency. The Freedmen's Bureau, as it was commonly known, issued rations, provided medical services for freedmen and white refugees, supervised labor contracts between freedmen and their employers, and most importantly, helped establish schools for freedmen.

Educational opportunities for blacks surged after the war thanks to the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau and generous philanthropists; both played a large role in the establishment of historically black colleges and universities (HBCU's). Atlanta is the site of six HBCUs. Atlanta University was founded in 1865 by the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church founded Clark College in 1869; these two schools would later merge to form Clark Atlanta University. The Augusta Institute was founded in 1867 and moved to Atlanta in 1869 as the Atlanta Baptist Seminary; this institution would later be known as Morehouse College. Morris Brown College was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) of Georgia in 1880. Named after Morris Brown, a bishop of the AME Church, the school was founded in the basement



of Big Bethel AME Church, located on Auburn Avenue. With a \$100 donation from the First Baptist Church of Medford, Massachusetts, two teachers from New England established the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary in 1881 as a school for black women. The school was originally housed in the basement of Atlanta's historic Friendship Baptist Church, as were the first classes of Atlanta University and Morehouse College; it was later moved to a barracks site vacated by United States soldiers. After two payments, the school needed more funds and it gained the interest of John D. Rockefeller. The entire Rockefeller family visited the school and donated enough funds for the property and additional facilities. The institution was renamed Spelman Seminary in honor of Rockefeller's wife, Laura Spelman and her parents, Harvey and Lucy Henry Spelman, who were abolitionists.

Atlanta became the postbellum center of education for blacks in Georgia and throughout the South, attracting and producing intellectually, politically, and culturally significant individuals whose impact has been felt nationally and internationally. Talented, passionate, and

creative people whose spheres of influence range from the arts to activism, from athleticism to academia, have graced the halls of Atlanta's HBCUs as either students or instructors. People such as sociologist and NAACP founder W.E.B. DuBois, scholar Benjamin E. Mays, designer Alicia Ferriabough Taylor, Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses, artist Henry O. Tanner, Pulitzer Prize winner Alice Walker, former Surgeon General Audrey F. Manley, talk show host Herman Cain, former Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan, activist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 2003 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering winner Calvin Mackie, and Atlanta's first black mayor Maynard Jackson, Jr., are a few among the thousands shaped by their time at Atlanta's HBCUs, who, in turn, made their mark upon the world. Some historians argue that Reconstruction policies were a failure and that the Freedmen's Bureau was not as effective as it should have been in providing assistance to former slaves. Those arguments are not entirely true, as proven by the continued existence of HBCUs and their frequent output of gifted individuals.

The Civil War's conclusion brought uncertainty, changes, and progress nationwide. Postwar hopefulness sadly gave way to Jim Crow laws that blacks were still fighting 100 years after the fall of Atlanta. The city also suffered serious growing pains. Lynchings threatened the lives of the defiant. In 1906, there was a horrific race riot. On top of Stone Mountain, the Ku Klux Klan was re-established in 1915 and made Atlanta its headquarters. Optimism, however, ruled the day in the city of the phoenix. The riots and lynchings led to the formation of organizations to fight racial violence. The city took advantage of the post-World War II economic boom by expanding its borders and luring more industry to the city, providing jobs to its citizens. The 1960s saw peaceful school integration. The city was majority black in the 1970s, changing the face of political power in the state's capital. Today, Atlanta proudly remembers the good and bad of its past and is a beautiful blend of ethnicities – an evolving multicultural Southern belle. Atlanta is a city too busy to hate, a city not too busy to care, and a city that rose from the ashes of the past to become the leader of a new and better South.

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 of Kennesaw
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The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park web and social media team will be joined by the National Park Service, Civil War 150 social media team to bring you the most up-to-date coverage during the anniversary so that you can follow all the events and activities no matter where you are! Be sure to visit, like, and follow all of our web and social media sites.



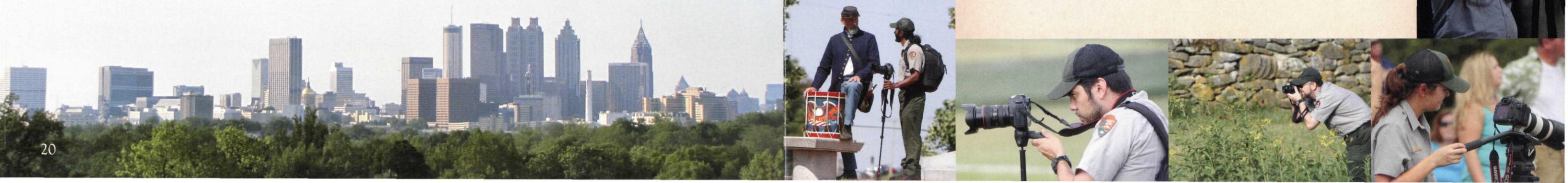
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HISTORY

BENEATH YOUR FEET

By Amanda K. Corman, Park Ranger
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Over the years many of us have lost items; perhaps a button fell off a shirt, or coin fell out of a pocket. As the years pass, those items and many more work their way into the soil and the mud. This occurrence is not a modern marvel but has taken place as long as man has had something to lose. The same is true for the Native Americans who were the first to live on the land, the men who fought battles that made a nation, and the civilians who have carved out new lives on a frontier. Without lost and discarded items, historians and archeologists would be unable to have a complete story of the common life of those who have come before us. So what really can we find beneath our feet?

The smallest of artifacts found in the ground can tell a story about its owner, even if the owner is unknown. One may ask, "How can an artifact tell a story?" An artifact is any object from an archeological site that shows human alteration. This can be a flint arrowhead, a Civil War minie ball, or even a tool left from a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. Although these artifacts can provide information about where humans were, the story they tell is even richer when the specific location of an artifact is known.

For example, finding a bullet which was used by a Whitworth rifle on Kennesaw Mountain indicates that sharpshooters were used at the battle. Large and small artillery shell fragments, help researchers learn about the range of ammunition used by each army. Even small pieces of dishes found throughout the park can

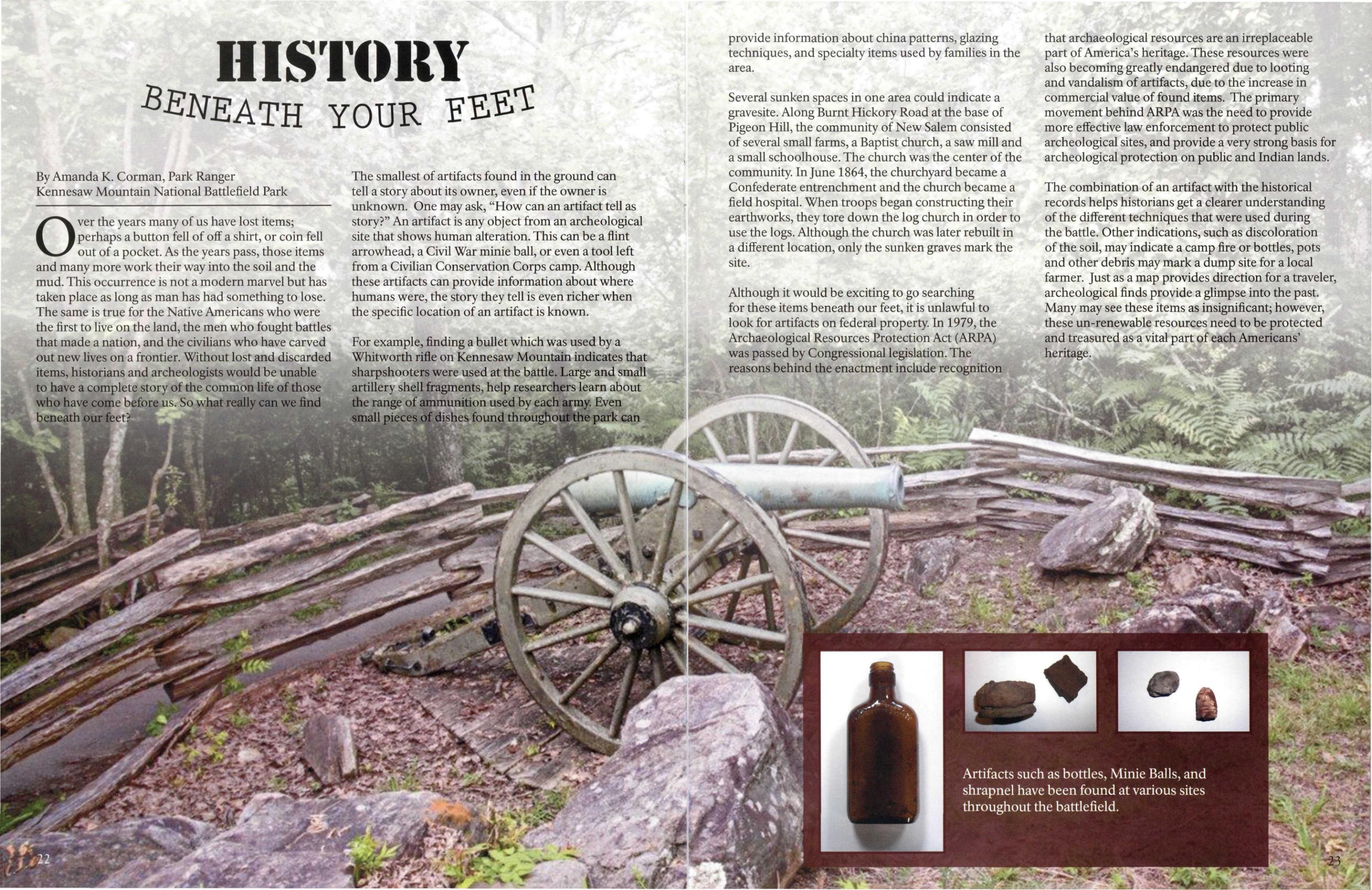
provide information about china patterns, glazing techniques, and specialty items used by families in the area.

Several sunken spaces in one area could indicate a gravesite. Along Burnt Hickory Road at the base of Pigeon Hill, the community of New Salem consisted of several small farms, a Baptist church, a saw mill and a small schoolhouse. The church was the center of the community. In June 1864, the churchyard became a Confederate entrenchment and the church became a field hospital. When troops began constructing their earthworks, they tore down the log church in order to use the logs. Although the church was later rebuilt in a different location, only the sunken graves mark the site.

Although it would be exciting to go searching for these items beneath our feet, it is unlawful to look for artifacts on federal property. In 1979, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) was passed by Congressional legislation. The reasons behind the enactment include recognition

that archaeological resources are an irreplaceable part of America's heritage. These resources were also becoming greatly endangered due to looting and vandalism of artifacts, due to the increase in commercial value of found items. The primary movement behind ARPA was the need to provide more effective law enforcement to protect public archeological sites, and provide a very strong basis for archeological protection on public and Indian lands.

The combination of an artifact with the historical records helps historians get a clearer understanding of the different techniques that were used during the battle. Other indications, such as discoloration of the soil, may indicate a camp fire or bottles, pots and other debris may mark a dump site for a local farmer. Just as a map provides direction for a traveler, archeological finds provide a glimpse into the past. Many may see these items as insignificant; however, these un-renewable resources need to be protected and treasured as a vital part of each Americans' heritage.



Artifacts such as bottles, Minie Balls, and shrapnel have been found at various sites throughout the battlefield.

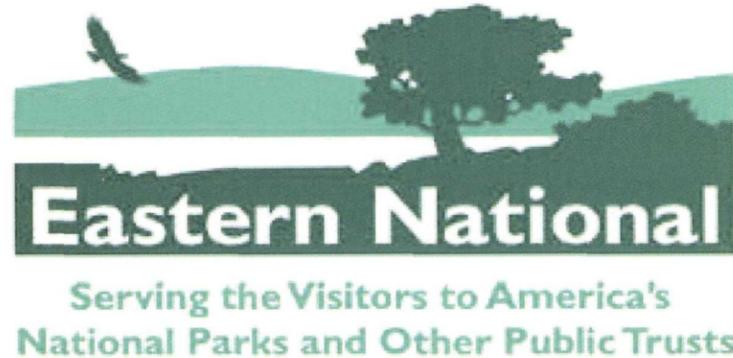
Don't forget to visit our Gift Shop!

At Kennesaw Mountain, our gift shop is located in the Battle's visitor center. Visitors enjoy having an area where their questions can be answered about the 20 miles of trails throughout the park, access to refreshments and restroom facilities and a gift shop all in one convenient location. The gift shop offers numerous souvenirs and interpretive materials that enhance the visitor experience and provide a wealth of knowledge about what happened here 150 years ago. The gift shop is operated by Eastern National, a non-profit organization founded by park rangers in 1947. Eastern National's mission is to promote the public's

understanding and support of America's national parks and other public trusts by providing quality educational experiences, products and services. Plan to be a part of the anniversary of the Battle of

Kennesaw this June, and join us for the many activities that are being planned. Stop by the gift shop and peruse our anniversary gifts and books to gain a better understanding of the struggle here and take home a memory from your visit. Your purchases directly supports many of the educational programs

offered at the park, so come and join us, have fun and help support Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.



150th Commemoration of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain

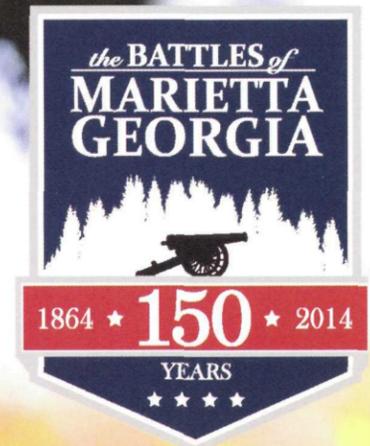
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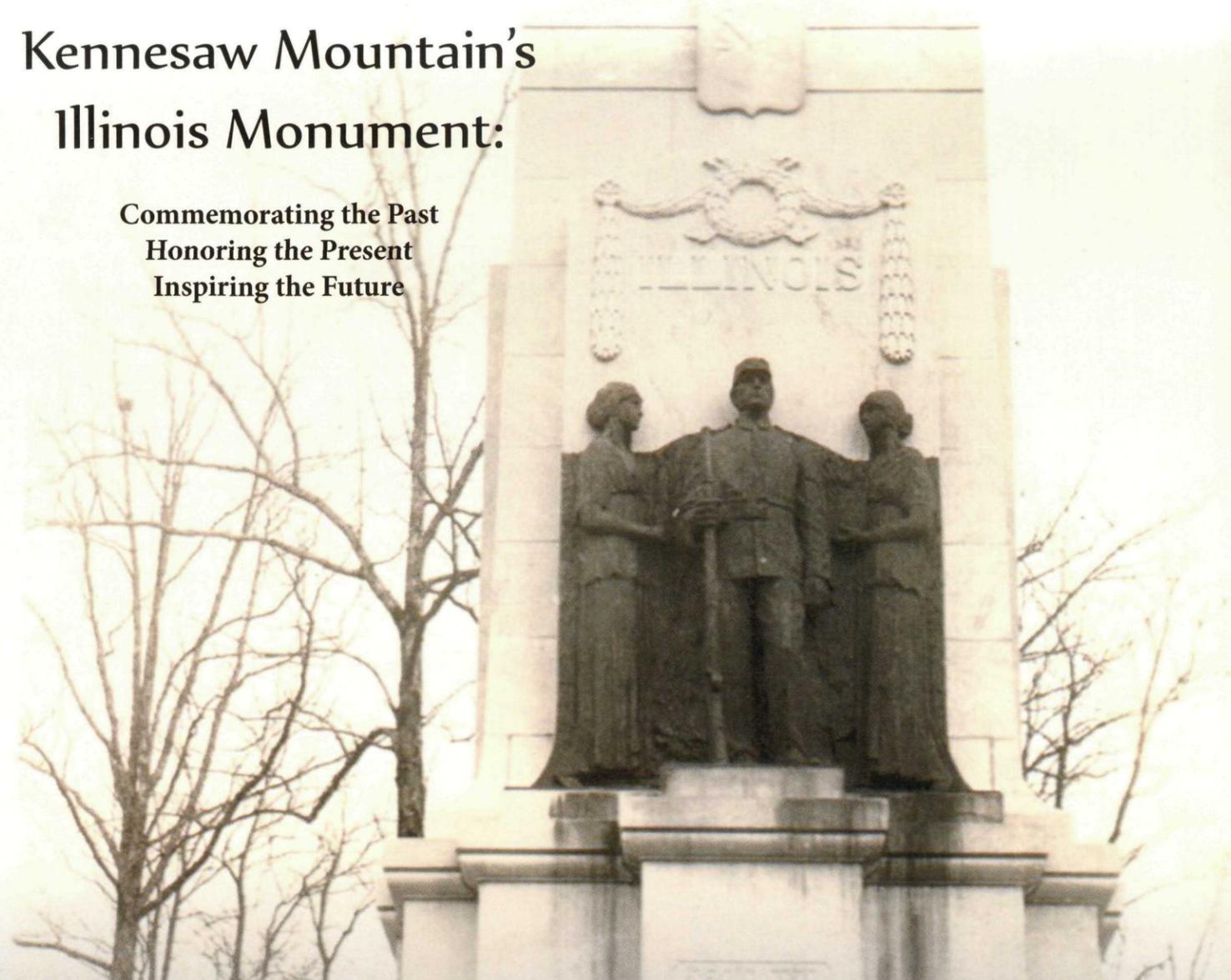
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LIVING HISTORY ★ ENCAMPMENTS ★ TOURS ★ ENTERTAINMENT

Kennesaw Mountain's Illinois Monument:

Commemorating the Past
Honoring the Present
Inspiring the Future



By Amanda K. Corman, Park Ranger
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

The remembrance of battles and the loss of comrades did not end with the closing of the Civil War. Only a year after the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Major General William T. Sherman addressed his troops at a reception for the Illinois Regiments in Chicago, Illinois. As printed in The New Times on June 25, 1865:

"All we ask, and all we have ever asked, is a silent, generous acknowledgement of our services when rendered in the cause, of our country. My fellow soldiers who now are before me, can 'a tale unfold,' when you get home, that will interest the people far more than anything I could say were I to talk all day. Just remember Kenesaw Mountain and Little Kenesaw! It is not a year since you stormed it yourselves - you, the very men who are now before

me - where I lost my old partner and my old friend DAN MCCOOK. . .

Then you were lying in the mud on the rock and dirt, and you saw before you an enemy that we know we had to whip. And we didn't exactly know how to do it. Then we were patient; we reconnoitered; we watched their flanks; we studied their ground; and we finally assaulted and failed, but we did not wait even then, for in three days more we had JOHNSTON and his army running...

The past is gone and it may soon be forgotten: but the future is before you, and that is more glorious than the past. . . .

I know all desire you to feel that you are back in your homes, with none to make you afraid - no more rebels, no more picket-firing, no more shooting! That, you have disposed of forever."

After the war, Union and Confederate soldiers formed regimental associations and held annual reunions where veterans from both armies remembered battles they had survived. Due to the efforts of these organizations, many battlefields were preserved; they mark a part of United States history that continues to have lasting effects on the American public. In 1890, Congress established Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park as the first national military park. By the end of the decade, Shiloh (1894), Gettysburg (1895), and Vicksburg (1899) were established as National Military Parks. With the guidance of Civil War veterans identifying and marking the lines of battle, monuments were erected as memorials to both armies. The establishment of Kennesaw Mountain also began through the efforts of veterans who were determined to remember their commanding officer, those they fought with, and what many considered the worst fighting they had encountered during the Atlanta Campaign.

In late August, 1899, at the thirteenth reunion of the 86th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lancing Dawdy proposed that the third brigade buy a plot of land on Kennesaw Mountain and place a brigade monument. The proposal was passed with nearly unanimous approval and Dawdy was given the responsibility to correspond with other regiments regarding making the proposal a reality. Four months later on December 26, Dawdy purchased the first sixty acres of land from Virgil Channell for \$1,000. The land included the Federal and Confederate trenches and the crucial point of the battle for the Federals at Cheatham Hill.

On February 15, 1900, Dawdy transferred the deed to Martin Kingman and John McGinnis of the Kennesaw Memorial Association. The association was a non-profit organization that had been specially chartered for the purpose of erecting a monument or possibly monuments on the property in memory of those who



*Day of dedication
June 27/1914.*

had survived the battle and those who gave their lives at the site.

Later that year at the reunion of the 86th Regiment, arrangements were made to raise funds to repay Dawdy for the land and to approach the legislatures of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to construct "a suitable monument." According to the proceedings held at the

reunion, once the monuments were erected and all was complete, the title of the land would be given to the United States government with the purpose of becoming a park. With the goal of placing a monument at Kennesaw Mountain, the Kennesaw

Memorial Association began a fundraising campaign. Letters were sent to surviving veterans from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, asking for a contribution of at least one dollar in memory of their fallen comrades. Although the association attempted to raise the required amount for a monument, they soon realized that they would be unsuccessful on their own. Fourteen years after the original proposal by Lancing Dawdy, the state of Illinois provided the amount of \$20,000 to be used for the construction of a monument at Kennesaw Mountain battlefield and for a gubernatorial appointed commission responsible for overseeing completion of the project. Once the Kennesaw Memorial Association obtained the funds for the monument, the newly appointed commission contracted James Dibelka as architect, J. Mario Korbel as sculptor, and the McNeel Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia, to erect the twenty-five foot monument.

Made of Georgia white marble, the Illinois monument was strategically placed at the location where the Federal assault peaked on Cheatham Hill. At top of the monument, an American eagle spreads its wings over the three bronze figures on the face of the monument. The three life-size figures consist of a soldier at

parade rest flanked by two women dressed in flowing Greek robes. Although it is uncertain, it is believed that one woman represents "Peace" and the other either "Victory" or the State of Illinois. In addition to the Illinois Monument, other markers, such as the McCook Brigade's marker, Neighbour, Fellows, and Coffee markers, as well as a stone arch marking the tunnel meant to undermine the Confederate

earthworks, were placed throughout the area. The final cost of the Illinois Monument totaled \$25,000. Held on a bright morning, the unveiling of the Illinois Monument occurred on June 27, 1914, fifty years after the Union forces stormed Cheatham's Hill. Hundreds

of people were present at the ceremony. Dignitaries from the states of Illinois and Georgia, Federal and Confederate veterans, the Marietta mayor and City Council, the Civil League, Chamber of Commerce, as well as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the United Confederate Veterans, and the Kennesaw Mountain Memorial Association were present at the unveiling. Local citizens were also encouraged to attend and bring picnic lunches to the site.

As the community arrived, members of the Fifth Infantry band played a selection of national melodies. The festivities began with prayer from Reverend M.G. Coleman, who lost two brothers at the battle. After Lancing Dawdy explained the program, Illinois Governor Edward F. Dunne delivered the address formally dedicating the monument. Focusing on the bravery of the men on both sides, Dunne pleasantly began his speech:

Fifty years ago to-day, near the place where we now stand, three thousand brave men gave up their lives in one of the most terrible conflicts of the civil war. We are not here to-day to celebrate a victory or to commemorate a defeat. In that terrible struggle men



on the one side believed they were fighting for preservation of their country and men on the other side believed they were fighting for the defense of their homes and firesides. We are not here to criticize motives nor inquire into the development of the political issues which led to that terrible conflict. We are here with the deepest respect to the dead who died on both sides, to extend our tribute of praise and commemorate the bravery and fortitude displayed by the sons of Illinois who engaged in that memorable conflict.

Would, that time might permit the record the names in detail of the gallant men who gave up their lives in that awful carnage, but the list is so long, glorious as the record is, that time forbids, and to mentioning all, would be an invidious distinction. A grateful slate here to-day sees fit to mark the spot where such heroism was displayed, and to do honor to the Illinois regiments which were engaged in that battle. We unveil this monument to the memory of these brave Illinoisans in a spirit of respect for the courage of the other brave men who gave up their

lives on both sides in this battle, but in particular to commemorate, at the direction of the legislature of Illinois, the gallantry and heroism of the Illinois troops. Let us confidently hope, aye, let us more than hope, let us confidently predict that such another conflict will never arise between the citizens of this great republic.

The era of war between nations is coming to a close; the era of war between American citizens has been closed forever. In the words of Poet Finch, let us recite here to-day his beautiful tribute to the dead soldiers of the North and the South: By the flow of the inland river, Whence the fleets of iron have fled, Where the blades of grave-grass quiver, Asleep are the ranks of the dead - Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the judgment day; Under the one, the Blue: Under the other, the Gray. No more shall the war cry never, Or the winding rivers be red; We banish our anger forever, When we laurel the graves of the dead - Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the judgment day: Love and tears for the Blue; Tears and love for the Gray.

1864 Illustration of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain by A. Waud



Kennesaw's Bombardment

Published in the Chicago Tribune, Dunne's speech was able to reach not only those in attendance at the dedication, but also the state of Illinois. Once Dunne completed his speech, the Illinois Monument was finally unveiled by Sara Fadely, Dawdy's granddaughter. The ceremony came to a close with the singing of Illinois, the Illinois state song, and the Star Spangled Banner by Mrs. Emma Dawdy-Sessoms of Baounfay, Florida, who was accompanied by the band. Visitors were then invited to a picnic lunch provided by the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Civil League.

In the early years of the Kennesaw Memorial Association's ownership of the property, local citizens volunteered their time to care for the area. However, only three short years after the dedication, the Chicago Tribune reported that the Illinois Monument was in dire need of restoration. Lack of care had caused the Monument to become discolored by the aging bronze figures, trees had fallen across its pediment, and the property was overgrown. Members of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy provided some maintenance to the area; however, responsibilities to the Marietta Confederate Cemetery left the organization little ability to care for the monument. The state of Georgia was unable to provide any care to the area due to the property belonging to the state of Illinois. Although the Kennesaw Memorial Association was able to get funding from the Illinois legislature for the monument, no appropriations were made for future maintenance and care. It was not until June 8, 1922, that Reverend J.A. Jones was appointed as the resident caretaker by the Association. Rev. Jones was to maintain the monuments and the surrounding grounds. For his services, Jones was allowed to live on the property and cultivate a plot of land that would not interfere with access to the monuments. Jones held the position until 1926 when he resigned. There would be no caretaker for the sixty acres until after the property was transferred to the War Department.

Two years prior to the official transfer, federal legislation established a three-man commission to inspect Civil War battlefield sites in north Georgia. The commission was created to determine if a national military park representing the Atlanta Campaign should be established, and if so, where. Kennesaw Mountain was designated the battlefield most suitable for this honor based on the significance that the battle of Kennesaw Mountain had on the campaign, its scenic value, and its accessibility. In December 1926, Congressional legislation to create Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park failed. Nine years of repeated attempts at passing Congressional legislation to create the park also failed. It was not until June 10, 1933, that President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 6166, which transferred War Department military and historical parks to the National Park Service, including the area known as Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site. On June 26, 1935, twenty-one years after the dedication of the Illinois Monument, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was finally created and was expanded to include the original sixty acres, Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and other significant portions of the original battlefield.

Seventy-one years after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman's request to "remember Kennesaw Mountain and Little Kennesaw" was finally realized. The men who fought on the Kennesaw line did not forget what happened at Cheatham Hill or any other portion of the battlefield. They continued to fight for a memorial to the brothers and friends they lost. They fought for a memorial until their dream was made a reality. The land which was divided by earthworks and gun fire finally brought two sides together through a monument's dedication. That monument continues to stand today, to honor not only the men of Illinois but all who fought for their beliefs and convictions.

John McGinnis of the 86th Illinois Regiment perfectly summarizes what the Illinois Monument represents and the legacy of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. He stated:

"Let us give honor to those who duty it was to command but the victory belongs to the boys who carried the musket and the thunder of the artillery. Comrades, we can have no higher aim than to commemorate the past, honor the present and inspire the future."



The 1864 Campaigns



By Dennis E. Frye, Chief Historian,
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Abraham Lincoln was convinced he would lose. The Civil War was supposed to end in 90 days. It now dragged into its fourth year in 1864. Lincoln's popularity reached new lows. The war to save the Union and to terminate slavery seemed endless. Patience was breaking. War-weary Northerners despised the draft; detested war-time taxes; decried rampant inflation; and despaired over suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

And then there were the casualties. Hundreds of thousands of wounded - tens of thousands of dead. Casualties in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg alone produced more dead and wounded Union and Confederate soldiers than in every previous American war combined.

"It seems exceedingly probable that this administration will not be reelected," a dejected Lincoln informed his Cabinet near the end of August, 1864. Only ten weeks remained before Election Day. It was not supposed to be this way. Lincoln had expected a different outcome. The year had dawned hopeful. The President finally had discovered the general that would bring him victory - U.S. Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant rated as the North's best commander. The former store keeper from Galena, Illinois, had purveyed his West Point training into stunning and smashing successes. He had captured one Confederate army at Fort Donelson and captured a second at Vicksburg, securing the Mississippi River for the Union. He had defeated Southern armies at Shiloh and Chattanooga, and his military stardom propelled him to promotion as lieutenant general - the loftiest rank bestowed to George Washington.

President Lincoln had never met his new commander. Then Grant unexpectedly arrived at a White House reception in March, 1864, and an onlooker described his first impression: "He had no gait, no station, no manner, rough, light-brown whiskers, rather a scrubby

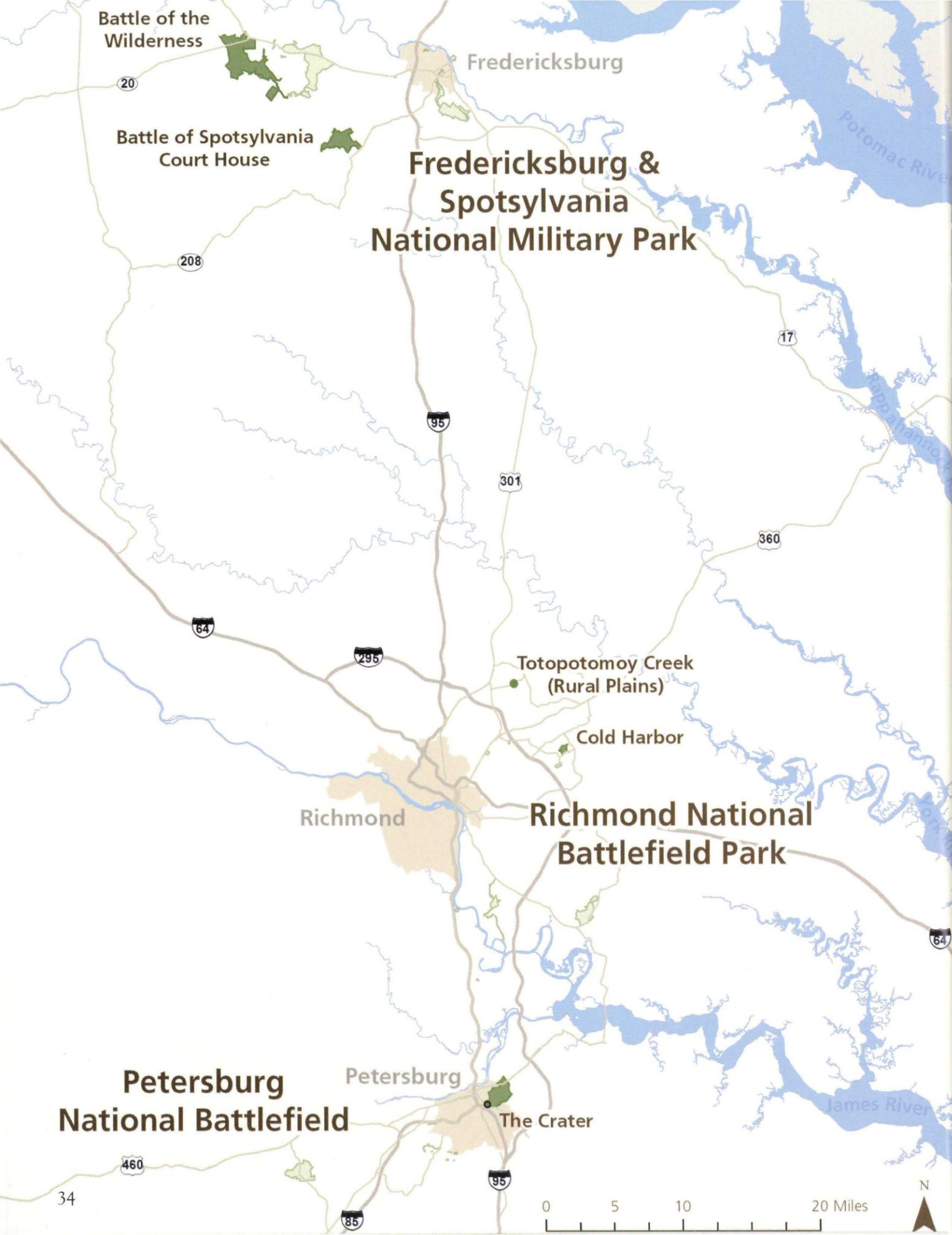
look." The observer noticed Grant's trademark appearance. "He had a cigar in his mouth, and rather the look of a man who did, or once did, take a little too much to drink." But despite Grant's "slightly seedy look," the recorder was transfixed by Grant's "clear blue eye and a look of resolution, as if he could not be trifled with."

General Grant conceived a master plan to win the war. Conferred with the title of commander of the armies, he now could choreograph the maneuvers of the armies. Grant envisioned two targets that could collapse the Confederacy - Richmond, the Southern capital; and Atlanta, a vital transportation and logistics center. To ensure the Confederates could not transfer reinforcements to these threatened targets, Grant ordered simultaneous attacks against Confederate positions along six different fronts from Virginia to Georgia to Alabama.

Grant's principal nemesis was General Robert E. Lee. Lee controlled the Virginia defense, and he had defeated five U.S. generals who had dared to move against Richmond. But Grant was undeterred by Lee's fame and prowess. "I am heartily tired of hearing what Lee is going to do," Grant complained to a subordinate. "Go back to your command, and try to think what we are going to do ourselves, instead of what Lee is going to do." According to one officer, Grant's face showed three expressions: "deep thought, extreme determination, and great simplicity and calmness. . . . He habitually wears an expression as if he had determined to drive his head through a brick wall and was about to do it."

Even Confederate high society expressed concern about Grant. "He don't care a snap if men fall like the leaves fall; he fights to win, that chap does," wrote Richmond diarist Mary Boykin Chestnut. "[T]hey have scared up a man who succeeds, and they expect him to remedy all that has gone wrong."

Unfortunately for Lincoln and Grant, much would continue to go wrong.



*Commemorate
the 150th Anniversary
of the Overland Campaign.*

FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center: 540-373-6122
Open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center: 540-786-2880
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RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223

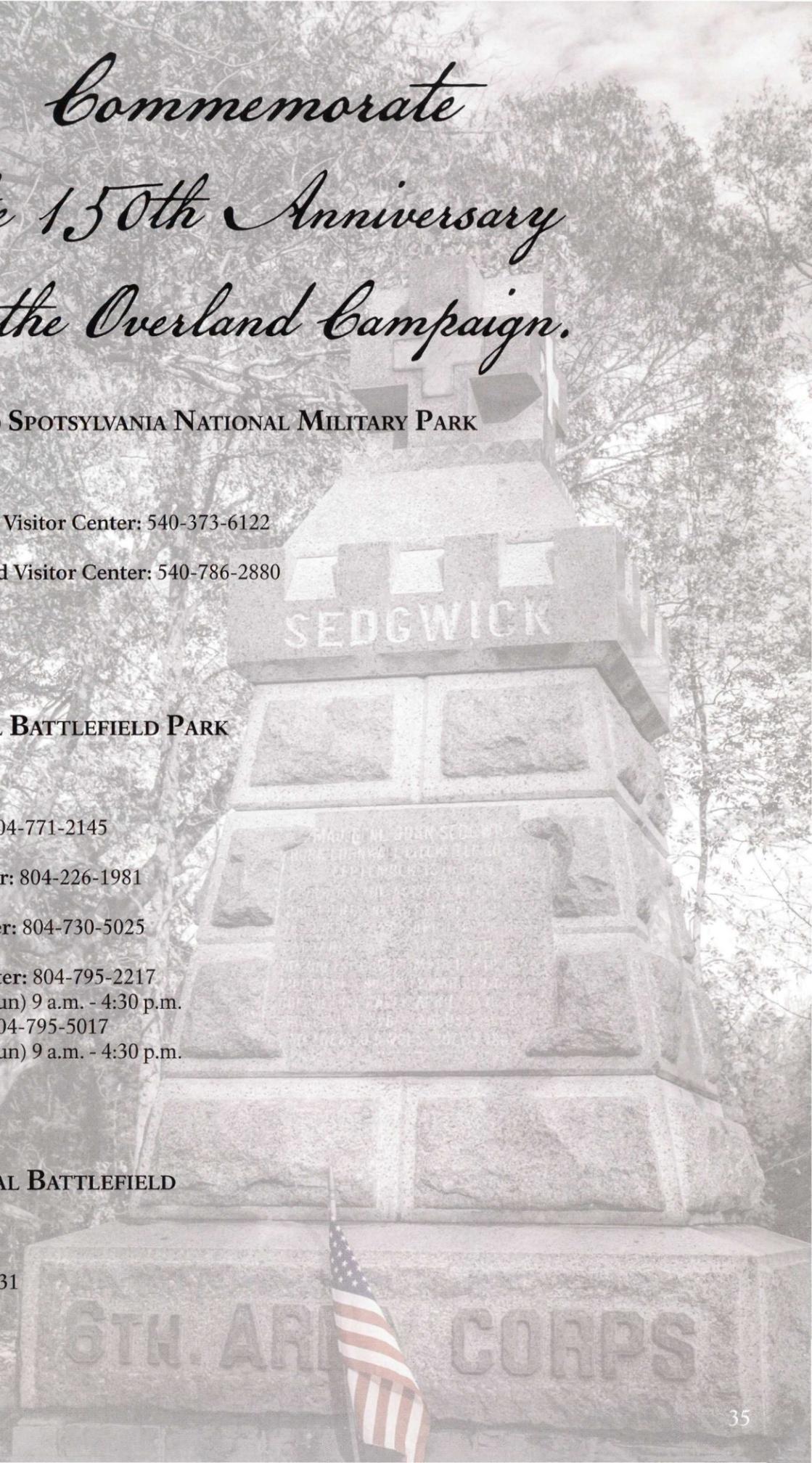
Tredegar Visitor Center: 804-771-2145
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Chimborazo Visitor Center: 804-226-1981
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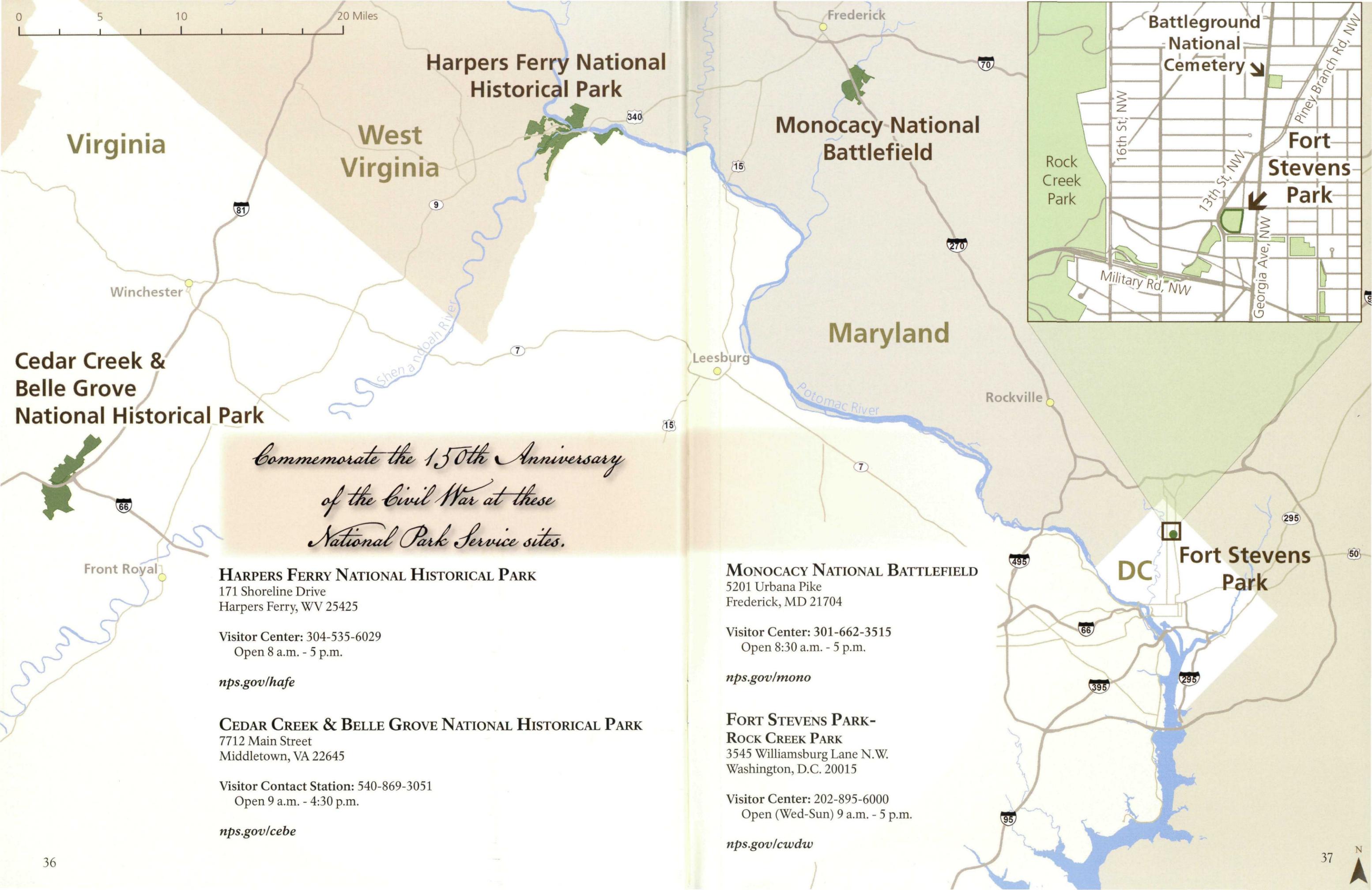
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PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
1539 Hickory Hill Road
Petersburg, VA 23803

Visitor Center: 804-732-3531
Open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

nps.gov/pete





*Commemorate the 150th Anniversary
of the Civil War at these
National Park Service sites.*

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

171 Shoreline Drive
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Visitor Center: 304-535-6029
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CEDAR CREEK & BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

7712 Main Street
Middletown, VA 22645

Visitor Contact Station: 540-869-3051
Open 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

nps.gov/cebe

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

5201 Urbana Pike
Frederick, MD 21704

Visitor Center: 301-662-3515
Open 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

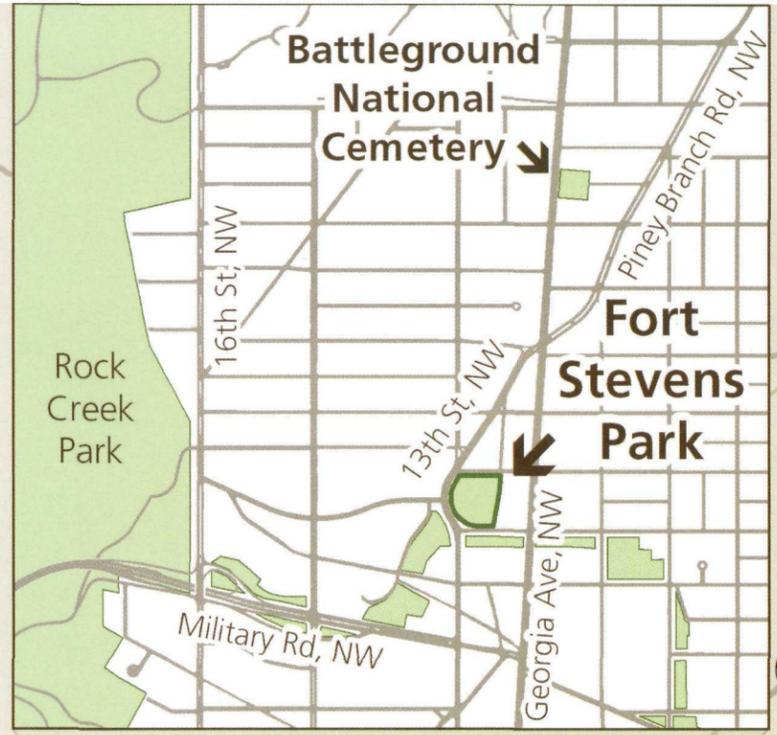
nps.gov/mono

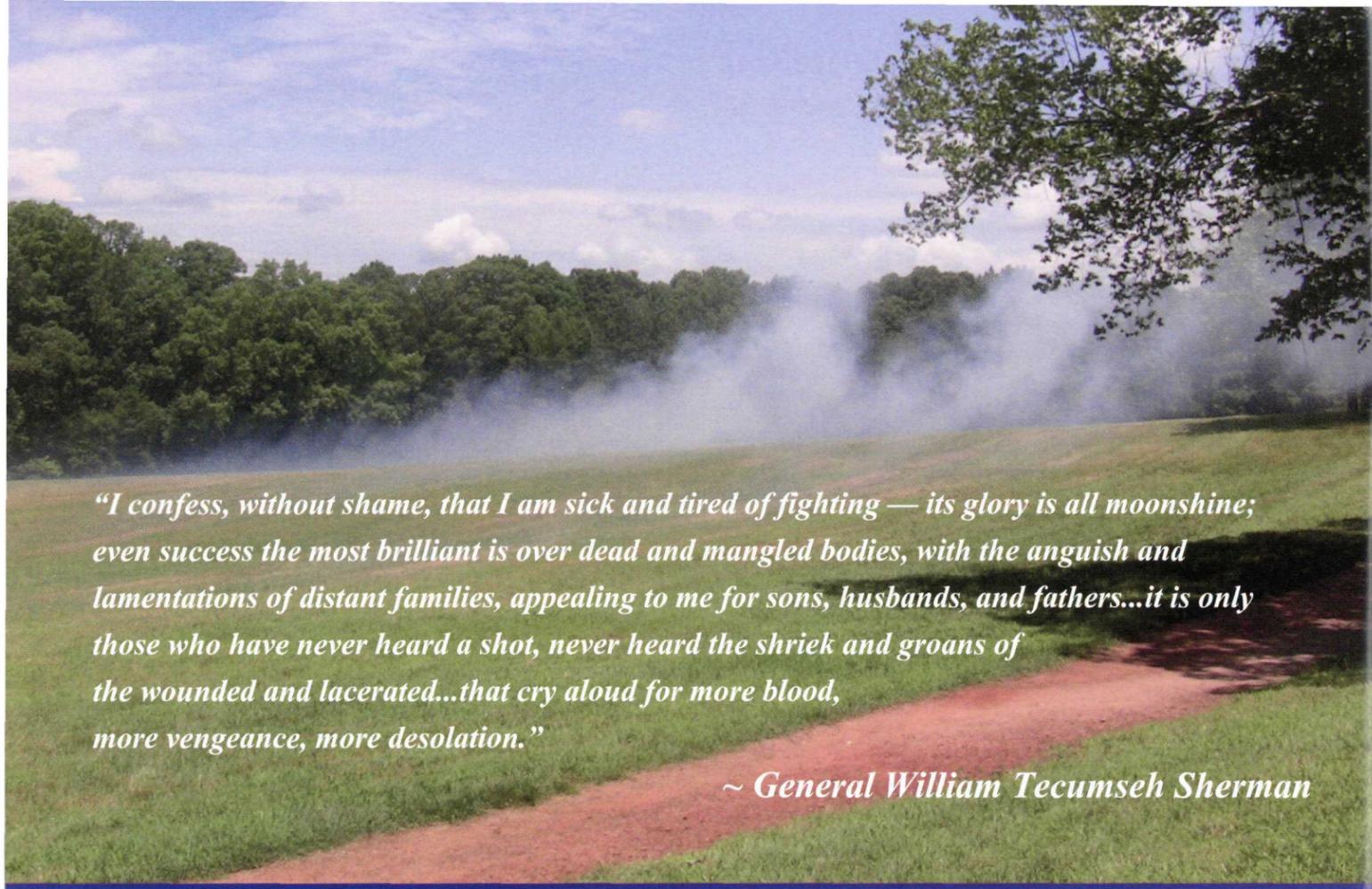
**FORT STEVENS PARK-
ROCK CREEK PARK**

3545 Williamsburg Lane N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Visitor Center: 202-895-6000
Open (Wed-Sun) 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

nps.gov/cwdw





"I confess, without shame, that I am sick and tired of fighting — its glory is all moonshine; even success the most brilliant is over dead and mangled bodies, with the anguish and lamentations of distant families, appealing to me for sons, husbands, and fathers...it is only those who have never heard a shot, never heard the shriek and groans of the wounded and lacerated...that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation."

~ General William Tecumseh Sherman



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A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, JON JARVIS

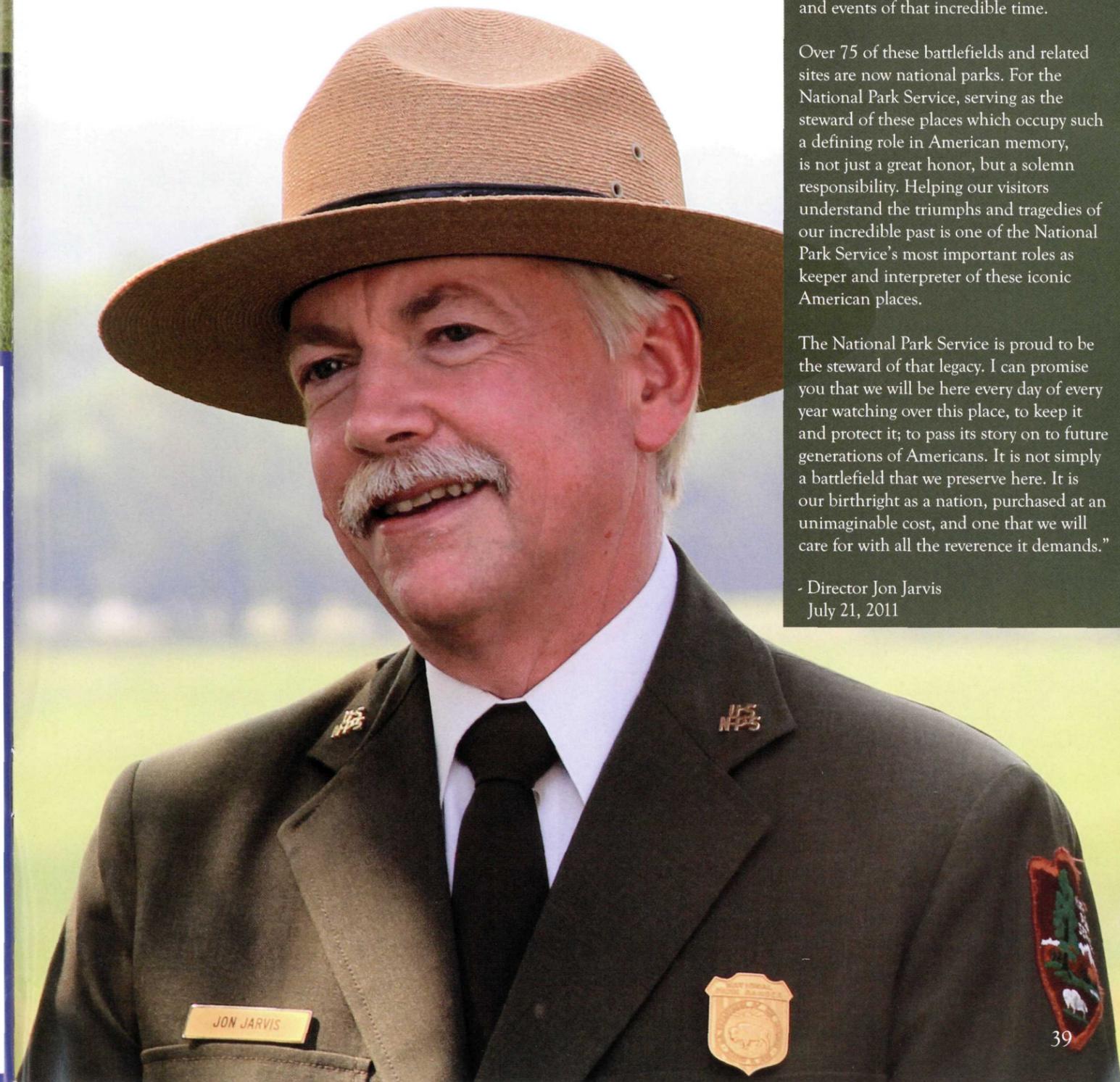
"The Civil War's social, political, and economic effects were profound as the nation divorced itself—with great violence—from an institution that reduced human beings to property. The war transformed our conceptions of race and freedom. It changed ideas about death and religion. It remains to this day our greatest national upheaval.

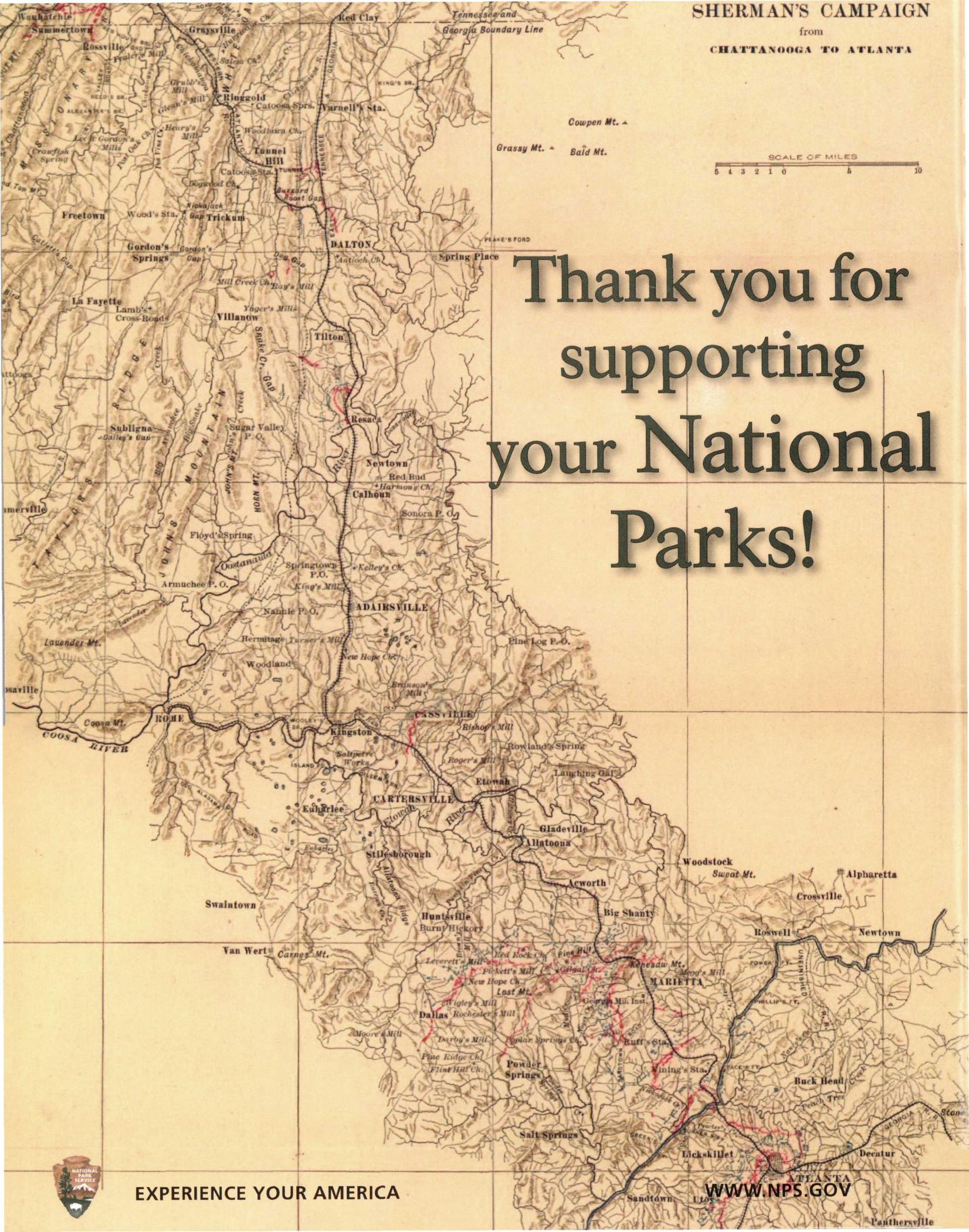
The places where the war was fought are among our nation's most sacred sites: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam, and Manassas. The names themselves evoke not only the great struggle, but the personalities and events of that incredible time.

Over 75 of these battlefields and related sites are now national parks. For the National Park Service, serving as the steward of these places which occupy such a defining role in American memory, is not just a great honor, but a solemn responsibility. Helping our visitors understand the triumphs and tragedies of our incredible past is one of the National Park Service's most important roles as keeper and interpreter of these iconic American places.

The National Park Service is proud to be the steward of that legacy. I can promise you that we will be here every day of every year watching over this place, to keep it and protect it; to pass its story on to future generations of Americans. It is not simply a battlefield that we preserve here. It is our birthright as a nation, purchased at an unimaginable cost, and one that we will care for with all the reverence it demands."

- Director Jon Jarvis
July 21, 2011





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