Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm

Cultural Landscape Report

85% DRAFT
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

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February 2021
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National Park Service
Interior Region 2 South Atlantic-Gulf
Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science
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Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm

Cultural Landscape Report

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# Table of Contents

List of Figures ........................................................................................................... viii

List of Drawings ....................................................................................................... xv

Foreword ..................................................................................................................... xvii

Acknowledgments ...................................................................................................... xviii

## Introduction ............................................................................................................. 1
  Management Summary ............................................................................................... 1
  Description of the Study Area ................................................................................... 3
  Historical Summary .................................................................................................. 7
  Summary of National Register Status ...................................................................... 11
  Scope of Work and Methodology ............................................................................. 11
    Purpose .................................................................................................................. 11
    Need ....................................................................................................................... 11
    Project Objectives ................................................................................................. 12
    Project Process and Methodology .......................................................................... 12
    Environmental Impact Topics ................................................................................ 13
    Impact Topics Selected for Analysis ....................................................................... 13
    Impact Topics Dismissed from Further Analysis .................................................. 14
  Recommended Treatment Summary ......................................................................... 15

## Site History ............................................................................................................. 17
  Geological Origins .................................................................................................... 17
  Indigenous Landscape, ca. 10,000 BCE- CE 1805 .................................................. 17
  Arrival of Euroamericans, Speculation, and Treaties, 1805-1835 ............................ 18
  Euroamerican Settlement and Development of the Region, 1835-1864 .................... 19
  The Civil War in Cobb County, June 1864 ............................................................... 23
  Recovery and Continued Agricultural Use, 1865-1946 .............................................. 33
  Lovingood Family Developments, 1947-1999 ......................................................... 41
  Protection Efforts, 1999-2020 .................................................................................. 45
List of Figures

Introduction
Figure 1–1. The study area is located in Cobb County, Georgia, approximately 25 miles northwest of Atlanta and three miles west of Marietta. .............................................................. 4

Figure 1–2. The study area is located approximately one half mile west of the contiguous Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park property in a single-family neighborhood of Cobb County, Georgia. .................................................................................... 5

Figure 1–3. This Cultural Landscape Report organizes the study area landscape using two landscape character areas (LCAs): the Signal Hill LCA is composed of the western two parcels at the corner of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and contains a large hill used as a signal station and key terrain for Union and Confederate forces in June 1864. The Wallis House LCA is situated 400 feet to the east, and contains the Josiah S. Wallis House and former well within a 1.3 acre parcel. ......................... 6

Site History
Figure 2–1. Extent of Cherokee Nation in 1830 before distribution of land to White settlers in the 1832 and 1833 land lotteries. The territory was not formally ceded by the Cherokee Nation until 1835 (Anthony Finley Co., "Map of Georgia"). ................................................................. 19

Figure 2–2. 1832 land lottery map of District No. 20 in the 2nd Section of Cherokee County. The study area is located within Lot 290, which is highlighted by a white box (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives). ................................................................. 20

Figure 2–3. 1855 map of Cobb County illustrating route of Western & Atlantic Railroad connecting through the county from Chattanooga and Atlanta (University System of Georgia, GeorgiaInfo Online Almanac). ........................................................................... 21

Figure 2–4. By 1860, Josiah S. Wallis had acquired Lots 290, 291, and half of Lot 282. Over the next 150 years, the property was subdivided between Wallis’ descendants and sold outside of the family. This diagram identifies known information related to the division of the original Wallis Farm. ........22

Figure 2–5. Union Military Operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May 9 through September 1, 1864. The detail inset identifies the relative locations of the Kolb Farm, Kennesaw Mountain Line, and Wallis Farm (Edwin Hergesheimer, “Map showing the operations of the national forces under the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 1, 1864,” Library of Congress). ......................... 27

Figure 2–6. Detail of map of the Atlanta Campaign identifies the location of Confederate earthworks immediately north of the Wallis House (Ruger, "Map Illustrating the Third Epoch of the Atlanta Campaign, Plat LX," David Rumsey Map Collection) ......................................................... 29

Figure 2–7. 1864 battlefield map documenting location of Wallis House and nearby circulation routes (marked in red) and vegetation. Note that the Wallis Farm is identified as "Wallace" on this map (United States Army, "Part of Cobb Co., Ga.,” Library of Congress). ................................. 29

Figure 2–8. 1864 Confederate Engineers Map with annotations identifying cleared areas (C), woodlands (W), and fencelines (dashed). Note that the Wallis Farm is identified as "Wallace" on this map (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A, Drawer 1 Folder 7) ......... 30
Figure 2–9. Undated postwar interpretation of land use patterns in the vicinity of the Wallis House. Note that the Wallis Farm is identified as “Wallace” on this map (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A, Drawer 1 Folder 7) ........................................30

Figure 2–10. A June 1864 battle map from the Twenty-Third Army Corps identifies the Wallace (Wallis) House, although the house is incorrectly located on the south side of the road. A flag depicted on the hill to the northwest of the house illustrates its function as a signal-station (United States Army, Library of Congress) .........................................................31

Figure 2–11. Pinkney Madison Harriston (left) and Julia Catherine Wallis Harriston (right), 1897 or 1898 (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers) ... 33

Figure 2–12. Gravestones of Josiah and Julia Wallis at the New Salem Cemetery (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers) .........................................................34

Figure 2–13. View of south facade of Wallis House and Pinkney Hairston family, 1897 or 1898. From left to right: Palmer on horse, Pinkney, Julia, Lelia, Kate, Ina Mildred (Midge), Ida Lou, George, and Mr. Blanchard on horse (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers). ..................................................................................................37

Figure 2–14. James Davis Carnes acquired the Wallis Farm around 1915. Date of photograph unknown (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers) ... 38

Figure 2–15. Ollie Roberta Hairston Carnes, granddaughter of Josiah Wallis, and Zachariah Elma Carnes, 1896 (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers). ..................................................................................................38

Figure 2–16. By ca. 1925-1935, Lot 290 had been extensively subdivided. At this time, the study area was included in a 25-acre parcel owned by James David Carnes (National Park Service, Cobb County Parcel Map) ..................................................................................................39

Figure 2–17. View of south and west sides of Wallis House and surrounding landscape, 1930. The landscape immediately adjacent to the house was characterized by lawn and numerous small ornamental plantings shaded by mature deciduous trees (Wilbur G. Kurtz, Digital Library of Georgia) ..................................................................................................40

Figure 2–18. Josiah Wallis House (left), 1953. Sixth generation descendants of Josiah Wallis posed on the front steps of the house (right) From left to right: Stephen Shelly, Susan and Kathy Rakestraw, and May Ann Lovingood (Marietta Journal, “Frame House, Withstands War, Remains in Family for 100 Years,” Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archive, VF-69 Wallis House & Family Papers). ..................................................................................................42

Figure 2–19. 1960 aerial photograph of the study area illustrates the agricultural character of the study area landscape. Cultivated fields extend to low, flat areas around the Wallis House, and the signal hill to the west is forested. By this time, the smokehouse/garage and chicken coops were constructed near the Wallis House, and two buildings were present at the northern end of the farm lane (www.historicaerials.com) ..................................................................................................46

Figure 2–20. 1972 aerial photograph of the study area. The general pattern of fields surrounding the Wallis House and forest at the signal hill was retained in 1972. Between 1960 and 1972, a structure had been constructed between the house and hill (www.historicaerials.com) ..................................................................................................47

Figure 2–21. 1993 aerial photograph of the study area. Between 1972 and 1993, successional forest had encroached upon the agricultural fields surrounding the Wallis House (www.historicaerials.com) .. 48
Figure 2–22. 1999 aerial photograph of the study area. Between 1993 and 1999, topography of the western portion of the signal hill was modified in conjunction with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway (www.historicaerials.com) ................................................................. 49

Figure 2–23. Plat of proposed Wallis Farm subdivision, Land Lot 290, 2003 (West Georgia Surveyors, Kennesaw National Battlefield Park Archives) ................................................................. 52

Figure 2–24. 2006 aerial photograph of the study area illustrating in-progress construction of the Wallis Farms neighborhood between the signal hill and the Wallis House. The Barn north of the Wallis House was removed between 2002 and 2004 (www.historicaerials.com) ................................................................. 53

Figure 2–25. Former well (right) and brick-framed well house (left), 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”) ................................................................. 54

Figure 2–26. Ornamental plantings and lawn to the west of the Wallis House, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”) ................................................................. 54

Figure 2–27. View from Burnt Hickory Road to the Wallis House showing limited understory growth, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”) ................................................................. 54

Figure 2–28. Large oak tree to the west of the Wallis House concrete driveway, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”) ................................................................. 54

Existing Condition & Affected Environment

Figure 3–1. Geologic map of the Kennesaw Mountain-Sweat Mountain area identifying primary rock types (Hurst, 1956). ........................................................................................................ 62

Figure 3–2. Water drains to the low area at the south end of the hill. (QE, 2019) Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal. ........................................................................................................ 63

Figure 3–3. Confederate earthworks along the north slope of the hill (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................ 63

Figure 3–4. Existing study area slopes ........................................................................................................ 64

Figure 3–5. Existing study area spatial organization ........................................................................................................ 66

Figure 3–6. View A looking southeast from Wallis House. Large crapemyrtles obscure the view to Burnt Hickory Road (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................ 67

Figure 3–7. View B: View from the Wallis House northwest toward the hill is obscured by vegetation and residences in the adjacent Wallis Farms subdivision (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal ........................................................................................................ 67

Figure 3–8. View C: Partially obscured view Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw Mountains, looking northeast from the hill (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................ 67

Figure 3–9. Successional woodland vegetation northeast of the Wallis House (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................ 68

Figure 3–10. Overgrown woody vegetation and vines on the north chicken coop (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................ 68

Figure 3–11. Meadow north of the smokehouse, looking northeast (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal ........................................................................................................ 68

Figure 3–12. Wallis House Ornamental Shrubs and Perennials ........................................................................................................ 69

Figure 3–13. Crapemyrtle and periwinkle southeast of the Wallis House (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal ........................................................................................................ 70
Figure 3–14. Vinca groundcover envelops the stone retaining wall on the east side of the Wallis House (QE, 2019)........................................................................................................70
Figure 3–15. Ornamental planting bed including liriope and ajuga southwest of the smokehouse (QE, 2019)..............................................................70
Figure 3–16. Remnant lawn west of the Wallis House (QE, 2019)..............................................................................................................................70
Figure 3–17. Hazard walnut and elm trees adjacent to the smokehouse (QE, 2019)............................................................................................70
Figure 3–18. Hazard elm and dogwood trees adjacent to original well and well house (QE, 2019).................................................................70
Figure 3–19. Wallis House LCA Tree Evaluation .................................................................................................................................72
Figure 3–20. Large red oak growing within the stone retaining wall east of the Wallis House (QE, 2019)..................................................73
Figure 3–21. Upland mesic forest on the hill to the west of the Wallis House (QE, 2019).................................................................73
Figure 3–22. Transitional/bottomland forest at the southern base of the hill (QE, 2019).................................................................73
Figure 3–23. Pine woodland along the western slope of the hill (QE, 2019)..............................................................................................74
Figure 3–24. Northwest corner of the parking lot, including narrow band of lawn around the perimeter of the lot and shrubs at the trailhead (QE, 2019)........................................................................................................74
Figure 3–25. Lawn within a stormwater retention area near the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal .........74
Figure 3–26. Mulched ornamental planting bed southeast of the parking lot (QE, 2019).................................................................74
Figure 3–27. Ornamental shrubs and canopy trees within Wallis Farm Way traffic islands (QE, 2019).................................................................74
Figure 3–28. Burnt Hickory Road, looking east from Wallis Farm Way (QE, 2019)....................................................................................74
Figure 3–29. Intersection at Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and Burnt Hickory Road, looking south (QE 2019)........................................................................................................75
Figure 3–30. Entrance to Wallis Farm Way, looking north from intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Mt. Calvary Road (QE, 2019)...........................................................................................................................................75
Figure 3–31. Grade of farm lane looking south toward Burnt Hickory Road (QE 2019)..................................................................................76
Figure 3–32. Burnt Hickory Road looking west from Wallis farm lane. Dense vegetation blocks views of approaching traffic from both directions (QE, 2019)........................................................................................................76
Figure 3–33. Concrete driveway overgrown with vegetation, looking west toward farm lane (QE, 2019) ........................................................................................................76
Figure 3–34. Wallis House concrete entry walkway, looking south toward the Burnt Hickory Road cut (QE, 2019)........................................................................................................77
Figure 3–35. Concrete path extending between concrete driveway and Wallis House back porch (QE, 2019)........................................................................................................77
Figure 3–36. Irregular concrete slabs between Wallis House back porch and smokehouse (QE, 2019) ..................................................................................77
Figure 3–37. Wallis House, south and west facades. (QE 2019) ........................................................................................................78
Figure 3–38. Wallis House, north and west facades. (QE 2019) ........................................................................................................78
Figure 3–39. Wallis House, south and east facades. (QE 2019) ........................................................................................................78

National Park Service xi
Figure 3–40. Wallis House front porch, south facade (QE 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.

Figure 3–41. Wallis House porch and concrete steps (QE 2019).

Figure 3–42. Two shed-roof rear additions and a gable-oriented porch on the north facade of the Wallis House. (QE 2019).

Figure 3–43. Smokehouse, south and west facades (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.

Figure 3–44. Carport addition on west side of smokehouse, looking southeast toward terminus of the driveway (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–45. South and west facades of north chicken coop (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–46. Well house (left), immediately south of the original well (right) (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–47. South and east facades of original well (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–48. Interior of original well showing later modifications as a root cellar or greenhouse (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–49. Dry laid stone retaining wall along east side of farm lane (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–50. Erosion at southern end of dry laid stone retaining wall on the east side of the farm lane (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–51. Dry laid stone retaining wall along west side of farm lane (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–52. Mortared stone retaining wall along southwest side of smokehouse (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–53. Damaged mortared stone retaining wall on east side of Smokehouse (QE 2019).

Figure 3–54. Dry laid stone retaining wall east of Wallis House (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–55. Wood post and board fence west of the smokehouse (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–56. Wire fence remains embedded in a tree on the north side of the hill (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–57. White, plastic gate at the entrance to the farm lane (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–58. Wood board fence along the north perimeter of the Signal Hill LCA (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–59. Coated iron fencing along the north perimeter of the Signal Hill LCA (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–60. Chain-link fence along the north perimeter of the Signal Hill LCA (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–61. Steel rail fence along the bike trail on the east side of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway (QE 2019).

Figure 3–62. Light post along walkway from the concrete driveway to Wallis House back porch (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–63. Historic marker along Burnt Hickory Road at the southeast corner of the Wallis House LCA (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–64. Wallis Farms sign adjacent to parking lot within Signal Hill LCA (QE, 2019).

Figure 3–65. Debris pile in the clearing northeast of the Wallis House (QE, 2019).
Figure 3–66. Electrical post and overhead line connecting to the Wallis House (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal. .................................................................86

Figure 3–67. Possible building depression at south end of the hill (QE, 2019). .......................... 87

Figure 3–68. Mean annual temperature, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Fisichelli, 2013) .................................................................87

Figure 3–69. Annual precipitation, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Fisichelli, 2013) .... 88

Analysis & Evaluation
Figure 4–1. Detail of map of Atlanta Campaign, identifying the location of Confederate earthworks north of the Wallis House (David Rumsey Map Collection). ........................................... 97

Figure 4–2. 1864 battlefield map noting the signal station at the Wallis Farm. The Wallis House is incorrectly located on the south side of the road in this image (United States Army, Library of Congress) .................................................................98

Figure 4–3. Contributing topography. ................................................................................... 99

Figure 4–4. 1864 Confederate Engineers Map with annotations identifying cleared areas (C), woodlands (W), and fencelines (dashed) (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A, Drawer 1 Folder 7) .................................................................100

Figure 4–5. View from Kennesaw Mountain west toward Lost Mountain, 1864, showing typical vegetation patterns of surrounding landscape (George N. Barnard, Barnard’s Photographic Views of the Sherman Campaign). ..................................................101

Figure 4–6. Potentially contributing and missing historic vegetation .....................................103

Figure 4–7. Significant views within the study area include .................................................105

Figure 4–8. Josiah S. Wallis house floorplan (Preliminary Assessment) ......................................107

Figure 4–9. Contributing buildings and structures ...............................................................108

Figure 4–10. View looking northeast toward Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill from Federal lines south of Burnt Hickory Road, near the Hardage House; fencing along the roads and fields can be seen in the mid ground; vegetation patterns of the period are also evident, with improved land cleared for fields while the rest and hilly/mountainous terrain is left as woodland. (George N. Barnard, Barnard’s Photographic Views of the Sherman Campaign) ..................109

Treatment Recommendations
Figure 5–1. Typical trail section ..............................................................................................118

Figure 5–2. Trail section with drainage ditch (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park) ........118

Figure 5–3. Trail with wood silt bar steps (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park) ........119

Figure 5–4. Wood snake rail fence at park visitor center (Tripadvisor) ...................................119

Figure 5–5. Park standard composite bench with back (Hike the South) .................................119

Figure 5–6. Recommended treatment for preservation of Confederate earthwork remnants .... 121
Figure 5–7. Relative elevation is a primary concern for the reestablishment of visual connections between the signal hill and other key topographic locations within the park. The relatively high elevation of the viewpoint is selected to raise the viewshed above the lower elevation of nearby neighborhood structures. In order to rehabilitate limited views, the vegetation at the higher elevation of the viewpoint is selectively pruned or removed to reestablish a visual connection. If needed, low height vegetation may be added to screen views of adjacent private property.

Figure 5–8. Existing view east from signal hill. The overlaid line identifies the approximate topography of Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains (QE, 2019).

Figure 5–9. Consider utilizing semi-transparent signage to convey the relationship between historic and existing conditions (Ann Arbor Historical Foundation).

Figure 5–10. Wayside graphic prepared for signal hill parking area (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park).

Figure 5–11. Wayside graphic prepared for signal hill viewpoint (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, 2018).

Figure 5–12. Proposed treatment of existing parking area at the signal hill, including park identifier sign, interpretive materials, and bench. The interpretive trail will extend from the existing concrete trailhead.

Figure 5–13. Option 1 recommends renovating the existing smokehouse/garage as a comfort station. In this option, the east end of the existing driveway provides an accessible parking space, and existing walkways north of the house are repaired to provide universal access to the site and into the north (rear) portion of the house. A new accessible walkway extends along the west side of the house to the “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside.

Figure 5–14. Option 2 recommends constructing a new comfort station northwest of the house. An accessible parking space is provided on the north side of the existing driveway. New accessible walkways form a loop around the exterior of the Wallis House, and a lift connects to the east side of the front porch, on the opposite side of the structure from the primary view of the house.

Figure 5–15. Crushed fines of limestone compact over time to provide a safe, accessible surface consistent with the historic character of the site. Surface installation does not require excavation (American Trails).

Figure 5–16. Integral color concrete provides a stable, low maintenance surface. Select a color that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape (Expressions LTD).

Figure 5–17. Rustic pavement can be used to emulate gravel or bare earth while providing a stable accessible route. The pavement utilizes a synthetic binder that allows a greater range of colors than asphalt pavement. Color variations may be achieved through a natural aggregate color with clear binder, or pigmented binder (FHWA DOT).

Figure 5–18. Flexi-pave is a heavy duty porous pavement constructed of recycled passenger tires. It can provide an effective low impact and accessible walking surface. Select a color that is compatible with the native soil of the cultural landscape (Capitol Flexi-Pave).

Figure 5–19. Wayside graphic prepared for Wallis House (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, 2018).

Figure 5–20. Recommended treatment around the exterior of the Wallis House provides for reestablishing short rough lawn and removal of noncontributing ornamental plantings and short trees. A short interpretive loop will extend around the house, with an accessible entrance into the structure at the east side of the front porch or the rear of the structure.
List of Drawings

Site History
HP-1: June 5-22 1864. ...............................................................25
HP-2: 1864-1946 .................................................................35
HP-3: 1947-1999. .................................................................43

Existing Condition & Affected Environment
EC-1: Study Area Existing Condition Plan. .............................................57
EC-2: Wallis House Landscape Character Area Existing Condition Plan. ..................59

Treatment Recommendations
RT-1: Signal Hill Landscape Character Area: Recommended Treatment Plan. .................133
RT-2: Wallis House Landscape Character Area: Treatment Option 2 Removals Plan ..........135
RT-3: Wallis House Landscape Character Area: Treatment Option 2. .........................137
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Foreword

To be added in future drafts.
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Introduction

Management Summary

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is to investigate, document, evaluate, and provide treatment guidance for the physical landscape associated with the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm (study area) and to incorporate appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes to support needed changes in the study area. To do this, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared in conjunction with the CLR.

The study area is in the process of being acquired by the National Park Service (NPS) as an addition to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, established in 1917 to preserve and interpret the sites of the Battles of Kolb’s Farm and Kennesaw Mountain, which occurred within the surrounding landscape between June 18 and July 2, 1864, and involved 100,000 Union troops under the leadership of General William T. Sherman and 63,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston. Although a Confederate tactical victory, the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain resulted in a Federal flanking move that allowed Union forces to continue their progression to Atlanta.

The study area contains a portion of the cultural landscape associated with several engagements of the Civil War’s Atlanta Campaign. Within the eastern parcel is the Josiah S. Wallis House, which served as the temporary headquarters of Union Major-General Oliver Otis Howard as well as a field hospital for both Federal and Confederate soldiers. The Wallis House is one of the only remaining examples of mid-19th century architecture in the area, and once acquired will be one of two structures within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park surviving from the Civil War. The western parcel includes a hill that provided key terrain for Confederate earthworks and a Civil War signal station.

Previous Planning Documents

This CLR was built upon previous planning documents that address management of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and acquisition of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm, including:

- Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Foundation Document (2013)
- National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility (2021)

This section summarizes the relevant aspects of those projects.


Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. Initial National Register documentation was accepted in 1976. Additional documentation accepted in 1995 established the property’s significance under Criterion A for its association with the American Civil War; Criterion B for its association with the American Civil War.
with Major General William T. Sherman, Major General George H. Thomas, and General Joseph E. Johnston; and Criterion C for commemorative architecture constructed during battlefield commemoration and National Park development. The nomination does not identify the Wallis Farm as a contributing property.2

**General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Assessment**

The 1983 *General Management Plan* and *Environmental Assessment* addresses the impacts of the growing metropolitan landscape on Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and proposes a strategy to develop a new interpretative program that accommodates visitation demands and protects cultural and natural resources.3

Although the study area was not included in the GMP, the document identified major issues that affect the study area, in particular rapidly growing suburban development adjacent to the park and its relationship to park visitation and cultural and natural resources. Impacts focused on conflicting uses of the park and open areas, visitation overuse and congestion, and deterioration of cultural resources, such as Civil War earthwork remnants.

**Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Cultural Landscape Report**

Although the properties lie outside of the park boundary, the 2013 *Cultural Landscape Report* identified both the Josiah S. Wallis House and the adjacent hill as contributing to the battlefield cultural landscape. The CLR recommended acquisition of the property following Congressional approval for a boundary expansion.4

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**1 Land Issues Memorandum**

Planning for acquisition of the property began in 2002, when the house and adjacent Hill were threatened by a proposed forty-three-unit residential subdivision. At this time, family descendants who retained ownership were interested in selling the property. In a memorandum related to fiscal year 2003 land issues, the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm were identified among several historic properties with a physical historic connection to the Battle of Kolb’s Farm or Battle of Kennesaw Mountain or that would assist the park in protecting and managing historic resources. Superintendent Cissell noted:

- The house of the site is the original house used by Union General O.O. Howard during the Battle of Kolb Farm.
- Its acquisition is perhaps even more important in that the park does so little now to interpret the Union positions during Kolb Farm and Kennesaw Battles.
- This would be an excellent place to do just that because of the western view of Pigeon Hill, Little and Big Kennesaw Mountains...
- the Confederate positions.

As part of a strategy to protect the parcel for its historic significance, the Cobb Land Trust acquired a 1.3 acre parcel at the corner of Burnt Hickory Parkway and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway, while the county purchased an adjacent 6 acres with green space funds designated by the State of Georgia.

**33 Preliminary Assessment**

In 2003, a team from the South Atlantic-Gulf Region Cultural Resource Division conducted an assessment of the study area to establish that the house in question was the former home of Josiah Wallis (Wallace) as purported in local histories, to confirm its role as temporary headquarters for Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (June, 1864), and to provide a preliminary assessment of the site’s historical integrity.

**27 Description of the Study Area**

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is a 2,884-acre park located in Cobb County, Georgia, approximately three miles west of Marietta and 25 miles northwest of Atlanta (see Figure 1–1). The park follows a roughly north-south alignment encompassing Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Pigeon Hill. It is surrounded by low-density suburban development characterized by sprawling subdivisions connected to smaller urban centers by an irregular network of roads and highways. Four heavily traveled high speed arterial roadways cross the park from east to west: Old U.S. Highway 41, Burnt Hickory Road, Dallas Highway, and Powder Springs Road. The Western & Atlantic Railroad line runs through the northern part of the park.

The study area comprises three parcels located approximately one half-mile west of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park boundary in a single-family residential district of Cobb County (see Figure 1–2). The two contiguous western parcels are separated from the eastern parcel by the Wallis Farms subdivision, which contains 42 houses on quarter-acre to half-acre lots along Wallis Farm Way (see Figure 1–3). Both parcels are located on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road. The study area totals 7.856 acres, which at the time of writing are in the process of being acquired by the National Park Service.

**36 Landscape Character Areas**

For the purposes of this cultural landscape report, landscape character areas (LCA) are used to further define the landscapes within the study area (see Figure 1–3). Landscape character areas are places that contain similar physical characteristics, qualities, attributes and associated cultural landscape resources. The LCAs used throughout the report are described in the following section.

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9 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia,” (National Park Service, 2003), 1.
FIGURE 1–1. The study area is located in Cobb County, Georgia, approximately 25 miles northwest of Atlanta and three miles west of Marietta.
FIGURE 1–2. The study area is located approximately one half mile west of the contiguous Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park property in a single-family neighborhood of Cobb County, Georgia.
FIGURE 1–3.  This Cultural Landscape Report organizes the study area landscape using two landscape character areas (LCAs): the Signal Hill LCA is composed of the western two parcels at the corner of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and contains a large hill used as a signal station and key terrain for Union and Confederate forces in June 1864. The Wallis House LCA is situated 400 feet to the east, and contains the Josiah S. Wallis House and former well within a 1.3 acre parcel.
1 **Signal Hill Landscape Character Area**

The Signal Hill Landscape Character Area is located at the northeast corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway. Its primary feature is a large hill, referred to as Harriston. Hill in some documentation, that was used as a signal station and as key terrain for Confederate earthworks during June 1864. The LCA is composed of two adjacent parcels: 1.09 acres at the corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway are currently owned by the Cobb Land Trust, including the parking lot and a 25-foot sign and easement right-of-way along the southern boundary (Burnt Hickory Road) and eastern boundary (Wallis Farm Way); the remaining 5.5 acres comprising the northern portion of the property are currently owned by Cobb County.

18 **Wallis House Landscape Character Area**

The Wallis House LCA is composed of the eastern parcel of the study area, a 1.224-acre lot along Burnt Hickory Road. The parcel contains the Josiah S. Wallis House and associated outbuildings, vegetation, small-scale features, and circulation routes. In 2021, the property was in the process of being acquired by the park from Cobb County.

27 **Historical Summary**

People have been living in what is now the state of Georgia for at least 12,000 years. By approximately 1000 CE, the region was inhabited by people of the Cherokee and Muscogee (Creek) Nations. The landscape was dominated by old growth hardwood forests, interspersed with permanent settlements typically located in mountain river valleys where there was adequate space for dwellings, council houses, and agricultural fields.10

Following the Revolutionary War, the State of Georgia claimed a wide swath of territory from the Atlantic coast west to the Mississippi River.11 Euroamerican settlers and traders moving into north Georgia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries viewed the Cherokee and Creek Nations as an impediment to settlement—and speculators viewed the expanse of land in the southeast as an opportunity for immense profit.12 In 1802, the state relinquished its lands in what is now Alabama and Mississippi to the federal government in exchange for removal of remaining Indigenous peoples from within Georgia’s chartered limits.13 A series of land lotteries were held beginning in 1805 to redistribute the former territories of Indigenous peoples. Winners received a grant for a specific 160-acre lot of the ceded territory, provided that they fell into one of several eligible categories and had resided within the state for a specified period of time.14

After gold was discovered near Dahlonega, within Cherokee territory, the State of Georgia extended its laws over the Cherokee Nation and surveyed all Cherokee lands. Lots in what would become Cobb County were distributed to Euroamerican settlers through additional land lotteries in 1832 and 1833. However, the land had not been formally ceded by the Cherokee Nation. In 1835, a minority group of Cherokee lawmakers and planters signed the controversial Treaty of New Echota, thereby agreeing to migrate to present-day Oklahoma, and the area that is now Cobb County was formally opened for White settlement by the State of Georgia. As a majority of Cherokee people considered the treaty fraudulent and continued to occupy their ancestral lands, the US Army was engaged in the winter of 1838-1839 to remove the Cherokee from Georgia. These forced relocation

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13 Sarah Hill, *Cherokee Removal from Georgia* (National Park Service, Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division, 2005), 22.
15 Hill, *Cherokee Removal from Georgia*, 22.
routes have come to be known as The Trail of Tears.  

The property within the study area is a portion of a 160-acre tract awarded to John T. Leftwich by the State of Georgia through the 1832 land lottery.  

In the early 1850s, the property was acquired by Josiah S. Wallis, who had recently relocated his family to Cobb County from Newton County, Georgia. Josiah Wallis built the family’s home on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road near the center of Lot 290 in 1853.

By 1860 Wallis had amassed 400 acres within Cobb County. On the 100 acres of improved land within his holdings, he farmed wheat, corn, oats, and a small quantity of cotton, and maintained livestock including horses, cattle, and swine. The remaining 300 acres of the property were left unimproved (forested).

In the mid-19th century, Cobb County was a lightly settled agricultural landscape composed largely of White yeoman farmer-landowners. As rolling topography and rocky soils typically limited the establishment of large-scale plantations, the typical farmstead was 50 to 150 acres. Small farms typically had relatively few slaves; for example, the Wallis Farm had six enslaved Black people in their workforce.

As the method of land distribution through lotteries tended to spread out the population over the countryside, towns and villages were scarce in early Cobb County. However, Josiah and Julia Wallis were active members of the New Salem Church, located east of Wallis Farm on Burnt Hickory Road. The name of the church was a reference to the Wallis’ “home” church in Newton County, which speaks to their important role in the church community.

The Civil War arrived in Cobb County in the spring of 1864. In early May of that year, Major-General William T. Sherman led three armies of the Federal Military Division of the Mississippi from the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, into Georgia with the objectives of defeating the rebel Army of Tennessee under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, capturing the city of Atlanta, and cutting off crucial Confederate supply and communication lines. Ahead of the converging armies, Josiah Wallis and his family temporarily relocated to Jackson or Newton County, Georgia.

By June 10, 1864, Sherman’s combined forces had reached the village of Big Shanty (present-day Kennesaw), approximately 10 miles northwest of Marietta, but were slowed by heavy rain that...
made muddy roads impassible to heavy artillery.\(^{26}\) Johnson’s Confederate troops took advantage of this delay by establishing a series of fortifications at Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Kennesaw Mountain.\(^{27}\) From June 17-18, Confederates constructed and occupied earthwork defenses on the hill to the west of the Wallis House. A neighbor later recalled the Wallis House also served as a Confederate field hospital during this time. The prominent topography of the hill was used as a signaling position.

When the Confederates retreated from the Mud Creek Line on June 18, 1864, the property came under control of Union forces. The house became the temporary headquarters of Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard, while the nearby hill continued to be used to convey messages, this time by the Union Signal Corps. The study area was occupied by Federals at least through the evening of June 22, 1864, when Union Major-General William T. Sherman visited the house and signal station and stayed throughout the Battle of Kolb’s Farm.

After the Confederate victory in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman sought to once again outflank Johnston by repositioning his command south toward the Chattahoochee River, the last remaining natural obstacle between Union forces and the city of Atlanta.\(^{28}\) On July 2, Johnston withdrew from the Kennesaw Line and moved his army four miles southeast of Marietta near Smyrna Station. Following a series of battles in July and bombardment of the city in August, Confederates surrendered Atlanta on September 1, 1864.\(^{29}\)

The Civil War took a heavy toll on Cobb County. Local families who returned to their homes and farms found buildings and fences had been ruined by the fighting or deconstructed to supply wood to the armies, and crops destroyed. The Wallis family reported the interior partitions of the house had been removed to accommodate wounded soldiers and the floorboards soaked with blood following the structure’s use as a field hospital; one of the children also claimed to have found amputated finger and toe bones in the crawlspace.\(^{30}\)

The Wallis family continued to reside at and farm the property into the early twentieth century. In 1869, the wedding of Julia Catherine Wallis (daughter of Josiah and Julia Wallis) and Pinkney Harriston (also spelled Hairston), a local farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, occurred at the Wallis House. Josiah Wallis died at the house on March 30, 1878. After Josiah Wallis’ death, the family homestead passed to his widow, Julia; ten years later, the homestead was inherited by the youngest of the Wallis’ children, Julia Catherine.\(^{31}\)

During this time, known modifications to the Wallis Farm included an addition on the north side of the house, a smokehouse, a frame structure over the original well, and a pear orchard.\(^{32}\)

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\(^{26}\) Edwin Hergesheimer, “Map showing the operations of the national forces under the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 1, 1864” (Washington: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, 1864).

\(^{27}\) Blythe, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield: Historic Resource Study, 32.

\(^{28}\) Blythe, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield: Historic Resource Study, 42-43

\(^{29}\) Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report, 39.

\(^{30}\) Brown, “Wallis House,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form

\(^{31}\) Sarah Blackwell Gober Temple, The First Hundred Years, A Short History of Cobb County, in Georgia (Athens, GA: Agee Publishers, Inc, 1935), 757; and CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 29; citing Josiah Wallis, last will and testament (Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, Georgia, October 11, 1878).

\(^{32}\) SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia;” Brown, “Wallis House,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, 15; and CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 7, 18. Form and materials suggest that the Smokehouse was constructed ca. 1900-1924.
1 Around 1915, the majority of the Wallis (Harriston) estate was acquired by James Davis Carnes.33 As the property was subdivided and sold, a number of new farmsteads were established within the historic extent of the Wallis Farm.34 In 1937, Carnes sold the 35-acre property containing the Wallis House to his grandson, George L. Carnes.35 The property was sold again in 1947 to R. M. Lovingood.36

10 The Lovingood family undertook a series of renovations to the house and property beginning in the mid-20th century.37 Within the house, renovations included reconstruction of the east fireplace (Room 102), rehabilitation of the home’s stone foundation, and another addition on the north side of the structure.38 Exterior modifications included retaining walls added to the east of the well and to the west of the house adjacent to the farm lane,39 a concrete driveway, a fieldstone path around the north side of the house, and concrete walkways to the front and back porches of the house.40 It is likely that the brick structure around the well was added around this time.41 Lovingood also planted an apple orchard to supplement existing fruit trees on the property.42

8 Suburban development in rural Cobb County accelerated in the 1980s and 1990s, supplanting agricultural production with single-family residences erected on large lots. As farming ceased on the Lovingood property, successional vegetation enclosed the Lovingood’s former fields.43 As the suburbs expanded, Ernest W. Barrett Parkway was added along the west side of the study area in the mid-1990s. Construction of the new road required cutting and regrading into the west side of the hill, which likely impacted the western portion of the Confederate earthworks.44

20 Following Roy Lovingood’s death in 1999, the property was divided and sold to various landowners, while Royce and Joyce Lovingood retained the 1.275-acre lot including the Wallis House.45 In 2003, the house and adjacent hill were threatened by construction of a residential subdivision within the recently sold property. As part of a strategy devised to protect the parcel for its historic significance, the Cobb Land Trust negotiated with the developer to acquire a 1.3 acre parcel near the corner of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and Burnt Hickory Road, while the county purchased an adjacent 6 acres and the 1.25-acre parcel containing the Wallis House with green space funds designated by the State

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34 National Park Service, Park Boundary Map (Kennesaw National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A Dr 2 Fl 4, 1925, 1935).

35 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 41; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 129:80, J.D. Carnes and George L. Carnes (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, October 12, 1937).

36 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 188:128, George L. Carnes and R.M. Lovingood (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, July 29, 1947).


38 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”


40 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”

41 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 7, 28.


45 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 14060:2037, Royce and Joyce Lovingood and Cobb County, Georgia, (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, October 21, 2004.)
of Georgia. Developer Robert Harris Homes has since constructed 42 homes through the center of the historic lot, as well as a small parking lot on the Cobb Land Trust property to facilitate future visitor access. In April 2019, legislation permitting expansion of the battlefield park was signed into law as part of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. At the time of writing, transfer of the property was progressing through the real estate attorney’s office for the National Park Service.

Summary of National Register Status

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. Additional documentation accepted in 1976 and 1995 identified the historic district’s association with the Battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb Farm. The park is the largest publicly interpreted battlefield site associated with the Atlanta Campaign, and contains an extensive system of Civil War earthworks as well as the historic Kolb House (1836), which was present at the time of the battles. The period of significance associated with the Civil War is May - September 1864. The park is also significant for commemorative efforts from 1887-1942.

A future National Register Amendment to the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park Historic District addressing the Wallis properties will confirm the significant historic themes that apply to this property. For purposes of the Cultural Landscape Report, the properties are understood to have a period of significance of June 5-22, 1864. During this time, the Wallis House was utilized as a field hospital by both Union and Confederate forces, and for a short period as the headquarters for Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard. Earthworks were constructed on the adjacent hill to support Confederate defensive operations associated with the Mud Creek Line, and the hill likely served as a signal station by both armies.

Scope of Work and Methodology

Purpose

The purpose of the Cultural Landscape Report is to document the history and current condition of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm, analyze integrity, and recommend landscape treatment.

Need

This Cultural Landscape Report is needed to provide documentation, analysis, and planning for the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape. Acquisition of the parcels that make up the cultural landscape will be authorized in Section 2103 of Public Law 116-9 (the Dingell Act). Addition of these two properties will enhance interpretation of the Union perspective at the battlefield park.

49 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 36.
50 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 36.
1 Project Objectives

The CLR will:

1. Describe the historical development of the landscape.

2. Document the existing site condition.

3. Provide analysis of the landscape’s potential National Register significance (in coordination with concurrent DOE project).

4. Identify and assess integrity of character defining features.

5. Determine appropriate treatment strategies.

6. Facilitate preservation, address park management concerns, and inform ongoing and proposed facility development.

15 Project Process and Methodology

This project follows a cultural landscape approach adhering to federal standards and guidelines including:

- A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques
- The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (NHPA)
- NPS Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resources Management
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Archeological Resource Protection Act, 1979 (ARPA)
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716)
- Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

Cultural Landscape Report

The CLR is organized in two parts.

- CLR Part 1 contains detailed documentation of the historic development of the study area landscape, evaluation of existing landscape condition, and analysis of integrity with identification of contributing features.

- In October 2019 project team members travelled to the study area to attend a project kickoff meeting, survey site conditions, meet with park staff to discuss pertinent issues and concerns, and conduct on-site research. The project kickoff meeting was held at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park headquarters on 28 October 2019.

- This CLR documents a thorough level of investigation and documentation for historical research, existing condition assessment, and landscape analysis. The research methodology focused on the use of select documentation of known and presumed relevance, including primary and secondary sources that are readily available.

- Research and development of the site history, existing condition, and analysis were coordinated with the DOE, which is referenced in key sections to avoid duplication of efforts.

- Documentation that informed the site history includes on-site research conducted at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park archives; the Georgia Room of the Cobb County Library; the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia; and the Georgia Archives. Secondary research was incorporated from the 2003 Preliminary Assessment, ca. 2007 Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, and the 2019 Archeological Walkover Survey. The project team also interviewed Karin Guzy of the Cobb Land Trust.

- Landscape management and maintenance data were shared by NPS staff.

- Field investigations conducted in October 2019 using a combination of photographs, annotated base maps, and GPS data collection to form the basis for the existing condition and landscape analysis.

- CLR Part 2 identifies an appropriate landscape treatment approach based on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, and provides recommendations and implementation projects for treatment, management, and maintenance of historic landscape resources that are consistent with the landscape’s significance, condition, and use.
Recommended treatment for the study area was developed through a collaborative process involving the consulting team, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park staff, and NPS Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf staff.

Development of Part 2 began with a remote treatment workshop in December 2020 to select a proposed treatment approach, identify key landscape issues and concerns, and evaluate landscape treatment concepts for the study area. A range of options for circulation, accessibility, vegetation, views, and rehabilitation of important missing landscape features were developed to serve as the basis for collaboration during the workshop. Chapter 5 presents the recommended landscape treatment and draft project management information system (PMIS) statements to guide future implementation. A crosswalk table in Appendix A correlates landscape features identified in the CLR to the park’s facilities management software system (FMSS) locations and assets.

NEPA Compliance

Documentation to comply with NEPA will be produced as a standalone document during development of Part 2 of the CLR, building upon the pre-NEPA planning initiated during development of Part 1. Civic engagement was initiated with a newsletter shared in February 2021. During initial project planning, the planning team discussed which resource issues may warrant analysis in a NEPA document. Conversely, some issues can be dismissed from further analysis.

Environmental Impact Topics

The NEPA documentation will evaluate the treatment alternatives developed as part of the CLR based on resources that may be affected, which are referred to as impact topics.

A preliminary list of environmental impact topics that are anticipated to be affected by the project is provided in the following section. In addition, impact topics that were considered but ultimately dismissed from further analysis in the EA are discussed along with the rationale for dismissal.

The preliminary determination to retain or dismiss impact topics is based on the issues raised during early planning and the treatment workshop, site conditions, federal laws, regulations, Executive Orders, NPS Management Policies 2006, Director’s Orders, and staff knowledge of the park’s resources.

A brief rationale for the selection of each impact topic is given below, as well as the rationale for dismissing specific topics from further consideration.

Impact Topics Selected for Analysis

Cultural Resources

NEPA, NHPA, the Organic Act of 1916, NPS Management Policies 2006, Director’s Order #12, and Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelines require the consideration of impacts on any cultural resource that might be affected by a proposed federal action. Cultural resources within the study area include cultural landscapes, archaeological resources, and historic structures. There are no known ethnographic resources within the study area.

Cultural landscapes are features of the human-built environment or natural environment (or a combination of both) that represent aspects of a way of life or a people, group, or family in time and space. Characteristics of the cultural landscape including topography, land use, spatial organization, vegetation, views and vistas, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological resources are addressed in this report. Therefore, this topic is retained for further analysis.

Visitor Use and Experience

The Organic Act of 1916 and NPS management policies require the National Park Service to provide opportunities for enjoyment of a park unit’s resources and values. At this time there is no formal visitor use within the study area. The study area landscape treatment presented in Chapter 5 recommends opportunities for interpretation of the site’s role in the Atlanta campaign as well as the community of New Salem. Therefore, this topic is retained for further analysis.
Impact Topics Dismissed from Further Analysis

Wildlife and Special Status Species

Title I of NEPA contains a Declaration of federal government to use all practicable means to protect the components and processes of naturally occurring biotic communities, including the natural abundance, diversity, and ecological integrity of plants and animals. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et seq.) requires examination of impacts to all federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species. In addition, the NPS Management Policies 2006 requires the NPS to examine the impacts on federally-listed, endangered and candidate species, as well as state-listed threatened, endangered, candidate, rare, declining, and sensitive species.

The project area is within range of four special status species, including the northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), the tricolored bat (Perimyotis subflavus), Michaux’s sumac (Rhus michauxii), and white fringeless orchid (Platanthera integrilabia). It is anticipated that proposed alternatives will not result in substantial modifications to the habitat of wildlife or special status species, and mitigation measures may be implemented as necessary to protect wildlife or special status species prior to implementation of proposed treatment. It is anticipated that this topic will be dismissed from further consideration.

Air Quality

The 1970 Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), requires federal land managers to protect air quality in parks, while the 2006 NPS Management Policies address the need to analyze air quality during park planning. Section 118 of the 1970 Clean Air Act requires the park to meet all federal, state, and local air pollution standards. Section 176(c) of the 1970 Clean Air Act requires all federal activities and projects to conform to state air quality implementation plans to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards.

The study area is located within the Georgia nonattainment area for 8-hour ozone (2008 and 2015 standard), and maintenance area for annual fine particulate matter (1997 standard) and 8-hour ozone (1997 standard). 3

Localized air quality could be affected due to dust and airborne pollutants generated from motorized equipment or trail construction; however, these short term effects would last only as long as the duration of construction. Local and regional air quality is unlikely to be affected by any alternatives to be developed in Part 2. It is anticipated that this topic will be dismissed from further consideration.

Socioeconomics

Socioeconomic impacts are effects to land use, employment, occupations, income, and tax bases related to a proposed action. Under a policy established by the Secretary of the Interior, to comply with Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations, departmental agencies should identify and evaluate (during the scoping and/or planning processes) minority and low-income populations to assure that they are not disproportionately affected by the proposed action.

Cobb County, Georgia, is home to approximately 760,141 people, approximately 61,000 of whom live within the city of Marietta. The study area is within the greater Atlanta Metropolitan Area, which is home to approximately 5 million people. Within the county, 62.4% of the population is White, 28.8% are Black, 13.3% are Hispanic or Latino, and 5.6% are Asian; the remaining 1.2% of the population identifies as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. 23.3% of the population is under 18 years old, and 12.7% of the population is over the age of 65. These demographic trends are consistent with the suburban area surrounding the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm. The study area is located in a relatively affluent neighborhood, with a


This cultural landscape report applies an overall treatment approach of rehabilitation to the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm landscape. Rehabilitation is consistent with the overall rehabilitation approach for the park selected in the 2013 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park CLR, and allows for preservation of contributing features while modifying noncontributing features such as vegetation and small-scale features to support interpretation of military movements and reinforce period character.4

At the Signal Hill LCA, the treatment concept recommends preserving the Confederate earthworks on the west side of the hill and rehabilitating the critical visual connection between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains through selective vegetation pruning or removal. A new snake rail fence is recommended in the location where a historic fenceline is documented. Visitor access to the landscape is enhanced by adding an interpretive trail to the top of the signal hill, which is placed to provide an easy route accessible to a wide range of ability levels while limiting erosion along the slope.

The treatment recommendations form the basis of eight draft project management information system (PMIS) statements that offer strategies for implementation:

• Prepare Josiah S. Wallis House Historic Structures Report
• Stabilize existing site features and enhance safety and security
• Work with Cobb County DOT to extend a pedestrian connection between the signal hill and Wallis House parcels
• Preserve Confederate earthworks
• Construct signal hill interpretive trail
• Rehabilitate view from signal hill toward Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains
• Rehabilitate Wallis House vegetation
• Remove non-contributing buildings, small-scale features, and debris at the Wallis House

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References


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Site History

This chapter presents an overview of the physical evolution of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm landscape, organized by seven time periods:

- Geological Origins
- Cherokee and Creek Nations, before 1805
- Euroamerican Settlement and Development of the Region, 1805-1864
- The Civil War in Cobb County, June 1864
- Recovery and Continued Agricultural Use, 1864-1949
- Lovingood Family Developments, 1949-1999
- Protection Efforts, 1999-2020

Each of the time periods is described in a contextual narrative followed by a summary of the physical appearance of the property at the end of the time period. Historic photographs, maps, and illustrative period plans accompany the narrative.

Geological Origins

The study area is located within the Piedmont physiographic province, which formed between 500 million and 450 million years ago during the Alleghany Orogeny (or Appalachian mountain-building event). At this time, fragments of continental and oceanic crust, called “terranes,” collided to form the supercontinent Pangaea. Intense heat and deformation resulting from the collision of the terranes metamorphized the underlying rock, resulting in the schists, amphibolites, gneisses and migmatites that make up the bedrock of the Piedmont today.1

Erosion of the overlying mountain range over hundreds of millions of years resulted in the formation of monadnocks or “relict mountains,” in the area of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Monadnocks form where resistant rock, such as the gneiss and migmatite forming Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Pigeon Hill, remains after the surrounding rock is eroded away.2

Indigenous Landscape, ca. 10,000 BCE-CE 1805

People have been living in what is now the State of Georgia for at least 12,000 years. By approximately 1000 CE, the region was inhabited by people of the Cherokee and Muscogee (Creek) Nations. At this time, the landscape was blanketed by hardwood forests dominated by chestnut, white oak, hickory, and tuliptree. Fire was common due to both intentional fire management by people as well as the high frequency of lightning strikes in the Georgia Piedmont, resulting in a forest composition with a high proportion of xerophytic, fire-tolerant species and little understory.3

Permanent settlements were typically located in mountain river valleys where there was adequate space for dwellings, council houses, and agricultural fields.4

There is no evidence to date of specific sites associated with Indigenous peoples within the study area.

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2 KellerLynn, Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary, 7-8.


4 Yvonne Wakim Dennis, Arlene Hirschfelder and Shannon Rothenberger Flynn, Native American Almanac (Canton, MI: Visible Ink Press, 2016), 103.
Arrival of Euroamericans, Speculation, and Treaties, 1805-1835

European explorers arrived in Georgia in the 1500s. By the late 18th century, illegal land speculation and settlement encroachment on the land of Indigenous peoples was impacting lifeways of Cherokee and Creek peoples. Some of these changes, including European crops, fruit trees, and domesticated animals, were quickly adapted into Indigenous agricultural practices. Road and settlement development expanded to support the growing market economy. Other changes were devastating for the Creek and Cherokee. Warfare and smallpox, among other epidemics, reduced the Cherokee population from 30,000 in the late 17th century to only 7,500 in the late 18th century.

Following the Revolutionary War, the State of Georgia claimed a wide swath of territory from the Atlantic coast west to the Mississippi River. Euroamerican settlers and traders moving into north Georgia during the late 18th and early 19th centuries viewed the Cherokee and Creek Nations as an impediment to settlement—and speculators viewed the expanse of land in the southeast as an opportunity for immense profit. As described by Martin Case in The Relentless Business of Treaties,

As early settlers encroached illegally on land from Georgia to Ohio, the federal government was trying desperately to curtail the antagonism and growth of a multinational coalition that would oppose any US expansion; consequently, US military presence and treaty making on the early “frontier” presented opposition to the interests of settlers.

In 1802, the state relinquished lands in what are now the states of Alabama and Mississippi to the federal government in exchange for removal of remaining Indigenous peoples from within Georgia’s chartered limits. Beginning in 1805, the State of Georgia held a series of land lotteries to redistribute the former territories of Indigenous peoples; subsequent lotteries were held in 1807, 1820, 1821, and 1827. Winners received a grant for a specific 160-acre lot of the territory, provided that they fell into one of several eligible categories and had resided within the state for a specified period of time.

Between 1810 and 1828, the Cherokee Nation reformed their government, a move which threatened the surrounding state governments, who feared that this would give the Cherokee the political power and resources to stay within their homeland. Some Cherokee had voluntarily relocated to Arkansas and Texas in advance of the encroaching Euroamerican settlers; those who remained in the east were split between those who had become highly acculturated to American society and conservative traditionalists.

After gold was discovered near Dahlonega, within Cherokee territory, the State of Georgia extended its laws over the Cherokee Nation and surveyed all Cherokee lands. Despite Supreme Court rulings that found the state’s land acquisition unlawful due to Cherokee claims to the territory, the State of Georgia continued to distribute lots within the Cherokee Nation through additional land lotteries in 1832 and 1833. In 1832, Cobb County was created out of the southeast portion of Cherokee territory. At this time, the land had not been formally ceded by the Cherokee Nation.


11 Dennis et al., *Native American Almanac*, 104.

12 Hill, *Cherokee Removal from Georgia*, 22.

In 1835 a minority group of Cherokee lawmakers and planters signed the controversial Treaty of New Echota, thereby agreeing to migrate to present-day Oklahoma. The area that is now Cobb County was formally opened for White settlement by the State of Georgia. As a majority of Cherokee people considered the treaty fraudulent and continued to occupy their ancestral lands, the US Army was engaged in the winter of 1838-1839 to forcibly remove the Cherokee from Georgia. They were forced to abandon their homes, belongings, livestock, and farms; the relocation routes have come to be known as The Trail of Tears or to the Cherokee, “the trail where they cried.” The long trek through the bitter winter was disastrous for the Cherokee Nation. An estimated 4,000 people died on the route. Living descendants of the people removed from northwest Georgia are part of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and other associated tribes and nations.

Euroamerican Settlement and Development of the Region, 1835-1864

The property within the study area is a portion of a 160-acre tract awarded to John T. Leftwich by the State of Georgia through the 1832 land lottery. According to the grant, he received the title for Lot 290 of the 12th district of Cherokee County on July 1, 1843. The method of land distribution through lotteries tended to spread out the population over the countryside on their full or partial land lots, producing a settlement pattern of small isolated communities.

FIGURE 2–1. Extent of Cherokee Nation in 1830 before distribution of land to White settlers in the 1832 and 1833 land lotteries. The territory was not formally ceded by the Cherokee Nation until 1835 (Anthony Finley Co., "Map of Georgia").

14 Dennis et al., Native American Almanac, 104-105.

FIGURE 2–2. 1832 land lottery map of District No. 20 in the 2nd Section of Cherokee County. The study area is located within Lot 290, which is highlighted by a white box (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives).
farm sites scattered across the landscape. In many cases, road development followed establishment of farms.\textsuperscript{16} Previous studies have identified that Burnt Hickory Road was constructed ca. 1840.\textsuperscript{17}

By the 1860s Cobb County was a lightly settled agricultural landscape composed largely of White yeoman farmer-landowners. The 1860 census identified 10,000 White and 4,000 Black occupants within the county. As rolling topography and rocky soils typically limited the establishment of large-scale plantations, the typical farmstead was 50 to 150 acres. This small farm size also limited the need for a large work force of enslaved persons.\textsuperscript{18}

Farmers in Cobb County worked an average of 44 acres of their entire landholdings, leaving the rest as forest. Corn, wheat, and oats were the primary agricultural products; little cotton was cultivated in Cobb County compared to other counties in Georgia. Farm sites typically consisted of the house, kitchen garden, marker trees, fenced yards and animal pens, and outbuildings including barns, sheds, cribs, and smokehouses.\textsuperscript{19} Ornamental plantings and lawns around the house and outbuildings would have been limited or nonexistent. Fields and kitchen gardens were typically fenced, and livestock allowed to roam freely.\textsuperscript{20}

In 1838 state legislation guaranteed the bonds for the Western & Atlantic Railroad, which connected Atlanta and Chattanooga (see Figure 2–3). The rail line was completed in 1850, and contributed to modest development in Marietta as a summer resort community, as well as limited industrial activity associated with textile manufacturing.\textsuperscript{21}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{FIGURE2-3.png}
\caption{1855 map of Cobb County illustrating route of Western & Atlantic Railroad connecting through the county from Chattanooga and Atlanta (University System of Georgia, GeorgiaInfo Online Almanac).}
\end{figure}

Josiah S. Wallis Farm

Originally from Jackson County, Georgia, Josiah S. Wallis married Julia Ann Ramey in 1830 and the couple had four children: Elizabeth Louise, Martha Ann, Georgia Angelena, and Julia Catherine.\textsuperscript{22} The family moved from Newton to Cobb County around 1850, and Wallis most likely purchased Lot 290 from John Leftwich soon thereafter (refer to Figure 2–4 for acquisition and subdivision of the Wallis Farm between 1853 and 2021).\textsuperscript{23} The property’s closest neighbors along Burnt Hickory Road were the Hardage family to the east and the family of John Kirk to the west. According to local history, Wallis built the family’s home on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road near the center of Lot 290 in 1853, and the family moved into the house on the same day as the birth of the family’s youngest daughter, Julia Catherine.\textsuperscript{24} A 1953 newspaper article claimed that the Wallis family lived in a log house on the property prior to

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{16} Darlene R. Roth, \textit{Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes: Resources for Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Cobb County Georgia} (Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission, Georgia,1988), 16.
\item \textsuperscript{17} Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, \textit{Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield: Historic Resource Study} (Cultural Resources Planning, Division Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 1995), 52.
\item \textsuperscript{18} Blythe et al., \textit{Historic Resource Study}, 34-35.
\item \textsuperscript{19} Roth, \textit{Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes}, 13-17.
\item \textsuperscript{20} Roth, \textit{Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes}, 8.
\item \textsuperscript{21} Blythe, \textit{Historic Resource Study}, 34.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{22} CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 38; citing John M. Ellis, Jr., ed., \textit{The Wallis Family} (Fayetteville: Georgia, n.d.), 52. It is not known when the family relocated from Jackson County to Newton County, Georgia.
\item \textsuperscript{23} CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 38. As the Cobb County Courthouse was burned by Union Troops in 1864, the details of the transaction are unclear.
\item \textsuperscript{24} Barry L. Brown, “Wallis House,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archive, 2004), 14.
\end{itemize}
FIGURE 2-4. By 1860, Josiah S. Wallis had acquired Lots 290, 291, and half of Lot 282. Over the next 150 years, the property was subdivided between Wallis’ descendants and sold outside of the family. This diagram identifies known information related to the division of the original Wallis Farm.

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Wallis Farm, 1860 (400 acres)
- Wallis Farm, after 1865 (120 acres)
- Wallis Farm, 1909 (35 acres)
- 1832 Land Lottery Lot Boundary
- Parcel Boundary (ca 1925-1935)
- Roads

Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5.5 acres acquired by Cobb County, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.130 acres acquired by Cobb Land Trust, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.275 acres acquired by Cobb County, 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

1. Divided between Josiah Wallis’ daughters after 1865
2. 40 acres within Lot 290 were also given to Georgia Angelena, Josiah Wallis’ third child, and her husband Robert Ballinger at this time. The location of the Ballinger property within Lot 290 is unknown.
The Wallis House is a one-story structure consisting of symmetrical rooms located on the east and west sides of a central hall, with three rooms along the north (back) of the house. The building was capped with a side gabled roof and had chimneys on both the east and west sides. It is likely that the original house included both a front and back porch. A description of the property by Dr. Donald Carnes indicates that a detached log kitchen with a chimney was located at the rear of the frame house. Based on the form, materials, and construction method of the wall, it is likely that the stone-lined portion of this structure was added to the property concurrently with the house.

Over the next few years, Wallis purchased several adjacent parcels, and by 1860 his property totaled 400 acres. At the time of the 1860 agricultural census, 100 acres of the property were improved, and 300 were left unimproved (forested). The Wallis Farm produced 265 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 66 bushels of oats, and a small quantity of cotton, as well as housing 3 horses, 10 cattle/oxen, and 21 swine. The 1860 Slave Schedule indicates that Wallis enslaved six persons.

Although the quantity, size, and location of outbuildings associated with Wallis Farm is not known, it is likely that support structures including housing for enslaved laborers, barns, a detached kitchen, and other necessary structures were located within the farm.

New Salem Church Community

Beginning in 1860 Josiah and Julia Wallis were active members of the New Salem Church, located east of Wallis Farm on Burnt Hickory Road. The name of the church was a reference to the Wallis' "home" church in Newton County, which speaks to their important role in the church community. The Hardage, Springer, and York families comprised other founding members; these local families made up a small community in the vicinity of the church. Around the corner from the church was the New Salem Academy, which served as the neighborhood schoolhouse from 1860 to 1864. The New Salem community also included a steam-powered sawmill operated by the Hardage family on Nose's Creek.

The Civil War in Cobb County, June 1864

Drawing HP-1 illustrates the landscape condition of the study area during the periods of significance, June 5-18, 1864 and June 19-22, 1864. As documentation of the landscape within the Wallis Farm is limited for this time frame, this chapter presents a summary of known landscape data and its implications within the 8-acre study area cultural landscape. This section also includes a condensed description of military movements associated with the Mud Creek Skirmish, Battle of Kolb's Farm, and Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. More detail is provided in the 2020 Determination of Eligibility (DOE), which will be provided as an appendix in the final CLR.

In early May of 1864, Major-General William T. Sherman led three armies of the Federal Military
1. Division of the Mississippi from the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, into Georgia with the objectives of defeating the rebel Army of Tennessee under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, capturing the city of Atlanta, and cutting off crucial Confederate supply and communication lines. The city was tactically important for both the Union and Confederacy as a major railroad junction, and also served as a critical industrial center for the Confederacy. Between Chattanooga and Atlanta, Major-General Sherman’s Federal troops engaged General Johnston’s rebel forces in a series of skirmishes and battles that typically followed the Western & Atlantic Railroad as a primary avenue of approach to the city, culminating in the Federal occupation of Atlanta on September 2, 1864 (see Figure 2–5).  

2. As it became clear in the spring of 1864 that the armies would converge on the New Salem Community, Josiah Wallis and his family temporarily relocated to Jackson or Newton County, Georgia.  

3. By June 10, 1864, Sherman’s combined forces had reached the village of Big Shanty (present-day Marietta), approximately 10 miles northwest of Marietta. The Federal forces were slowed by heavy rain that had begun on June 1 and would not let up for nearly two weeks, resulting in muddy roads that were nearly impassible for heavy artillery. Johnson’s Confederate troops took advantage of this delay by establishing a series of fortifications at Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Kennesaw Mountain (Figure 2–7). Following a series of engagements between Federal and Confederate troops at Pine Mountain, Gilgal Church, and Lost Mountain from June 14 to 16, Johnson ordered the Confederate line to fall back to the east.  

4. The Mud Creek Line, June 17-18, 1864  

5. Confederate forces established and occupied the defensive Mud Creek Line from June 17–18, 1864. This defensive position roughly followed the east side of Mud Creek, which begins approximately four miles west of Kennesaw Mountain near Pine Mountain and flows south to Noyes Creek. It is evident that Johnson intended the Mud Creek Line as a temporary position, as he immediately dispatched his chief engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen W. Presstman, to lay out a new line along Kennesaw Mountain.  

6. The Wallis Farm was located near the center of the end of the Mud Creek Line. A map of this portion of the Atlanta campaign depicts the Wallis House on the north side of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, and indicates Confederate earthworks associated with the Mud Creek Line immediately north and west of the house (see Figure 2–6).  

7. The earthworks on the hill to the west of the house were likely constructed on June 17, 1864. Although  

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Confederate soldiers who died while the Wallis House was used as a field hospital were interred in a peach orchard on the opposite side of Burnt Hickory Road. Graves were removed after the war to Marietta Confederate Cemetery.

Wallis family members recalled that a notched oak tree at the crest of the hill had been used for communication by the Union Signal Corps.

Confederate earthworks may have extended to the east and west along the hill.

Sources
1. Agriculture schedule, 1860, Cobb County, Georgia (Ancestry.com)
2. Historic photography from the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, 1864, Library of Congress
3. Confederate Engineering Map, 1864, KEMO archive
6. 1891 USGS Map
7. 1894 USGS Map
8. Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County Georgia, 2003
10. Wallis House and Harriston Hill Determination of Eligibility, 2020, CRA
11. Confederate Earthwork locations verified in the field by GE team (2019)
FIGURE 2–5. Union Military Operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May 9 through September 1, 1864. The detail inset identifies the relative locations of the Kolb Farm, Kennesaw Mountain Line, and Wallis Farm (Edwin Hergesheimer, “Map showing the operations of the national forces under the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 1, 1864,” Library of Congress).
Although the layout of the Josiah S. Wallis Farm at the time of the Civil War is not known, general land settlement patterns within the area can be derived from battle maps and photographs. Structures, roadways, and open fields were typically located in flat, low-lying areas, while steep slopes and ridges remained forested. Similar to other farmsteads of the time period, the Wallis House is situated on a low, flat knoll. This location would likely have been easier to clear than rocky, steep slopes, and would also have afforded the dwelling views over fields established on the relatively flat adjacent terrain.

In keeping with this pattern, it is likely that the rocky soils and steep slopes on the hill to the west of the Wallis House were wooded at the time the property contained support structures in the vicinity of the house, as well as a kitchen garden, well, and animal pens.

It was typical in this part of Georgia to fence the fields and let livestock roam freely outside the fields. Further information on typical land use patterns can be gleaned from photographs and maps dating to the battles. Battlefield maps of nearby properties and a photograph of the adjacent Hardage Farm indicate wooden worm or rail fences lining both sides of the road, and it is possible this pattern continued through the Wallis Farm.

An 1864 Confederate Engineer’s Map provides insight on land use patterns within the vicinity, although detail is limited within the study area (see Figure 2–8). The map identifies cleared areas to the east of the hill, and a fenceline to the west. Later interpretations of the 1864 map indicate the Wallis House was located within a forested area (see Figure 2–9). However, the Confederate Engineer’s Map locates the Wallis House immediately south of the hill, which misrepresents the known spatial arrangement between these two features; therefore the historic vegetation immediately surrounding the house remains unclear.

Neighbor Lucinda Hardage recalled that there was a Confederate hospital “in the house next to ours” (referring to the Wallis property). The soldiers...
FIGURE 2–6. Detail of map of the Atlanta Campaign identifies the location of Confederate earthworks immediately north of the Wallis House (Ruger, "Map Illustrating the Third Epoch of the Atlanta Campaign, Plat LX," David Rumsey Map Collection).

FIGURE 2–7. 1864 battlefield map documenting location of Wallis House and nearby circulation routes (marked in red) and vegetation. Note that the Wallis Farm is identified as “Wallace” on this map (United States Army, "Part of Cobb Co., Ga.,” Library of Congress).
Site History

1. died in the house were interred in a peach orchard
2. on the opposite site of the Burnt Hickory and
3. Marietta Road. 47 These graves were relocated to the
4. Marietta Confederate Cemetery after the war. 48

5. Several reports document skirmishing in the
6. vicinity of the Wallis House as Confederate forces
7. withdrew from the Mud Creek Line on the
8. morning of June 19, 1864. Union Major-General
9. Howard reported that Major-General David S.
10. Standley’s First Division of the Fourth Corps of the
11. Army of the Cumberland “encountered the
12. enemy’s skirmishers near Wallace’s House, on the
13. Marietta road, about three-quarters of a mile from
14. Noyes Creek, beyond which he drove the enemy
15. with his infantry and artillery.” 49 Lieutenant-
16. Colonel Joseph S. Fullerton of the Fourth Corps
17. described that at 10:30 am on June 19, Stanley’s
18. troops were located opposite the retreating
19. Confederates “at right angles with the Marietta
20. Road and Wallace’s house.” 50

21. Major-General Howard reported to Brigadier-
22. General William D. Whipple, chief-of-staff to
23. Major-General Thomas, that he had established his
24. headquarters at “Wallace’s house, on the Marietta
25. road” at 8:00 am on June 19. 51 By the evening of the
26. 19th, Howard reported to Major-General Thomas

47 Lucinda Hardage, “Miss Lucinda Remembers,” vertical
File “CC: Biography, 35 Lucinda Hardage,” Georgia
Room, Marietta Public Library, no date.
Places Inventory Nomination Form, 16, Carnes, A Short
History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road,
Cobb County, Georgia.
49 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,”section 8, 50; citing Oliver Otis Howard,
(Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891a),
50 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,”section 8, 51; citing Joseph S. Fullerton,
“Journal of the Atlanta Campaign” in ORA
(Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), Series
I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1, 882.
51 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,”section 8, 53; citing Oliver O. Howard,
“Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace’s House,
June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M.” in ORA (Washington:
Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume
XXXVIII, Part 4, 522.
that his command had taken 250 Confederate
prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers.52

The Wallis Farm offered several advantages as a
headquarters location. The house was located
along Burnt Hickory Road, a key route of advance
and retreat. The hill located northwest of the house
also offered broad views of the Confederate
defensive lines on Big and Little Kennesaw
Mountains, and was reportedly used as a signal-
station by both armies and in the years following
the war (see Figure 2–10). Fortuitously for the
Federals, the hill was located near the center of the
line held by the Army of the Cumberland.53

From the signal-station to the west of the Wallis
House, the US Signal Corps used flags to
communicate messages across the battlefield using
flags of varying color, size, and staff length.54 After
the war, Wallis family members recalled that an old
oak tree with notches in the trunk that had been
used for communication by the Signal Corp stood
on the hill to the west of the house and was known
as the “signal tree.”55

On the morning of June 22, the Twenty-Third
Corps of the Army of Ohio under command of
Major-General John M. Schofield and Major-
General Joseph Hooker’s Twentieth Corps began
to advance east toward Marietta along the Powder
Springs Road, aiming to flank the Confederate line
on Kennesaw Mountain. After a series of
skirmishes with advance elements of Confederate
Lieutenant-General John B. Hood’s Corps, the
Union troops hastily prepared defensive positions
to the west of a farmhouse owned by Peter
Valentine Kolb II, a neighbor located

52 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,” section 8, 53; citing Oliver O. Howard,
“Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, near Wallace’s House,
June 19, 1864, 7:00 P.M.” in ORA (Washington:
Government Printing Office, 1891b), Series I, Volume

53 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,” section 8, 55; citing William T. Sherman,
“Report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, Big Shanty, June 22,
1864” in ORA (Washington: Government Printing
Office, 1891e), Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 4, 558.

54 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
additional documentation and boundary
increase,” section 8, 57–58; citing “The Signal Corps: An
Innovative Technology of War,” Antietam, National
nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/signal.htm; Albert
James Myer, A Manual of Signals: For the Use of
Signal Officers in the Field, and for Military and Naval
Students, Military Schools, Etc. (D. Van Nostrand: New
York, 1866).

Places Inventory Nomination Form, 16. Although CLR
research did not identify the purpose of the notched
tree, it may have been used to support an observation
tower similar to other US Signal Corps sites.

FIGURE 2–10. A June 1864 battle map from the Twenty-Third Army Corps identifies the Wallace (Wallis) House, although the
house is incorrectly located on the south side of the road. A flag depicted on the hill to the northwest of the house illustrates
its function as a signal-station (United States Army, Library of Congress).
That morning, Sherman had notified Major-General Thomas that he would examine the Union position at the northern base of Kennesaw Mountain and then either go to “Wallace’s, or the house in front, and then over to Hooker.”

After conducting his planned ride along the line, Sherman arrived at the Wallis House around 5:30 on the evening of June 22. While waiting for Major-General Thomas, Sherman signaled to Hooker from the nearby hill, and remained at the house for the rest of the Battle of Kolb’s Farm. Several hours later, Sherman received messages from Hooker and Schofield indicating that the Federals had repulsed heavy attacks from the Confederates.

Although the Battle of Kolb’s Farm was a tactical victory, the heavily fortified Kennesaw Line blocked Sherman’s attempt to maneuver to the south of the Confederate left. After several days of skirmishing and cannonading, Sherman reasoned that a strike at the center of the Confederate line would be unexpected. The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain began at 8:00 am on the morning of June 27, with Union Major-General Thomas making “a heavy assault at the [Confederate] center with his army while McPherson made a feint on the left and Schofield a threatened attack in the right.” By 11:30 am, their attack had failed to break the Kennesaw Line, and Federal forces fell back with heavy casualties.

Howard maintained his headquarters at the Wallis House from June 19 at least through the Battle of Kolb’s Farm on June 22. It is not known if he remained within the study area after June 22, as by June 27 his dispatches indicate only that his headquarters were “near Kennesaw Mountain.”

It is likely that the house was used as a Union field hospital once vacated by Howard’s headquarters.

By June 27, several miles of telegraph wire replaced the signal flag system, and was used for communications during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. It is not known if these lines extended to the signal-station on the Wallis Farm.

After the Confederate victory in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman sought to once again outflank Johnston by repositioning his command south toward the Chattahoochee River, the last remaining natural obstacle between Union forces and the city of Atlanta. On July 2, Johnston withdrew from the Kennesaw Line and moved his army four miles southeast of Marietta near Smyrna Station. Following a series of battles in July and

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59 Earl J. Hess, Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign, 41-42.

60 Blythe, Kennesaw Mountain National Battle Field: Historic Resource Study, 37


64 Earl J. Hess, Kennesaw Mountain: Sherman, Johnston, and the Atlanta Campaign, 139.

65 Blythe, Kennesaw Mountain National Battle Field: Historic Resource Study, 42-43
Recovery and Continued
Agricultural Use, 1865-1946

Drawing HP-2 illustrates the landscape condition of the study area during this period. As documentation of the landscape within the Wallis farm is limited for this time frame, this chapter presents a summary of known landscape data and its implications within the 8-acre study area cultural landscape.

The Civil War took a heavy toll on Cobb County. Local families who returned to their homes and farms found buildings and fences had been ruined by the fighting or deconstructed to supply wood to the armies, and crops destroyed. Pinkney Harriston (also recorded as Hairston), future husband to Julia Wallis, described the damage to his family’s nearby farm:

Their home had been part of the battlefield. The home and fields were destroyed. There were no seeds to plant, no farm animals, and little food.

The Wallis family reported the interior partitions of the house had been removed to accommodate wounded soldiers and the floorboards were soaked with blood following the structure’s use as a field hospital; one of the children also claimed to have found amputated finger and toe bones in the crawlspace.

The accompanying agricultural recovery within Cobb County was slow. It was two decades before agricultural production within the county regained pre-war levels. Corn and cotton remained prevalent to support both local consumption and as a cash crop, respectively. Although agricultural production remained dominant in Cobb County, the transition away from labor by enslaved people, the introduction of various forms of land tenancy, and a shift toward absentee owners modified land use patterns within the regional landscape. The average farm size decreased during this period and crop diversification increased, particularly after 1900.

In 1869, Julia Catherine Wallis (daughter of Josiah and Julia Wallis) married Pinkney Harriston, a local farmer and a veteran of the Civil War. Harriston served as a private in Company B of the 41st Georgia Infantry, and participated in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain under the command of General A. P. Stewart. According to family tradition, they were married by W.H. Campbell at the Wallis House. The couple settled in Cobb County and would eventually have 10 children.

Following the Civil War, the New Salem congregation reconstructed a log church in the location of the structure destroyed during the war,
and would eventually replace the log building with an unpainted frame structure. In 1883, the congregation moved from its location on Burnt Hickory Road to a more spacious building halfway between Kennesaw and Pine Mountains. Descendents of Josiah and Julia Wallis continued to be associated with the New Salem Church. Both Josiah and Julia Wallis are buried in the New Salem Cemetery (see Figure 2–12).

Although documentation is limited for this period, it is likely that the agricultural character of the landscape during the latter half of the 19th century was similar to the period prior to the Civil War due to the relatively small size of the Wallis Farm and its limited reliance on enslaved labor during the antebellum period. Fields would have continued to occupy the flat ground surrounding the wooded hill, and outbuildings and barns were clustered around the Wallis House.

Josiah S. Wallis died at the house on March 30, 1878. He was interred in the New Salem cemetery at the church he helped found nearly twenty years prior. After Josiah Wallis’ death, the family homestead passed to his widow Julia, who inherited 120 acres of the original 160-acre land lot, including the house and several additional buildings. According to his will, Josiah S. Wallis previously gave 40 acres of land on the west side of Lot 290 to his daughter Georgia and her children. Upon Julia Wallis’ death in 1888, the 120-acre family homestead passed to the youngest of the Wallis’ children, Julia Catherine.

The property continued to be farmed throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both Julia Wallis and Pinckney Harriston are listed on the 1880 Agricultural Census; between the two entries, a total of approximately 40 acres is improved, and included production of corn, wheat, oats, as well as cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. Family tradition also states that some of the people who had been enslaved by the Wallis family prior to the war remained on the property as tenant farmers. A 1897 or 1898 photograph of the Wallis House illustrates the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the structure (see Figure 2–13). A canopy tree is located just off the southwest corner of the house; additional trees visible at the edge of the image suggested that the structure was located within a relatively enclosed clearing. Numerous ornamental plantings were arranged around the south entrance of the house, including vines growing up the porch supports, small shrubs around the foundation, and yucca along the path from the front porch to Burnt Hickory Road.

74 Keith Bohannon, Gazetteer of Civil War-Era Civilian Sites on the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archives, 1988).

75 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 29; citing Josiah Wallis, last will and testament (Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, Georgia, October 11, 1878).

76 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 29; citing Josiah Wallis, last will and testament (Cobb County Courthouse, Marietta, Georgia, October 11, 1878); 1935, Sarah Blackwell Gober Temple, The First Hundred Years, A Short History of Cobb County, in Georgia (Athens, GA: Agee Publishers, Inc, 1935), 757.
During the late 19th or early 20th century, two rooms were added on the north side of the Wallis House. It is possible that the room on the eastern side of the house was constructed by enclosing the historic back porch. Assessment of building materials during the 2003 site investigations suggested that the existing kitchen was added in the late 19th century to replace an original detached kitchen.\(^7\)

A pear orchard was planted to the northeast of the house in the early 20th century.\(^8\) Construction materials and form suggest that around this time, a structure historically used as a smokehouse was constructed to the north of the house. It is likely that the frame structure over the well was also built in the early to mid-20th century, at the time that the original well was replaced with a second well immediately to the south.\(^9\)

When Julia Catherine passed away in 1909, her estate passed to her husband Pinkney Harriston.\(^10\) A portion of the property was redistributed back to their five oldest children, while Harriston retained the family homestead and 35 acres of the original lot as his residence.\(^11\) Around 1915, the majority of the Harriston estate was acquired by James Davis Carnes though a series of property transfers from the Harriston children.\(^12\) James Davis Carnes (1853–1937) was the brother of Patrick Haywood Carnes (1874–1931), who married Ida Harriston in 1900 (see Figure 2–14).\(^13\)

James Davis Carnes was a local Cobb County farmer with extensive land holdings, most of which were cultivated by sharecroppers.\(^14\) Census records indicate that the Carnes family was living on Burnt Hickory Road in 1920; however, Carnes purchased a residence on the same road in 1898, along with

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\(^{7}\) SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”


\(^{9}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 7, 18. Form and materials suggest that the Smokehouse was constructed ca. 1900-1924.

\(^{10}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 40; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:552, M.P. Hairston and J.D. Carnes (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, December 1, 1915); Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:683, Mattie L. Hairston and M.P. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, February 5, 1916); Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book OO:53, George Hairston, Matilda Green, Ida Carnes, Olive Carnes, and Mildred Hooks and J.D. Carnes (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, December 23, 1909).

\(^{11}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 40; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:38, P.M. Hairston and M.P. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, March 10, 1915); and Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:384, P.M. Hairston and Mattie L. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, March 13, 1915).

\(^{12}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 40; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:38, P.M. Hairston and M.P. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, March 10, 1915); and Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:384, P.M. Hairston and Mattie L. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, March 13, 1915).

\(^{13}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 40; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:38, P.M. Hairston and M.P. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, December 1, 1915); Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book TT:683, Mattie L. Hairston and M.P. Hairston (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, February 5, 1916); Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book OO:53, George Hairston, Matilda Green, Ida Carnes, Olive Carnes, and Mildred Hooks and J.D. Carnes (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, December 23, 1909).

Site History

1 100 acres in Lot 291. Therefore it is unclear if the Carnes family resided at the Wallis Farm at any point during this period.⁸⁷

4 As the property was subdivided and sold, a number of new farmsteads were established within the historic extent of the Wallis farm. Parcel maps dated to ca. 1925-1935 locate property divisions within Lot 290, as well as clusters of buildings present by this time at the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Ridgeway Road and the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Mt. Calvary Road (see Figure 2–16).⁸⁸ Although research has not identified broad-scale vegetation patterns associated with the site during this period, the subdivision of the property and addition of new farmsteads would likely have changed the spatial character and pattern of fields and forests perceived from the remaining 35-acre property surrounding the Wallis House.

20 At some point during the late 19th and early 20th century, a barbed wire fence was added along the north side of the hill, likely in association with agricultural use of the site. The presence of barbed wire, which was patented in 1876, indicates that the fence post-dates the Civil War.⁸⁹ It is unknown if a stone wall following a similar alignment was constructed at the same time.

28 A 1930 photograph looking northeast from Burnt Hickory Road documents the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Wallis House (see Figure 2–17). Mature trees were located to the east and west of the house, but the space around the house was otherwise clear of large canopy trees. A small set of wooden steps was present at the base of the tree to the southwest of the house. A narrow walkway extended south from the front porch.


⁸⁸ National Park Service, Park Boundary Map (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A Dr 2 Fl 4, 1925, 1935).

FIGURE 2–16. By ca. 1925-1935, Lot 290 had been extensively subdivided. At this time, the study area was included in a 25-acre parcel owned by James David Carnes (National Park Service, Cobb County Parcel Map)
toward the road, ending in a set of steps along the road embankment. The walkway was flanked by small garden beds, which may have been planted with roses and iris. The porch was densely overgrown with vines. Two outbuildings are partially obscured in the background of the image (north of the Wallis House). 

In 1937, Carnes sold the 35-acre property containing the Wallis House to his grandson, George L. Carnes (1906–1969), who was the son of Zachariah Carnes and Olive Roberta Harriston (see Figure 2–15). Although George Carnes and his family are listed as living on Burnt Hickory Road in 1930, it is unclear if they resided in the Wallis House, as the family appears to have moved between the city and the country as Carnes moved between several jobs in the late 1930s and early 1940s. By 1940, the census recorded the Carnes family residence on Lost Mountain Road. 

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site was authorized by Congress in 1917, and the War Department assumed ownership of the 60-acre site in 1919. The site was first designated as a National Battlefield in 1924, and subsequently expanded in 1934 and 1941. The site was re-designated as a National Battlefield by Act of Congress on August 26, 1942. The site was subsequently expanded in 1947 and 1956. The site was designated as a National Monument on May 2, 1978.


FIGURE 2–17. View of south and west sides of Wallis House and surrounding landscape, 1930. The landscape immediately adjacent to the house was characterized by lawn and numerous small ornamental plantings shaded by mature deciduous trees (Wilbur G. Kurtz, Digital Library of Georgia)
Cheatham Hill parcel in 1926.\textsuperscript{94} Legislation officially established the site as Kennesaw National Battlefield Park in 1935, and land acquisition for the park occurred between 1936 and 1941.\textsuperscript{95} The 1941 master plan noted the Wallis House’s relationship to the battle, but did not identify the home for acquisition as it was under private ownership.\textsuperscript{96}

\textbf{Lovingood Family Developments, 1947-1999}

Drawing HP-03 illustrates the landscape condition of the study area during this period. In 1947, James David Carnes sold his 35-acre portion of Lot 290 to his brother-in-law, Roy M. Lovingood.\textsuperscript{97} Roy Lovingood was married to Lessie Lou Carnes (1910–1982), the daughter of Zachariah Carnes and Olive Roberta Harriston. The couple would eventually have three children: Roy Melvin, Jr., James Royce, and Mary Ann.\textsuperscript{98}

Soon after he purchased the Wallis property, Lovingood and his family moved into the house on Burnt Hickory Road. Lovingood undertook a series of renovations to the house and property beginning in 1948.\textsuperscript{99}

Within the house, renovations included reconstruction of the east fireplace, rehabilitation of the home’s stone foundation, and the addition of a back porch, bathroom, and linear room at the north end of the structure.\textsuperscript{100}

As part of the exterior modifications at this time, retaining walls consisting of randomly laid dry stone were added to the east of the well and to the west of the house adjacent to the farm lane.\textsuperscript{101} The material and pattern of these walls is similar to the rehabilitation work done to the home’s foundation in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The smokehouse was expanded to incorporate a single-story, shed-roof carport on its west and north sides. A concrete driveway extending from the access road to the smokehouse, a concrete walk to the back door from the driveway, a fieldstone path around the north side of the house, and a concrete walk from the front steps to the edge of the embankment were also added around this time.\textsuperscript{102} The brick structure around the well may also have been constructed in the mid- to late-20th century.\textsuperscript{103}

A 2003 assessment of the property identified domestic plantings including crapemyrtle, juniper, and spirea as likely mid-century additions. This assertion is consistent with small shrubs along the front porch of the house visible in a 1953 article celebrating the house’s 100 year history, although vegetation species and additional domestic plantings around the house cannot be identified from the photographs. Modifications to the porch supports and the railing suggest that the current porch supports, roof, railing, and deck were

\textsuperscript{94} Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report, 43; cites An Act Authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Kennesaw Memorial Association of Illinois of a proposed gift of land on the Kennesaw battle field in the State of Georgia, approved February 8, 1917 (39 Stat.901)

\textsuperscript{95} Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report , 46; cites 16 uSC sc. 430 from National Park Service, Team Draft Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Legislation section.

\textsuperscript{96} National Park Service, Part of the Master Plan for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archive, 1941).

\textsuperscript{97} CRA, "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase," section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 188:128, George L. Carnes and R.M. Lovingood (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, July 29, 1947).


\textsuperscript{100} SERO, "Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”

\textsuperscript{101} Brown, “Wallis House,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form.

\textsuperscript{102} SERO, "Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”

\textsuperscript{103} CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 7, 28.
reconstructed after 1953 (see Figure 2–18). Lovingood also planted an apple orchard to supplement existing fruit trees on the property. Burnt Hickory Road was regraded at some point between 1930 and the early 1950s, lowering the elevation of the road and severing the connection between the entry sidewalk and the road. It is likely that the farm lane to the west of the Wallis House was also modified at this time; the change in grade may have necessitated construction of the retaining wall on the east side of the farm lane.

Landscape change within the study area during the second half of the 20th century is documented through a series of aerial photographs (see Figure 2–19 through Figure 2–22).

In the 1960 aerial photograph, deciduous forest is visible on the hill in the western portion of the study area (see Figure 2–19). Cultivated fields, which would have been part of the 35-acre Lovingood property, extended to the north of the hill and between the east and west portions of the study area. Scattered deciduous trees surrounded the Wallis House. Northeast of the house were a series of trees in a grid pattern, which may correspond to the historic orchard. Buildings and structures visible in the 1960 aerial photograph include the smokehouse to the north of the Wallis House, two similarly sized chicken coops to the east of the house, two outbuildings to the northwest of the house, and a structure that was located at the far southeastern corner of the study area. A farm lane extended from Burnt Hickory Road north and east into the property, immediately to the west of the Wallis House. The field and forest composition visible in a 1972 aerial photograph is relatively consistent with the 1960 landscape (see Figure 2–20). By 1972, a large structure and associated driveway had been added adjacent to the southeast boundary of the Signal Hill LCA.

Suburban development in rural Cobb County accelerated in the 1980s and 1990s, supplanting agricultural production with single-family residences erected on large lots. A 1993 aerial photograph indicates that by this time, successional vegetation had enclosed the Lovingood’s farm fields (see Figure 2–21). Within the study area, dense forest growth had grown in around the Wallis House. The structure at the southwest corner of the Signal Hill LCA had been removed at some point within the past two decades, as well as the two outbuildings immediately northwest of the Wallis House. A draft National Register

104 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia”; Howard, “Frame House, Withstands War, Remains in Family 100 Years.”


nomination prepared in 2004 noted that Lovingood reconstructed one of the chicken coops from remnants of one of the “fallen” outbuildings in the late 1970s or early 1980s.\(^{109}\)

On Thanksgiving Day 1982 Roy Lovingood’s wife Lessie Lou passed away. Roy Lovingood continued to live alone at the Wallis House until his death in 1999.\(^{110}\)

Ernest W. Barrett Parkway was added along the west side of the Signal Hill LCA in the mid-1990s to connect Interstate 575 and US Highway 41. Construction of the new five-lane thoroughfare required cutting and regrading into the west side of the hill, and resulted in the destruction of the western portion of the Confederate earthworks.\(^{111}\)

**Protection Efforts, 1999-2020**

Following his father’s death, Roy Melvin Lovingood, Jr., became the sole executor of the Lovingood estate, including the 35-acre property that contained the Wallis House. The property was subsequently divided and sold to various land owners, while James Royce and Joyce Lovingood retained the 1.275-acre lot including the Wallis House.\(^{112}\)

Some of the property was acquired by Robert Harris Homes for a residential development, which resulted in the construction of the Wallis Farms subdivision between the Wallis House and the hill to the west in 2002.\(^{113}\)

The Wallis Farms subdivision resulted in substantial changes to the landscape. The addition of the Wallis Farm Way road and 42 homes within the new neighborhood severed the historic relationship between the east and west portions of the site, and replaced the pastoral landscape of fields and forest with residential scale lawn and ornamental plantings (see Figure 2–23 and Figure 2–24).

The remaining portions of the estate were acquired by the county government and a local non-profit for the purpose of preserving the earthworks and house. Cobb County purchased a 5.5-acre parcel along Ernest W. Barrett Parkway containing the remnants of Confederate earthworks with green space funds designated by the State of Georgia, and in 2002 Wallis Farm, LLC, donated a 1.130-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway to the Cobb Land Trust for “use only as a public ‘passive’ park and recreation area.”\(^{114}\)

Upon acquisition of the property, Cobb Land Trust entered into an agreement with Cobb County for management of the two western parcels within the study area as a “Greenspace.” The agreement allowed for construction and maintenance of improvements to the site including a parking area, walking trails, overlooks, and benches, as well as cooperation with community groups to provide ongoing maintenance of the site.\(^{115}\) Based on this agreement, a small parking area and concrete paved trailhead were constructed along the eastern side of the Cobb Land Trust property in 2003, as well as a sidewalk connecting the new parking area to the existing sidewalk along Burnt Hickory Road.\(^{116}\) At approximately the same time, a 10-foot wide bike trail was constructed along the east side of Ernest W. Barrett Highway.\(^{117}\) A trail to the top of the hill was also proposed as part of the initial site development, but was not completed.\(^{118}\)

Cobb Land Trust and Cobb County began coordinating with Kennesaw Mountain National


\(^{110}\) Carnes, *A Short History of the Wallis Place on Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.*

\(^{111}\) Karin E. Guzy, “Wallis Farm Task Force” letter (Cobb County Land Trust, Marietta, GA, 2019).

\(^{112}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 13550:4100, Wallis Farm, LLC and the Cobb Land Trust, Inc.


\(^{114}\) CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 14060:2037, Royce and Joyce Lovingood and Cobb County, Georgia, (Superior Court, Marietta, GA, October 21, 2004.)

\(^{115}\) West Georgia Surveyors, “Final Plat, Wallis Farm, Land Lot 290,” July 28, 2003, on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

\(^{116}\) HNTB, Sketch showing sidewalk easement at Cobb Land Trust property, ca. 2002, on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

\(^{117}\) West Georgia Surveyors, “Final Plat, Wallis Farm, Land Lot 290.”
FIGURE 2–19. 1960 aerial photograph of the study area illustrates the agricultural character of the study area landscape. Cultivated fields extend to low, flat areas around the Wallis House, and the signal hill to the west is forested. By this time, the smokehouse/garage and chicken coops were constructed near the Wallis House, and two buildings were present at the northern end of the farm lane (www.historicaerials.com)
FIGURE 2–20. 1972 aerial photograph of the study area. The general pattern of fields surrounding the Wallis House and forest at the signal hill was retained in 1972. Between 1960 and 1972, a structure had been constructed between the house and hill (www.historicaerials.com)
FIGURE 2–21. 1993 aerial photograph of the study area. Between 1972 and 1993, successional forest had encroached upon the agricultural fields surrounding the Wallis House (www.historicaerials.com)
Between 1993 and 1999, topography of the western portion of the signal hill was modified in conjunction with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway (www.historicaerials.com)
A Preliminary Assessment of the Wallis House site was conducted by staff of the South Atlantic-Gulf Region Cultural Resources Division to:

- Establish that the house in question was the former home of Josiah Wallis (Wallace) as purported in local histories;
- Confirm its role as temporary headquarters for Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (June, 1864); and
- Provide a preliminary assessment of the site’s historical integrity.

The preliminary assessment documented six buildings and structures including the house, smokehouse, well house, greenhouse/root cellar (referred to in this report as the original well), and two chicken coops within the Wallis House parcel. At the time of the assessment, the well house was composed of a brick surround capped with wood (see Figure 2–25). Access to the parcel continued to be provided via the farm lane and concrete driveway extending toward the center of the lot. Other hardscape elements present within the site included stone retaining walls on the east and west sides of the house, a concrete walk from the driveway to the back door of the house, a fieldstone path around the north side of the house, and a concrete walk from the front steps to the edge of the embankment. The barn north of the Wallis House was removed sometime between 2002 and 2004. Since that time, modifications to the landscape of all three parcels have been minimal. Due to the limited maintenance, successional vegetation has encroached on the clearing surrounding the Wallis House, as well as the edges of the woodland in the western parcels. The features described in the 2003 preliminary assessment are largely intact. The existing condition of the site is described in Chapter 3 of this report.

Additional archeological investigations were undertaken in 2016 by the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC). A total of 21 shovel tests were excavated at the two parcels, and a total of 6.18 acres were surveyed with metal detectors. While both areas were highly disturbed, testing recovered artifacts and earthworks associating the properties with the Civil War, including a reproduction Union

123 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
124 CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section 8, 42; citing Clerk of Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia, Deed book 14060:2037, Royce and Joyce Lovingood and Cobb County, Georgia.
Eagle button, cut nails, two Minie balls, a part of a bridle, and a piece of lead possibly modified into a game piece or sinker.  

The National Park Service is currently in the process of acquiring the three parcels that make up the study area from the Cobb County Board of Commissioners and the Cobb Land Trust for inclusion in Kennesaw National Battlefield Park. As none of the three parcels were within the authorized Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary, an act of Congress is required to authorize acquisition of the properties. In April 2019, legislation permitting expansion of the battlefield park was signed into law as part of the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. At the time of writing, transfer of the property was progressing through the real estate attorney’s office for the National Park Service.


FIGURE 2-23. Plat of proposed Wallis Farm subdivision, Land Lot 290, 2003 (West Georgia Surveyors, Kennesaw National Battlefield Park Archives)
FIGURE 2–24. 2006 aerial photograph of the study area illustrating in-progress construction of the Wallis Farms neighborhood between the signal hill and the Wallis House. The Barn north of the Wallis House was removed between 2002 and 2004 (www.historicaerials.com)
FIGURE 2–25. Former well (right) and brick-framed well house (left), 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”).

FIGURE 2–26. Ornamental plantings and lawn to the west of the Wallis House, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”).

FIGURE 2–27. View from Burnt Hickory Road to the Wallis House showing limited understory growth, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”).

FIGURE 2–28. Large oak tree to the west of the Wallis House concrete driveway, 2003 (SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”).
Existing Condition & Affected Environment

This chapter provides a summary of the current condition of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape and an explanation of the potentially affected environment. The study area existing condition is illustrated on drawings EC-1 and EC-2.

According to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the “affected environment” is the existing biological, physical, and social conditions of an area that are subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action. Any resources that are not likely to be affected by the alternatives are not part of the “affected” environment according to NEPA. For those that will sustain impacts (positive or negative), it is critical to collect accurate and adequate data on the present status in order to undertake useful analysis. Chapter 1 provides clarification for why each environmental assessment impact topic was either retained for analysis, or dismissed from further consideration. The impact topics addressed in this chapter include visitor use and experience and cultural resources.

Affected Environment

Visitor Use and Experience

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park has the highest visitation of any Civil War battlefield park in the nation. The park recorded 2,621,050 visitors in 2019. Visitation is busiest during the summer months and in particular July. Weekend and evenings, and many school groups take field trips on weekdays from mid-August through mid-November. Although park visitation is slowest during the winter, individual warm winter days are frequently busy.

Approximately 80% of visitors are local area recreational users who live in Marietta, Cobb County, and the Atlanta Metropolitan Area. These users visit the park to experience the natural environment, trails, and unique viewsheds. Approximately 15% of the park’s visitors come to the battlefield for its primary purpose of Civil War history. The remaining visitors are a mix of traditional NPS vacationers and educational groups.

Programming within the park is supported by educational exhibits within the visitor center as well as wayside exhibits along trails, guided tours, living history (costumed interpretation), education programs, and special events. Volunteer partnerships with the Center for the Study of the Civil War Era at Kennesaw State University and the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association support research and interpretation of the park’s history related to the Atlanta Campaign. The volunteer Kennesaw Mountain Trail Corps maintain and repair the park’s trails. Public safety is supported by a partnership with the Cobb County Department of Public Safety.

The study area properties have not yet been acquired by the park and developed for visitor use. There are no established trails or interpretive programming within the study area, and existing wayfinding does not direct visitors to the property.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources within the study area include the natural systems and features, land use, topography, spatial organization, views and vistas, vegetation, circulation patterns and features, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological sites associated with the physical condition of the property at the time that it was occupied by Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War. The existing condition of the landscape is described in the following section of this chapter. Chapter 4 presents an evaluation of the historical significance of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm, an assessment of integrity of the cultural landscape, and a comparative analysis of historic and existing landscape conditions.

Cultural Landscape Existing Condition

The cultural landscape is organized into two landscape character areas (LCAs) for the purpose of this report: the Wallis House LCA and the Signal Hill LCA. The LCAs are described in detail in Chapter 1.

Cultural resources within the study area are documented through a cultural landscape process that adheres to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the evaluation of historic properties. This methodology organizes understanding of the landscape by characteristic. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects that, individually and collectively, create historic character and aid in understanding cultural importance. The landscape characteristics relevant to the Wallis Farm cultural landscape include:

- **Natural Systems and Features** are those natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the study area, including geology, hydrology, soils, and climate.

- **Land Use** is tied to the ways that people use the landscape, and is often related to patterns of spatial organization.

- **Topography** is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface.

- **Spatial Organization** is the arrangement of elements that define and create space through the ground, vertical, and overhead planes, including the arrangement of topography, buildings, and vegetation.

- **Views and Vistas** are groupings of features that create or allow a range of vision. Views can be natural, or designed and controlled.

- **Vegetation** is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants, and lawn.

- **Circulation** consists of the features and materials that allow for systems of movement throughout the site, including vehicular routes such as roads and parking areas, or pedestrian routes such as walkways and trails.

- **Buildings and Structures** are three dimensional built features such as houses, outbuildings, and retaining walls. In the landscape, these features create mass and scale, and contribute to character through their style and appearance.

- **Small-Scale Features** are human-scaled landscape elements that provide specific functions at the site, such as fences, light posts, and signs.

- **Archeological Sites** are locations containing surface and subsurface remnants related to previous land use.

The existing condition of the landscape is evaluated using the following criteria:

- **Good**: There are no major problems and the features do not require immediate intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

- **Fair**: Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention. If deferred, the feature will likely require attention within the next five years.

- **Poor**: Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature may present a hazardous condition. Extensive and immediate attention is required.
1 Natural Systems and Features

2 The study area is situated within the Atlanta plateau of the Piedmont physiographic province, bordered on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the east by the Fall Line, a low, east-facing escarpment that parallels the Atlantic coastline. The upland Piedmont consists of rolling hills dissected by relatively deep valleys formed by rivers and streams. The general elevation of the plateau is punctuated by stone outcrops and ridges that rise 100 to 1,000 feet above the surrounding terrain, including Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Pigeon Hill.6

The Piedmont is underlain by Paleozoic metamorphic rocks that formed between 500 million and 450 million years ago during the Alleghany Orogeny (mountain-building event).7 A 1956 map of the Kennesaw Mountain-Sweat Mountain Area identifies a mix of rocks including migmatites, altered rocks, metasediments, metaigneous, and an undifferentiated group of these four types mixed by faulting and folding (see Figure 3–1). Bedrock within the study area is spheroidally weathering amphibolite, which is typically composed of green, brown, or black amphibole minerals and plagioclase feldspar.8

Although there are no waterbodies within the study area, a small tributary immediately to the east drains to Noses Creek. The study area is within the upper middle Chattahoochee sub-basin, which includes all lands and surface waters that drain into the Chattahoochee River between Marietta and Columbus, Georgia.9

Soils within the study area are Gwinnett Clay Loam, which is typically formed as residuum weathered from amphibolite and/or gneiss. Gwinnett Clay Loam is typically a deep, well drained soil located on ridges. Permeability and available water capacity are moderate. Although the soils are not classified as prime farmland, historically much of the soil was cleared and used for growing cultivated crops, hay, and pasture.10

The climate of the Georgia Piedmont is humid subtropical, typically experiencing mild winters with intermittent cold spells and hot, humid summers. Annual precipitation averages between 47 and 55 inches.11

Vegetation within the region is characterized by eastern deciduous forests, which were extensively cleared for agriculture in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Since the mid-20th century, most of these forests have reverted to second-growth forests, chiefly of loblolly and shortleaf pine, which are interspersed with domestic scale lawns and ornamental plantings within the vicinity of the study area.

Land Use

Land within the study area is in the process of being acquired by the National Park Service. The study area comprises three parcels. The Signal Hill LCA site is located on two adjacent parcels. Cobb Land Trust owns 1.09 acres at the corner of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway. This parcel includes the parking lot and a 25-foot sign and easement right-of-way along the southern boundary (Burnt Hickory Road) and eastern boundary (Wallis Farm Way). The remaining 5.5 acres comprising the northern portion of the Signal Hill LCA are owned by Cobb County.

The Josiah S. Wallis House (Wallis House LCA) is located on a 1.224-acre parcel approximately 400 feet east of the Signal Hill LCA along Burnt Hickory Road. The property is owned by Cobb County.

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6 Katie Kellerrynn, Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Geologic Resources Division, 2012), 2.
7 Kellerynn, Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary, 2.
8 Kellerynn, Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary, 2; and “Amphibolite,” Geoscience News and Information, accessed July 2020, https://geology.com/rocks/amphibolite.shtml#:~:text=Amphibolite%20is%20a%20coarse%20grained%20metamorphic%20rock%20that%20is%20composed,members%20of%20the%20hornblende%20group.
Public access within the study area is limited. A small parking area and trailhead at the southeast corner of the western parcel were constructed in 2002 with the intention that these features will serve future visitors.

**Topography**

**Wallis House LCA**

The Wallis House LCA is centered on a low knoll. The high point of the rise is situated immediately north of the smokehouse; from this location, the topography gradually slopes down in all directions. The south edge of the lot is defined by a steep 10-foot road cut associated with Burnt Hickory Road.

The Wallis House and smokehouse occupy a relatively flat terrace at the top of the knoll. Low retaining walls on the south side of the smokehouse and on the east side of the original well and well house serve to level the yard around the Wallis House.

**Signal Hill LCA**

The hill to the west of the Josiah S. Wallis House is the dominant topographic feature within the study area. This landform is one of many hills in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain left as small remnants of a larger mountain chain that has eroded away. The crest of the hill is located at the northern end of the Signal Hill LCA at an elevation of 1094 feet above sea level; from this point the topography slopes down in all directions, reaching a low point at the southern
The western slope of the hill was regraded in the 1990s in association with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway to an average of 50 to 60% slope, which is significantly steeper than the naturally occurring topography of the hill. This area has been stabilized by evergreen trees. At the north and east sides of the study area, the hill is cut to provide backyard space for homes in the Wallis Farms subdivision. In these locations, the steep topographic change is typically supported by retaining walls located on the adjacent private property. Water draining from the hill collects in the low area at the southern end of the LCA (see Figure 3–3).

Figure 3–4 illustrates the range of slopes present within the park. Gentle slopes, below 5%, can be easily mown, and accessible routes can be provided on grade through sloped walks. These slopes are typically located at the top of the knoll surrounding the Wallis House, and at the southern end of the hill to the west of the house. Between 5% and 8.3% slope, ramps with railings are required to provide an accessible route. Moderate slopes are identified in this study as those between 8.3% and 25%. Moderate slopes typically occur on the north, east, and south sides of the signal hill, and at lower elevations near the base of the hill. Steep slopes greater than 25% are located along the west side of the hill, and are vulnerable to erosion and sloughing. Erosion is also evident at the base of the hill to the west of the parking lot, where runoff water has carved stream channels into the landscape.

Manmade modifications to the topography include remnants of Confederate earthworks constructed on the west aspect of the signal hill. The earthworks total approximately 288 feet in length, and consist of mounds 12–24 inches in height accompanied by shallow trenches. All associated features are difficult to discern from the surrounding ground surface (see Figure 3–3). The earthworks were originally constructed as part of the Confederate Mud Creek Line occupied from June 17–18, 1864. Although the existing earthworks are in a relatively undisturbed location, construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway in the mid-1990s and the Wallis Farms neighborhood in the early 2000s may have destroyed a substantial portion of the earthworks to the west and northeast.
FIGURE 3–4. Existing study area slopes

Legend
- 0-5% slope
- 5-8.3% slope
- 5-25% slope
- >25% slope
Spatial Organization

Spatial organization of the study area is illustrated on Figure 3–5.

Wallis House LCA

Spatial organization of the Wallis House LCA is centered around the Wallis House, which is situated near the center of the parcel on a low topographic rise. The house is part of a cluster of buildings that includes the smokehouse, the original well, the well house, and two outbuildings identified as chicken coops. The parcel is accessed on its west side where a gravel paved farm lane enters the property. Woodland vegetation encloses the east and west sides of the knoll, surrounding a clearing that extends from the Wallis House to the northern end of the parcel. Ornamental domestic plantings concentrated along the southern side of the parcel spatially separate the Wallis House and outbuildings from the road, although road noise is still noticeable within the interior portions of the small site.

Signal Hill LCA

The Signal Hill LCA is dominated by a large hill sloping down on all sides from its high point in the north-central portion of the LCA. The top of the hill is relatively flat, and enclosed by the surrounding steep topography. The site is almost entirely forested except for a small parking area located at the southeast corner of the site accessed from Wallis Farm Way, and a mown retention pond located near the southwest corner of the site. Remnants of Confederate earthworks are arranged in two lines along the north and west aspects of the hill, near its apex. Although the dense woodland vegetation spatially separates the interior of the LCA from surrounding suburban development, traffic noise from Ernest W. Barrett Parkway is prevalent along the western side of the property.
FIGURE 3–5. Existing study area spatial organization

Legend

- Enclosed space
- Open space
- Building

High point enclosed by steep slopes
Study Area Boundary
1 **Views and Vistas**

2 Within the Wallis House LCA, views are enclosed by dense vegetation on the east, south, and west sides of the property (see View A, Figure 3–6). To the north are partial views of the adjacent Wallis Farms subdivisions (see View B, Figure 3–7).

3 Similarly, woodland vegetation obscures views from the Signal Hill LCA. Adjacent homes are visible along the southeast and northeast edges of the property. Due to the elevation of the property above the Wallis Farms subdivision, portions of the surrounding rolling wooded landscape is visible from the hill. Of particular importance is the vista northeast from the hill to the west of the house. From this point, both Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain are partially visible through vegetative growth (see View C, Figure 3–8).

**FIGURE 3–6.** View A looking southeast from Wallis House. Large crapemyrtles obscure the view to Burnt Hickory Road (QE, 2019).

**FIGURE 3–7.** View B: View from the Wallis House northwest toward the hill is obscured by vegetation and residences in the adjacent Wallis Farms subdivision (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.

**FIGURE 3–8.** View C: Partially obscured view Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw Mountains, looking northeast from the hill (QE, 2019).
**Vegetation**

**Wallis House LCA**

Vegetation within the Wallis House LCA includes woodland, meadow, ornamental plantings, and scattered individual trees. Individual trees identified as hazards to buildings, structures, or other historic resources are also noted in this section.

**Woodland**

Woodland vegetation is located along the west and east sides of the Wallis House LCA. Numerous small volunteer trees have also begun to grow within cleared areas at the top of the knoll and on the north side of the property.

The woodland on the west and northwest side of the site is a mix of post oak (*Quercus stellata*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), elm (*Ulmus* spp.), and catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), with an edge of thick understory vegetation (see Figure 3–9).

Along the fencerow on the east boundary of the parcel are post oak, elm, hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and walnut (*Juglans nigra*) trees.

Thick clusters of low woody vegetation including multiflora rose (*Rosa* spp.) and poison ivy vines (*Toxicodendron radicans*) are overgrowing the two chicken coops along the base of the slope (see Figure 3–10).

**Meadow**

A mix of grasses and herbaceous species, predominantly aster (*Symphyotrichum* spp.) and goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), extend from the smokehouse to the northern boundary of the parcel (see Figure 3–11). Scattered walnut (*Juglans* spp.), holly (*Ilex* spp.), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) are present within the meadow.

**Ornamental Plantings**

Ornamental plantings within the Wallis House LCA are illustrated on Figure 3–12.

A cluster of crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) is located immediately southeast of the Wallis House along the edge of the road cut (see Figure 3–13).

Vinca forms a dense groundcover on the east side of the Wallis House, extending from the brick walkway at the south side of the building to the southeast corner of the property, and north to the south chicken coop (see Figure 3–14). Along the front (south) side of the house are spirea (*Spirea*...
FIGURE 3–12. Wallis House Ornamental Shrubs and Perennials

Legend

- **Ornamental tree cluster**
- **Evergreen shrub cluster**
- **Deciduous shrub**
- **Perennial bed**

Plant Species Key

- **Is** Holly (Ilex spp.)
- **Jv** Eastern redcedar (Juniperus virginiana)
- **Li** Crapemyrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)
- **Lm** Liriope (Liriope muscari)
- **Ls** Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)
- **Ss** Spirea (Spiraea spp.)
- **Ys** Yucca (Yucca spp.)
Existing Condition and Affected Environment

FIGURE 3–13. Crapemyrtle and periwinkle southeast of the Wallis House (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.


FIGURE 3–15. Ornamental planting bed including liriope and ajuga southwest of the smokehouse (QE, 2019).


FIGURE 3–17. Hazard walnut and elm trees adjacent to the smokehouse (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–18. Hazard elm and dogwood trees adjacent to original well and well house (QE, 2019).
spp.) and honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), interspersed with tall herbaceous volunteers. Several yuccas (Yucca spp.) are located southwest of the house near the road cut, and a magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) is situated immediately west of the house.

Remnants of a planting area located off the southwest corner of the smokehouse are evidenced by ajuga (Ajuga reptans) and liriope (Liriope muscari) that has spread out of the confines of the original bed (see Figure 3–15). Another magnolia is clustered with a walnut tree off the northwest corner of the smokehouse; it is unclear if this tree is a volunteer or was planted intentionally.

Lawn
Remnant lawn extends from the west side of the Wallis House to the retaining wall along the east side of the farm lane; within the lawn are numerous woody volunteers, including elm (Ulmus spp.) and pine (Pinus spp.) seedlings and scattered spirea (Spirea spp.) (see Figure 3–16). Turf grasses continue between the Wallis House and the smokehouse, and become intermixed with the meadow vegetation to the northwest of the house.

Hazard Trees
Hazard trees within the Wallis House LCA are illustrated on Figure 3–19.

- H1: A walnut (Juglans nigra) is located immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the smokehouse. Branches extend over the building. The tree requires immediate attention by an arborist (see Figure 3–17).
- H2: An elm (Ulmus spp.) is located south of the west addition to the smokehouse, approximately 2 feet west of the walnut tree (H1). The trunk is located adjacent to the building foundation, and branches extend over the structure. The tree requires immediate attention by an arborist (see Figure 3–17).
- H3: A large post oak (Quercus stellata) is growing within the retaining wall at the west side of the farm lane. Dead and live branches extend over the utility line.
- H4: One branch of an elm (Ulmus spp.) tree to the west of the Wallis House extends over the west chimney.

H5: Roots of an elm (Ulmus spp.) are located immediately adjacent to the foundation of the Wallis House at its northeast corner.

- H6: A dogwood (Cornus florida) to the south of the well house and original well has dead branches extending over the structures. The tree is overgrown with poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans) and leaning to the north (see Figure 3–18).
- H7: An elm (Ulmus spp.) located to the south of the well house and original well is topped, and has the potential to impact the adjacent structures (see Figure 3–18).
- H8: A poor condition dogwood (Cornus florida) is growing from the retaining wall to the east of the Wallis House.
- H9: A large red oak (Quercus rubra) to the southeast of the Wallis House is in poor condition. Branches are damaged, the tree is overgrown with ivy, and the tree exhibits evidence of a hollow trunk (see Figure 3–20).
- H10: A large post oak (Quercus stellata) to the west of the farm lane has a large scar and rot on the north side of the trunk, and is growing with poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans).
- H11 and H12: A volunteer magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) and walnut (Juglans nigra) are impacting the north side of the smokehouse.

Signal Hill LCA
Vegetation within the Signal Hill LCA is dominated by woodland vegetation. Three forest types are described below. Limited lawn and ornamental plantings are also present within the LCA.

Woodland
Upland mesic forest is the most common forest type within the LCA, and is located in rocky, dry locations at mid to high elevations along the eastern and northern aspects of the hill, as well as the southwest corner of the site (see Figure 3–21). This forest type is dominated by black oak (Quercus velutina), white oak (Quercus alba), post oak (Quercus stellata), hickory (Carya ovata), ash (Fraxinus americana), and mature loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), with understory elm (Ulmus rubra) and sugar maple (Acer saccharum) seedlings as well as flowering dogwood (Cornus florida). The forest in these areas may correspond to the Piedmont Dry-Mesic Acidic Oak Hickory Forest types identified in the 2015 Vegetation Mapping.
EXISTING CONDITION AND AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

FIGURE 3–19. Wallis House LCA Tree Evaluation

Legend
- Orange: Hazard Tree
- Green: Other Deciduous Tree

Tree Assessment
- Tree species/genus
- Size in caliper
- Hazard Tree ID (refer to narrative)

Tree Species Key
- Bs: Birch (*Betula* spp.)
- Cb: Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*)
- Cf: Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Jn: Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
- Mg: Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
- Qr: Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- Qs: Post oak (*Quercus stellata*)
- Us: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)
Transitional/Bottomland Forest is located at low elevations in the southern portion of the LCA, where water collects at the base of the hill (see Figure 3–22). The canopy is characterized by tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), Carolina red maple (*Acer rubrum var. trilobum*), southern sugar maple (*Acer saccharum floridanum*), and lesser quantities of mature pine (likely *Pinus taeda*). Within the understory are redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and grape (*Vitis spp.*). This forest type may correspond to Piedmont Low-Elevation Headwater Seepage Swamp identified in the 2015 Vegetation Mapping project at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.\(^1\)

Planted Pine Woodland stabilizes the steep slope along the west side of the hill. In this location, dense shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata* or *Pinus virginiana*) woodland was planted in association with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway, which necessitated modification to the slope of the hill (see Figure 3–23). Seedling sugar maple, red oak, and hickory volunteers comprise the understory.

Lawn
A narrow band of mowed lawn extends around the parking area at the southeast corner of the LCA (see Figure 3–24). A small area of mowed lawn is also located within the road right of way near the corner of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and Burnt Hickory Road; this area serves as a retention or detention area for stormwater runoff from the adjacent hill and roadways (see Figure 3–25).

Ornamental Plantings
Ornamental plantings within the Signal Hill LCA include broadleaf evergreen shrubs lining the unfinished trail head at the northwest corner of the parking lot, as well as ornamental plantings associated with the streetscape along Wallis Farms Way.

Decorative planting beds including boxwood, juniper, Karl Foerster grass, and annuals are


\(^{13}\) McManamay, *Vegetation Mapping at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*, D-9.
Existing Condition and Affected Environment

FIGURE 3–23. Pine woodland along the western slope of the hill (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–24. Northwest corner of the parking lot, including narrow band of lawn around the perimeter of the lot and shrubs at the trailhead (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–25. Lawn within a stormwater retention area near the intersection of Burnt Hickory Road and Ernest W. Barrett Parkway (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.

FIGURE 3–26. Mulched ornamental planting bed southeast of the parking lot (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–27. Ornamental shrubs and canopy trees within Wallis Farm Way traffic islands (QE, 2019).
associated with the Wallis Farms entry sign located immediately southeast of the parking area (see Figure 3–26). Shrubs and canopy trees are located within the traffic island separating the study area from Wallis Farms Way (see Figure 3–27). Similar clusters of shrubs and canopy trees extend along the west side of the street to the north.

**Circulation**

**Vehicular Routes**

Burnt Hickory Road is located along the southern boundary of both landscape character areas, and serves as the primary access route to the sites (see Figure 3–28). It is a two-way asphalt-paved route connecting between the city of Marietta and Old Hamilton Road. The road serves as a primary commuter route, and experiences heavy traffic in the morning and early evening. It has a speed limit of 40 miles per hour.

Ernest W. Barrett Parkway extends along the western side of the study area, and meets Burnt Hickory Road at a heavily trafficked intersection at the southwest corner of the Signal Hill LCA. The road is a two-way, five-lane, asphalt-paved thoroughfare with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour (see Figure 3–29).

Wallis Farm Way, a two-way, asphalt-paved secondary residential street, extends north from Burnt Hickory Road to access the Wallis Farms residential development dividing the two landscape character areas. The road terminates at two cul-de-sacs to the north of the Signal Hill LCA. Near its intersection with Burnt Hickory Road, the road is separated by a small planted median. Mt. Calvary Road, another two-lane residential street, extends south from this intersection on the opposite side of Burnt Hickory Road (see Figure 3–30).

A small asphalt-paved parking area is located on the west side of Wallis Farm Way, near the intersection of Wallis Farm Way and Burnt Hickory Road. The parking area provides access to an unfinished trailhead that was constructed in anticipation of a trail route on the signal hill. It contains seven standard parking spaces and two accessible spaces (see Figure 3–24).

The Wallis House LCA is accessed via the farm lane extending north from Burnt Hickory Road.
Visibility of the entrance is partially obscured by dense vegetation. Vehicular access is controlled by a white plastic gate connected to trees flanking the driveway. The farm lane consists of a gravel paved road grade flanked by retaining walls. Vegetative growth within the farm lane grade is extensive, and the gravel surface is in poor condition (see Figure 3–31). The grade continues along its alignment into the northern portion of the parcel, although the surface is overgrown and no longer apparent. Dense vegetation at the southwest corner of the site obscures views of oncoming traffic in both directions at the southern end of the farm lane (see Figure 3–32).

Approximately 80 feet north of the parcel boundary, a concrete driveway extends east from the farm lane to the garage. The concrete driveway is approximately 60 feet long, and measures between 13'-10" and 10'-2" wide. Extensive cracking, spalling, and vegetative growth are present on the concrete driveway, which is in poor condition (see Figure 3–33).

Pedestrian Routes

Pedestrian circulation includes sidewalks outside of the study area that connect the sites to adjacent suburban areas; walkways at the Wallis House; and an unfinished trailhead within the Signal Hill LCA.

Signal Hill LCA

Concrete sidewalks are located on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road and along the east side of Wallis Farm Way. The sidewalks are 5-feet wide and in good condition; however, the sidewalk along Burnt Hickory Road ends approximately 80 feet west of the Wallis House driveway, and therefore does not provide a continuous pedestrian connection between the two landscape character areas. Along the west side of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway, the sidewalk transitions to a 10-foot wide asphalt-paved bicycle trail.

There are no formally developed pedestrian trails within the Signal Hill LCA. At the northwest corner of the parking lot is an unfinished trailhead consisting of a 45-foot long, 6-foot wide concrete walkway extending into the woods (see Figure 3–24). The walkway was intended to connect to a hiking trail that has not been constructed.
Wallis House LCA

A concrete walkway extends from the bottom of the Wallis House front steps to the edge of Burnt Hickory Road, where it terminates at the top of the road cut (see Figure 3–34). The walkway measures approximately 44” wide and 19’-8” long from the base of the patio stair to the edge of the retaining wall. It is in fair condition. Although the surface is largely intact, the walkway exhibits some weathering, cracking, and vegetative encroachment.

On the north side of the Wallis House, a series of irregular concrete walkways connects the concrete driveway, smokehouse, back porch of the Wallis House, and the yard to the east of the house. A curving concrete sidewalk wide approximately 48 inches wide extends from the south side of the concrete driveway to the back porch of the Wallis House, where it connects to a set of wood steps (see Figure 3–35). The walkway is in fair condition. The surface is overgrown by herbaceous vegetation and partially buried, and exhibits wear and cracking.

Immediately north of the Wallis House back porch, the concrete walkway connects to an irregular series of concrete slabs that extend between the back porch of the house and the south entrance to the smokehouse. The concrete slabs are partially buried by soil and vegetation, but otherwise appear to be in fair condition.

A poorly defined path extends along the north side of the Wallis House, connecting from the back porch and smokehouse to the east yard. Near the smokehouse, partially buried irregular stones define a three-foot wide walkway (see Figure 3–36). The walkway extends approximately 25 feet to the east. The surface becomes less apparent at its eastern end.
**Existing Condition and Affected Environment**

1 **Buildings and Structures**

2 Buildings within the LCA are described in detail in the Determination of Eligibility (DOE), which will be included as an appendix in future versions of this report.

3 **Wallis House**

4 The Wallis House is a single-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with rear additions situated on a level knoll approximately 35 feet north of Burnt Hickory Road (see Figure 3–37 through Figure 3–42).

5 The original portion of the house, constructed ca. 1853, consists of a center-hall plan with a symmetrical central front entryway flanked by equally sized rooms on the east and west. Two brick chimneys are located on the east and west sides of the structure. A porch with wood deck, oriented toward Burnt Hickory Road on the south side of the structure, shelters the front entry to the house. The residence sits on a mortared fieldstone foundation, is clad in white-painted weatherboard siding, and is topped with an asphalt shingle roof.

6 Two shed-roofed rear additions and a gable-oriented porch are situated on the north end of the structure, and date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and the mid-twentieth century. The original portion of the Wallis House measures 26'-6" wide by 32' long, with a 6'-10" wide by 28'-6" long porch centered on the south facade of the house. The additions on the north side of the house measure 23' wide by 24'-10" long with a 8' by 10-9" porch off the northwest corner of the structure.

7 **Smokehouse**

8 The smokehouse is located approximately 10 feet north of the Wallis House. The structure incorporates a single-story front gable frame portion on the south side, a single-story shed-roof carport spanning the rear (north) elevation, and a smaller shed roof frame carport located on the west side of the structure at the terminus of the driveway (see Figure 3–43 and Figure 3–44). The smokehouse is set on a stone pier foundation, clad

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in weatherboard siding, and topped by a corrugated metal roof. The entrance to the gabled portion of the structure is accessed by two concrete steps; entrances to the carports are on grade. The dimensions of the single-story front gable frame portion of the structure are 10’-3” wide by 15’-7” long. The carport addition on the north side of the structure measures 12’ wide by 20’-5” long, and the addition on the west side of the structure is 7’-4” wide by 10’ long. The smokehouse is in poor condition due to deterioration of the envelope and the presence of hazard trees in close proximity to the structure.

**Chicken Coop (north)**

A single-story, shed-roof, frame chicken coop building is located east-northeast of the Wallis House (see Figure 3–45). It is oriented east-west and measures approximately 14’ wide by 19’-10” long. The structure is located on the east side of the topographic rise, at an elevation approximately 10’ below the Wallis House. The building is deteriorated and overgrown with vegetation.

**Chicken Coop (south)**

Another chicken coop is located east of the Wallis House, approximately 30 feet south of the north chicken coop. The building consists of a single-story front-gable frame building oriented east-west on a mortared stone foundation, and measures 13’-4” wide by 18’-10” long. Although encroached upon by adjacent trees and vines, the building itself is in fair condition.

**Well House**

A 5 by 5 foot plywood box shelters the well immediately east of the Wallis House (see Figure 3–46). The well likely dates to the early 20th century; the plywood structure is a late 20th century addition, and is in fair condition.

**Original Well**

Immediately north of the well house is a small on-grade shed-roofed structure sheltering a below-grade stone-lined cellar or greenhouse (see Figure 3–47 and Figure 3–48). The above-grade portion of the structure measures approximately 5’-6” square, with windows located on the east, south,
FIGURE 3–43. Smokehouse, south and west facades (QE, 2019). Image will be replaced for 95% draft submittal.

FIGURE 3–44. Carport addition on west side of smokehouse, looking southeast toward terminus of the driveway (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–45. South and west facades of north chicken coop (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–46. Well house (left), immediately south of the original well (right) (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–47. South and east facades of original well (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–48. Interior of original well showing later modifications as a root cellar or greenhouse (QE, 2019).
and west sides. A steeply pitched corrugated metal roof drains to the north. Below-grade, a wooden ladder connects to wooden shelves extending around the mortared stone space. The structure is in poor condition.

6 Retaining Walls

Stone retaining walls are located within the Wallis House LCA in three locations: along the southern portion of the farm lane grade, to the south of the smokehouse, and to the east of the well house and original well.

Two dry laid stone retaining walls flank the southern end of the farm lane on its east and west sides. On the east side of the lane, the wall extends approximately 55 feet from the site entrance at the southern boundary of the parcel to the asphalt driveway. It consists of dry laid stone integrated into the slope of the hillside, and varies in height between approximately 20 and 32 inches (see Figure 3–49). Erosion is evident at the southern end of the retaining wall on the east side of the farm lane, near the Burnt Hickory Road cut (see Figure 3–50). The east wall is in poor condition; stones are displaced or missing along the extent of the wall, herbaceous vegetation has grown within the stones, and in several locations trees are growing within the wall.

On the west side of the farm lane, only a remnant of the retaining wall remains, consisting of dry laid stones embedded into the slope for a height of approximately 12 inches (see Figure 3–51). The west wall is in deteriorated condition, and is only periodically discernible along the grade of the lane. Numerous stones are displaced and there is extensive vegetative growth along the alignment, including large trees within the wall.

A low mortared stone wall curves along the southwest side of the smokehouse from the concrete driveway to the south entrance to the smokehouse building (see Figure 3–52). The wall is approximately 8 inches tall and 6 inches wide, and extends for a length of approximately 24 feet. A single 2-foot wide step extends to the south of the wall near its center. The wall is in fair to poor condition. It is extensively overgrown with herbaceous vegetation. Near the eastern end of the wall, the roots of two large trees may be displacing portions of the structure.

Another short mortared stone retaining wall extends from the south entrance of the smokehouse to the east (see Figure 3–53). The poor condition wall consists of a single row of squared stones. It is most evident at its western end adjacent to the smokehouse; as the wall extends to the east, it becomes obscured by soil and herbaceous vegetation.

A mortared stone retaining wall extends northeast to southwest on the east side of the Wallis House. The wall is clearly visible at its northern end, and is approximately 12 to 15 inches tall (see Figure 3–54). As it extends to the south, the grade steepens and the wall becomes less distinctive. Cracking within the mortar, impact by tree roots, and extensive growth of vinca over the wall contribute to its poor condition.

A steep road cut is located along the southern boundary of the parcel at Burnt Hickory Road. It is unclear if a retaining wall stabilizes the road cut.
EXISTING CONDITION AND AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

FIGURE 3–49. Dry laid stone retaining wall along east side of farm lane (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–52. Mortared stone retaining wall along southwest side of smokehouse (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–50. Erosion at southern end of dry laid stone retaining wall on the east side of the farm lane (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–53. Damaged mortared stone retaining wall on east side of Smokehouse (QE 2019)

FIGURE 3–51. Dry laid stone retaining wall along west side of farm lane (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–54. Dry laid stone retaining wall east of Wallis House (QE, 2019).
1 Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features within the cultural landscape are most prevalent around the Wallis House, and include fences, a light post, a debris pile, and a historic marker near the southeast edge of the study area along Burnt Hickory Road. Within the Signal Hill LCA, small-scale features are limited to a wire fence along the northern boundary of the site.

Fences and Gates

A wood post and board fence is situated between the concrete path immediately north of the Wallis House and the retaining wall on the south side of the garage. Although at one point in time the fence may have extended around the planting bed at the southwest corner of the garage, only four posts remain from the original fence, and several segments of railing have become disconnected from the posts (see Figure 3–55). The most intact section is located at the west end of the feature, where the fence abuts the driveway.

Barbed wire fence remnants are visible in a rough line along the ruins of a stacked stone wall at the northwest end of the hill. The fence remnants are visible as short segments of wire embedded within trees; no fence posts remain (see Figure 3–56).

The entry gate separating the farm lane and Burnt Hickory Road is a white plastic non-permanent barrier held in place by two chains wrapped around trees on both sides of the farm lane (see Figure 3–57). It is in fair condition.

Various types of perimeter fencing edge the boundaries of both the Wallis House LCA and Signal Hill LCA. The fences are typically wood board, powder coated chain link, or iron picket fences (see Figure 3–58 through Figure 3–60). Although the fences are located on adjacent private property, they are clearly visible from within both landscape character areas.

A steel rail fence edges the bike path along Ernest W. Barrett Parkway on the west side of the Signal Hill LCA. The fence is approximately 5 feet tall and 200 feet long, extending north from the intersection (see Figure 3–61). Part of the fence appears to have been damaged by a vehicle.
Light Post

A single decorative iron light post stands at the west side of the garage, near the corner of the driveway and the concrete path that leads up to the rear of the house (see Figure 3–62). Although the light post itself is in good condition, it is situated within a planting bed and is overgrown with vines.

Historical Marker

A historical marker is located immediately south of the Wallis House LCA along Burnt Hickory Road, near the southeast corner of the parcel. The marker was placed in 1953 by the Georgia Historical Commission, and is composed of a metal plaque situated atop a pole (see Figure 3–63). The plaque reads:

GEN O. O. HOWARDS HEADQUARTERS
Wallis House; June 19.22, 1864

Following the withdrawal of Johnston’s forces, from the Mud Creek-Brushy Mtn. line, June 19 to the final one, which included Kennesaw Mtn., Howard’s 4th A.C. [Union Flag] moved E. from Hardee’s salient [Confederate Flag].

Astride this, the Burnt Hickory Rd., the corps [Union Flag] advanced toward Kennesaw until halted by a counter-attack [Confederate Flag] from the mtn. An intrenched position [Union Flag] was established at the York House, one mi. E. which line was later occupied by the 15th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee [Union Flag].
Although the marker is in good condition, it is almost entirely obscured by vegetation and there is no visual connection between the marker and the house.

Wallis Farms Signs

Two decorative signs are located on the east and west sides of Wallis Farm Way (see Figure 3–64). The western sign, located adjacent to the parking lot, is within the Signal Hill LCA. The signs are constructed of stone and concrete and measure approximately 5 to 6 feet tall. Short segments of decorative iron picket fence extend to either side of the sign. The signs are located outside of the study area, but visually impact the character of the landscape.

Debris Pile

A cluster of debris including wood railings, posts, tree branches, plastic garden containers, and a concrete slab is located in the clearing north of the Wallis House. Grasses and vines have begun to envelop the debris pile (see Figure 3–65).

Utilities

An overhead electric line extends from a post to the east of the farm lane to the north end of the Wallis House (see Figure 3–66).
Archeological Sites

The study area contains two previously recorded archeological sites: Confederate earthworks present on the signal hill (site 9CO713) and the Wallis House lot (site 9CO779). The earthworks were originally mapped in 2008 by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. for a proposed widening of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway.\textsuperscript{16} A 2016 project by the National Park Service - Southeast Archeological Center surveyed both the previously identified earthworks on the hill as well as the Wallis House lot. Shovel testing uncovered several items of cultural importance, including a reproduction of a Union Eagle button, cut nails, two Minie balls, a part of a bridle, and a piece of lead possibly modified into a game piece or sinker.\textsuperscript{17}

Wallis House LCA

Archeological investigations at the Wallis House lot (site 9CO779) included 11 shovel tests and a metal detector survey conducted in north-south transects beginning at the southwest corner of the site. Shovel tests recovered several items of interest related to Civil War use of the site.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{16} CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section; Thomas H. Gresham and Joel Jones, An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Barrett Parkway, Cobb County, Georgia (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; Joel Jones, “Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9C0713” (Athens: Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., 2009), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

\textsuperscript{17} Amelia Jansen, “Memorandum: Shovel Testing and Metal Detecting Surveys of Recently Acquired Lands at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park” (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2017), on file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; CRA, “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield additional documentation and boundary increase,” section; Rusty Simmons, “Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9C0713” (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016a), on file Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield; Rusty Simmons, Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9C0779 (Tallahassee: Southeast Archaeological Center, 2016b), on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.

Signal Hill LCA

Archeological Site 9CO713 consists of two segments of earthworks at the northwestern end of the hill. Three additional features may relate to historic use of the property, but are not recorded archeological sites. Remnants of a stone wall extend east-west along the northern end of the signal hill. In approximately the same alignment as the wall are fragments of barbed wire that were likely part of a post and wire fence (see Figure 3–56). At the southwestern end of the hill is a possible building remnant consisting of a roughly rectangular depression lined with stone (see Figure 3–67).

Climate Change

Study area-specific implications of climate change studies conducted within the area of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park are summarized below.

Temperature

Future climate projections for the area including Kennesaw National Battlefield Park were derived from a 2013 multi-model averaged data model. Mean annual temperature is projected to increase 2-3°F by the mid-21st century and 4-7 °F by the end of the century compared with the 1971-1999 average, depending on the greenhouse gas emissions scenario (see Figure 3–68). Warming increases by mid-century are likely to be greatest in the summer and fall. Changes to the average air temperature are anticipated to have a strong correlation with the visitation patterns within the study area.

Precipitation

There is greater uncertainty in precipitation projections than temperature projections. Total annual precipitation is anticipated to increase slightly by mid-century, although the summer season may see a decrease in rainfall. By 2041-2070, the annual number of days with heavy rainfall (> 1 inch) is projected to increase by 10 to 20 days in a high (A2) emissions scenario, compared with heavy rainfall from 1980-2000 (see

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FIGURE 3–67. Possible building depression at south end of the hill (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 3–68. Mean annual temperature, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Fisichelli, 2013).
Existing Condition and Affected Environment

Figure 3–69). Warmer temperatures and more variable precipitation may lead to both more frequent droughts and more severe flooding, which may exacerbate erosion issues on steep slopes within the study area.20

6 Vegetation

A 2014 study of potential forest change in response to climate identifies two plausible scenarios for shifts in the vegetation composition within the park by the year 2100 based on two climate scenarios (“least change” and “major change.”) Under both scenarios, several species associated with upland mixed forest within the study area, including sugar maple (Acer saccharum), white oak (Quercus alba), and flowering dogwood (Cornus florida) are anticipated to experience decreases in potential habitat. Within the transitional/bottomlands forest, tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipfera) is anticipated to decrease, while shagbark hickory (Carya ovata) and post oak (Quercus stellata) increase. A number of species present within the study area including loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), red mulberry (Morus rubra), and American elm (Ulmus americana) exhibited mixed results based on the two climate scenarios.21

27 Park Visitation

A 2015 study of the relationship between historical monthly average air temperature and visitation data found that temperature variation was a strong predictor of park visitation at Kennesaw National Battlefield Park. The model predicts an increase in annual visitation of 1-2% by mid century (2041-2060), with a 7-8% decrease in visitation during the peak season (summer) and a 4-5% decrease in visitation during the shoulder season (spring and fall). A 3-19% increase in visitation during the cooler off-season months is predicted.22

20 Fisichelli, “Climate Change Trends for the State of the Park Report, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia”
This chapter presents an evaluation of the historical significance of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm, an assessment of integrity, and a comparative analysis of historic and existing landscape conditions. The analysis and evaluation have been developed according to the NPS Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques. A Determination of Eligibility (DOE) is being prepared to establish the eligibility of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm for inclusion in the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic District. Discussion of the property’s significance, analysis of integrity, and identification of contributing features within this chapter is coordinated with the DOE, which will be included as an appendix in the final CLR.

Significance Evaluation

Current National Register Status of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as a nationally significant property under the National Historic Preservation Act. The nomination was updated in 1976 and 1995. Additional documentation presented in the 1995 update identified the park as a historic district significant under Criteria A, B, C, and Criteria Consideration F:

• Criterion A: associated with the American Civil War
• Criterion B: associated with persons significant in our past, including Union Major General William T. Sherman, Union General George E. Thomas, and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston
• Criterion C: including designed features related to the commemoration of the battlefield
• Criteria Consideration F: including properties that are primarily commemorative in nature

Based on the documentation provided in 1995, the period of significance for the historic district was expanded to May through September 1864 (associated with the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign) and 1887 through 1942 (associated with the commemoration of American battlefields and National Park development).

Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm Evaluation of Significance

Criterion A

The signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape is eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the existing Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park National Register of Historic Places nomination under Criterion A in the area of Military with national significance under the existing nomination’s “The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign, May–September 1864” context.

The property’s association with the Atlanta Campaign began in early June 1864, as three Union armies under the command of Major General William T. Sherman neared present-day Kennesaw, Georgia. It first came under control of Confederate forces during occupation of the Mountain

Line from June 5–14, 1864, and through the establishment of the Mud Creek Line from June 17–18. As the approach of the Federals slowed due to heavy rain, Confederates constructed earthwork defenses on the hill to the west of the Wallis House. A neighbor later recalled the Wallis House also served as a Confederate field hospital during this time. The prominent topography of the hill was used as a signaling position.

When the Confederates retreated from the Mud Creek Line on June 18, 1864, the property came under control of Union forces. The house became the temporary headquarters of Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard, while the nearby hill continued to be used to convey messages, this time by the Union Signal Corps. The study area was occupied by Federals at least through the evening of June 22, 1864, when Union Major-General William T. Sherman visited the house and signal station and stayed throughout the battle at Kolb’s Farm.

The property proved to be an important tactical location for Union forces due to its proximity to the signal station and the hill’s key lines of sight to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains, as well as the critical transportation corridor afforded by Burnt Hickory Road situated immediately to the south. The house is identified on numerous battle maps as a landmark on the landscape, and purportedly served as a Union field hospital during or after its use as Howard’s headquarters.

The cultural landscape associated with the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm provides a tangible connection to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and retains the significance and integrity to convey its association as a contributing resource to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic District.

Other Considerations

During evaluation of the significance of the Josiah S. Wallis cultural landscape, several potential themes were identified in association with the property, but were found to lack integrity or significance.

Union Major-General Oliver O. Howard is significant in his own right for his role in US history both during and after the Civil War. However, his association with the Wallis Farm property was brief, and therefore does not rise to the level of significance for listing under Criterion B.

The vernacular landscape of the Wallis Farm developed in the mid-19th century as a prosperous yeoman farm, and was occupied by descendants of the Wallis family into the early twentieth century. The house is also the only surviving pre-Civil War dwelling along Burnt Hickory Road associated with the New Salem Church community, which was founded in part by Josiah and Julia Wallis. However, residential development through the center of the farm property and the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway since the mid-1990s has significantly impacted the integrity of the historic farm’s landscape, and the property is no longer representative of its agricultural heritage.

Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm Period of Significance

The proposed period of significance for the study area is June 5-22, 1864. The period of significance begins with Confederate use of the area and construction of earthwork defenses during occupation of the Mountain Line from June 5-14, 1864 and ends with the last recorded Union use of the property on June 22 during the Battle of Kolb Farm, when both Major-General O.O. Howard and Major-General William T. Sherman utilized the house. While it is possible that the property continued in use as a signal hill and field hospital after June 22, 1864, by June 27 Howard’s dispatches only indicate that his headquarters were in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain.

The entirety of the recommended period of significance for the study area falls within the period of significance for the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Historic District associated with the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign.
1 Analysis of Integrity

2 Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, or how well the physical features of the landscape relate to its historic significance.

3 In order to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must be shown to have significance under at least one of the four criteria (as identified in the previous section of this chapter), and also must retain a degree of its historic integrity. The National Register of Historic Places defines seven aspects or qualities that make up integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.  

4 Location

5 Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. The signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape retains integrity of location. The primary elements within the landscape that relate to its role in the Atlanta Campaign, including the dwelling, signal hill, and Confederate earthworks, continue to occupy their historic locations.

6 Association

7 Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. Both parcels that make up the study area retain a strong association with their use during the 1864 Atlanta Campaign.

8 The eastern parcel, including the Josiah S. Wallis House, is associated with Union Major-General O. Howard, who set up his headquarters within the house in June 1864; General William T. Sherman, who stayed at the house during the Battle of Kolb Farm; and the military movements of the Atlanta Campaign that led to the building’s use as a field hospital by both sides.

9 The western parcel retains an association with the Mud Creek Skirmish, Battle of Kolb’s Farm, and Battle of Kennesaw Mountain through the remnants of Confederate earthworks constructed as part of the Mud Creek Line, and the topography of the signal hill that supported a broad vista to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains, and use of the hill as a signal station by both Union and Confederate forces.

4 Feeling and Setting

5 Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property’s historic character. At the Wallis Farm, feeling is closely related to setting, the physical environment of the landscape. Overall, the study area retains integrity of feeling.

6 Due to the small size of the study area, the surrounding landscape exerts considerable influence on the aspects of setting and feeling within the study area. National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Americans Historic Battlefields suggests an approach for assessing the cultural landscape within this context:

7 The impact of noncontributing properties on a battlefield as a whole depends not only on their number, but also on their nature and location and the size and topography of the battlefield. While this is a subjective judgement there are some general principles for assessing integrity. If the type of noncontributing property reflects a continuing later development of traditional land use, then the impact of these properties may not be as great as that of modern properties that do not reflect the historic use of the land. For example, in battlefields located in rural or agricultural areas, the presence of farm related buildings dating from outside the Period of Significance generally will not destroy the battlefield’s integrity. It is important that the land retain its rural or agricultural identity in order for it to convey its Period of Significance... The impact of modern properties on the historic battlefield is also lessened if these properties are located in a dispersed pattern.  


In June 1864, the study area was a component of a 400-acre farm characterized by a mix of woodland and cleared areas for pastures or crop fields. Within the past 30 years, the landscape within the vicinity of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm has transitioned from rural farmland to a mix of small farms and suburban residential neighborhoods. The most substantial modification to the character of the cultural landscape since the end of the period of significance is the construction of the Wallis Farms subdivision, which separated the core of the historic Wallis Farm into two parcels. In addition, numerous buildings, structures, circulation routes, and small-scale features have been added within the study area itself since the end of the period of significance. These changes impact both the setting and feeling of the cultural landscape.

Due to the close proximity of modern residential land use to the study area and the loss of agricultural elements including buildings, fences, crop fields, internal circulation routes and other features that would have characterized the landscape at the time of the battles, the property no longer retains integrity of setting. However, within the study area these impacts are somewhat mitigated by woody vegetation that buffers the visual intrusion of the adjacent non-historic setting, and the large size of residential lots within the vicinity of the study area, which lend the new land use a rural character.

Despite impacts to the integrity of feeling imposed by adjacent modern development, there are numerous locations in the landscape where the property’s connection to historic events is readily apparent. Within the Signal Hill LCA, steep wooded slopes, the view to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains, and the remnants of Confederate earthworks support the feeling of the historic battlefield. The scale, materiality, and workmanship of buildings and structures surviving from the period of significance and the orientation of these features to Burnt Hickory Road furthers the feeling of connection to historic events that took place on the site.

**Design**

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The study area no longer possesses integrity of design due to the loss of the layout of fields and forests, fenced enclosures, and internal circulation routes that would have been present during the period of significance, and the addition of a modern neighborhood within the historic extent of the Wallis Farm. Successional vegetation that has grown within the study area since June 1864 obscures significant views, including the visual connection between the house and Burnt Hickory Road, and the visual connection between the hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains.

While the overall design of the landscape during the period of significance is no longer apparent, limited elements of the spatial relationships of the historic vernacular landscape are evident within the study area. The Wallis House is situated on a low knoll and oriented toward Burnt Hickory Road, a primary route of approach and retreat during the Battles of Kolb Farm and Kennesaw Mountain. Although the Wallis House exhibits alterations expected of a vernacular dwelling inhabited for the majority of the past 160 years, the form and floorplan of the original structure are retained. The layout of the Confederate earthworks is visible on the hill to the west of the house, although erosion damage and possible destruction of portions of the earthworks due to adjacent construction has diminished integrity of the design of the fortifications.

**Materials and Workmanship**

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a distinct period of time in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Within the study area, materials are closely related to the aspect of workmanship, which is the physical evidence of the craft of a particular cultural or people during any given period in history.

Overall the Josiah S. Wallis House retains integrity and conveys the residence’s mid-nineteenth century construction. The building retains its original weather board siding, chimneys, mantles, framing, and portions of the flooring. While there have been alterations to the house, in combination they do not result in a loss of integrity.
of materials and workmanship. The materiality and construction of portions of the original well also appear to reflect mid-19th century construction, although additional archeological investigation is needed to determine if the structure dates to the period of significance.

The Confederate earthworks on the hill to the west of the house retain integrity of materials. The earthen construction of the berms and ditches is visible in the landscape. Although materials and workmanship are diminished due to the effects of erosion and possible truncating with the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and the Wallis Farms subdivision, they retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance.

Comparative Analysis of Historic and Existing Conditions

Contributing and Noncontributing Features

Features that contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape include individual elements remaining from the period of significance, June 5-22, 1864. Possibly contributing features are those that are likely to date to the period of significance based on research conducted for this cultural landscape report, but require additional study to confirm their presence and significance during the battles.

Non-contributing features are those that are constructed or emerged after the period of significance and that do not reflect the condition of the landscape during the Civil War. Non-contributing features may be considered compatible with historic character if they aesthetically and physically harmonize with the physical context of the historic period and if they do not impact the historic integrity of the property. Non-extant features or aspects of the historic landscape that were important during the period of significance are also identified in the following section.

Missing features were known to be present during the period of significance, but are no longer evident within the cultural landscape.

Contributing, possibly contributing, missing, and non-contributing features are listed in Table 4-1.
### TABLE 4–1. Summary of Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature or Aspect</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPOGRAPHY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal hill to the west of the Wallis house (Harriston Hill)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Key terrain for both Confederate and Union forces in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low knoll associated with the Wallis House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Associated with siting of agricultural features and view of military movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederate earthworks</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Constructed to support Confederate defense in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAND USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Initiated for protection of historic resources in 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Associated with use and occupation by Confederate and Union forces in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Although the property was not in agricultural use at the time of the battles, land use prior to the Civil War shaped military movements in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Although the property was not occupied by the Wallis family at the time of the battles, land use prior to the Civil War shaped military movements in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIEWS AND VISTAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View from hill east to Big &amp; Little Kennesaw Mountains</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Critical view for Union Signal Corps communications during site occupation in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View between hill and Wallis House</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Internal site view during Confederate and Union occupation in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View between Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Road</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>View important to military movements along the road corridor in 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIRCULATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Hickory Road (route)</td>
<td>Contributing (outside of the study area)</td>
<td>Constructed ca. 1840; resurfaced and regraded after end of period of significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest W. Barrett Parkway</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed between 1993 and 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lot</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed after 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailhead</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed after 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm lane</td>
<td>Possibly contributing</td>
<td>Present by 1955; additional research may reveal if this is the original access route into the property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete driveway</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed ca. 1947 by Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry walkway</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Walkway present in this location by 1930; resurfaced ca. 1947 by Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis House concrete sidewalks</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed ca. 1947 by Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature or Aspect</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Rationale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Hickory Road sidewalk</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed after 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokehouse</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Form and materials indicated that the original portion of the structure was constructed ca. 1900-1924. It was remodeled in the second half of the 20th century to include a carport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken coop (north)</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Form, materials, and construction method indicate that it was likely added ca. 1930-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken coop (south)</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Visible on 1960 aerial photograph; form, materials, and construction method indicated that it was likely added ca. 1950 - 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well house</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>The brick structure surrounding the well was likely constructed in the mid-19th century and capped after 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original well</td>
<td>Possibly contributing</td>
<td>Form, materials, construction method, and use suggested that the original well was constructed concurrent with the Wallis House. The frame structure over the well was likely added in the early to mid 20th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone retaining walls</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Constructed ca. 1947 by Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SMALL SCALE FEATURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post and board fence</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Construction date unknown; likely added by Roy Lovingood mid-20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire fence remnants</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Added late 19th to early 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry gate</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Modern addition to site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light post</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Construction date unknown; likely added by Roy Lovingood mid-20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical marker</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Placed in 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis Farms sign</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Placed after 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris pile</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Construction date unknown; materials appear to be relatively modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility pole and overhead utility lines</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Modern addition; construction date unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analysis & Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature or Aspect</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEGETATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post oak west of Wallis House Farm Lane</td>
<td>Possibly contributing</td>
<td>May have been present during 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red oak east of Wallis House</td>
<td>Possibly contributing</td>
<td>May have been present during 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed hardwood forest on hill to west of the house</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Although a forest was likely present on the steep slopes of the hill in June 1864, the vegetation composition was reflective of a historic hardwood forest, and portions of the hill were likely cleared to support construction of the earthworks and use of the signal station. The vegetation present on the hill today is a second-growth successional forest established after the end of the period of significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted pine forest on hill to west of the house</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Planted to stabilize slope in association with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway 1993-1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early successional forest at the base of the hill to the west of the house</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Successional forest established after the period of significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic plantings at Wallis House</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Planted mid-20th century during ownership of Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn at Wallis House</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
<td>Associated with domestic plantings established during mid-20th century ownership of Roy Lovingood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notched tree on signal hill</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Wallis family members recalled this tree had been notched during use of the hill by the Signal Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large oak tree west of driveway</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Previously noted as a potential contributing feature in a 2003 preliminary assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 9CO713 (also referred to as Harriston Hill)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Data and artifacts relating to Civil War use were uncovered from the site, and additional investigations may continue to yield important information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 9CO779 (also referred to as Wallis House Lot)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Data and artifacts relating to Civil War use were uncovered from the site, and additional investigations may continue to yield important information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topography

Historic Condition and Changes

The rolling hills and valleys of the study area were important to initial agricultural development, and strongly influenced military actions during the Mud Creek Skirmish, Battle of Kolb’s Farm, and Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The high elevation and steep slopes of the hill were attractive to Confederate forces as key defensive terrain that facilitated expansion of their fields of observation and fire against the approaching Federals; similarly, the broad views from the summit supported Union observation and communications.

The selection of a low knoll as the site for the Wallis House is representative of typical farmstead development patterns within Cobb County prior to the Civil War. As a relatively flat hilltop, it would have been easier to clear than brushy areas along streams or steep slopes. The location also physically separated the house from the floodplain and provided visual connections to the surrounding fields and Burnt Hickory Road.

Manmade topographic features include the system of earthworks associated with the defensive Confederate position on the hill from June 17–18, 1864 (see Figure 4-1). The earthworks were designed as linear parapets with borrow ditches to one side, arranged on the west side of the hill to face approaching Federal forces. Based on the extant remnants of the earthworks and their relatively undisturbed location, the works were probably relatively modest in size at the time of their construction. The absence of construction fasteners during archeological surveys of the earthworks suggests that revetments were not included in the fortifications.

Modifications to the topography of the study area were limited until the mid-1990s, when construction of the Ernest W. Barrett Parkway truncated the west side of the hill, reshaping both the natural topography of the hill and destroying earthworks on the west slope. Development of the Wallis Farms subdivision on the north and east sides of the hill has also resulted in significant changes to the topography of the hill and remnant earthworks, and necessitated a series of retaining walls at the base of the slope on adjacent private land.

The low knoll associated with the Wallis House has been altered since the end of the period of

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6 Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report, 238
significance due to changes in the grade of Burnt Hickory Road. These modifications resulted in a steep 10-foot road cut along the south side of the knoll as well as regrading of the farm lane to meet the elevation of the road.

**Evaluation**

Contributing topography is identified in Figure 4–3.

Despite modifications after the end of the period of significance, the signal hill, earthworks, and low knoll associated with the Wallis House survive as tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding military operations during the period of significance. These features retain integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

**Land Use**

**Historic Condition and Changes**

During the period of significance, the property was used primarily for military operations including a Confederate defensive position, the headquarters of Union Major-General O.O. Howard, a signal-station, and a field hospital (see Figure 4-2). These short-lived activities are no longer present on the landscape.

Although the Wallis family evacuated the property during occupation by Confederate and Union forces, selection of the property as a military headquarters was influenced by the patterns of residential and agricultural land use established by the family and enslaved laborers at the historic farm. Today, there is no remaining representation of the fields, outbuildings, or enclosures that would have supported agricultural use during the period of significance. The Wallis House is the only remaining feature associated with residential land use during the Civil War.

Preservation emerged as a land use within the site over the last 20 years as the property was endangered by adjacent development.

**Evaluation**

There are no contributing land uses associated with the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape.

**FIGURE 4–2.** 1864 battlefield map noting the signal station at the Wallis Farm. The Wallis House is incorrectly located on the south side of the road in this image (United States Army, Library of Congress)
FIGURE 4–3. Contributing topography
1 Spatial Organization

2 Historic Condition and Changes

Documentation of the spatial organization of the study area during the period of significance is limited. Known elements include the Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Road. It is likely that the original well was also present during this period to the east of the house. Confederate earthworks and a fenceline were located on the hill to the west of the house (see Figure 4-4).

As a working farm, the property would have contained support structures in the vicinity of the house, as well as additional fences, a kitchen garden, and animal pens. Cobb County farms dating to this period typically consisted of clustered developed areas and crop fields on flat hilltops near the house, while the majority of the property was retained as woodlot. It is plausible based on regional land uses during this time that cultivated land would have been situated near the main house in Lot 290, while the steep slopes of the hill were maintained as a woodlot.

Historic property maps and aerial photographs provide evidence for the spatial organization during the early to mid 20th century. At this time, the primary organizational elements within the landscape were defined by an overall pattern of wooded slopes and floodplain, with field openings along relatively flat hilltops. This general pattern of fields and forests may have been maintained from early development of the farm in the 1800s.

Modifications to the spatial organization of the study area during the 20th century are primarily evident in the buildings and circulation routes: by the 1920s and 1930s, several of the existing outbuildings were clustered around the Wallis House, and a second residence was present at the south end of the Signal Hill LCA.

Dramatic changes to the spatial organization of the study area occurred in the 1990s and early 2000s with the construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway and the Wallis Farms subdivision, which severed the spatial relationship between the Wallis House, signal hill, and the surrounding pattern of forest and field openings.

Evaluation

Due to the lack of documentation of the physical condition of the study area in 1864 as well as substantial development within the historic extent of the Wallis Farm, spatial organization is not retained from the period of significance and does not contribute to the character of the cultural landscape. The lack of outbuildings, fencelines, fields, and other organizational elements present in 1864, and the addition of numerous modern elements, result in spatial patterns that are not representative of the historic character of the property.

FIGURE 4-4. 1864 Confederate Engineers Map with annotations identifying cleared areas (C), woodlands (W), and fencelines (dashed) (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A, Drawer 1 Folder 7)
Vegetation

Historic Condition and Changes

Research conducted for this CLR has identified limited documentation of vegetation present within the study area in 1864. Analysis of historic photographs, battlefield maps, and typical regional development during the period of significance reveals broad-scale vegetation patterns that may be representative of the Wallis Farm cultural landscape.

An 1864 Confederate Engineer’s Survey identified the general pattern of field and forest within the vicinity of the study area (see Figure 4–4). The survey located a clearing to the east and south of the Wallis House, and woodland on the hill to the west of the house. However, this map does not clearly delineate field edges within the study area.

Photographs taken in the vicinity of the Wallis property at the time of the battles indicate that in general the lower slopes of hills and mountains were ‘lightly forested,’ while cultivated fields occupied areas of relatively flat topography (see Figure 4–5). Grounds around farmsteads were typically utilitarian, without ornamental plantings or lawns. This pattern is consistent with the general vegetation identified on the 1864 Confederate Engineers Map, which indicates that the rocky soils and steep slopes on the hill were wooded at the time of the battles.

However, the character of historic woodlots contrasts with today’s second growth forests. The Wallis’ farm fields were carved from mature hardwood forests that occupied the region prior to Euroamerican settlement. Documentation of nearby properties suggests that natural fires, management of these forests as woodlots, and grazing of animals within the forests resulted in a more open forest composition with substantially less understory vegetation than today’s second-

8 Roth, Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes, 13-17.
The composition and character of vegetation. Portions of the slopes were likely cleared in June 1864 to support views of the signal station and fields of fire toward the enemy, and to provide building materials for construction and reinforcement of the earthworks. Similarly, vegetation patterns within the study area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are unknown. Fields and forests may have shifted as the property was subdivided between Josiah S. Wallis’ heirs and farmers responded to both local and large-scale changes in agricultural production, including crop diversification and an increase in sharecropping, tenancy, and land rentals. As an example of this diversification, fruit trees were added to the north of the Wallis House in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Vegetation modification accelerated in the second half of the 20th century. Ornamental trees and shrubs including crapemyrtle, juniper, dogwood, and spirea were added to the immediate area around the Wallis House. Over the last 40 years, successional forest quickly expanded into previously cleared areas as agricultural production ceased.

Evaluation

Potentially contributing vegetation is identified on Figure 4–6. The composition and character of vegetation within the former extent of the farm has changed substantially since the end of the period of significance. This change has primarily taken place within the last 30 years, as the property was subdivided and developed into suburban neighborhoods, transitioning field openings into mown lawn, ornamental plantings, and successional forest. Within the study area, only select vegetation contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

Within the Signal Hill LCA, it is likely that forest on the steep slopes of the signal hill is consistent with the pattern of vegetation in this location during the period of significance. However, the character of the forest in this area today is dramatically different from the character of the forest in 1864. It is no longer maintained as a woodlot, and portions of the forest that were cleared for construction materials and views during the battles are reforested. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the southern end of the Signal Hill LCA was cleared and occupied by at least one structure by the 1950s, and existing forest within these areas is in early successional stages. Recently planted pine woodland on the west side of the hill is also not representative of the historic vegetation.

Two large trees within the Wallis House LCA may have been present at the time of the battles and contribute to the historic character of the study area: a large post oak (Quercus stellata) with a diameter of 39 inches located on the west side of the farm lane, and a red oak (Quercus rubra), with a diameter of 43 inches located east of the Wallis House. Both trees are in poor condition.

A 60-inch diameter oak on the west side of the farm lane was previously noted as a potential contributing feature in a 2003 preliminary assessment; this tree is no longer present. Also missing from the period of significance is an old oak near the crest of the signal hill, which Wallis family members recalled had been notched during its use by the Signal Corps, as well as crop fields that would have been located in the vicinity of the farmhouse.

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9 Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report, 43.
10 Roth, Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes, 40-42.
11 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia” (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA, 2003).
12 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
14 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
FIGURE 4-6. Potentially contributing and missing historic vegetation

Legend
- Potentially contributing vegetation
- Historic vegetation no longer extant
- Study area boundary

Historic woodlot in this location was likely partially cleared during period of significance.
**Views**

**Historic Condition and Changes**

Expansive sight lines from the hill to the west of the Wallis House were critical to its use by both Confederate and Union forces. Confederate troops entrenched on the hill as part of the Mud Creek Line utilized the view to the northwest to monitor approaching Union forces. Once occupied by the Federals, the hill provided views to the east toward Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain, as well as to other Union signal locations.

Due to their proximity and the probable placement of fields and pasture near the Wallis House, it is likely that there was a visual connection between the house and the signal hill at the time of the battles, as well as a view to the east along Burnt Hickory Road. Both visual connections would have afforded Major-General Howard and his staff key information on nearby battle movements.

**Evaluation**

Contributing views are identified in Figure 4–7.

Contributing views at the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape include the view from the hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains, the view from the Wallis House to the hill, and the view from the Wallis House to Burnt Hickory Road. Although the views are impacted by successional vegetative growth and modern development, some modifications to the views are reversible, and they retain integrity of location, association, and feeling.

The critical visual connection between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains to the east is still present; however, the view is impacted by dense woody vegetation as well as prominent rooftops in the adjacent neighborhood. Similarly, the signal hill is no longer visible from Wallis House due to successional woodland along the west side of the Wallis parcel as well as the presence of the Wallis Farms subdivision. A cluster of large crapemyrtle and successional woody vegetation along the road cut south of the house obscures the view between the Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Road.
FIGURE 4–7. Significant views within the study area include

Legend

- Significant view extant but partially obscured
- Significant view no longer extant
- Study Area Boundary

Key

A  View Wallis House toward the hill (no longer extant)
B  View from Wallis House to Burnt Hickory Road
C  View from the hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain
1 Circulation

2 Historic Condition and Changes

Little is known about the circulation system within the study area during the period of significance. Burnt Hickory Road was present prior to the Civil War, and served as the farm’s primary connection to Marietta and the community of New Salem. The Wallis House is oriented to the road, and the route is identified on battlefield maps. Battlefield maps also identify a north-south road immediately west of the house connecting south to Dallas Highway.

By 1930, a pedestrian walkway connected the front porch of the house and Burnt Hickory Road. The walkway is visible in a photograph of the house ending in a set of steps that lead down to the road. Around this time, a driveway to the secondary residence in what is now the Signal Hill LCA was also present.

The primary access route into the property is a farm lane extending north from Burnt Hickory Road to the west of the Wallis House. While the construction date for the farm lane is not known, it was well established by the mid-20th century, when Roy Lovingood added a number of other hardscape circulation routes including a concrete driveway extending from the farm lane to the smokehouse, a concrete walk to the back door of the house from the driveway, and a fieldstone path around the north side of the house.\(^\text{16}\)

1 Evaluation

Although outside of the study area, the route of Burnt Hickory Road is retained from the period of significance and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape as a feature important to the development of the Wallis Farm. The road possesses integrity of location and association, despite changes that include regrading, resurfacing, and residential development along the route.

A preliminary assessment of the site completed in 2003 posited that the farm lane may be original to the property, and therefore a contributing feature.\(^\text{17}\) Research yielded no additional information regarding whether the route was present in 1864. For the purposes of this Cultural Landscape Report, it is considered to be a possibly contributing feature.

\(^\text{16}\) SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”

\(^\text{17}\) SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
1 **Buildings and Structures**

2 **Historic Condition and Changes**

3 The Wallis House, constructed ca. 1853 by Josiah Wallis on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road, was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces during June 1864. During the Mud Creek Skirmish, it is thought to have been used as a Confederate field hospital; from June 19-22, 1864, Major-General O.O. Howard used the house as his headquarters; and General Sherman stayed briefly at the house during the Battle of Kolb’s Farm.

4 At the time of the battles, the house consisted of the original 32’ by 26’-6” center-hall structure located at the southern end of the existing building (see Figure 4–8). It is likely that in 1864 other outbuildings were present near the house; however, no documentation of early outbuildings has been identified. The original well to the east of the house may have been constructed concurrently with the main house, and may have been present at the time of the battles. Although there is no family history related to the original kitchen, detached kitchens were common in the antebellum period.  

5 After the Civil War, known modifications to the site’s buildings and structures primarily date to two stages of development. In the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, an addition was constructed on the north side of the Wallis house. A new smokehouse was constructed to the north of the house, and a frame structure added over the site of the original well. Two structures were also constructed at the southeast corner of the Hill LCA by the early 20th century. A second addition made to the north side of the Wallis house dates to around 1950; at about the same time, stone retaining walls were added to the east and west sides of the knoll.

6 **Evaluation**

7 Contributing buildings and structures are identified in Figure 4–9.

8 The Wallis House contributes to the historic character of the study area both as a feature present within the landscape during the period of significance and for its use as a field hospital and headquarters during the Atlanta Campaign.

9 Due to the building’s role within the Mud Creek Skirmish and Battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb Farm, it will be evaluated separately for future treatment through a Historic Structure Report (refer to Chapter 5). While the HSR will determine treatment for the house, from a landscape perspective it is notable that whether the house is restored to a Civil War footprint, or with all additions retained, the house will continue to contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. The building retains integrity of

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18 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”

19 National Park Service, Cobb County Parcel Map 1925-1935, on file at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

20 SERO, “Preliminary Assessment, Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
location, feeling, and association, and contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.

The below-grade portion of the original well likely dates to the period of significance and is considered a potentially contributing feature. Archeological investigation is necessary to determine the well’s construction and use date.

### Small-Scale Features

#### Historic Condition and Changes

The most prominent small-scale features missing from the period of significance are fences. Historic documentation has identified only one known fence within the study area during the period of significance along the west side of the signal hill.

A historic photograph of the Hardage Farm immediately east of Wallis Farm documents worm fences along both sides of Burnt Hickory Road, and it is possible that this pattern continued at Wallis Farm (see Figure 4-4). Due to the ephemeral nature of wood and the likelihood that these features would have been destroyed or used by occupying troops, fences are not retained from the period of significance.

Remnants of barbed wire fencing on the signal hill are associated with agricultural use of the farm after the end of the period of significance. Although a date associated with the fence remnants is not known, barbed wire fencing was not widely used in the United States until the late 19th century.21

The majority of the remaining small-scale features were added either during use of the property by Roy Lovingood and his family during the mid to late 20th century, or were erected to support development of the adjacent Wallis Farms subdivision and preservation of the study area.

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**Analysis & Evaluation**

1 ** Evaluation

There are no known small-scale features within the study area that survive from the period of significance.

5 ** Archeological Sites

6 ** Evaluation

Two archeological sites have previously been surveyed within the study area (Harriston Hill Site 9CO713 and Wallis House lot Site 9CO779). Data and artifacts relating to Civil War use of the study area were uncovered from both sites. The archeological sites are evaluated as contributing as additional investigations may continue to yield important information related to the significance of the study area.

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T reatment Recommendations

1 *Introduction*

This chapter presents the recommended treatment and use for the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape. The recommendations facilitate resource preservation, support long-term treatment and management of the landscape, and inform interpretation.

Landscape treatment recommendations were informed by research and analysis conducted to develop Part 1 of this CLR as well as guidance provided in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for The Treatment of Historic Properties*, NPS Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, the 2013 *Cultural Landscape Report for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park*, and the 2013 *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Foundation Document.*

The project team collaborated with Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and National Park Service Interior Region 2 South Atlantic-Gulf staff to develop the landscape treatment options. The treatment plan is divided into seven sections.

1. **Landscape Treatment Issues and Considerations** lists topics related to managing and interpreting the cultural landscape of the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm.

2. A Vision for the desired future condition of the property is stated and Goals for achieving the vision are defined.

3. **Treatment Terminology** defines treatment actions that are applied in the broad-scale treatment guidelines and individual treatment tasks.

4. **Recommended Treatment Approach** describes the Secretary of the Interior’s four approaches for treating historic properties, and identifies rehabilitation as the most appropriate approach for the signal hill and field hospital at the Wallis Farm cultural landscape.

5. **Summary of Preferred Treatment** describes the selected long-term treatment concept for the cultural landscape.

6. **Treatment Recommendations** include broad-scale guidelines applicable to the entire study area tiered from park-wide cultural landscape management guidance, followed by individual treatment tasks to achieve the desired future condition of each landscape character area.

7. **Implementation Projects** include eight draft Project Management Information System (PMIS) project statements correlated to the park’s facilities management software system (FMSS) asset location hierarchy.

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1 Landscape Treatment Issues and Considerations

Issues and considerations affecting the desired future condition, management, and program of the cultural landscape were documented through the project scope of work, October 2019 on-site kickoff meeting and field investigations, and December 2020 treatment workshop.

9 Natural Systems and Topography

- Strategies are needed to address resilience of site resources in response to anticipated changes in temperature and precipitation, in particular those that exacerbate erosion and stormwater management issues.
- Recommendations are needed to address improved resilience of forests, which are likely to experience shifts in composition over the next 50 to 100 years due to climate change.

20 Land Use

- The study area is embedded within modern suburban development.
- Development of the study area must balance visitor use and resource protection with visual and auditory screening of the adjacent residential neighborhood.

27 Topography

- Steep slopes throughout the site are vulnerable to erosion.
- Strategies are needed to address protection of the Confederate earthworks on the signal hill.

33 Views and Vistas

- Significant views between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Road are partially obscured by woody vegetation.
- Adjacent modern development is visible from within the study area.

41 Vegetation

- Vegetation management guidance is needed for turf, individual trees, woodlands, and ornamental plantings.
- Hazard trees are located immediately adjacent to the Wallis House and original well.

Invasive species within the study area include Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), vinca (Vinca spp.), Japanese spirea (Spiraea japonica), and liriope (Liriope muscari).

Circulation

- Wayfinding is needed between the study area and contiguous Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park property.
- A pedestrian route is needed between the Signal Hill LCA and Wallis House LCA.
- An interpretive trail is desired at the signal hill.
- A universally accessible route is needed to provide access to the exterior of the Wallis House.
- NPS plans to transition the parking lot to a fee area consistent with other parking areas within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.
- A 10- to 12-foot wide trail is planned for the south side of Burnt Hickory Road. A safe pedestrian crossing is needed for between the trail and the study area.

Buildings and Structures

- Masonry components of the Wallis House require immediate stabilization.
- Treatment strategies are needed for noncontributing buildings and structures.

Archeological Sites

- Additional archeological survey is needed to adequately assess the archeological sites for potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Visitor Experience and Interpretation

- The study area is physically disconnected from the contiguous battlefield park property. Strategies are needed to relate visitor experience of the study area to the rest of the park.
- Strategies are needed for enhancement of the landscape desired to increase understanding of:
  - Union operations during the battles of Kolb’s Farm and Kennesaw Mountain;
  - impact of the war on the New Salem community;
• and dating the Wallis House through
timber frame construction.

• Three waysides have been produced
for the study area, but have not yet
been installed. The waysides address
the Josiah S. Wallis House, the signal
hill to the west of the house, and the
landscape preservation process. Treatment
recommendations are needed to identify
locations for three waysides.

11 Treatment Vision and Goals

12 Landscape Treatment Vision

Protect surviving remnants of the Civil War
battlefield and enhance the ability of the landscape
to interpret and communicate the role of the Wallis
Farm and signal hill in the Atlanta Campaign.

13 Landscape Treatment Goals

Goals for landscape treatment at the signal hill and
field hospital at Wallis Farm are to:
1. Preserve contributing features
2. Enhance visitor understanding
3. Identify interpretive opportunities
4. Provide connections to the rest of the park
5. Provide access to site resources
6. Enhance site security
7. Integrate natural resource and resilience
   concerns into cultural treatment
   recommendations

29 Treatment Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe
recommended treatment actions for the cultural
landscape.\textsuperscript{2} The terminology is intended as a
reference for clear understanding of the treatment
recommendations provided in the Treatment
Recommendations and Implementation sections of
this chapter.

\textit{Add.} Add refers to the installation of new features
required for new compatible use. Additions should
be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly
differentiated from the contributing features,
so that these features are not radically changed,
obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

\textit{Avoid.} Avoid is to prevent the occurrence
of an unnecessary “human caused” impact
to the cultural landscape within reasonable
circumstances.

\textit{Conduct.} Conduct is to organize and carry out.

\textit{Consider/Evaluate.} Consider or evaluate is to assess
if a treatment action should be undertaken. As
circumstances change, the treatment action should
be re-evaluated.

\textit{Coordinate.} Coordinate is to bring into a common
action and make equal in relative significance so
that multiple actions work well together.

\textit{In-kind.} In-kind refers to the method of replacing
features if necessary. In-kind means to replace
something in the same way, with the same
materials, form, and detailing.

\textit{Maintain.} Maintain refers to measures that sustain
the form, integrity, and materials of features, either
on a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

\textit{Manage.} Manage refers to skillfully exercising
control and altering a condition to achieve a
desired state over time, often with regards to
vegetation or environmental conditions.

\textit{Modify.} Modify refers to a minor or partial
change to a feature or landscape to allow for a
new use while maintaining its historical, cultural,
or architectural character and/or contributing
features.

\textit{Plant.} Plant refers to the placement or
establishment of woody or herbaceous vegetation
or seeds in the ground so that it can grow.

\textit{Prepare.} Prepare refers to the steps needed to make
a feature or process ready for use or consideration.

\textit{Preserve.} Preserve refers to those measures
necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity,
and materials of contributing features. It includes
initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well
as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of
historic materials and features.

\textsuperscript{2} Adapted from Birnbaum and Peters, The Secretary of
the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic
Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of
Cultural Landscapes; National Park Service, “Workflows
Definitions,” http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm
Protect. Protect refers to actions to safeguard a historic feature by defending or guarding it against further deterioration or loss. Such action is generally of temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment.

Provide. Provide is to make available the facilities and services necessary to support visitor experience within the cultural landscape.

Rehabilitate. Rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Repair. Repair refers to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and undertake work necessary to bring a feature or area to good condition.

Remove. Remove refers to the act of eliminating a feature from its location through extraction or demolition. Such action is generally applied when non-contributing features impede the establishment of other preservation treatments.

Retain. Retain refers to allowing a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to stay in place, without intervention or active management.

Stabilize. Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices, and are necessary to prevent further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.

Recommend Treatment Approach

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards

The US Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidance for the preservation treatment of historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of historic properties are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. The most appropriate approach for the project area is rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation - Preferred Treatment Approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property, as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Rehabilitation is the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area landscape, and is the selected approach for treatment tasks presented in this chapter. This approach is consistent with the overall rehabilitation approach selected in the 2013 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park CLR.³

Rehabilitation allows for preservation of contributing features while modifying noncontributing features such as vegetation and small-scale features to support interpretation of military movements and reinforce period character. Under this approach, features that are not compatible with the historic character of the property may be removed. New elements that are compatible with historic conditions may be added to address current needs, such as improving accessibility, enhancing the ability of the space to be used for outdoor education, adding a comfort station, and increasing landscape interpretation. Design of these elements requires careful consideration to provide additions that complement the historic features without creating a false sense of history. These alterations should also be designed to be differentiated from the historic features.

1 **Preservation**

Preservation is the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach is most appropriate for properties that have a high level of integrity and often includes presence of features or conditions from multiple time periods.

Although preservation is an appropriate treatment approach for the study area cultural landscape, preservation limits the ability to achieve the desired conditions identified by previous planning documents and the landscape treatment issues and considerations, including thinning vegetation to rehabilitate historic views, reestablishing known historic fencelines, and improving visitor access.

16 **Restoration**

Restoration is the process of depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. Elements that relate to earlier or later periods are removed in order to clearly represent one time period. A high level of documentation is necessary to ensure that the site accurately represents the historic period.

Due to limited documentation of missing historic aspects and features including spatial organization, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and vegetation patterns, restoration is not the most approach treatment approach for the study area landscape. Under a rehabilitation approach, select historic features may be restored.

31 **Reconstruction**

Reconstruction is the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. This approach is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic conditions of the property.

Similar to the restoration approach, primary and secondary research has not identified substantial physical and documentary evidence for the Wallis Farm landscape condition during the period of significance. Therefore, reconstruction is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area. A rehabilitation approach allows for the reconstruction of selected features.

1 **Summary of Preferred Treatment**

1 **Alternative**

The recommended treatment guides changes to the landscape that preserve historic features and rehabilitate the sites to improve legibility of the historic landscape, visitor access, and interpretation as part of the larger story of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Due to the study area’s proximity to modern residential development, landscape enhancement to support historic character and visitor access is balanced with considerations to buffer views and limit impacts from adjacent development.

At the Signal Hill LCA, the treatment concept recommends preserving the Confederate earthworks on the west side of the hill. The critical visual connection between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains is partially rehabilitated through selective vegetation pruning or removal, and a known missing fenceline along the hill is represented by a new snake rail fence. Visitor access to the landscape is improved with the addition of a new interpretive trail to the top of the signal hill, which is placed to provide an easy route accessible to a wide range of ability levels while limiting erosion along the slope. Wayfinding and visitor information is increased at the parking area to improve understanding of ongoing protection efforts at the property and its relationship to the larger battlefield landscape.

Treatment at the Wallis House LCA centers around preserving the house and original well as critical components of the battlefield cultural landscape. A Historic Structure Report (HSR) is recommended to determine the future condition and use of the house and investigate if the original well dates to the period of significance. The HSR will identify site capacity and program considerations with implications on future landscape development. Therefore, two options are provided for facilities and circulation systems, including a comfort station, outdoor educational space, access around and into the Wallis House structure, and the planned “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside. To support evaluation of the environmental impacts of future treatment, the option with the greatest potential change to the study area landscape is described in the treatment tasks and illustrated on treatment drawings.
Treatment

In both options, understory and ornamental vegetation surrounding the house are removed and replaced with short rough lawn or native grass to clarify understanding of the landscape’s historic character. The farm lane is stabilized and preserved based on additional archeological study, and wayfinding and interpretive materials are installed to support visitor understanding and connections to other locations in the park.

10 Treatment Recommendations

Landscape treatment recommendations provide strategies for rehabilitating the study area landscape to reinforce period character, and support visitor experience through new facilities, circulation, and interpretation. This section begins with overall study area guidelines that inform the application of the specific treatment tasks presented for the Signal Hill LCA and Wallis House LCA. Treatment tasks in each LCA are described in the narrative and locations are identified on the drawings using the task number. Treatment actions are defined in the Treatment Terminology section of this chapter.

23 Overall Study Area Guidelines

24 Natural Systems, Sustainability, and Resilience

- Manage woodlands to maintain a sustainable mix of native vegetation. Allow for alterations to the forest composition to support continued forest cover in areas that are currently wooded, particularly on steep slopes, and in locations that buffer views between the study area and adjacent modern development.

- Engage an arborist to treat diseased or hazardous trees.

- When a species is identified that is failing due to climate conditions, identify a substitute species that reflects the ecological and cultural role of the original. Refer to Forest Vulnerability Project Brief and ongoing vegetation monitoring at the park.\(^4\)

- Monitor and treat for invasive vegetation species and pests according to park protocols.

- Minimize areas of woodland disturbance, earth grading and compaction, and drainage pattern alteration.

- Ensure positive drainage around all building foundations. Provide stormwater management as an integral component to development of new buildings and circulation systems.

- Evaluate the potential impact of any construction or vegetation removal project to avoid altering the habitats of rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of concern.

- Consider the long-term maintenance and life-cycle costs of materials selected for new design and construction within the study area. Prioritize materials that are durable, low-maintenance, and environmentally sustainable.

25 Land Use

- Site necessary new facilities and trails to avoid visual and auditory impacts to the adjacent neighborhood. Where possible, provide a wooded vegetative buffer between the study area and adjacent properties.

- Consider working with the adjacent Wallis Farms neighborhood to address future treatment of the parcel between the two landscape character areas.

- Consider establishing a conservation easement to protect visitor experience.

- Consider working with the property owner to route the pedestrian connection between the two LCAs through the parcel rather than along Burnt Hickory Road.

26 Topography

- Preserve contributing topographic landforms. Minimize alterations to the topography including ground disturbance, grading, and compaction. Contributing topographic landforms include:

- Signal hill

- Knoll associated with Wallis House

- Where ground disturbance is necessary to implement treatment tasks, adhere to the park’s soil and erosion control plan.

- Establish native vegetation for erosion control and slope stabilization wherever possible.

Vegetation and Views

Within the study area landscape, alteration of vegetation is the primary tool applied to manage views. Therefore, guidelines and treatment tasks for views and vegetation are presented together.

- In areas where vegetation obscures significant views, undertake a phased process to rehabilitate the missing view.
- Do not remove large amounts of vegetation at one time. Use a phased approach over several years and adjust the modification of vegetation to respond to changing conditions.
- Prior to removal of woody vegetation to rehabilitate a view, conduct a detailed survey of the area. Adjust the plan for pruning or removing plants according to survey results. The survey should note:
  - Existing, desired, and potentially undesirable views
  - Vegetation community
  - Critical or sensitive habitat or species
  - Topography and slope
  - Areas of slope erosion or washout
  - Archeological sites
- Select individual plants for treatment, and avoid actions that may cause impacts such as erosion or invasive plant intrusion.
  - When possible, prune plants to rehabilitate views, rather than removing.
  - If removal of vegetation is necessary, begin by removing plants that are in poor condition or hazardous. Replace with plant species consistent with the native plant community selected for desired height, density, and tolerance to site condition.
- Consult with the park archeologist to confirm a tree removal strategy for areas with high archeological potential. Consider flush cutting vegetation at grade on a case-by-case basis in areas with low archeological potential.

Buildings and Structures

- Site any new facilities to avoid impacts to historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property.
- Locate new structures so that they do not read as part of the historic cluster arrangement.
- Site new construction outside of contributing views.
- Do not add conjectural features or elements that were not present historically and may create a false sense of history.
- Repair, rather than replace, historic features. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, match the new feature to the historic in design, color, texture, and materials. Substantiate replacement of any missing features through documentary and physical evidence.
- Design new facilities to sit lightly on the landscape. Construct any new additions in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the integrity of the cultural landscape would be unimpaired.
- Design any new buildings and structures to be compatible with regional vernacular architecture traditions.
  - Use locally available materials and finishes, such as stone and wood.
  - Select scale, massing, form, and detailing for new facilities that is compatible with the study area’s contributing buildings and structures.
  - Differentiate new additions from historic features.

Circulation

- Encourage pedestrian circulation between the two landscape character areas as an alternative to vehicular access.
- Design new circulation systems to minimize ground disturbance and visual impact. Where possible, incorporate historic circulation features into pedestrian routes.
- Consider selecting porous materials for circulation surfaces to reduce the quantity of impervious surfaces added to the site.
- Design new circulation systems to support an inclusive visitor experience by reducing
TREATMENT

the slope of the walking surface to the extent practicable while minimizing the number of switchbacks required to traverse steep grades. Apply US Forest Service Trail Class 4 design parameters for a “highly developed” hiker/pedestrian trail. The parameters allow for short segments of trail up to 15% slope, a minimum width of 36” (single lane), and minor surface roughness.

- Construct new trails according to Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park trail and erosion repair guidelines for installation of new trails. 

- Stake out proposed alignment of trail before beginning construction. Conduct an archeological survey and associated compliance along the proposed route. Adjust the proposed route as needed to fit within the slope, avoid large trees and roots, and take advantage of existing grade and swales where appropriate.

- Excavate the staked trail alignment to 6” deep and 60” wide. This width will provide for a 48” wide (double lane) trail tread and two 6” perimeter rock channels to intercept drainage (see Figure 5–1).

- Place 4” compacted crushed rock as a base and cover with 2” of a compacted tread material composed of a 50/50 mix of 5/8” minus gravel and topsoil.

- Add water bars that function as trail steps to control erosion as needed along steep slopes (see Figure 5–2). The run between water bars should be at least 12.” The trail should appear as a ramp with periodic risers, rather than a continuous set of steps. Construct water bars from 6x6 or 4x6 lumber or sawn logs that extend across the full width of the tread and 6” past the tread on the downhill side. Anchor risers in the rock base with rebar pins.

- In locations where the trail traverses a slope with a grade exceeding 10%, install a 6” deep drainage ditch on the uphill side of the trail with maximum side slopes of 20% (see Figure 5–3). Design the ditch to drain to a rock-lined outfall at the end of the trail segment.


FIGURE 5–1. Typical trail section

FIGURE 5–2. Trail section with drainage ditch
1 Small-Scale Features  
2 • Where new fences are recommended, install a wood snake rail fence (see Figure 5–4).  
3       • Snake rail fence is consistent with the fence type at other locations in the battlefield park, and will reinforce historic character and function as an identifiable park feature.  
4 • Work with Cobb County DOT to confirm fence design complies with manual uniform traffic standards.  
5 • Where recommended, install benches consistent with the park standard design (see Figure 5–5).

17 Archeological Sites  
18 • Preserve Site 9CO713 and Site 9CO779.  
19 • Conduct an intensive survey of both archeological sites following the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys to adequately assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (information potential). The surveys should consist of a systematic metal detector survey along 1.5-meter (5-foot) wide lanes with overlapping coverage. Refer to the DOE (to be included as an appendix in the final CLR) for additional information.  
20 • Conduct a Phase 1 archeological survey in advance of any ground disturbing activities.  
21 • Consult with an archeologist at least 120 days before any proposed ground disturbance.

7 Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (Athens: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2014).
1 Signal Hill LCA Treatment Tasks
2 Recommended treatment tasks at the Signal Hill LCA are illustrated on drawing RT-1.

4 Topography
5 Task 1. Topography
6 Task 1. Preserve remnants of the Confederate earthworks following guidance provided in the NPS Earthworks Landscape Management Manual and 2013 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park CLR. A summary of techniques appropriate for the study area include:
7 • NPS studies indicate that woodland provides the most effective vegetative cover for earthworks preservation. Maintain the woodland community surrounding the earthworks, including healthy trees in the immediate vicinity of the earthworks. Ensure that there is adequate tree cover to maintain leaf litter over the earthworks.
8 • Apply leaf litter or mulch to any portions of the earthwork with exposed soil.
9 • Remove fallen trees and branches from the earthworks.
10 • Remove trees from the slopes of the earthworks by flush cutting, and leave tree stumps in place. Minimize unnecessary ground disturbance.
11 • Regularly evaluate hazard trees in the vicinity of the earthworks and selectively prune or remove branches and/or trees that may fall on the earthworks.
12 • Selectively remove understory vegetation to expand the view along the extent of the earthworks.
13 • Monitor and treat invasive vegetation in the vicinity of the earthworks.
14 • Monitor visitor use in the vicinity of the earthworks. If visitor access patterns risk impact to the resources, consider installing signage or short segments of fence along the trail to protect the earthworks.
15 • Develop interpretive messaging to share information about the earthworks with visitors. Refer to Task 14.
16 • Cease management practices that lead to soil destabilization or increased erosion and consult with an archeologist to develop alternate strategies.

12 Vegetation and Views
13 Task 2. Vegetation and Views
14 Task 2. Maintain existing upland mesic forest and transitional/bottomland forest within the parcel. Refer to Natural Systems and Features, Sustainability, and Climate Change guidelines at the beginning of this chapter.
15 Task 3. As short-lived shortleaf pine species on the west slope of the hill die off, manage to encourage upland mesic woodland species to revegetate the area.
16 Task 4. Maintain existing lawn at the parking area in good condition.
17 Task 5. Rehabilitate a portion of the significant view between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains.
18 • Select a location for the viewpoint along the interpretive trail near the apex of the signal hill (refer to Task 10). Ensure that the viewpoint is placed at a high elevation on the hill to avoid views into adjacent private property (see Figure 5–7).
19 • Prune or selectively remove individual plants to reestablish a visual connection from the signal hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains (see Figure 5–8). Refer to Vegetation and Views guidelines.
20 • If it is necessary to locate the viewpoint at a lower elevation, engage with adjacent property owners to determine an appropriate strategy to avoid impacts to the visitor experience and neighborhood residents. Consider planting low height understory vegetation along the property area boundary to screen views.
21 • Install the planned “See Something? Say Something!” wayside at the viewpoint (refer to Task 16).
FIGURE 5–6. Recommended treatment for preservation of Confederate earthwork remnants

- Remove trees from slopes of earthwork
- Maintain protective cover of leaf litter
- Remove trees from slopes of earthwork
- Selectively clear underbrush to expand view along earthwork
FIGURE 5–7. Relative elevation is a primary concern for the reestablishment of visual connections between the signal hill and other key topographic locations within the park. The relatively high elevation of the viewpoint is selected to raise the viewshed above the lower elevation of nearby neighborhood structures. In order to rehabilitate limited views, the vegetation at the higher elevation of the viewpoint is selectively pruned or removed to reestablish a visual connection. If needed, low height vegetation may be added to screen views of adjacent private property.

FIGURE 5–8. Existing view east from signal hill. The overlaid line identifies the approximate topography of Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains (QE, 2019).

FIGURE 5–9. Consider utilizing semi-transparent signage to convey the relationship between historic and existing conditions (Ann Arbor Historical Foundation).
• Consider adding other interpretive materials to highlight the view toward Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain (for example, see Figure 5–9).

• Consider adding messaging at Big Kennesaw Mountain or Pigeon Hill to interpret the view toward the signal hill.

9 Circulation

Task 6. Maintain the existing parking lot in good condition.

Task 7. Maintain the existing concrete trailhead in good condition.

Task 8. Work with the Cobb County DOT to extend the existing sidewalk connection from the parking lot at the signal hill to the farm lane.

• Shift the proposed sidewalk north of the existing walkway to accommodate a snake rail fence along the road.

• Maintain crosswalk at Wallis Farm Way.

• Consider working with the Wallis Farms homeowner’s association to establish an easement on the parcel between the Signal Hill and Wallis House LCAs. Route the walkway through the center of the parcel to buffer visitor experience from traffic and modern development impacts.

Task 9. Work with the Cobb County DOT to establish a pedestrian crosswalk across Burnt Hickory Road on the east side of Wallis Farm Way.

Task 10. Add an interpretive loop trail extending from the existing concrete trailhead to the top of the signal hill. Refer to Circulation guidelines at the beginning of this chapter for design parameters and installation guidelines.

41 Buildings, Structures, and Small Scale Features

Task 11. Retain the stone wall and barbed wire fence north of the earthworks. Protect from ground disturbance and dislocation of stones.

Task 12. Add a wood snake rail fence in the location of the historic fenceline on the signal hill.

• Due to the potential for below grade archeological features and erosion of the slope, avoid disturbance of the ground surface. If necessary, consult with regional archeologist before implementation.

• Refer to Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features Guidelines.

Task 13. Work with Cobb County DOT to add a snake rail fence between Burnt Hickory Road and the new sidewalk on the north side of the road (refer to Task 8).

Task 14. Add a wayside to interpret the new snake rail fence on the signal hill.

Task 15. Add a wayside to interpret the Confederate earthworks. Within the interpretive materials, clearly differentiate fences in historic locations from any fences not in historic locations.

Task 16. Install the planned “Saving Wallis Farm” wayside near the existing concrete trailhead. The sign will communicate to visitors that they are in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and will convey information about battlefield preservation (see Figure 5–10).

FIGURE 5–10. Wayside graphic prepared for signal hill parking area (Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park).
TREATMENT


FIGURE 5–12. Proposed treatment of existing parking area at the signal hill, including park identifier sign, interpretive materials, and bench. The interpretive trail will extend from the existing concrete trailhead.
1 Task 17. Install the planned “See Something? Say Something!” wayside at apex of the signal hill (see Figure 5–11). Place the wayside facing east toward Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains.

2 Task 18. Add NPS fee signage at the parking area. Adhere to NPS sign standards and use a style consistent with other fee areas within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

3 Task 19. Add a park identification sign at the parking area. Adhere to NPS and local municipality standards.

4 Task 20. Add a bench at the parking area.

5 Task 21. Add a bench along the interpretive trail near the “See Something? Say Something” wayside at the apex of the signal hill.

Wallis House LCA Treatment Tasks

6 Recommended treatment tasks at the Wallis House LCA are illustrated on drawings RT-2 and RT-3.

8 Site Program

9 Task 22. Prepare a Historic Structures Report (HSR) to determine long-term treatment at the Wallis House and original well.

10 • Based on the HSR treatment selected for the Wallis House and original well, determine specific long-term treatment recommendations for the comfort station, outdoor educational space, access around and into the Wallis House structure, and placement of the planned “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside. Two potential options are identified in Figure 5–13 and Figure 5–14.

12 • Options are conceptual and provided for consideration during development of HSR program and treatment recommendations. To support evaluation of the environmental impacts of future treatment, the option with the greatest potential change to the study area landscape is illustrated on drawings RT-2 and RT-3 (Option 2). Components of either option can be combined to create a solution that works best based on HSR findings.

15 • Consider renovating the smokehouse/garage to provide a comfort station (Option 1, Figure 5–13). If the structure is not viable for reuse, consider removing the smokehouse and constructing a new comfort station near the treeline northwest of the Wallis House (Option 2, Figure 5–14). Do not locate public restrooms within the Wallis House.

16 • Consider providing a visitor entrance into the rear of the Wallis House. Design the new entrance to incorporate an accessible route. Provide an additional on-grade accessible route to interpretive materials west of the house (Option 1, Figure 5–13). If it is determined through the HSR that the visitor entrance will be on the south side of the structure (front porch), consider adding an outdoor lift to provide an accessible route to the front porch on the east side of the structure. Add an on-grade accessible route that loops around the house (Option 2, Figure 5–14).

18 • If the smokehouse/garage is adapted as a comfort station, consider providing an outdoor education area north of the smokehouse/garage on top of the knoll (Option 1, Figure 5–13). If the smokehouse/garage is removed and a new comfort station is constructed, consider providing an outdoor education area immediately north of the Wallis House (Option 2, Figure 5–14).

19 Spatial Organization

20 Task 23. Consider providing an area for an outdoor education focused on the history of the Wallis House and its role in the Atlanta Campaign.

22 • Determine capacity and program through Wallis House and original well Historic Structure Report (Task 22).

24 • Potential activities appropriate for this space may include:

26 • Living history demonstrations and interpretation of civilian life before and during the Atlanta Campaign.

30 • Ranger-led tours and educational programs.
FIGURE 5–13. Option 1 recommends renovating the existing smokehouse/garage as a comfort station. In this option, the east end of the existing driveway provides an accessible parking space, and existing walkways north of the house are repaired to provide universal access to the site and into the north (rear) portion of the house. A new accessible walkway extends along the west side of the house to the “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside.

FIGURE 5–14. Option 2 recommends constructing a new comfort station northwest of the house. An accessible parking space is provided on the north side of the existing driveway. New accessible walkways form a loop around the exterior of the Wallis House, and a lift connects to the east side of the front porch, on the opposite side of the structure from the primary view of the house.
Vegetation and Views

Task 24. Preserve witness trees.
- Consult with an arborist to prune dead branches and improve tree health.
- When the trees die, replace in kind in the general location of the historic tree. If the historic species becomes unviable or unavailable, select a replacement tree with similar characteristics to the historic tree (e.g. form, size, growth habit, seasonal interest).

Task 25. Remove ornamental plants and maintain short rough lawn around the Wallis House and original well.
- The lawn should not have a manicured appearance. Maintain lawn as rough turf. Weeds and small bare patches (less than 6” in diameter) are considered acceptable representations of a historic lawn surface.
- When grass requires replacement, utilize species that have a coarse texture (for instance, coarse tall fescue Festuca arundinacea).
- Maintain by periodic mowing to no lower than 3 inches tall. Do not use herbicides and chemical fertilizers.

Task 26. Remove ornamental plants and small trees on the northern and eastern slopes of the knoll and the exterior of the parcel and replace with a mix of native warm and cool season grasses, sedges, and forbs. Maintain through annual mowing to a height of 5 or 6 inches in late May or early June.

Task 27. Rehabilitate the view between the Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Road by selectively removing large woody vegetation along the southern boundary of the parcel. Maintain low height vegetation to stabilize steep slope.
- Selectively remove large woody vegetation. Prioritize ornamental species that are not representative of the landscape condition during the period of significance. Based on conditions, low stumps may be retained.
- Retain low woody and herbaceous vegetation to stabilize the slope.
- If additional vegetation is required for slope stabilization, select species consistent with the native grass mix used in other portions of the LCA (refer to Task 26).

Task 28. Maintain large trees within the Wallis House LCA.
- Consult with an arborist to evaluate and treat hazard trees.
- When non-contributing trees die, do not replace in kind. Remove dead tree and repair ground surface to rough lawn or native grass based on the location of the tree (refer to Task 25 and Task 26).

Task 29. Maintain existing upland mesic forest on the east and west sides of the LCA.

Task 30. Add trees and understory vegetation along the northern parcel boundary to buffer views into the adjacent neighborhood.
- Select a vegetation mix representative of the surrounding upland mesic forest. Plant both native canopy trees (for example, post oak (Quercus stellata), black walnut (Juglans nigra), lobolly pine (Pinus taeda)), and elm (Ulmus spp.) and understory vegetation (for example, flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)) to ensure adjacent properties are visually buffered from activities within the parcel.
1 Circulation

Task 31. Preserve the northern portion of the farm lane.

- Work with the regional archeologist to determine the potential for an archeological study to date the road grade to the period of significance.
- Follow archeologist’s recommendations for preservation or protection of the resource.

Task 32. Repair the southern portion of the farm lane.

- Prior to making any alterations to the farm lane, work with the regional archeologist to determine the potential for an archeological study to date the road grade to the period of significance. Adjust treatment to follow archeologist’s recommendations for preservation or protection of the resource.
- Remove vegetative growth along the southern portion of the road grade, between Burnt Hickory Road and the existing concrete driveway. Repair the gravel surface.

Task 33. Repair the existing concrete driveway.

Task 34. Repair the existing concrete entry walkway to the Wallis House front porch.

Task 35. Add one ADA accessible parking space north of the east end of the driveway.

- Consider selecting porous materials for the parking surface to reduce the quantity of impervious surface added to the site.

Task 36. Add an accessible route around and into the Wallis House. Design the route to connect from the accessible parking spaces to key viewpoints for contributing features within the Wallis House LCA. Potential routes are identified on Figure 5–13 and Figure 5–14. Option 2 is described below and illustrated on RT-2 and RT-3.

- Remove non-contributing concrete walkways at the north end of the Wallis House and repair the ground surface to short rough lawn (refer to Task 25).
- Add an accessible walkway around the west, north, and east sides of the Wallis House. On the east side of the house, connect the new accessible walkway to a ramp that provides a universal route to the east side of the Wallis House front porch.

- Select a material for the new route that is compatible with the size, scale, and materiality of the landscape while differentiated from historic materials present on the site. Confirm the location, scale, and material of the route through the Wallis House and original well in the HSR (Task 22). Example compatible materials include:
  - Crushed fines of limestone (see Figure 5–15)
  - Integral color concrete (see Figure 5–16)
  - Rustic pavement (see Figure 5–17)
  - Flexi-pave (see Figure 5–18)
- Install the planned “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside along the proposed accessible route (Task 53).
FIGURE 5–15. Crushed fines of limestone compact over time to provide a safe, accessible surface consistent with the historic character of the site. Surface installation does not require excavation (American Trails).

FIGURE 5–16. Integral color concrete provides a stable, low maintenance surface. Select a color that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape (Expressions LTD).

FIGURE 5–17. Rustic pavement can be used to emulate gravel or bare earth while providing a stable accessible route. The pavement utilizes a synthetic binder that allows a greater range of colors than asphalt pavement. Color variations may be achieved through a natural aggregate color with clear binder, or pigmented binder (FHWA DOT).

FIGURE 5–18. Flexi-pave is a heavy duty porous pavement constructed of recycled passenger tires. It can provide an effective low impact and accessible walking surface. Select a color that is compatible with the native soil of the cultural landscape (Capitol Flexi-Pave).
TREATMENT

Buildings and Structures

1 Task 37. In the short term, preserve the Wallis House. Determine long-term treatment through the HSR (refer to Task 22). Short term immediate stabilization tasks include:

- Repair chimneys.
- Update building security.

2 Task 38. In the short term, preserve the original well.

- Conduct archeological investigations to determine the original well’s construction and use dates. If additional investigations confirm the feature was present during the period of significance, it will be considered a contributing feature.
- Determine long-term treatment through the HSR (refer to Task 22).

3 Task 39. Consider adding a comfort station.

- Confirm capacity and location for the comfort station based on program decisions determined through the Wallis House and original well HSR. Potential locations for the comfort station are identified on Figure 5–13 and Figure 5–14. Option 2 is described below and illustrated on RT-2 and RT-3.

- Remove the smokehouse/garage and repair ground surface to short rough grass.

- Add a new comfort station northwest of the Wallis House. Site the building immediately north of the recommended accessible parking spaces, and utilize existing forest to buffer views of the building to the extent possible.

- Utilize a comfort station consistent with the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield standard design, or design a low-profile gabled structure compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Comply with international building code.

4 Task 40. Remove the non-contributing well house. Repair ground surface and establish short rough grass (refer to Task 25).

5 Task 41. Remove the non-contributing north chicken coop. Repair ground surface and establish native grass mix (refer to Task 26).

6 Task 42. Remove the non-contributing south chicken coop. Repair ground surface and establish native grass mix (refer to Task 26).

7 Task 43. Remove the non-contributing stone retaining walls between the Wallis House and smokehouse/garage. Repair the ground surface and establish short rough grass (refer to Task 25).

8 Task 44. Maintain non-contributing retaining walls on the east and west sides of the Wallis House in good condition. Repair displaced stones and remove vegetative growth within the walls to maintain their continued slope stabilization function.
Small Scale Features


2. Task 46. Remove non-contributing light post.

3. Task 47. Remove non-contributing debris pile.

4. Task 48. Work with the Georgia Historical Society to relocate the “Gen. O. O. Howard’s Headquarters” historical marker to a location that can be safely accessed by pedestrians. Consider relocating the sign to the interior of the parcel.

5. Task 49. In the short-term, maintain the utility pole and overhead utility lines connecting to the Wallis House. Determine long-term treatment through the HSR (refer to Task 22).

6. Task 50. Add a park identification sign near the intersection of the Farm Lane and Burnt Hickory Road. Adhere to NPS and local municipality standards.

7. Task 51. Replace the swing gate at the entrance to the farm lane with a standard park security gate.

8. Task 52. Add a bench along the accessible route.

9. Task 53. Install the planned “Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters” wayside along the proposed accessible route (see Figure 5–19). Place the sign in a location where the perspective of the wayside rendering roughly matches the view of the house.

10. Task 54. Consider installing a wayside to interpret the missing view between the Wallis House and signal hill. Place the sign to align with the general direction of the historic view.
TREATMENT

Homestead, Hospital, Headquarters

Who once rested on the porch of this small white-frame house? A wounded Confederate soldier? Exhausted troops from Ohio? Or maybe General Sherman himself?

As the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain loomed ever closer in June 1864, the Josiah Wallis family had to leave their beloved farm and home behind. First, the Wallis house became a Confederate hospital. Next, it became a rest stop for Sherman during the Battle of Kennesaw. Finally, Union Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard headquartered here and set up a signaling station on nearby Harrison Hill.

After years of effort by local residents and government agencies, the Wallis house and eight acres of the original farm gained protection from development.


FIGURE 5–20. Recommended treatment around the exterior of the Wallis House provides for reestablishing short rough lawn and removal of noncontributing ornamental plantings and short trees. A short interpretive loop will extend around the house, with an accessible entrance into the structure at the east side of the front porch or the rear of the structure.
**Existing Conditions**

- **Preserve remnants of Confederate earthworks**
- **Maintain existing upland mesic forest and transitional/bottomland forest**
- **Manage planted pine woodland to encourage revegetation with upland mesic species**
- **Maintain existing lawn at the parking area**
- **Rehabilitate a portion of the view between signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains**
- **Maintain existing parking lot**
- **Maintain existing concrete trailhead**
- **Work with Cobb County DOT to extend sidewalk**
- **Work with Cobb County DOT to add a pedestrian crosswalk**
- **Add interpretive trail extending from parking area to signal hill**
- **Maintain stone wall and barbed wire fence north of earthworks**
- **Add a snake rail fence along location of historic fence line**
- **Add a snake rail fence on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road**
- **Add waysides to interpret new snake rail fence**
- **Add waysides to interpret the earthworks remnants**
- **Install “Save Wallis Farm” wayside near existing concrete trailhead**
- **Install “See Something? Say Something!” wayside at apex of signal hill**
- **Add NPS fee signage at the parking area**
- **Add park identification sign at the parking area**
- **Add bench at the parking area**
- **Add bench along interpretive trail near the waysides at the apex of signal hill**
Existing Conditions

1. Remove ornamental plants and small trees on the northern and eastern slopes of the knoll.
2. Remove large woody vegetation along the southern boundary of the parcel.
3. Remove noncontributing trees when they die.
4. Remove vegetation along the southern portion of the farm lane.
5. In association with adding an accessible route around Wallis House, remove existing concrete walkways at the north end of the house.
6. In association with adding a comfort station, remove the smokehouse/garage.
7. Remove non-contributing well house.
8. Remove non-contributing north chicken coop.
9. Remove non-contributing south chicken coop.
10. Remove the non-contributing stone retaining walls between the Wallis House and smokehouse/garage.
12. Remove non-contributing light pool.
13. Remove non-contributing debris pile.

Sources and Notes:
1. Two options for the Wallis House LCA are described in the narrative. Options are conceptual and provided for consideration during development of HSR program and treatment recommendations. The option with the greatest potential change to the study area landscape is illustrated on the drawing (Option 2).
2. Abbreviated treatment tasks are listed here. Refer to narrative for complete description of each recommended task.
3. USGS Aerial (2018)
4. Parcel and aerial data, 2018, Cobb County
5. Quinn Evans Field Investigations (2019)
Sources and Notes
1. Two options for the Wallis House LCA are described in the narrative. Options are conceptual and provided for consideration during development of HSR program and treatment recommendations. The option with the greatest potential change to the study area landscape is illustrated on the drawing (Option 2).
2. Abbreviated treatment tasks are listed here. Refer to narrative for complete description of each recommended task.
3. USGS Aerial (2018)
4. Parcel and aerial data, 2018, Cobb County
Implementation Projects

This section provides guidance for implementing the study area treatment recommendations. Treatment recommendations are organized into bundles of related tasks that can be implemented through the park’s Project Management Information System (PMIS). Each proposed PMIS statement includes a project description, justification, measurable results, and relevant CLR treatment tasks.

Proposed Project Management Information System (PMIS) Statements for the Signal Hill and Field Hospital at Wallis Farm

Prepare Josiah S. Wallis House Historic Structures Report

Project Description: Prepare a Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the Josiah S. Wallis House and original well.

Justification: Additional study is needed to identify immediate stabilization, long-term programming and treatment, and continued maintenance for the study area’s two contributing structures. The Wallis House, constructed ca. 1853 by Josiah Wallis on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road, was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces during June 1864. During the Mud Creek Skirmish, it is thought to have been used as a Confederate field hospital; from June 19-22, 1864, Major-General O.O. Howard used the house as his headquarters; and General Sherman stayed briefly at the house during the Battle of Kolb Farm. The original well to the east of the house was likely constructed concurrently with the house, and would have been present at the time of the battles.

Building on the findings of the CLR, the HSR should document and evaluate the existing condition of the structures and provide recommendations for appropriate treatment and use. HSR treatment recommendations should select an appropriate treatment approach based on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards; identify a visitor capacity that supports protection of the building and interpretation of its role in the Atlanta Campaign of the US Civil War; and provide strategies for an inclusive visitor experience within the Wallis House (if appropriate).

Measurable Results: This project will identify critical stabilization and long-term treatment recommendations for protection of the Wallis House and original well. In addition, determination of the appropriate program for the house will enable selection of the preferred layout and materials for site visitor amenities including the accessible route around and into the house, comfort station, outdoor education area, and accessible parking space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 22</td>
<td>Prepare a Historic Structures Report to determine long-term treatment at the Wallis House and original well.</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FO-MG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TREATMENT**

1 **Stabilize existing site features and enhance safety and security**

2 **Project Description:** This project includes initial stabilization, security, and safety improvements that will be implemented following NPS acquisition of the study area parcels. Through this project, NPS will stabilize contributing buildings and structures, including the Wallis House and original well; repair site features that will be incorporated into future programming and visitor use including the Wallis House driveway, entry walkway, and farm lane; install identification and fee area signage; and replace the existing swing gate.

3 **Justification:** There is no signage identifying the study area as a part of Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Park. The parking lot will be transitioned to a fee area requiring standard park signage informing visitors of payment requirements. Buildings, structures, and circulation features within the study area require repair to ensure visitor safety and resource protection.

4 **Measurable Results:** This project will result in immediate resource stabilization, site identification, and security improvements to ensure preservation of contributing features and visitor safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 18</td>
<td>Add NPS fee signage at the parking area.</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 19</td>
<td>Add a park identification sign at the parking area.</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 24</td>
<td>Preserve two witness trees</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737491</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 28</td>
<td>Maintain large trees within the Wallis House LCA.</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737491</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 32</td>
<td>Repair the southern portion of the farm lane</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 33</td>
<td>Repair the existing concrete driveway</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737484</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 34</td>
<td>Repair the existing concrete entry walkway to the Wallis House front porch</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 37</td>
<td>In the short term, preserve the Wallis House</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 38</td>
<td>In the short term, preserve the original well</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 50</td>
<td>Add a park identification sign near the intersection of the farm lane and Burnt Hickory Road</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 51</td>
<td>Replace the swing gate at the entrance to the farm lane with a standard park security gate</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Work with Cobb County DOT to extend a pedestrian connection between the signal hill and Wallis House parcels

Project Description: Through this project, NPS will work with Cobb County DOT to extend the sidewalk between the signal hill parking area and the Wallis House farm lane; add a wood snake rail fence between the sidewalk and Burnt Hickory Road; and establish a pedestrian crossing between the sidewalk and the new pedestrian route on the south side of Burnt Hickory Road. The fence will be designed to comply with manual uniform traffic standards, enhance the historic character of the landscape, and will provide an identifiable feature consistent with other roadside fences within Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Justification: A safe pedestrian route is needed to connect between the two discontiguous properties within the study area. In addition to enhancing

Measurable Results: The sidewalk, fence, and pedestrian crossing will improve pedestrian safety between the signal hill and Wallis House parcels.

TABLE 5–4. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for pedestrian connection between the signal hill and Wallis House parcels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 8</td>
<td>Work with the Cobb County DOT to extend the existing sidewalk connection from the parking lot at the signal hill to the farm lane</td>
<td>N/A (outside of boundary)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 9</td>
<td>Work with the Cobb County DOT to establish a pedestrian crosswalk across Burnt Hickory Road on the east side of Wallis Farm Way</td>
<td>N/A (outside of boundary)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 13</td>
<td>Work with Cobb County DOT to add a wood snake rail fence on the north side of Burnt Hickory Road between the road and the new sidewalk</td>
<td>N/A (outside of boundary)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TREATMENT

1 Preserve Confederate earthworks

Project Description: Through this project, NPS will preserve remnants of Confederate earthworks on the signal hill by monitoring tree cover and leaf litter in the vicinity of the earthwork remnants, removing fallen limbs and hazard trees as necessary for protection of the resources, and selectively removing understory vegetation to expand the view along the earthwork remnants.

Justification: The earthworks were constructed by Confederate forces as part of the Mud Creek Line, which was occupied from June 17-18, 1864. The defensive line roughly followed the east side of Mud Creek, and was intended as a temporary position during construction of the Kennesaw Mountain Line to the east. The earthworks survive as tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding military operations during the period of significance.

Although the existing earthworks are in a relatively undisturbed location, the low height of the features, rapid construction as temporary defensive elements, and disturbance of the signal hill topography due to development of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway has resulted in a series of earthworks that are difficult to discern from the surrounding ground surface. Monitoring and preservation of the earthworks is needed to identify and treat impacts and improve visibility.

Measurable Results: Long-term monitoring and treatment will protect the earthworks from additional impacts, improve visitor understanding of battle movements, and provide additional data to inform management of other earthworks in the park.

TABLE 5–5. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for preservation of Confederate earthworks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 1</td>
<td>Preserve remnants of the Confederate earthworks following guidance provided in the NPS Earthworks Landscape Management Manual and 2013 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park CLR.</td>
<td>47200</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Construct signal hill interpretive trail

Project Description: This project consists of constructing an interpretive loop trail extending from the existing parking area to the top of the signal hill. The trail will be constructed to follow US Forest Service Class 4 design parameters to provide an inclusive visitor experience while limiting disturbance of the signal hill’s steep slopes and woodland land cover.

To support visitor experience, interpretive materials and amenities including waysides and benches will be added along the route. A snake rail fence will be added in a known historic fence location on the signal hill to reinforce period character.

Justification: A trail is needed to provide visitor access to key historic features including the view from the signal hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain and remnants of Confederate earthworks. Preservation and interpretation of these elements will enhance visitor understanding of Union and Confederate military movements in the Atlanta Campaign and the relationship of the cultural landscape to the battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb’s Farm.

Measurable Results: The trail and associated interpretive features will enhance visitor experience and understanding of the cultural landscape.

TABLE 5–6. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for signal hill interpretive trail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 6</td>
<td>Maintain the existing parking area in good condition</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 7</td>
<td>Maintain the existing concrete trailhead in good condition</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 10</td>
<td>Add an interpretive loop trail extending from the existing concrete trailhead to the top of the signal hill</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 12</td>
<td>Add a wood snake rail fence in the location of the historic fenceline on the signal hill</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 14</td>
<td>Add a wayside to interpret the new snake rail fence</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 15</td>
<td>Add a wayside to interpret the Confederate earthworks</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 16</td>
<td>Install the planned “Save Wallis Farm” wayside near the existing concrete trailhead</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 17</td>
<td>Install the planned “See Something? Say Something!” wayside at the apex of the signal hill</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 20</td>
<td>Add a bench at the parking area</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 21</td>
<td>Add a bench along the interpretive trail near the apex of the signal hill</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 **Rehabilitate view from signal hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains**

2 *Project Description:* This project will rehabilitate the view between signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains through selective vegetation modification. Vegetation modification will be undertaken through a phased process to avoid extensive vegetation removal at one time. Prior to removal of woody vegetation, a detailed survey will be conducted to identify sensitive vegetation species or critical habitats, archeological sites, and erosion or slope concerns. Vegetation modification will be conducted through pruning or removal of select individual trees. As part of this project, NPS may consider adding messaging at Big Kennesaw Mountain or Pigeon Hill to interpret the view toward the signal hill.

3 *Justification:* Expansive sight lines from the signal hill were critical to its use by both Confederate and Union forces. While occupied by the Federals, the hill provided views to the east toward Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain, as well as to other Union signal locations. During the period of significance, the signal hill was likely a woodlot with portions of the forest cleared for construction materials and key views. In the intervening years, the signal hill became reforested, and woody vegetation now obscures views critical to understanding historic military operations.

4 *Measurable Results:* During all seasons, visitors will be able to experience the visual connection between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains, improving understanding of the role of the cultural landscape in the Mud Creek Skirmish and Battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb’s Farm.

### TABLE 5–7. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for rehabilitation of view from signal hill to Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 5</td>
<td>Rehabilitate the significant view between the signal hill and Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 **Rehabilitate Wallis House vegetation**

2 *Project Description:* This project recommends preserving potential witness trees and maintaining other large trees within the Wallis House parcel through treatment by a certified arborist. Noncontributing ornamental forbs, shrubs, and small trees will be removed and replaced with short rough lawn immediately surrounding the Wallis House, and a mix of native warm and cool season grasses, sedges, and forbs on the northern and eastern slopes of the knoll. At the southern boundary of the parcel, vegetation that blocks the visual connection from the house to Burnt Hickory Road will be removed, while low vegetation is maintained or enhanced with new plantings to stabilize the slope.

3 **Justification:** Although research conducted for the CLR identified limited documentation of vegetation present within the study area in 1864, grounds around farmsteads in Civil-War era Cobb County were typically utilitarian, without ornamental plantings or lawns.\(^1\) During the second half of the 20th century, ornamental trees and shrubs including crapemyrtle, juniper, dogwood, and spirea were added to the immediate area around the Wallis House, and successional vegetation expanded into cleared areas within the parcel.\(^11\) The presence of this vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the house obscures understanding of the typical yeoman farm landscape that was likely present at the Wallis Farm. Proposed vegetation within the parcel will balance known vegetation within the cultural landscape with future program needs and long-term resilience.

4 **Measurable Results:** Vegetation modification at the Wallis House parcel will clarify understanding of the historic condition of the cultural landscape, screen views to adjacent private property, and improve visitor safety.

5 **TABLE 5–8.** CLR/FMSS crosswalk for Wallis House vegetation rehabilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 25</td>
<td>Remove ornamental plants and maintain short rough lawn around the Wallis House and original well</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737490</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 26</td>
<td>Remove ornamental plants and small trees on the northern and eastern slopes of the knoll and replace with a mix of native warm and cool season grasses</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737491</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 27</td>
<td>Remove large woody vegetation along the southern boundary of the parcel and maintain low height vegetation to stabilize the slope</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>1737491</td>
<td>FM-CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 28</td>
<td>Maintain existing upland mesic forest on the east and west sides of the Wallis House LCA</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 29</td>
<td>Add trees and understory vegetation along the northern parcel boundary to buffer views into the adjacent neighborhood</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252525</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>CI-NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 \(^{10}\) Roth, *Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscapes*, 13-17.

7 \(^{11}\) SERO, “Preliminary Assessment Josiah Wallis House, Burnt Hickory Road, Cobb County, Georgia.”
1 **Remove non-contributing buildings, small-scale features, and debris at the Wallis House parcel**

2 **Project Description:** This project will remove four non-contributing buildings, small-scale features, and debris within the Wallis House parcel and repair the ground surface to short rough lawn or native grasses.

3 **Justification:** Buildings within the study area remaining from the period of significance include the Wallis House, which was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces in June 1864, and the original well, which was likely constructed concurrently with the house. Other existing buildings within the parcel including the smokehouse/garage and adjacent retaining wall, chicken coops, and well house were added either in the late 19th/early 20th century or in the mid-20th century, and therefore do not contribute to the historic character of the property. Their proximity to the contributing Wallis House and original well confuses understanding of the farm’s spatial organization and buildings and structures during the battles. In addition, the poor condition of the noncontributing structures is a safety hazard. Non-contributing stone retaining walls to the east and west of the house are recommended to be maintained, as they are low-profile and aid in stabilizing the slopes of the knoll.

4 **Measurable Results:** Implementation of this project will clarify understanding of the cultural landscape and improve visitor safety.

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**TABLE 5–9.** CLR/FMSS crosswalk for removal of non-contributing buildings, small-scale features, and debris at the Wallis House parcel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLR Treatment Recommendation</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Type</th>
<th>FMSS Location</th>
<th>FMSS Asset Number</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 39</td>
<td>Remove the non-contributing well house. Repair the ground surface and establish short rough grass.</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-DEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 40</td>
<td>Remove the north chicken coop. Repair the ground surface and establish native grass mix.</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-DEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 41</td>
<td>Remove the south chicken coop. Repair the ground surface and establish native grass mix.</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-DEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 42</td>
<td>Remove the non-contributing stone retaining walls between the Wallis House and smokehouse/garage. Repair the ground surface and establish short rough grass.</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-DEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 43</td>
<td>Maintain non-contributing retaining walls east and west of the Wallis House</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>252526</td>
<td>NPS to determine</td>
<td>FM-RM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selected Bibliography


13. Anthony Finley Co. Map of Georgia. GeorgiaInfo Online Almanac, University of Georgia, 1830.


Green, Ann. “New Salem Church.” Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archive, Kennesaw, GA.


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


National Park Service. No Title: Map of post war interpretation of land use patterns around Kennesaw Mountain. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Archives, Series X.A, Drawer 1 Folder 7, Kennesaw, GA.


National Park Service. Photograph of New Salem Cemetery, Kennesaw GA. Wallis Family and Home VF-69, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archive, Kennesaw, GA.


National Park Service. Photograph of Pinkney Madison Harriston and Julia Catherine Wallis Harriston. Wallis Family and Home VF-69, 46, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archive, Kennesaw, GA, 1897 or 1898.

National Park Service. Photograph Wallis House and Pinkney Harriston Family. Wallis Family and Home VF-69, 46, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Archive, Kennesaw, GA, 1897 or 1898.


1 Rakestraw, Oden G. “Pinkney Madison Harriston.”
2 Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park Archive, VF-69 Wallis Family and Home, 43,
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6
8
9 Simmons, Rusty. “Georgia Archaeological Site Form, 9CO779.” Southeast Archaeological Center, Tallahassee, FL, 2016.
10
12
14
15 Tribble, Plu. “‘True to the Past’: Family Preserves One of the County’s Oldest Homes.”*The Atlanta Constitution*, February 1983, 1G.
17
19
21
23


3 University System of Georgia. Cobb County Map. GeorgiaInfo Online Almanac, University of Georgia, 1855.


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


Appendix A: CLR / FMSS Crosswalk

The primary tool that the NPS uses to implement its asset management process, for both historic and non-historic assets, is the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). FMSS supports cultural landscape preservation in the National Park system in a number of ways. It helps park staff track and plan preservation maintenance needs by identifying historic landscape features as maintained assets; allows for uploading of condition assessments that consider preservation goals and objectives; generates work orders that include stabilization, protection, repair, and reestablishment of historic landscape features; and creates job plans that describe preservation techniques, materials, and replacement strategies.

FMSS also generates cost estimates that help parks obtain funding for preservation work, and is integrated with the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS).

Although the FMSS and CLR share the goal of preserving historic landscape resources, some of the terminology used differs. To help clarify the terminology used within the CLR, a terminology crosswalk table is provided in this appendix.
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# Appendix A

## Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division

Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project

CLR FeatureFMSS National Crosswalk's

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Cultural Landscape Report - Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Landscape Inventory</th>
<th>Cultural Landscape Report</th>
<th>FMSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape Characteristics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Feature Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Analysis Evaluation Features ID (USE FOR CLI)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buildings &amp; Structures</strong></td>
<td><strong>Josiah S. Wallis House</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be confirmed through HDR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simidahouse</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicken Coop (north)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicken Coop (south)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fair</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Well House</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fair</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original well</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Possibly contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stone retaining walls</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fair to poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circulation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Burnt Hickory Road</strong></td>
<td><strong>99-471A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burnt Hickory Road sidewalk</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sherwood W. Barrett Parkway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parking lot</strong></td>
<td><strong>Good</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad</strong></td>
<td><strong>Good</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-contributing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Characteristic</td>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSG/Outcrop Features</td>
<td>Farm lane</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete driveway</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entry walkway</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>Post oak east of Wallis House Farm lane</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post oak east of Wallis House House</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed hardwood forest</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **FMSS?** indicates whether the feature is or was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Questions/Notes** provide additional information or notes about the feature.
## Appendix A

### Landscape Characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Analysis Evaluation Features ID (USE FOR CLIR)</th>
<th>Feature Contribution</th>
<th>CLI Action</th>
<th>HS Number</th>
<th>IDLCS Number</th>
<th>LCS Name</th>
<th>CLIR Feature Name</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>CLIR Comment</th>
<th>IN FMSS?</th>
<th>Questions/ Notes</th>
<th>FMSS Action</th>
<th>Asset Code</th>
<th>Location Number</th>
<th>Location Name</th>
<th>Asset Number</th>
<th>Asset Description Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planted pine forest on signal hill west of Wallis House</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>Planted to stabilize slope in association with construction of Ernest W. Barrett Parkway 1993-1999</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>3700 - Maintained landscapes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early successional forest</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>Established after the period of significance</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>3700 - Maintained landscapes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallis house lawn</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>Associated with domestic plantings established during mid-20th century ownership of Roy Lovingood</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.2 acres rather than 7.0 acres</td>
<td>Modify</td>
<td>3700 - Maintained landscapes</td>
<td>252525 Wallis House landscape</td>
<td>1737490</td>
<td>Land Surface, Grass, 7.0 acres, grass surface at Wallis House</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic plantings at Wallis House</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>Planted mid-20th century during ownership of Roy Lovingood</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Includes non-contributing trees, which are included in asset 1737491</td>
<td>Modify</td>
<td>3700 - Maintained landscapes</td>
<td>252525 Wallis House landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Views and Vistas</td>
<td>View from signal hill east to Big &amp; Little Kennesaw Mountain</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Critical view for Union Signal Corps communications during occupation in 1864</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Partially obscured by vegetation</td>
<td>No Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>View between Wallis House and Burnt Hickory Ridge</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>New important to military movements along the road corridor in 1864</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>View between signal hill and Wallis House</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Internal site view during Confederate and Union occupation in 1864</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Interrupted by development of Wallis Farms neighborhood</td>
<td>No Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>Easements for protection of historic resources in 2003</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archeological Sites</td>
<td>Site 8CO713 (Harston #8)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Data and artifacts relating to Civil War use were uncovered from the site, and additional investigations may continue to add important information</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>X000 - Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site 8CO779 (Wallis House Lot)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>Data and artifacts relating to Civil War use were uncovered from the site, and additional investigations may continue to add important information</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>X000 - Site</td>
<td>252525 Wallis House landscape</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS KEMO ETIC #### ######, February 2021
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Signal Hill and Field Hospital at the Wallis Farm
Cultural Landscape Report