

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

I. **The Battles for Chattanooga, 1863-1865**

A. Introduction: The Campaign and Its Significance

The Chickamauga-Chattanooga Civil War Sites, 1863-1950 Multiple Property Nomination (MPN) addresses significant Civil War-era and Civil War commemoration resources in Hamilton and Marion counties in Tennessee and Walker and Catoosa Counties in Georgia that lie outside of the boundaries of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park (NR 10/15/1966).

The object of the 1863 campaigns was to gain control of the city of Chattanooga, a city of great strategic importance to both the North and the South. Chattanooga was considered the gateway to the Deep South, and Union strategists considered the control of the city essential to successfully launching an invasion into the heart of the Confederacy. Chattanooga is located on the south bank of the Tennessee River and is encircled by Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Raccoon Mountain, and Walden's Ridge. This difficult terrain would pose a challenge for both armies and would play a significant role in determining the strategy and outcome of the fighting.

Several major transportation routes ran through Chattanooga. Four major railroads linked Chattanooga to destinations north, south, east, and west. The Nashville & Chattanooga connected the federal armies to major bases at Fortress Rosecrans in Murfreesboro and the state capital of Nashville. The Western & Atlantic then ran south, serving as a transportation and communications lifeline to Atlanta, the major railroad junction of the Deep South and the gateway to Charleston. The East Tennessee & Georgia connected Chattanooga to the copper mines at Ducktown as well as East Tennessee cities such as Knoxville and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The Memphis & Charleston ran to the west, connecting the Tennessee River and Chattanooga to the Mississippi River and Memphis. During the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battle, as the scholarship of Roger Peckinpaugh has most recently emphasized, railroads were used on a revolutionary scale to transport troops quickly over great distances. Forces from the Confederate Army of Tennessee and Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Tennessee, and Army of the Potomac were all involved in the conflict. The significance of the railroads is emphasized in this project through the development of additional historical documentation and architectural description of the Chattanooga, Harrison, Georgetown, & Charleston Railroad Tunnel (NR 8/24/1978) in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

During the battles, traditional transportation links included the Tennessee River as well as earlier turnpikes and roads. Control of these were also of significant strategic

importance and this nomination emphasizes two such resources: the historic Wauhatchie Pike in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and the Kelly's Ferry Road in Marion County, Tennessee.

The battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga marked an important turning point for the Civil War in the Western Theater. At the end of the summer of 1863, the Confederacy desperately needed a victory. The Army of the Potomac had defeated the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg on July 3 and the following day Confederate forces at Vicksburg surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The momentum of victory was with the Union, and Confederate morale was suffering. The Army of the Cumberland under Union General William S. Rosecrans and the Army of Tennessee under Confederate General Braxton Bragg had been fighting for control of Middle Tennessee since the previous winter with campaigns at Murfreesboro and Tullahoma. After being out-maneuvered from entrenched positions in Middle Tennessee in July (a series of small battles and skirmishes known as the Tullahoma Campaign), Bragg traveled down the Nashville & Chattanooga line to Confederate-held Chattanooga. The Confederates abandoned Chattanooga in September when the pursuing Federals threatened their supply lines. Rosecrans had captured the gateway to the South, it seemed, with hardly any significant losses. Bragg, however, stayed nearby in north Georgia and looked for a way to strike back and regain Chattanooga.

The Confederates would achieve their needed victory along Chickamauga Creek (the Battle of Chickamauga), in late September 1863, but the celebration would be brief. The Confederate army was unable to block the Union army from retreating to Chattanooga after the battle. Instead they lay siege to the city, hoping to force the Union troops within it into submission. In reaction to the loss at Chickamauga, federal officials removed Rosecrans from top command, and replaced him with U. S. Grant and William T. Sherman, the victors of Vicksburg. After several weeks of being near starvation, at end of October, the Union Army broke Confederate control of the Tennessee River with the installation of its famous "Cracker Line", thus allowing adequate supplies to reach Chattanooga.

Both the Confederacy and the Union recognized the importance of the fight for Chattanooga and would take troops from other commands and fronts to add to the struggle. The strategic stakes certainly were high. The Confederates were trying to block Union movement deeper into the South and to retain a hold on Tennessee. Memphis, Nashville, and Murfreesboro were already in Union hands and General Ambrose Burnside's Army of the Ohio would take Knoxville on September 2, 1863. The Union sought to consolidate control over Eastern Tennessee, liberating the many Unionists in the area, and to secure a path into Georgia.

In late November, 1863, the Confederates suffered a crushing defeat at separate

battles at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, defeats that would leave the Union force in uncontested control of Chattanooga. Thus, the Confederacy would lose their last significant foothold in Tennessee while the Union would gain an entrance into Georgia. The cost in lives would be tragically high for both sides.

B. The Battle of Chickamauga: Early Actions, September 1863

The area of Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia that would become the stage for the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga had only recently been opened to white settlement following the removal of the Cherokee Indians in the 1830s. By the Civil War, the landscape was dotted with small settlements and farms, but much of the area was still rough and wild. The 1850s had been a decade of boom and growth for the city of Chattanooga. In 1850 the Western & Atlantic railroad line reached Chattanooga, connecting a tributary of the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. This brought increased trade and steamboat traffic to the city. The Nashville & Chattanooga arrived in 1854, the Memphis & Charleston in 1857, and the East Tennessee & Georgia in 1858, making Chattanooga a major railroad hub. It also became a center for industry, especially iron. After the Civil War began, both sides recognized the city's strategic importance. In the summer of 1863, its control became the focus of both the Confederate Army of Tennessee and the Union Army of the Cumberland.

In August, 1863, Union General Rosecrans, in the wake of his Tullahoma Campaign, made his move to push Bragg's Army of Tennessee out of Chattanooga. He sent a diversionary force of three divisions under Union General William B. Hazen over the Cumberland Plateau and into the Tennessee Valley. Hazen's assignment was to take up a position on the northern bank of the Tennessee River across from Chattanooga, distract the Confederates, and make them believe Rosecrans was preparing to attack from the north. Meanwhile, Rosecrans took his main army on a more southern approach to Chattanooga. The army crossed the Tennessee River from Shellmound, Tennessee to Bridgeport, Alabama, and then marched over Sand and Lookout Mountains to approach Chattanooga from the southwest. Rosecrans hoped to surprise Bragg and turn his position. His plan meant taking the army and its associated wagon trains and artillery over mountainous terrain and bad roads. Rosecrans decided to take the risk of dividing his army in order to pass more quickly through narrow gaps and along difficult roads. A Union soldier described marching through the gap between Raccoon and Sand Mountain:

One can see to the north and west upon miles of country, stretching out until it is lost in the blue misty atmosphere. Here and there you can see a plantation with its houses and out buildings The river, as it winds along in its serpentine course, looks like a silver thread reflecting the warm rays of the sun, a thing of

beauty in the distance.¹

Bragg abandoned Chattanooga on September 8th after he realized that Rosecrans' main force was approaching from the south. This threatened Confederate supply and communication lines that depended on the Western & Atlantic rail line to Atlanta and the Confederate supply depot at Chickamauga. Bragg moved his army towards La Fayette, Georgia, looking for a better position for a fight. Bragg wanted Rosecrans to believe that a frightened Confederate army was hastily retreating deeper into Georgia and planted deserters to tell Rosecrans' scouts accounts of a demoralized, fleeing army. Thus, Bragg hoped, Rosecrans would be spurred to quickly pursue the fleeing Confederates, while the Confederate army waited near La Fayette to attack.

Bragg's withdrawal on September 8, 1863, left Chattanooga open to the advancing Union force. However, Rosecrans wanted to crush the Army of the Tennessee as well as to gain Chattanooga. The Union army was still divided into three segments, under Generals Thomas Crittenden, George Thomas, and Alexander McCook. Rosecrans sent the segments in pursuit of Bragg, ordering Crittenden to secure Chattanooga and then continue south, sending Thomas through McLemore's Cove to LaFayette, and dispatching McCook towards Summerville.

Both armies suffered from a lack of basic intelligence about the location of the opposing army, a problem exacerbated by the rugged terrain. Bragg complained that "it is said to be easy to defend a mountainous country, but mountains hide your foe from you, while they are full of gaps through which he can pounce upon you at any time. A mountain is like the wall of a house full of rat-holes. The rat lies hidden at his hole, ready to pop out when no one is watching."²

Bragg hoped to attack the divided segments of Rosecrans' army before they could rejoin and then cut off their retreat to Chattanooga. On September 11th Bragg planned to trap part of Thomas' force as it passed through McLemore's Cove in north Georgia. The Confederate general assigned the attack to Generals Thomas C. Hindman and Daniel Harvey Hill. The two subordinates reacted slowly, reflecting the command problems in the Army of Tennessee. Bragg had a difficult relationship with his generals, many of whom openly expressed their belief that he was unfit for command, resulting in poor communications and a weakened chain of command. Hindman and Hill failed to respond in time and the Federals realized the threat and withdrew. Thomas thus barely averted disaster. On September 12th Bragg sent orders for Confederate General Leonidas Polk to attack Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's Mill in north Georgia, but Polk

¹ Steven E. Woodworth, *Six Armies in Tennessee: The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Campaigns* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998), 60.

² *Voices of the Civil War: Chickamauga* (Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1997), 54.

balked and Bragg missed another chance to catch a section of the Union army before it could regroup. By September 17th, Rosecrans' army had successfully rejoined and was located on the western bank of Chickamauga Creek around Lee and Gordon's Mill (NR 2/08/1980). This nomination project addresses the significant Civil War history associated with McLemore's Cove through additional documentation to the existing McLemore's Cove Historic District (NR 1994).

The location of roads, bridges, and fords would play a significant role in the Battle of Chickamauga and these resources have been carefully assessed in this MPN project. The Confederate army was positioned on the eastern bank of Chickamauga Creek, opposite from the Union army. Bragg's objective for the coming battle was to cut Rosecrans off from his retreat and supply lines to Chattanooga. There were two possible routes of retreat for the Union army--the La Fayette Road and the Dry Valley Road. The Dyer Road ran east to west connecting these roads. If Bragg could move beyond the left flank of the Rosecrans' army at Lee and Gordon's Mill and keep it south of the Dyer Road, then he would block the army's retreat. If successful, the Confederates had the opportunity to crush Rosecrans' army and achieve a decisive victory. First, however, he had to get his army across Chickamauga Creek. The creek was not especially wide or deep, but with its steep banks and rocky bottom, a bridge or ford was essential to getting a large force, especially artillery and wagons, over it. One such crossing, included in the individual nominations associated with this MPN, is Reed's Bridge in Georgia.

The terrain would also influence the development of the battle. There were some small farms in the area, but much of the land along Chickamauga Creek was still thickly wooded. This made visibility poor, and both armies had a difficult time determining the location of their opponent. In *Six Armies in Tennessee*, Steven Woodworth describes the landscape:

The land between Chickamauga Creek and the La Fayette Road was gently rolling but almost completely wooded. A few clearings broke the continuity of the forest that rolled down to the cleared bottomlands along the creek Otherwise the canopy of treetops overhead was all but unbroken. Under the treetops, however, the foliage could vary considerably. Over most of this rolling terrain the woods were open, with little underbrush, and visibility was little more than one hundred yards. In some areas, especially a quarter-mile-wide strip just east of the road, thickets of pine, cedar, and blackjack oak cut the range of vision to less than one-fourth that. West of the La Fayette Road, the foliage was much the same- thickets, open woods, and occasional clearings- but the terrain became gradually more hilly toward the base of Missionary Ridge.

In these woods no officer above brigadier could see all his command at once, and even the brigadiers often could see nobody's troops but their own and perhaps the enemy's. Chickamauga would be a classic 'soldier's battle,' but it would test officers at every level of command in ways they had not previously

been tested.

. . . The forest would not have been so serious an element of confusion if each commander had been granted time to make sure of his opponent's position or even of the whereabouts of his own troops. Instead, each general would have to conduct a battle while shuffling his own units northward toward an enemy of whose position he could get only the vaguest idea. Strange and wonderful opportunities would loom out of the leaves, vines, and gunsmoke, be touched and vaguely sensed, and then fade away again into the figurative fog of confusion that bedeviled men on both sides. In retrospect, victory for either side would look simple when unit positions were viewed on a neat map, but in Chickamauga's torn and smoky woodlands, nothing was simple.³

C. The Battle of Chickamauga, September 18-20, 1863

On September 18th, Bragg began his plan to move beyond Rosecrans' left flank and cut off the Union army from Chattanooga. Bragg ordered Polk to keep the Federals occupied at Lee and Gordon's Mill from the east bank of Chickamauga Creek while sending Gen. Bushrod Johnson across at Reed's Bridge, Gen. W.H.T. Walker at Alexander's Bridge, and Gen. Simon B. Buckner at Theford's Ford. Johnson was to move south after taking Reed's Bridge to assist with the other crossings. A Federal cavalry brigade under Col. Robert Minty, however, was in the area doing reconnaissance and put up a strong fight for Reed's Bridge. Minty was able to delay Johnson's crossing with a mixture of cavalry charges, dismounted skirmish lines, and battery fire. The Confederates did eventually capture Reed's Bridge, but much later than intended. Walker was unable to cross at Alexander's Bridge due to the strong resistance of Wilder's Lightning Brigade from the west bank. Walker found another crossing point downstream and flanked Wilder out of his position. By the evening of the 18th, the Confederates had crossed the creek, but the delays at Reed's Bridge and Alexander's Bridge meant that they would have to wait for the next day to launch their main attack. The movements also made Rosecrans aware of the Confederate threat to his left flank, and the delay gave the Union commander the opportunity to reposition his army. During the night Rosecrans shifted his troops north from Lee and Gordon's Mill to a position near the Kelly Farm. This placed the Union army north of the Dyer Road and east of La Fayette Road where Bragg could no longer easily cut off its retreat. This would be an unpleasant surprise for the Confederate army when the battle opened the next day.

Confusion would reign during the first hours of the battle on the 19th. Both armies kept shifting, leaving each only a vague idea of their opponent's position. The fighting began somewhat by accident when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest's

³ Woodworth, 86-7.

cavalry ran into one of Union General John M. Brannan's brigades sent forward for reconnaissance. This soon escalated with the remainder of Brannan's division and Confederate General St. John R. Liddell's division sent to join the fight. More troops continued to join the expanding and messy battle with a rough fighting front along Brotherton Road. The Confederates were able to seize the La Fayette Road briefly but were pushed back again by Union Colonel John T. Wilder's "Lighting Brigade." The day ended with confused and bloody night fighting between Confederate General Patrick Cleburne's force and Union troops under Generals Richard Johnson and Absalom Baird. No major gains were made, but Rosecrans had successfully blocked Bragg's attempt to cut off his retreat to Chattanooga. The exhausted troops would get little rest that night as both sides continued to shift units in preparation for the next day's fighting.

During the night Bragg would attempt to reorganize his army in order to incorporate Confederate General James Longstreet, just arrived with reinforcements from the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet outranked all of the generals except Bragg, so Bragg divided his army into two wings and assigned them to Longstreet and Polk. This sudden division in command resulted in confusion as communication among Bragg and his generals once again failed. Bragg planned a dawn attack for the 20th, to try again to push Rosecrans into McLemore's Cove and block his retreat to Chattanooga. The attack was to begin with the Confederate right wing under Polk moving against Rosecrans' left flank and then continue progressively down the Confederate line with Longstreet against the Union center and right. Polk, however, failed to prepare his wing for the attack. Hill on the far right was unaware of the plan to attack at dawn and General John C. Breckinridge, tired after diversionary fighting at Glass's Mill and then marching north to join the main army, was allowed to camp out of position. When Bragg arrived on the morning of the 20th to see why the battle had yet to begin, he found Polk's wing in disarray. While Bragg tried to get his army organized, the Federals spent the morning preparing log barricades. The much greater casualty rates for those attacking these barricades versus those behind them would provide a bloody demonstration of the increasing importance of entrenched positions during the Civil War.

Fighting on the 20th got underway around 9:30 am with an attack by Confederate General Breckinridge on Union General Thomas. The Confederates were at first pushed back, but disaster struck the Union when a large hole opened up in their line. This blunder occurred after Thomas had requested that General John Brannan (who Thomas mistakenly believed to be in reserve) be sent to strengthen his left. Brannan, already in line between General Joseph Reynolds and General Thomas J. Wood, considered the order but decided to stay in place not wanting to leave a hole in the line. Rosecrans, believing that Brannan had followed Thomas' mistaken orders, told Wood to close up on Reynolds. Wood, not wanting to be accused of failing to follow orders promptly, followed the orders despite their apparent lack of sense and pulled out of line in order to move behind Reynolds. The Confederates under Longstreet immediately seized this

opportunity and rushed in the hole left by Wood. This sent much of the Union line fleeing in panic. By shortly after noon, Rosecrans along with units under Union Generals Alexander McCook and Thomas L. Crittenden were on the road to Chattanooga in retreat.

Facing disaster, Thomas organized the remaining Union forces, including the divisions of Brannan and John M. Palmer as well as other scattered commands, on Snodgrass Hill and the adjacent high ground of Horseshoe Ridge. Here they fended off repeated Confederate attacks. Thomas would be dubbed the “Rock of Chickamauga” for his stubborn resistance. Rosecrans ordered Thomas’ retreat late that afternoon. Thomas attempted an organized withdrawal but it became a confused flight to Rossville Gap with a large number of separated and lost Federal soldiers captured.

Lieutenant Albion W. Tourgee of the 105th Ohio Infantry described the fighting at Chickamauga:

No one seemed to know where our position was. All was doubt and uncertainty. The ground was wooded, broken with low, transverse hills and irregular knolls. The woods were open, but grown here and there with baffling stretches of dense underbrush. There were a very few small fields and indistinct roads It was the worst possible region in which to maneuver an army, being without landmarks or regular slopes, and so thickly wooded that it was impossible to preserve any alignment. Besides, there seemed to be, as we know there was, an utter lack of fixed and definite plan, and a woeful ignorance of the field Communication between flanks was almost impossible. The winding roads were full of lost staff-officers. The commander of a regiment rarely saw both flanks of his command at once. Even companies became broken in the thickets, and taking different directions were lost to each other. Confusion reigned even before the battle began. It is folly to attempt to unravel the tangled web of that two days’ fight. Even the part a single regiment took is almost untraceable. More than a hundred accounts of it have been prepared; hardly two of them are alike in essentials; very few of them reconcilable in details.⁴

A demoralized Rosecrans feared Confederate pursuit and Union troops hurriedly began strengthening Chattanooga’s defenses. When the Confederates woke on the 21st to the realization that the Union army had fled, Polk and Longstreet urged a new assault. Bragg, though, deemed this impossible. The Confederates had 18,000 men killed, wounded, or missing and the rest were exhausted. The army was low on supplies and needed time to regroup. The Battle of Chickamauga was technically a Confederate victory but it was an incomplete one and very costly. The struggle for control of Chattanooga would continue. Bragg had missed his chance to crush Rosecrans’ army.

⁴ *Voices of the Civil War: Chickamauga*, 75-77.

The Union army had escaped to Chattanooga and the Confederates would now have to try another way to force them into surrender.

D. Siege of Chattanooga, September-November, 1863

The fate of Chattanooga remained uncertain for a few days after the fighting at Chickamauga, with neither army sure of the other's next move. The Federals were afraid of Confederate pursuit and hurriedly worked to strengthen Chattanooga's defenses, digging around the clock to entrench the city. The veterans had learned the importance of entrenching against modern weapons with increased range and accuracy. Wrote one Union sergeant,

It may be chivalrous to stand up in an open field and be shot at, but in our minds it was no indication of superior bravery. [Physical] protection, if no more than a pile of rails, was something to 'tie to' . . . A breastwork, however slight, has a formidable look. All this came to our army intuitively and we were hardly encamped at Chattanooga before fortifying became a mania.⁵

The Confederates believed at first that the flurry of activity in Chattanooga was the Federals preparing to retreat. After realizing, however, that the Union army intended to hold its ground, the Confederates began to plan a siege.

The Confederate army arrived on September 23 to take up a position opposite Chattanooga. Forrest's cavalry confronted a Union regiment on Lookout Mountain and Rosecrans ordered its retreat, leaving the Confederates to occupy Lookout Mountain, Raccoon Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. Bragg lacked the men to completely encircle Chattanooga, but he was able to control all the major supply routes by rail, road, or river. Lookout Mountain especially provided an important overview of the Federal position. A Confederate officer described the view from atop Lookout Mountain:

Looking away to the northward, the Tennessee River could be seen winding its way through the mountain range southward, until it seemed to empty itself into the foot of the mountain where I sat, it being so high and steep, as seemingly, to overhang and exclude from view the river sweeping its base. The town of Chattanooga, situated on the east side some half mile from the river, is plainly seen, together with the large depot and railroad creeping down the valley, while across a large horse-shoe bend of the river, in which the town is located, may be traced the line of fortifications some time since evacuated by General Bragg, and within which Rosecrans has taken shelter since his defeat at Chickamauga. The enemy's encampment, along and within the heavy works, are plainly visible to the naked eye, and viewed through a glass presented a scene of life and bustle, interesting to contemplate, especially when we consider them our mortal

⁵ Wiley Sword, *Mountains Touched with Fire* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995), 90.

enemies.⁶

Surrounded by the terrain and his enemy, Rosecrans was unsure about his ability to hold Chattanooga and sent nervous telegrams to Washington requesting reinforcements. The U.S. Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, came up with an ambitious plan to send troops from the Army of the Potomac to Rosecrans' aid, in what would become "the greatest transportation feat in the history of warfare up to that time."⁷ Stanton's plan called for the transfer of two corps nearly 12,000 miles by rail in just seven days. General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker would lead the detachment. The movement was remarkable for the distance, speed, and numbers involved. Approximately 23,000 men, along with 3,000 mules and horses and seven artillery batteries, were sent from Virginia to aid the troops under siege in Chattanooga.

Bragg, meanwhile, was occupied trying to fix his command problems. Confederate Generals Polk, Longstreet, and Hill met to discuss what could be done to rid the army of Bragg and wrote letters of complaint to President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, and the Secretary of War, James A. Seddon. A petition denouncing Bragg was also organized. Davis visited the Army of Tennessee in early October in an attempt to resolve the issue. Davis met with Bragg and the army's four highest generals, Longstreet, Buckner, Hill, and Cheatham. The generals all condemned Bragg, but Davis refused Bragg's resignation and left him in charge. Davis transferred Polk and Forrest elsewhere and Bragg dismissed Hill. Bragg then reorganized his army in order to divide the malcontents, but there was still a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Army of Tennessee.

After some early skirmishing, the siege of Chattanooga turned into something of a stalemate. Both armies occupied strong defensive positions, the Federals behind a series of breastworks and gun pits around Chattanooga, and the Confederates on the heights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Both armies also recognized the high cost in lives that an offensive against either of these positions would bring. Confederate batteries on Lookout Mountain fired on Chattanooga but were not able to inflict much damage due to the extreme range. The Federal battery located on Moccasin Point on the Tennessee River returned fire. Any travel on the Wauhatchie Pike, for instance, became extremely perilous, impeding Confederate movement on the mountain. The Confederate and Union armies suffered similar shortages of food, clothing, and other supplies. A poorly organized Confederate supply system and an insufficient rail line to Atlanta weakened Bragg's army. It was also difficult to get supplies to troops in positions strung out across difficult terrain in an eight-mile line from Missionary Ridge to Raccoon Mountain.

⁶ *Voices of the Civil War: Chickamauga*, 147.

⁷ Woodworth, 137.

Federal movement and supplies were even more restricted. The Confederates had cut off the Union's main supply routes from its Bridgeport, Alabama depot to Chattanooga. With their positions on Lookout Mountain and Raccoon Mountain the Confederates controlled the Nashville and Chattanooga rail line from Bridgeport as well as the wagon road from Bridgeport. Confederate sharpshooters controlled passage on the Tennessee River, preventing supply by boat or along the road on the north side of the river. This left the Union only a horrible and indirect path north over Walden's Ridge, down into Sequatchie Valley and then southwards to Bridgeport. This route was treacherous, exhausting, and torturously slow, and, after rain came on October 1st, the mud was so deep that the wagons hardly made any progress at all. The route became littered with broken wagons and dead draft animals. On October 2nd, the Confederate cavalry commanded by General Joseph Wheeler attacked a supply train in the Sequatchie Valley. Four hundred wagons were burned and hundreds of mules were killed. The Union lost desperately needed food, forage, and ammunition.

Descriptions of Chattanooga during the siege were grim. Most of its inhabitants had fled and commerce had come to a halt. Residences, churches, hotels, and private homes were converted into military hospitals and headquarters. Those civilians who remained in the city stayed mostly indoors and starved along with the occupying army. Grant described Chattanooga as "one of the wildest places you ever saw."⁸ Many of Chattanooga's outlying homes had been burned to prevent them being used for cover by the Confederates. Within the city outbuildings were torn down and trees cut in order to provide fuel for Federal campfires.

A former Indian trading village once known as Ross's Landing, Chattanooga had fallen on terrible times by the fall of 1863. The town of Chattanooga 'must have been a nice place in times of peace,' observed an Illinois officer, who was thoroughly amazed at the large network of railroad switches and side tracks at the southern end of town. Huge depots, warehouses, and two foundries dominated the scene, reflecting Chattanooga's status as a burgeoning railroad and industrial site before the Civil War.⁹

The lack of food in both the Union and Confederate camps resulted in low morale. Described Lieutenant Albion W. Tourgee from Ohio:
On its arrival at Chattanooga the Army of the Cumberland had hardly ten days' rations. These, with very slight additions, were all that it had to subsist on for nearly forty days Men picked up the kernels of corn scattered upon the ground where the few horses still left in the city were fed, and ate them The hides and tails of the few cattle brought in to be slaughtered across the river were gladly pressed into service for food Duty and disease made heavy inroads

⁸ Ibid., 83.

⁹ Ibid., 83.

upon men thus weakened. Starvation did not come, but his foot was at the opening of every tent.¹⁰

Hooker's troops from the Army of the Potomac, sent to aid those besieged in Chattanooga, arrived in Bridgeport the first week in October, but they could not move on to Chattanooga because there was no way to feed them there. The Union was also losing huge numbers of mules and horses to the bad roads and lack of forage.

For the Confederates, following the Battle of Chickamauga, "there was a fiery Southern optimism- feelings of renewed purpose, a dismal fate redeemed, and a will to even greater success."¹¹ However, this soon began to fade as the cold and hungry troops suffered from shortages of food, clothing, and shelter with no clear resolution in sight. In October many of the demoralized and hungry men of the Confederate and Union armies reached an unofficial cease-fire and began to fraternize. There would be no firing among pickets unless it was part of general advance. Instead of aiming rifles at each other, Confederate and Union pickets chatted, played cards, and traded coffee, tobacco, and newspapers with each other. The men were becoming disillusioned with the war. They were tired, cold, hungry, and wet and ready to go home.

Those in charge in Washington were not happy with the situation in Chattanooga either, especially the lack of action and/or leadership from the Army of the Cumberland's commanders. Generals McCook and Crittenden were relieved of command after Chickamauga for leaving their troops fighting in the field while they fled to Chattanooga. Rosecrans, already too slow and methodical a commander for the taste of Washington officials, seemed to have lost his nerve after Chickamauga. On October 16, Lincoln and his cabinet decided to form the Military Division of the Mississippi, which would include the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee. General Ulysses S. Grant was placed in charge of the new division. Rosecrans' fate was left to Grant to decide, and he decided to replace Rosecrans with Thomas as the commander of the Army of the Cumberland while Grant brought along General William T. Sherman to command a detachment of the Union Army of Tennessee. Rosecrans went home to Ohio, and Grant immediately assumed command of the situation in Chattanooga.

Grant arrived in Chattanooga on October 23 and immediately got to work finding a way to open Union supply lines into Chattanooga. General William Farrar Smith proposed a plan to open the Union "Cracker Line." The Federals needed to gain control of the south bank of the Tennessee River so that they could transport supplies by boat from the Union depot at Bridgeport. Smith's plan hinged on the Union seizure of Brown's Ferry along with gaining control of northern Lookout Valley and Raccoon Mountain.

¹⁰ *Voices of the Civil War: Chattanooga* (Alexandria: Time-Life Books, 1998), 21.

¹¹ Sword, 105.

Supplies could then travel from Bridgeport to Kelly's Ferry, across a pontoon bridge and through Cummings Gap to Brown's Ferry and then across another pontoon bridge to Moccasin Point where there was a wagon road to Chattanooga. This would be a much quicker and easier supply route. Smith's plan called for three forces to converge on Brown's Ferry. One would travel down the river in the dark to land at Brown's Ferry and hopefully surprise the Confederates there. Another force would be waiting on the opposite bank to aid the attack at Brown's Ferry, and Hooker would move his force from Bridgeport through Lookout Valley and towards Brown's Ferry to support the action and clear the valley.

Longstreet was in charge of the left end of the Confederate line from Lookout Mountain to Raccoon Mountain, the area which the Federals were planning to attack. The Confederate army was still suffering from discord among its commanders, and Longstreet especially continued to express his contempt for Bragg. Longstreet had deployed his troops facing Chattanooga with only a thin skirmish line along Lookout Valley and Raccoon Mountain. On October 25, Bragg reported to Longstreet indications of Union movement on the Confederate left and called for reconnaissance towards Bridgeport, but Longstreet ignored him, believing the threat lay elsewhere.

In the early morning of October 27, the Union commanders put their plan into action. A segment of Union General William B. Hazen's brigade loaded into pontoon boats and set off around 3 am on a nine-mile trip from Chattanooga, past Confederate positions at the base of Lookout Mountain, to Brown's Ferry. General Hazen waited with the rest of his brigade on the bank opposite the ferry. The water-borne troops arrived around 5 am, surprising and driving off the Confederates, who were stretched thinly in this area. The Federals immediately set to work constructing breastworks and bringing over the rest of Hazen's brigade. The Confederates organized a counterattack. The fighting was at close range, with only rifle flashes and sound to locate one's opponent in the dark. The outcome of the engagement was briefly in doubt, but the Union reinforcements being brought over the river were too much for the small Confederate force. By 10 am that morning the Union had a pontoon bridge completed across the Tennessee River to establish the new "Cracker Line."

Hooker left Bridgeport on October 27, marching towards Brown's Ferry by way of Shellmound and Whitesides. The march would not be an easy one as the army marched on narrow and muddy paths. General Oliver O. Howard's men, at the head of Hooker's column, arrived at Wauhatchie Junction around midday on the 28th. Here they engaged in brief skirmishing with one of Longstreet's South Carolina regiments, the first encounter between segments of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia in the West:

Tactically the affair barely deserved to be dignified as a skirmish. Its significance, however, should not be overlooked. The last time these men had engaged each

other in combat was at Gettysburg, almost four months before and several hundred miles away. Their very presence indicated that both governments had realized the importance of the war in the West. It also verified that railroads had come of age as tools of war. The men in Lookout Valley had indeed come a long way to get where they were that afternoon. Now they were simply doing the same thing they had done for the last three years- shooting at each other. But the very fact that they were doing it at this place showed that warfare had also come a long way.¹²

Hooker's force also came under fire from the Confederate batteries atop Lookout Mountain. The sound of the artillery was nerve-wracking, but with the extreme range and covering hills there was only one casualty.

Bragg and Longstreet watched Hooker's advance through Lookout Valley from atop Lookout Mountain. If the Union could hold Brown's Ferry, the army could be resupplied and the Confederate siege of Chattanooga would have failed. Bragg ordered Longstreet to attack and clear the Federals out of Lookout Valley. Longstreet was reluctant and took no action until after Hooker's force set up camp, and he noticed one segment separated from the rest by a gap of about three miles. Longstreet decided to send a division against this isolated force located near Wauhatchie. He ordered Confederate General Micah Jenkins to take a brigade against the force at Wauhatchie while two brigades under General Evander M. Law took up a position in the hills to the east of the road in order to block the force at Brown's Ferry. Jenkins got his brigades moving around 8 pm. Longstreet delayed them and then decided to abandon the attack, retiring without informing Jenkins in the change of plan. Jenkins continued into the valley, hitting Union General John W. Geary's isolated force around midnight. The Federals were ready for them. Geary, aware of his vulnerable position, had ordered his men to sleep in line of battle with their guns at their sides. Hooker, at Brown's Ferry, heard the sounds of battle and sent Howard to assist. Law fired on Howard's force from his position in the hills and the Federals charged the hill. Law fell back around 3 am after a report that Jenkins' attack on Wauhatchie had failed and his force was withdrawing.

The confused night fighting around Wauhatchie resulted in about equal Confederate and Union casualties, approximately 800 total. A Federal presence was now established in Lookout Valley and the Confederates had failed to dislodge it. A new supply line to Chattanooga had been established, breaking the Confederate stranglehold on the city.

E. Battles for Chattanooga, November 1863

¹² Ibid., 171.

After the successful opening of the “Cracker Line” the momentum was with the Union, and Grant immediately began to make plans for an offensive movement. Grant hoped that Bragg would not decide to abandon the Confederate positions around Chattanooga and to then move to new positions in Tennessee or Georgia. If Bragg had done so, Grant at that time would not have been able to pursue them because the shortage of forage and difficult roads had killed around 10,000 mules and horses, rendering the Union army immobile. Grant waited for the arrival of reinforcements from the Army of the Tennessee under General William Tecumseh Sherman before beginning his own offensive. With Sherman’s troops as well as the reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac, the Union forces in Chattanooga would significantly outnumber the Confederates. After reaching Bridgeport, Sherman’s men would follow the route of Hooker’s march, cross at Brown’s Ferry, and then move into the cover of the hills on the northern bank of the Tennessee. Sherman’s force would reemerge on the Confederate right flank at the north end of Missionary Ridge. Thomas would keep the Confederate center on Missionary Ridge occupied and Hooker would advance on Lookout Mountain and the Confederate left.

Meanwhile Bragg was considering his options. He could retreat and abandon the strategically vital Chattanooga, or he could launch a direct assault on Chattanooga which, against the Union’s reinforced entrenchments around the city, would likely be suicidal. The only other option to regain the initiative was movement on his flanks. At the beginning of November Bragg sent a detachment under Longstreet to East Tennessee to oppose Union General Ambrose Burnside in Knoxville. Longstreet was slow to act, fearing that Sherman was on his way to reinforce Burnside. On November 22 Bragg ordered two divisions under Confederate General Patrick Cleburne to be sent by rail to aid Longstreet. The troop transfer was about halfway through, and the rest of the men awaiting transport at Chickamauga Station on November 23, when word reached Cleburne that the Federals were attacking Missionary Ridge.

Grant had become impatient waiting for Sherman’s troops, who had been delayed due to rain-soaked and muddy, difficult roads. After receiving reports of Confederate movement along Missionary Ridge on the 22nd (Cleburne’s troops moving to their railroad departure), Grant feared that Bragg was retreating. He ordered Union General George Thomas forward on the 23rd to determine whether the Confederates were still in force at Missionary Ridge. The Union reconnaissance was to head for Orchard Knob, a hundred-foot hill between Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge that was part of the Confederate advance line. Thomas, a very cautious commander, amassed four divisions to send against the Confederate positions. A Union observer described the advance:

Flags were flying, the quick earnest steps of thousands beat equal time. The sharp commands of hundreds of company officers, the sound of drums, the ringing notes of the bugle, companies wheeling and countermarching, and

regiments getting into line, the bright sun lighting up ten thousand polished bayonets till they glistened and flashed like a . . . shower of electric spirits- all looked like preparations for a peaceful pageant, rather than for the bloody work of death.¹³

The small Confederate force around the hill was no match for the much greater Union numbers. They put up a fight, but soon either retreated or were captured.

Early on November 24, the assault on the Confederate right flank began. Colonel Dan McCook led a force in pontoon boats from the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek to the Tennessee River, landing near the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek. They took the Confederate pickets by surprise and began constructing a pontoon bridge for the crossing of Sherman's force later that day. This would put Sherman in a position to attack the north end of Missionary Ridge and to damage the track of the Western & Atlantic and East Tennessee & Georgia Railroads. The weather on the 24th was misty, with the heights around Chattanooga shrouded in fog, blocking the Confederate view of Sherman's activities. Sherman's force did not meet much resistance on the first day and they stopped and entrenched that evening, hoping to move quickly along the ridge the next day and roll up Bragg's army.

The foggy weather was also working to the Union's advantage on Lookout Mountain. On the 24th, Grant sent Hooker's force along with Union General Peter J. Osterhaus's division, part of Sherman's force that had been stranded by a broken pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry, to make a demonstration (a feint in support of Sherman's main assault) on Lookout Mountain. Hooker hoped to restore his reputation, damaged at the earlier Battle of Chancellorsville in Virginia, with a legendary assault. He planned to attack along the side of the mountain with waves of soldiers, starting at the south and moving towards the northern end, rather than trying to scale the mountain directly. From this direction he hoped to surprise the Confederate, whose breastworks faced downhill. Osterhaus's men distracted the Confederates attention with an attack on their pickets in the valley. Then, a force commanded by Union General Geary would cross Lookout Creek at a hastily completed temporary bridge at Light's Mill (the site of which is one of this project's individual nominations) and climb the mountain as the primary attack. Hooker's plan was aided through the luck of the weather. Fog concealed the troops struggling to climb along the rugged terrain, fighting their way through vegetation and over rocks. Described one Union soldier:

We filed off to the left, crossed Lookout Creek on an old mill-dam [the Light's Mill site], and commenced the difficult task of ascending the mountain through a thicket of cedars. Up, still up, meeting with no opposition except inanimate nature, pulling up by shrubs and projecting rocks. At last we reached the

¹³ Sword, 179.

inaccessible walls of limestone, a perfect palisade several hundred feet high. This movement was still unobserved by the enemy, who was expecting us to attack them in front. We faced north Thus we swept along the steep, rugged mountain side over huge rocks, fallen trees and deep ravines, regardless of the scattering shot sent at us from the mountain top. A heavy fog that hovered over the mountain enabled us to attack the enemy by surprise in the flank and rear of their works.¹⁴

Many of the Confederate troops remained unaware of the Union approach until the Federals were on top of them. The Union advance developed into a running fight along the west and north slopes of the mountain. It was a spectacular sight to those down below:

As the clouds moved aside and for the first time that day the sun broke through to light up the mountainside, the watchers below were awestruck by the sight of a battle spread out before them as if on canvas. The fleeing Confederates and the swarming ranks of blue-uniformed soldiers in pursuit, visible through the leafless treetops, brought resounding cheers from the men of the Army of the Cumberland.¹⁵

The fighting on Lookout Mountain would later be romantically dubbed the “Battle above the Clouds.” The Confederates rallied near the Cravens House (NR 10/25/90) on the north end of the mountain, and the Union advance was temporarily halted. The Confederate position there had been weakened by the transfer of General William J. Hardee’s force from Lookout Mountain to Missionary Ridge following the assault on Orchard Knob. At the end of the day, Bragg gave orders for his troops to disengage and withdraw to Missionary Ridge. With the Cracker Line open, Lookout Mountain was no longer worth a great investment of Bragg’s force.

Grant’s plan for November 25th called for Sherman to continue his attack on the Confederate right while Thomas kept the Confederates occupied in the center and Hooker advanced on the Confederate left and rear. As the Confederates withdrew from Lookout Mountain across Chattanooga Valley to Missionary Ridge, however, they burned the bridges over Chattanooga Creek, delaying Hooker’s pursuit. The Union now had greatly superior numbers, but the Confederates still held the defensive high ground.

Sherman’s force would face much greater resistance on the 25th than expected. The Union force had mistakenly taken up a position on Billy Goat Hill, adjacent to the north end of Missionary Ridge rather than on the ridge itself. And during the night the Confederates under Cleburne, recalled from the railroad station to hold the north end of

¹⁴ *Voices of the Civil War: Chattanooga*, 100.

¹⁵ Woodworth, 187.

Missionary Ridge, established a strong defensive position on Tunnel Hill, named for the tunnel of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad (NR 8/24/78), which ran through the north end of the ridge. Cleburne would use the ridge's rugged terrain of ravines and steep slopes to his advantage. His forces' location on the hill meant only a small number of Federals could advance on them at a time, and Cleburne skillfully rebuffed these attacks. In the afternoon, the Confederates were able to push back the Union advance and capture many prisoners.

Frustrated by Sherman's lack of progress on Bragg's right and Hooker's delays on Bragg's left, Grant decided to send Thomas forward. Grant ordered Thomas to advance to the Confederate rifle pits at the base of Missionary Ridge. He hoped this would draw troops away from Sherman's attack, not realizing that Sherman had already been defeated. Hurried to get the attack underway, there was a great deal of confusion among Thomas's force of about 23,000 as they prepared to advance. Many were unclear about their orders. As the Federals began their attack, the Confederates at the base of Missionary Ridge fired one volley and then withdrew as ordered. Thus, the Federals easily took the Confederate rifle pits, but they were in a horrible position, clearly exposed to deadly fire from the top of the ridge. The Confederates quickly ran up the ridge, dropping in exhaustion when they reached the top. Galvanized by the sight of the fleeing Confederates and aware of their own untenable position, the Federals decided to advance up the ridge.

The odds were definitely against them. Earlier Civil War engagements had demonstrated the difficulty and high cost of attempting to take an entrenched position with a direct assault, and the positions atop the rugged and steep Missionary Ridge were considered impregnable. The Army of the Cumberland, however, seeking to restore a reputation tarnished by its defeat at Chickamauga, charged up the ridge through a hazardous course of loose rocks, ravines, steep climbs, and brush. The precipitous terrain actually worked to the Federals' advantage, creating areas where the angle was too steep for the Confederate artillery to hit them, and the troops could stop to catch their breath and regroup. The attackers spread out to take advantage of any natural cover. Union casualties were substantial, but soon after the onslaught of Federals reached the top, the Confederate line fell apart and started to retreat down the back slope. The Southern troops were demoralized. Already underfed and discouraged, many had lost faith in their squabbling commanders. At dark, the only remaining Confederate troops on Missionary Ridge were Cleburne's on the north end, and they were ordered to withdraw and cover the army's retreat.

On November 26 and 27, Grant pursued Bragg, hoping to destroy the Army of Tennessee. Rain, mud, and exhaustion, however, worked against the Union army. The burnt bridges Bragg's army left in its wake also slowed the pursuers. On the 27th Cleburne took up a position covering Ringgold Gap in north Georgia, between Taylor

Ridge and White Oak Mountain, trying to delay the Union pursuit and allow time for the Confederate artillery and wagons to escape. He succeeded in holding off a much greater force under Union General Hooker, effectively shielding the Confederate retreat. Cleburne's actions at Ringgold Gap were later commemorated by the establishment of a roadside interpretive wayside monument in the late 1930s.

The Confederates had suffered a crushing defeat at Missionary Ridge, but the army had escaped. Grant called off the pursuit. He lacked the supplies needed to continue, road conditions were bad, and he had only infantry troops available since the Federal cavalry had been removed from Chattanooga to save the horses. Washington wanted him to send aid to Burnside in East Tennessee and his army needed time to resupply and rest.

F. Significance of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Campaigns

Chattanooga was now lost to the Confederacy. Burnside had taken Knoxville in September, and Tennessee was effectively under Union control. The city of Chattanooga would be under the authority of a Federal provost for the remainder of the war. The Union army spent the winter there, making Chattanooga the advance base for their invasion of Georgia in the spring. The door into the Deep South was open:

Chattanooga had been a crucial and remarkable turning point in the war, a milestone on the path of doom for the Confederacy. The gateway to the Southern heartland was ajar. Thereafter, the wasting war of defense, of depleting resources in an ever-constricted territory, of irreplaceable manpower losses, and of personal despair for Southern citizens ravaged and economically ruined by invasion would be fully manifest The question of Southern independence was being inexorably shaped in the West, despite the political and practical attention given to the East.¹⁶

The struggle for Chattanooga would mark the end of the military careers of Union General William Rosecrans and Confederate General Braxton Bragg. Rosecrans was relieved of command following Chickamauga, and Bragg resigned after his defeat at Missionary Ridge. The problems of the Confederate high command in the West had been very costly for the South. A remarkable collection of the elite Union generals were involved in effort to take Chattanooga including Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, George Thomas, Joseph Hooker, and Philip Sheridan. The Chattanooga campaign would take Grant's career from the Western Theater to Virginia. Grant emerged as the leading Union general and was soon awarded the rank of Lieutenant General, a rank held previously only by George Washington.

¹⁶ Sword, 357-358.

The outcome of the Battles for Chattanooga also had a great impact on morale. For the Union, this latest success in a series of victories boosted confidence that they could win the war. Wrote a private in the Ohio Infantry: "Results of the last half of 1863 brought about a great change in the spirit and aspect of the war. At Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga had been wrought decisive victories for the cause of the Union. Loyal people of the north were inspirited and encouraged to renewed effort and sacrifice, while the Confederacy was correspondingly weakened if not depressed."¹⁷ For the Confederacy, the defeat was a severe blow to their spirit. Said a lieutenant in the Texas Cavalry to his captain, "This Captain, is the death-knell of the Confederacy, for if we cannot cope with those fellows over the way with the advantages we have on this line, there is not a line between here and the Atlantic ocean where we can stop them."¹⁸

Chickamauga was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, with combined Union and Confederate losses of approximately 35,000. It was an example of the tremendous bloodshed resulting when traditional tactics were combined with modern weapons. The rifled musket that was the standard weapon of the Civil War had much greater range and accuracy than its smoothbore predecessor. This strengthened the defense and made frontal assaults very costly. At Chickamauga most of the battle was fought along shifting battle lines, as confused commanders tried to ascertain their opponents position through the trees and vegetation. When troops did have the opportunity to stop and entrench, the casualties of those behind the entrenchments were significantly reduced.

In the siege of Chattanooga, both sides established themselves behind entrenched positions. Direct assault did not appear to be a sane option and Grant instead used the element of surprise. For the assault on Brown's Ferry and north Missionary Ridge troops were stealthily moved by boat in the dark to their positions, and Confederate troops on Lookout Mountain were caught unprepared by the Union attack from the side rather than from below. And these troops were also quick to reinforce their positions. Wrote one soldier with Sherman's force at north Missionary Ridge: upon landing "the men went to work as those who felt that their scalps depended upon their industry, and it seemed to me that in less than an hour a breastwork and rifle-pit was made about a mile in length, extending clear across the open space."¹⁹ However, it was a seemingly impossible direct assault on Missionary Ridge that concluded the battle, successful in part because the Confederates did not believe it could be done.

These campaigns also demonstrated the vital importance of railroads in modern warfare. Railroads made quick troop transport over great distances possible, allowing

¹⁷ *Voices of the Civil War: Chattanooga*, 159.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 140.

¹⁹ *Voices of the Civil War: Chattanooga*, 91.

Longstreet to come to the aid of Bragg at Chickamauga and Hooker to the aid of Grant at Chattanooga. Railroads were also vital to supplying armies, making operations at great distances from supply bases possible. Campaigns were planned based on the accessibility of major rail lines. Thus, railroads also became an important strategic target. Many troops were invested in attempts to defend, capture, or destroy rail lines. If an army's rail lines were disabled, it could be cut off from quick resupply and reinforcement. The Confederate and Union armies invested so much into their fight for Chattanooga because of the importance of its major rail links.

II. Commemoration of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Campaign, 1890-1947

In the 1880s the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields became the focus of Federal and Confederate veterans seeking to commemorate the Civil War and preserve their memories. They sought to make sense of the past, bond with others through reminiscing, and to heal the wounds of the war. These veterans formed societies and, after a reunion held in Chattanooga, began to lobby for the preservation of the battlefields. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the first national historical park, was approved by Congress in 1890. Park Commissioners sought to restore the landscape to its appearance in 1863 and interpret it with monuments and markers. They also built roads and bridges to improve access to and travel within the park, and extant stone bridge abutments remain at Reed's Bridge.

The dedication of the park was held on September 19th and 20th, 1895, with a large number of veterans in attendance. Speakers at the dedication ceremonies praised the park as a memorial to heroic and patriotic acts that would serve to educate and inspire future generations. A later significant period of commemoration took place during the New Deal era, with various projects being funded and/or built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. This work continued until the end of the CCC and the WPA in 1942.

In additional documentation to the original National Register nomination of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, prepared by the National Park Service in 1998, the authors present a valuable context and inventory of the historic commemorative elements of the battlefield then within the legal boundaries of the park. The authors concluded that "preservation and commemoration at this park should be viewed as a continuing process extending over a period exceeding one hundred years."

That is also true for commemoration-related artifacts and properties outside of the park boundaries but associated with the Chickamauga-Chattanooga campaign. A representative property included within the individual nominations of this project is the Ringgold Gap battlefield wayside in Catoosa County, Georgia.

The property as a commemoration site dates to c. 1937 when the National Park Service began negotiations with Georgia officials to place five waysides with historical markers along the existing highway route between Chattanooga to Atlanta, in an attempt to memorialize and interpret the Atlanta campaign. Since it marked the end of the Chattanooga campaign, and thus the beginning of the Union march on Atlanta, Ringgold Gap was selected as one of the five sites. NPS architects prepared plans by late 1938 while the actual labor for the waysides was to come from the WPA. Construction began in late 1939 but the project was not completed during the lifetime of the WPA. By 1944, NPS officials complained that the waysides were not completed. Construction finally began again in 1947 and the Ringgold Gap wayside was the first of the five to be completed in the summer of 1947.

F. Associated Property Types

The following discussion of property types has been adapted, with permission, from an earlier Multiple Property Nomination form for Historic Resources and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee, prepared by the Tennessee Historical Commission.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Battlefield - Small Engagement

DESCRIPTION

Battlefields are those areas that were the site of fighting or engagements between Union and Confederate forces. Battlefields may be representative of small engagements or large engagements. A small engagement refers to a minimum contest between a relatively small number of troops (at least 1,600 total troops engaged). These encounters include skirmishes and engagements of insignificant strategic importance. Small engagements may also include actions that were larger than skirmishes and involved thousands of troops, but resulted in proportionally few casualties. These engagements may have strategic significance or be illustrative of raids incidental to larger campaigns. Both small and large engagement sites may also contain earthworks, fortifications, and other related property types. In this nomination project, a representative small engagement battlefield is McLemore's Cove in Catoosa County, Georgia.

During the Civil War, the Tennessee Valley, comprising large portions of Middle and East Tennessee as well as northern counties in Georgia and Alabama, was largely a rural, agrarian landscape interspersed with county villages and small urban areas and railroad towns. Small crossroads communities often provided services such as general stores, grain mills, and blacksmith shops. Nashville, the state's largest city, boasted a

population of 17,000 residents. It was to the north while Memphis lay far to the west and Knoxville was at the beginning of the Tennessee River proper. The railroad junction of Atlanta was to the south. Most county seats and other communities in the Tennessee Valley consisted of populations of less than 1,000 residents.

Most small Civil War engagements occurred amidst farmland or woodlands. This rural landscape was characterized by farmsteads with dwellings and associated outbuildings such as barns and smokehouses. The broad valley, especially in the Chattanooga area, was generally characterized by small farms although certainly some plantations existed. Large stands of timber dominated upland areas. The historic rural character of the Tennessee Valley was largely retained until the mid-20th century when suburbanization of the larger cities affected the surrounding countryside. Extensive suburban development took place in the counties surrounding Chattanooga in both Tennessee and Georgia.

The retention of the valley's historic rural character varies for each engagement site. Factors affecting the rural landscape include a site's distance from urbanized areas, affects of modern road systems such as interstates, the proximity of industrial parks and industries, and changes in traditional farming practices. Engagement sites may also display the loss of Civil War-era buildings and their replacement by late 19th or 20th century dwellings and farm outbuildings.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Battlefield - Large Engagement

DESCRIPTION

In the Tennessee Valley, a large engagement is considered to be an action involving many army and corps level troops and resulting in thousands of casualties. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Hamilton County, Tennessee and Catoosa and Walker counties, Georgia (NR 10/15/66), represents the large engagement battlefield of the Civil War in the Tennessee Valley.

SIGNIFICANCE

Battlefields may be nominated under criterion A, B, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history and historic archaeology. Battlefields will be associated with campaigns and engagements of strategic importance or which affected the outcome of the battles for Chattanooga. These battlefields will be significant for their role in the Civil War during 1863.

Battlefields will be significant primarily under criterion A for their association with the history of the Civil War. Chattanooga and Chickamauga constitute one of these large engagements. In addition, the Tennessee Valley also contains numerous small engagement sites, which were of strategic importance during the war. Smaller engagements around the Chattanooga area, such as the actions at McLemore's Cove, contributed to the outcome of the larger engagements. Battlefields significant under criterion A will have a strong association with the pivotal campaigns of Chickamauga and Chattanooga or exemplify notable actions or engagements which had a direct bearing on the evolution and course of these campaigns.

Battlefields may also be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions within an engagement affected its outcome, or had a major affect on the advancement of military science such as innovative tactics and weaponry. Establishment of significance under criterion B will be difficult since the careers of notable military leaders and civilians also took place outside the borders of Tennessee and their significance often encompasses more than one engagement. For most military and civilian leaders of the Civil War, their significance will be based on their entire careers, rather than on their contribution solely to one engagement. Similarly, the significance of a military leader's innovative tactics or use of weaponry must also be evaluated in terms of their entire career rather than on the basis of one engagement. The extensive scholarly research conducted on the Civil War, and differing viewpoints on the contributions of its military leaders, renders establishment of criterion B significance difficult for most engagements.

Under criterion D, battlefields will be significant for their information potential in understanding the course and outcome of the engagements at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Archaeological remains on battlefields can provide important information on troop movements, tactics, location and duration of events during the battle, and interpretive artifacts. Although extensive literature exists for many battlefields in the Tennessee Valley, the archaeological record can also be significant in yielding, or potentially yielding, important information providing a better understanding of a battle or engagement.

The Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee Multiple Property Listing documentation suggests that the Chattanooga area's battlefields retain the potential to provide important information through the archaeological record. Categories of archaeological information potentially available at battlefields include:

1. Military artifacts such as ammunition, bayonets, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens associated with infantry.

2. Military artifacts such as ammunition, artillery rounds, rifles, saddles, tack, containers, and other accouterments associated with cavalry and artillery.
3. Domestic artifacts carried by soldiers into battle including clothing, eating utensils, photographs, and medicines.
4. Burials including large gravesites and individual interments.
5. Encampment sites associated with pre- or post-battle activity such as trash pits.
6. Post-war artifacts such as reunion medals and pins associated with Confederate and Union veterans associations.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Battlefields may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. An actual battlefield site and its surroundings must be largely intact. Most Civil War engagements in the Chattanooga area were fought in rural areas amidst scattered farmsteads, woodlands, and cultivated fields or pastures. The retention of this historic rural character is a key component in the identification and eligibility of battlefields. A battlefield's "core area" as defined by the National Park Service or Tennessee Division of Archaeology, must retain the majority of its historic landscape elements to be eligible for the National Register. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible battlefields.

- Location - A battlefield retains integrity of location if it is the place where the historic battle or engagement took place. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify the locations where the actual battles occurred.
- Association - A battlefield retains integrity of association if it is the place where the battle or engagement occurred. Battlefield areas were extensively documented through survey efforts.
- Setting - Battlefields will retain integrity of setting if the physical environment of the battle or engagement is largely intact. The majority of traditional land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact in order for battlefields to retain integrity. Modern road systems, such as highways and, especially

interstates, will not result in the overall loss of integrity of the battlefield if the road system(s) encompasses less than ten percent of the core battlefield area. In addition, the impact of the road system(s) is dependent on where it is located in relationship to the battle, the scale of the road system(s) with respect to the nominated property, the importance of the battle, and the extent and placement of development along the road system(s). Because of the potential for the impact of modern road systems(s) on battlefield sites, the integrity of each battlefield considered for nomination that has such an intrusion must be evaluated more intensively than a potential battlefield nomination without modern road system(s).

Traditional land uses should be retained and may include farmsteads at their Civil War locations even though the dwellings and outbuildings have been replaced with post-bellum properties. Less than 10% of a battlefield's total core area should consist of non-contributing landscapes or non-contributing properties.

Battlefield memorials such as statuary or markers will not affect the historic setting as long as they are minimal in number and of small size and scale.

Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the collective land area of a battlefield will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War. Modern intrusions such as buildings and structures, road systems, or extensive alterations in land use may be present as long as they are scattered and are not concentrated within the core area of the battlefield. The essential historic land characteristics must be present and major changes in topography such as removal of hillsides or infilling of watercourses would likely result in a loss of integrity.

Design,
Materials, and

Workmanship -These evaluations of integrity generally refer to structures or architectural resources, and in most instances will not apply to battlefields.

Criterion A Requirements

The property must be directly associated with engagements in the American Civil War in the Chattanooga area.

The property's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The property must have a strong association with the pivotal campaigns of the Civil War in the Tennessee Valley or exemplify notable actions or engagements, which had a direct bearing on the evolution and course of the Civil War.

In addition to the battlefield site itself, individual buildings or structures may also be eligible under this criteria if they were in existence at the time of the engagement and were utilized militarily by one or both forces. Such uses may include headquarters, short-term hospitals, or military prisons. These buildings and structures must retain sufficient architectural character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

The property must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its historic landscape features. The historic landscape of the battlefield must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era. Battlefields must retain a majority of the landscape elements, which were present during their period of significance such as cultivated fields or woodlands. Intrusions such as post-Civil War buildings and roadways may be present as long as they are minimal in number or, are concentrated in areas, which were not pivotal to the significance of the battle.

Criterion B Requirements

The property must be directly associated with engagements in the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The property's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The property must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions within the engagement affected its outcome, or had a major affect on the advancement of military science such as innovative tactics and weaponry.

The property must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its historic landscape features. The historic landscape of the battlefield must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place

from the Civil War era. Battlefields must retain a majority of the landscape elements, which were present during their period of significance such as cultivated fields or woodlands. Intrusions such as post-Civil War buildings and roadways may be present as long as they are minimal in number or are concentrated in areas, which were not pivotal to the significance of the battle.

Criterion D Requirements

The property must be directly associated with engagements in the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The property's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The property must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding the engagement or battle.

The property must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its historic landscape features. The historic landscape of the battlefield must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era. Battlefields must retain a majority of the landscape elements, which were present during their period of significance such as cultivated fields or woodlands. Intrusions such as post-Civil War buildings and roadways may be present as long as they are minimal in number or, are concentrated in areas which were not pivotal to the significance of the battle.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Earthworks

DESCRIPTION

Earthworks were constructed in association with offensive and defensive operations throughout the Tennessee Valley. Many earthworks were built along transportation routes to defend railroads and bridge crossings, which were of special importance around the railroad hub of Chattanooga. Others were built to defend strategic points such as urban areas and encampment sites. Earthworks may also be associated with a specific campaign or engagement.

Soldiers used picks and spades to build high earthen walls to provide protection from the enemy. These earthworks often were built five to six feet in height and reinforced with stones or logs. Interior ditches allowed soldiers to stand and be protected by the earthen

walls while outer ditches made scaling the earthwork more difficult. Due to their exposure to the elements, all earthworks are likely to have eroded to some degree.

Earthworks are defined as field fortifications constructed primarily of earth. Six subcategories or components of earthworks are as follows:

1. Entrenchment
2. Redoubt
3. Redan
4. Lunette
5. Cremaillere or Indented Line
6. Earthwork (Undetermined Type)

An entrenchment, or breastwork, consists of a ditch and parapet, often hastily constructed under battle conditions. Troops would dig entrenchments to afford protection of defensive positions and the earth parapet wall was often reinforced with logs or stones. When soldiers constructed more permanent entrenchments they often added features such as redoubts or redans.

A redoubt generally refers to an earthwork enclosed on all sides and often resembles a square on level terrain. On a hilltop the redoubt usually conforms to the contour or topography of the summit and can take on any enclosed shape or form. Redoubts were often built as part of larger earthworks and to defend strategic points and transportation routes. Redoubts surveyed in the Tennessee Valley are often part of larger railroad guard posts.

A redan refers to a small V-shaped earthwork with two faces and a rear opening, also known as a "gorge." Redans were used to provide cover for camps, advanced positions, roads and bridges.

A lunette is an earthwork that is similar to a redan in function and appearance with the addition of two flanks. A cremaillere (indented) line is an earthwork placed between two advanced works that are too far apart to protect each other as well as the space between them. A cremaillere line forms salients and angles which allow infantry and artillery cross fire in front of the advanced works. This type of earthwork is rare in the Tennessee Valley.

Earthworks (undetermined type) is a category reserved for remnants of earthworks, which are poorly preserved or have been extensively altered. These earthworks have been substantially reduced and their original form and outline cannot be discerned.

SIGNIFICANCE

Earthworks may be nominated under criterion A, B, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history, engineering, and historic archaeology. Earthworks were built during the Civil War primarily to defend strategic areas or positions. The defensive strategy adopted by both armies included the guarding of important communities, transportation routes, and supply points. The earthworks built in the Tennessee Valley are illustrative of tactics and planning which influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. They are also illustrative of the military engineering of the Civil War in terms of the design, form, and construction of fortifications. In the Chattanooga area, the location and orientation of earthworks in association with transportation-related resources underscores the importance of the railroad network in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Earthworks may be significant under criterion A for their association with the military history of the Civil War. Earthworks are physical remains which illustrate the offensive and defensive strategic planning of both Union and Confederate forces. They are often the only surface evidence of an engagement or long term defensive position, and provide important information to understanding specific actions during the battles for Chattanooga.

Earthworks may be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians who are directly associated with the site. Such persons would have achieved their significance from their contributions to the military history of a specific site or through their contributions to a significant advance in engineering. Significance under this criteria is considered to be unlikely due to the transient occupation of earthworks by military units. The evaluation of significant individuals of the Civil War is also based more upon their overall careers rather than on actions at specific locations or engagements.

Earthworks may be significant under criterion C if they are particularly notable and intact examples of a specific earthwork type, or are a rare or unusual example of a fortification. Earthworks eligible under criterion C must possess a high level of integrity, be a notable example of military engineering, or represent a rarely built type of a fortification. For example, the Historic and Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee Multiple Property Listing states that the number of earthworks in Tennessee which possess high levels of integrity are minimal, and those retaining such characteristics may be significant as illustrative of military engineering designs and construction techniques.

Under criterion D, earthworks will be significant for their information potential in understanding the course and outcome of the American Civil War. Historic archaeological remains such as earthworks can provide important information on fortification construction and defensive and offensive planning and tactics. Artifacts, which may remain at earthworks, can provide data on the soldiers stationed at

the site and information on their day-to-day activities. Categories of archaeological information potentially available at earthworks include:

1. Military artifacts such as ammunition, bayonets, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens associated with infantry.
2. Military artifacts such as ammunition, artillery rounds, rifles, saddles, tack, containers, and other accouterments associated with cavalry and artillery.
3. Domestic artifacts associated with nearby encampments including clothing, eating utensils, photographs, and medicines.
4. Tools and other equipment used in earthwork construction and design.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Earthworks may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance.

Earthworks possess integrity if their historic landscape features and surroundings are intact and if there are no associated significant intrusions. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible earthworks.

- Location - An earthwork retains integrity of location if it is the place where it was originally built and utilized during the Civil War. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify existing earthworks.
- Association - An earthwork retains integrity of association if it is the place where the earthwork was constructed. Earthwork locations were extensively documented through survey efforts.
- Setting - Earthworks will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. The majority of traditional adjacent land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact in order for earthworks to retain integrity. Modern intrusions such as buildings or structures should not be located within the circumference of the earthwork itself. Earthworks will retain integrity of setting if adjacent intrusions are minimal in number and in their size and scale relative to the earthwork.

- Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the collective land area of, and around the earthwork, will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War.
- Design - The essential outline or design of an earthwork must be present. Due to their construction materials, most earthworks will show evidence of natural erosion. An earthwork will retain integrity as a structure if there are substantial above-ground remains. An earthwork can also retain integrity as a site if its original design is discerned through surface or below-surface archaeology.
- Materials - To retain integrity, earthworks will display their original construction materials such as earth, stone or brick. Due to their exposure to the elements, natural erosion of earthen walls will result in varying losses of original material.
- Workmanship -To retain integrity, earthworks will display much of their construction techniques and overall form and plan.

Criterion A Requirements

The earthwork(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The earthwork's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The earthwork(s) must have a strong association with the strategic planning or specific campaigns of the Civil War, or illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics which are representative of the evolution and course of the Civil War.

The earthwork(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. The earthwork must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion B Requirements

The earthwork(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The earthwork's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The earthwork(s) must have a strong association with the strategic planning or specific campaigns of the Civil War, or illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics which are representative of the evolution and course of the Civil War. The earthwork(s) must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the earthwork were of particular significance in the military history or engineering of the Civil War.

The earthwork(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. The earthwork must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion C Requirements

The earthwork(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The earthwork's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The earthwork(s) must have a strong association with the strategic planning or specific campaigns of the Civil War, or illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics which are representative of the evolution and course of the Civil War. The earthwork(s) must be a particularly notable example of a specific earthwork type, a notable example of military engineering, or represent a rarely built type.

The earthwork(s) must retain a high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. The earthwork must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion D Requirements

The earthwork(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The earthwork's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The earthwork(s) must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding earthworks constructed during the Civil War. The earthwork(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. The

earthwork must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

An earthwork may still retain integrity despite partial excavations and surface collections, if it retains substantial potential in its remaining sections to yield important information on the Civil War. A completely excavated, or leveled and plowed earthwork will no longer retain sufficient integrity to provide such information.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE - Other Fortifications

In addition to the earthworks built during the Civil War, other types of fortifications were constructed by both armies in the Chattanooga area. These fortifications were also built to defend strategic points such as transportation routes and cities and towns.

Fortifications were built in both urban and rural areas and consisted of walls of earth, stone, and/or logs. They frequently occurred at railroad and road bridge crossings.

Those that survive generally have discernible outlines and identifiable site elements.

Four subtypes of this property type are:

1. Fort
2. Railroad Guard Post
3. Stockade
4. Blockhouse

Forts are defined as a large enclosed fortification sometimes supported by outer works such as lunettes and redans, or inner works such as blockhouses. A railroad guard post refers to fortifications that protected vulnerable points such as a bridge or trestle, and included stockades, blockhouses, and/or earthworks such as redoubts and entrenchments. Encampment sites, which quartered the soldiers stationed at the post, are often associated with this property type. Stockades are simple square shaped enclosures with bastioned corners. The stockades built during the Civil War were generally of vertical log construction with loopholes for firing. These fortifications were often strengthened by outer ditches and earth added to the exterior walls. Before the introduction of the blockhouse in 1864, stockades were built one of the primary defensive works built adjacent to railroads.

Blockhouses are defensive works associated primarily with railroad guard posts and were introduced in 1864 to provide greater defensive strength than stockades. Blockhouse construction used heavy vertical or horizontal timbers in the walls, and roofs of wood covered with dirt. Single below-grade entrances led to the interior of the

blockhouse and the walls were loopholed for firing. Blockhouses were often built at either end of a railroad bridge or trestle. No extant blockhouses are known in the Chattanooga area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Fortifications may be nominated under criterion A, B, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history, engineering, and historic archaeology. Fortifications such as forts and railroad guard posts were built during the Civil War primarily to defend strategic areas or transportation routes. The defensive strategy adopted by both armies included the guarding of important communities, transportation routes, and supply points. The fortifications built in the Tennessee Valley are illustrative of tactics and planning which influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. They are also illustrative of the military engineering of the Civil War in terms of their design, form, and construction.

Fortifications may be significant under criterion A for their association with the military history of the Civil War. Fortifications are physical remains which illustrate the offensive and defensive strategic planning of both Union and Confederate forces. They are often the only surface evidence of a short-term or long-term defensive position, and provide important information to understanding specific actions or campaigns of the Civil War. Fortifications may be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians who are directly associated with the site. Such persons would have achieved their significance from their contributions to the military history of a specific site or through their contributions to a significant advance in engineering. Significance under this criteria is considered to be unlikely due to the transient occupation of fortifications by military units. The evaluation of significant individuals of the Civil War is also based more upon their overall careers rather than on actions at specific locations.

Fortifications may be significant under criterion C if they are particularly notable and intact examples of a specific type, or are a rare or unusual example. Fortifications eligible under criterion C must possess a high level of integrity, be a notable example of military engineering, or represent a rarely built type.

Under criterion D, fortifications will be significant for their information potential in understanding the course and outcome of the American Civil War. Historic archaeological remains such as fortifications can provide important information on their construction and defensive and offensive planning and tactics. Artifacts, which may remain at fortifications, can provide data on the soldiers stationed at the site and information on their day-to-day activities. Categories of archaeological information potentially available at fortifications include:

1. Military artifacts such as ammunition, bayonets, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens associated with infantry.
2. Military artifacts such as ammunition, artillery rounds, rifles, saddles, tack, containers, and other accouterments associated with cavalry and artillery.
3. Domestic artifacts associated with nearby encampments including clothing, eating utensils, photographs, and medicines.
4. Tools and other equipment used in fortification construction and design.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Fortifications may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. Fortifications possess integrity if their historic landscape features and surroundings are intact and if there are no associated significant intrusions. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible fortifications.

- Location - A fortification retains integrity of location if it is the place where it was originally built and utilized during the Civil War. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify existing fortifications.
- Association - A fortification retains integrity of association if it is the place where the earthwork was constructed. Fortification locations were extensively documented through survey efforts.
- Setting - Fortifications will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. The majority of traditional adjacent land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact in order for fortifications to retain integrity. Modern intrusions such as buildings or structures should not be located within the circumference or immediate location of the fortification itself. Fortifications will retain integrity of setting if adjacent intrusions are minimal in number and in their size and scale relative to the fortification.
- Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the collective land area of, and around the fortification, will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War.

Design - The design, outline or site of a fortification must be present. A fortification will retain integrity as a structure if there are substantial above-ground remains such as forts. Other fortifications such as blockhouses or stockades will retain integrity as sites if their original design is discerned through surface or below-surface archaeological investigations.

Materials - To retain integrity, fortifications will display their construction materials either above or below the surface. In the cases of blockhouses or stockades, the original wood walls will no longer be present. However, the site should have minimal disturbance and the potential to reveal construction materials and methodology.

Workmanship -To retain integrity, above-ground fortifications will display much of their construction techniques and overall form and plan. For surface or subsurface remains, workmanship will not be applicable.

Criterion A Requirements

The fortification(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The fortification's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The fortification(s) must be representative of forts and railroad guard posts and illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics of the Civil War.

The fortification(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. They must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion B Requirements

The fortification(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The fortification's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The fortification(s) must be representative of forts and railroad guard posts and illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics of the Civil War.

The fortification(s) must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the fortification(s) were of particular significance in the military history or engineering of the Civil War

The fortification(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. They must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion C Requirements

The fortification(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The fortification's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The fortification(s) must be representative of forts and railroad guard posts and illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics of the Civil War.

The fortification(s) must be a particularly notable example of a specific fortification type, a notable example of military engineering, or represent a rarely built type of fortification.

The fortification(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. They must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion D Requirements

The fortification(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The fortification's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The fortification(s) must be representative of forts and railroad guard posts and illustrate offensive or defensive planning and tactics of the Civil War.

The fortification(s) must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding fortifications constructed during the Civil War.

The fortification(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its physical remains and surrounding historic landscape features. They must possess sufficient integrity of these qualities to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

A fortification may still retain integrity despite partial excavations and surface collections, if it retains substantial potential in its remaining sections to yield important information on the Civil War. A completely excavated, or leveled and plowed fortification will no longer retain sufficient integrity to provide such information.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Encampments

Encampments refer to either short-term or long-term camp sites or winter quarters occupied by the Confederate and Union armies. This category also embraces “contraband” camps established by Union officials during the Civil War for liberated or escaped free blacks and enslaved blacks who flocked to Union positions for safety. During the Civil War, training camps and winter quarters were located in rural areas on open farmland or cultivated fields. Cities and towns were associated with vices such as drinking and gambling, and rural encampments offered a more controlled environment for soldiering. Camp sites needed to be large enough for the training and drilling of large numbers of soldiers and to accommodate hundreds or thousands of tents or temporary huts. Long-term camp sites were usually sited to be close to dependable sources of water, and close to supply routes such as a railroad. Short-term encampments are those utilized for a limited period of time, certainly less than a week, as troops moved from one location to another.

SIGNIFICANCE

Encampments may be nominated under criterion A, B, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history and historic archaeology. Encampments will usually be significant under National Register criterion A for their role in the military history of the Civil War or, in the case of contraband camps, for their role in the ethnic heritage of free African-American communities established during the Civil War. Encampments are

primarily sites which were used as training camps, short-term and long-term camps during campaigns, short-term and long-term camps associated with defensive positions, camps used as winter quarters, and contraband camps. Encampments of particular significance will be those which were the site of important, long-term training camps, long-term defensive positions, winter quarters, or long-term contraband camps. At training camps, recruits learned the fundamentals of military life and were trained into cohesive units. Long-term defensive positions may include encampments as part of their overall significance. In winter quarters, soldiers continued their training and units were often reorganized. Contraband camps provided liberated African Americans with an opportunity to contribute their labor to the Union military cause as well as to begin the creation of their own free schools, churches, and other community institutions.

Encampments may be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians who are directly associated with the site. Such persons would have achieved their significance from their contributions to the military history of a specific encampment. Significance under this criteria is considered to be unlikely due to the transient occupation of encampments by military units. The evaluation of significant individuals of the Civil War is also based more upon their overall careers rather than on actions at specific locations.

Under criterion D, encampments will be significant for their information potential in understanding the history of a site and its role in the Civil War. Historic archaeological remains at encampments can provide important information on the soldiers stationed at the site and information on their day-to-day activities as well as similar significant information about the lifeways of liberated African Americans at contraband camps. Categories of archaeological information potentially available at encampments include:

1. Military artifacts such as ammunition, bayonets, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens associated with infantry.
2. Military artifacts such as ammunition, artillery rounds, rifles, saddles, tack, containers, and other accouterments associated with cavalry and artillery.
3. Domestic artifacts including clothing, eating utensils, photographs, and medicines.
4. Burials including large gravesites and individual interments.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Encampments may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. An

actual encampment site and its surroundings must be largely intact. Most Civil War encampments in the Chattanooga area were located in rural areas amidst scattered farmsteads, woodlands, and cultivated fields or pastures. The retention of this historic rural character is a key component in the identification and eligibility of encampments. Contraband camps, however, were invariably located in urban and small town areas along a major transportation corridor, typically a railroad line. An encampment must retain the majority of its historic landscape elements to be eligible for the National Register. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible encampments.

Location - An encampment retains integrity of location if it is the place on which it was sited. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify the locations where encampments took place.

Association - Integrity of association is retained if it is the place where the encampment was located. Encampments were extensively documented through survey efforts.

Setting - Encampments will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. The majority of traditional land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact in order for encampments to retain integrity. Modern road systems will not result in an overall loss of integrity of setting if the road area encompasses less than 10% of the total encampment area.

Traditional land uses should be retained and may include farmsteads at their Civil War locations even though the dwellings and outbuildings have been replaced with post-bellum properties. A small percentage of an encampment's area should consist of non-contributing landscapes or non-contributing properties.

Memorials such as statuary or markers will not affect the historic setting as long as they are minimal in number and of small size and scale.

Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the collective land area of an encampment will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War. Modern intrusions such as buildings and structures, road systems, or extensive alterations in land use may be present as long as they are scattered and are not concentrated within the site of the

encampment. The essential historic land characteristics must be present and major changes in topography such as removal of hillsides or infilling of watercourses would likely result in a loss of integrity.

Design,
Materials, and
Workmanship -These evaluations of integrity generally refer to structures or architectural resources, and in most instances, will not apply to encampments.

Criterion A Requirements

The encampment(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The encampment's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The encampment(s) must be of particular significance in the Civil War as the site of a long-term training camps, defensive positions, winter quarters, or contraband camps.

The encampment(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its immediate site and surrounding historic landscape features. Encampments must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal and encampments must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion B Requirements

The encampment(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The encampment's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The encampment(s) must be of particular significance in the Civil War as the site of a long-term training camps, defensive positions, winter quarters, or contraband camps.

The encampment(s) must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the encampment(s) were of particular significance in the military history of the Civil War.

The encampment(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its immediate site and surrounding historic landscape features. Encampments must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal and encampments must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion D Requirements

The encampment(s) must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The encampment's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The encampment(s) must be of particular significance in the Civil War as the site of a long-term training camps, defensive positions, winter quarters, or contraband camps.

The encampment(s) must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life and encampment sites of the Civil War.

The encampment(s) must retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of its immediate site and surrounding historic landscape features. Encampments must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal and encampments must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE - Military Hospitals

DESCRIPTION

Military hospitals refer to buildings used on a short-term or long-term basis to house sick and wounded soldiers. Short-term military hospitals are generally associated with a specific engagement and were used due to their proximity to the fighting. Both rural and

urban buildings are associated with this property type but most inventoried short-term hospitals are rural dwellings or sites. Long-term hospitals in the Tennessee Valley were located primarily in cities and towns where consistent convalescent care and ample supplies were readily available.

None of the surveyed buildings in the Chattanooga Area Sites Assessment were originally constructed to serve as a military hospital. Instead, those buildings identified in this property type were dwellings, public buildings, and commercial buildings, which were utilized either as make-shift hospitals following an engagement, or properties acquired to serve as convalescent hospitals for long-term care. Short-term military hospitals include the sites of field hospitals where wounded soldiers were brought for initial treatment. Once soldiers received medical attention at the field hospitals they would be transported to larger divisional hospitals to the rear. These tent hospital locations were transient in nature and consist of sites with no above-ground remains.

Short-term military hospitals were also those buildings that were used to house wounded soldiers due to their proximity on or directly adjacent to battlefields. These were often private residences, which temporarily sheltered sick and wounded soldiers. Those properties associated with this use are generally frame and brick dwellings constructed between 1840 and 1860. Many were built in the Italianate and Greek Revival styles, which were popular for larger homes in Tennessee during these decades. An example of this property type is "Carnton" in Williamson County, Tennessee, which is listed on the National Register as part of the Franklin Battlefield (NR 10/15/66).

Long-term military hospitals were established in larger cities such as Chattanooga to provide convalescent care to those wounded and sick. While a few private residences were used as long-term hospitals, most buildings appropriated as hospitals were churches or large, multi-story commercial buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE

Military hospitals may be nominated under criterion A, B, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history and historic archaeology. Military hospitals will usually be significant under National Register criterion A for their role in the military history of the Civil War. Military hospitals are primarily sites, which were used on a short-term or long-term basis by one or both armies. Military hospitals are significant for the medical attention wounded and sick soldiers received during the course of the war. They were integral to sustaining the manpower of armies, especially by providing immediate care after an engagement and minimizing deaths from battle.

Military hospitals may be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians who are directly associated with the site. Such persons would

have achieved their significance from their contributions to the military history of a hospital. Significance under this criteria is considered to be unlikely due to the transient nature of units and their medical staff at specific locations. The evaluation of significant individuals of the Civil War is also based more upon their overall careers rather than on their actions at specific locations.

None of the military hospitals surveyed in this project were originally built as hospitals, but the building's local status as an architectural landmark may be related to their selection as a hospital by military officials. If this relationship between a property's architecture and its selection is documented through historic records, then these properties may be eligible under criterion C under the Civil War context. Of course, properties may be eligible under criterion C for their architectural style under contexts not associated with the Civil War.

Under criterion D, military hospitals may be significant for their information potential in understanding the history of a site and its role in the Civil War. Historic archaeological remains at military hospitals can provide important information on the soldiers who occupied the site and information on their day-to-day activities. Categories of archaeological information potentially available at military hospitals include:

1. Military artifacts such as ammunition, bayonets, rifles, knapsacks, and canteens associated with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.
2. Medical artifacts such as medicine bottles and surgical instruments.
3. Domestic artifacts including clothing, eating utensils, and photographs.
4. Burials including large gravesites and individual interments.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Military hospitals may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible fortifications.

- Location - A military hospital retains integrity of location if it is the place where it was utilized during the Civil War. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify existing military hospitals.

- Association - A military hospital retains integrity of association if it is the place where its short-term or long-term use took place.
- Setting - Military hospitals will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. For temporary sites, traditional land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact. Modern intrusions such as buildings or structures should not be located within the immediate location of the military hospital site. For dwellings, integrity of setting will remain if the property retains much of its physical environment from the Civil War era. For rural properties, traditional land uses such as woodlands or cultivated fields should be present and nearby intrusions should be minimal. For urban properties, the commercial streetscapes should remain intact.
- Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the property will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War.
- Design - Buildings used as military hospitals will retain the majority of their design characteristics from their period of significance. This will include retention of their Civil War era form and plan and architectural style.
- Materials - To retain integrity, buildings used as military hospitals will display the majority of their Civil War era construction materials such as original exterior walls, fenestration, and porches.
- Workmanship -To retain integrity, buildings used as military hospitals will display much of their Civil War era construction techniques and craftsmanship.

Criterion A Requirements

A military hospital must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area. Buildings used as short-term military hospitals must be located within the immediate vicinity of an engagement. There should be written accounts or substantial oral tradition of a building's use as a short-term military hospital. Long-term military hospitals should be identified through official records or written accounts of the Civil War.

A military hospital's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A military hospital must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If a site, the military hospital location must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal and sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

The appropriation of nearby dwellings for hospitals enabled soldiers to receive immediate medical treatment, which greatly enhanced their chances for survival. These type of hospitals also sheltered the wounded and sick from the elements which also helped to reduce the death rate. The use of short-term hospitals was essential in providing medical attention when it was most needed and this assisted in maintaining the troop strength of both armies.

Criterion B Requirements

A military hospital must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

A military hospital's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A military hospital must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the site were of particular significance in the military history of the Civil War.

A military hospital must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If a site, the military hospital location must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal and sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion C Requirements

A military hospital must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

A military hospital's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A military hospital's architecture must be related in a significant manner to its selection as a military hospital by Union or Confederate officials.

A military hospital must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. If it is a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion D Requirements

A military hospital must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

A military hospital's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A military hospital must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life and encampment sites of the Civil War.

A military hospital must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If a site, the military hospital location must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal; sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Buildings

Description

Buildings are permanent structures intended to house or shelter human beings or their possessions. This property type does not include fortifications or other structures

built solely for military operations. Buildings involved in the Civil War in the Chattanooga area were frequently farm buildings and outbuildings such as barns and smokehouses caught in the crossfire of the Union and Confederate armies. The predominantly rural character of the area outside the town of Chattanooga meant that most fighting occurred in woodland areas or on farmland, as was true throughout the rest of Tennessee during the Civil War. Some of these buildings were of tactical importance, providing shelter and protection during battle or a target for artillery fire. Farm houses were frequently appropriated as officers' headquarters at encampments and near battlefields. Buildings can also be associated with troop movements as part of the site of short-term and long-term encampments. Railroad depots and military hospitals are other examples of buildings that have significance for Civil War history in the Chattanooga area. Individual buildings can be included as features of a battlefield as well.

Significance

Buildings may be nominated under criterion A, B, and/or c for their significance in the areas of military history, social history, and historic architecture. Buildings will be associated with the campaigns and actions of the two armies during the Civil War in the Chattanooga area as well as with aspects of civilian life and support services, such as hospitals, affected by the actions of the two armies during 1863 and 1864. They may also be associated with commemorative activities that took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that helped shape the local and national understanding of the significance of the battles for Chattanooga. Buildings are especially useful tools for understanding everyday life in the Chattanooga area and how it was affected by the fighting there. Buildings are also significant as centers of support activities for the armies and civilians and are frequently landmarks on battlefields.

Buildings will be significant primarily under criterion A for their association with the history of the Civil War. A number of houses and outbuildings played significant roles in the battles fought around Chattanooga, and some served as headquarters for the commanding generals and other officers. Buildings nominated under criterion A will have a strong association with the actions of the armies during the battles for Chattanooga or with the impact warfare in the area had on civilian life, both during the conflict and later, as the community and participants returned to the site of the fighting to officially commemorate the events that took place around Chattanooga in 1863 and 1864.

Buildings may also be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions during the battles for Chattanooga affected the outcome of engagements or had a major effect on the civilian wartime experience or the commemoration of battles and Civil War history in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This criterion will be difficult to establish for military

leaders who played a significant role outside the campaigns at Chattanooga. Officers who established headquarters in local farm houses during the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, for example, also fought in other engagements and are associated with more than a single location. However, criterion B may apply to notable civilians whose wartime activities were focused on the Chattanooga area.

Criterion C may be applied in a limited manner, when a building's architectural style is significantly related to its selection and/or use by military officials during the battles for Chattanooga.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Buildings may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible buildings.

- Location - A building retains integrity of location if it is the place where it was utilized during the Civil War. The survey utilized historical research and on-site archaeological investigations to identify existing buildings.
- Association - A building retains integrity of association if it is the place where its short-term or long-term use took place.
- Setting - Buildings will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. For temporary sites, traditional land uses such as cultivated fields and woodlands need to remain intact. Modern intrusions such as buildings or structures should not be located within the immediate location of the building. For dwellings, integrity of setting will remain if the property retains much of its physical environment from the Civil War era. For rural properties, traditional land uses such as woodlands or cultivated fields should be present and nearby intrusions should be minimal. For urban properties, the commercial streetscapes should remain intact.
- Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the property will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War.
- Design - Buildings used in the Civil War will retain the majority of their design characteristics from their period of significance. This will

include retention of their Civil War era form and plan and architectural style.

Materials - To retain integrity, buildings will display the majority of their Civil War era construction materials such as original exterior walls, fenestration, and porches.

Workmanship -To retain integrity, buildings will display much of their Civil War era construction techniques and craftsmanship.

Criterion A Requirements

A building must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area. There should be written accounts or substantial oral tradition of a building's use in the Civil War.

A building's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A building must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion B Requirements

The building must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The building's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The building must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the site were of particular significance in the military history of the Civil War or its commemoration.

The building must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion C Requirements

The building must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The building's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The building's architecture must be related in a significant manner to its selection as a military hospital by Union or Confederate officials.

The building must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

PROPERTY TYPE: Transportation-Related Resources

Description

Transportation-related resources encompass a broad range of structures and sites associated with the transportation network in and around the town of Chattanooga during the Civil War. These structures and sites were of pivotal importance during the battles for and siege of Chattanooga in 1863, which was a key railroad hub and supply center. Federal forces, confined to the town of Chattanooga after Chickamauga, considered opening transportation routes out of Chattanooga essential for the invasion of the Deep South. Both armies defended transportation routes with great care. They depended on them as supply lines and avenues of advance and retreat. Control of transportation routes was tactically important during battles because maintaining control of them could thwart an attack or make it more difficult. Open transportation routes also assured that the various companies and brigades could reinforce one another. A part of the army cut off from the support of the full force was essentially lost. Armies used existing transportation routes and also constructed new and temporary ones as need arose. There are three principal subcategories of transportation resources: railroad, surface, and water.

Railroad resources include remnants of the railroad network in and around Chattanooga, which played a critical role in military history in 1862 and 1863. The railroad lines, bridges, depots, water towers, and tunnels of the Nashville and Chattanooga, Western and Atlantic, East Tennessee and Georgia, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads helped define the shape of fighting in the area. Their importance motivated both Confederate and Union actions in the region, as Confederate forces tried to maintain control of the Western and Atlantic line to Atlanta, the most important distribution center of the rebel cause. Union forces relied on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad,

which was the primary Union supply line from Nashville. Grant and the Union leadership also understood that control of Chattanooga's railroad system would cripple Confederate supply lines and open an avenue for the invasion of Atlanta and the heart of Confederate territory. In 1864, after the Union victory at Chattanooga, Sherman's march to the sea fulfilled the potential for destruction that control of the area's railroad lines promised. Thus, Chattanooga's railroad transportation resources are vitally important for an understanding of the Union strategy that ultimately brought the Confederate cause to its knees. They also aid the interpretation of individual battles that took place around Chattanooga.

Civil War-era railroad lines frequently evolved as transportation corridors that played an enduring role in the development of Chattanooga and northern Georgia. Railroad bridges, though often destroyed in the course of fighting, were rapidly rebuilt in the aftermath of the war and often define crossings used continuously through the twentieth century. An example of these layers of use built on Civil War-era transportation routes are the Chickamauga Creek bridges of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad and the nearby 1858 tunnels, built by slave labor. The Western and Atlantic Railroad used the same bridge crossing, the piers of which still stand. Nearby a modern highway bridge serves traffic traveling the same route that Civil War troops and supplies followed.

Surface resources encompass the historic sites of roads and trails involved in the battles for Chattanooga, including the Walden's Ridge supply line, the Old Wauhatchie Pike, Kelly's Ferry and Road, and others. The site of turnpike and road bridges are other examples of resources. Surface transportation means, such as wagon trains, were used by both armies. Roadbeds can be found in association with other surface and water transportation-related resources, such as fords, ferries, and bridge sites. Like railroads, roads and trails often defined transportation corridors that are still used. The Old Wauhatchie Pike began as a turnpike and was an important means of access for Confederate troops encamped above Moccasin Bend. The turnpike lies downhill from an older federal road. Today it circles Lookout Mountain above the 1920s Cummings Highway and Interstate 24. Another historic roadbed is found near the site of Kelly's Ferry in Marion County, Tennessee.

Water transportation resources include the winding route of the Tennessee River around Chattanooga and the site of various ferry crossings that played a major role in reestablishing supply lines to the besieged Union army in Chattanooga and other engagements during fall 1863. Remains of boats used to navigate the river are another type of water transportation resource. Flatboats, pontoons, and steam-powered riverboats were all used as troops and supplies were moved into and around the area. The river's location and configuration around Chattanooga and the surrounding mountains posed a unique and difficult tactical challenge to the Union and Confederate armies in this area.

Many transportation-related resources are linked to other property types including the fortifications and earthworks built to defend them as strategic positions. Underwater resources will also be linked to this category, as the only remains of boats used during the Civil War may be found in the waters of the Tennessee River. Parts of Civil-War era bridges may also be found underwater. Because modern transportation routes were laid along the lines of old roads and railroad beds, these resources have undergone a great deal of change and are therefore less likely to exhibit a high degree of integrity as other property types. However, their continued use indicates the high degree of importance transportation corridors had during the battles for Chattanooga and in the subsequent development of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Transportation-related resources may be nominated under criterion A, B, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history, social history, engineering, and historic archaeology. Railroad, surface, and water transportation resources were critical reasons for the battles at Chickamauga and Chattanooga and played major roles in the outcome of those engagements. These sites were strategically guarded by both armies because of their importance as supply lines and as a means of moving troops. Transportation-related resources are also illustrative of the ingenuity of Union and Confederate engineers in conquering the difficult terrain of the Tennessee River and surrounding creeks and mountains at Chattanooga. These resources are critical to a complete understanding of the military tactics that affected the outcome of battles in this area and during the remainder of the Civil War. Given that modern development of the Chattanooga area has eliminated many other physical reminders of the locations of battles and troop movements, transportation corridors that remain in use can be a valuable resource for the interpretation of military history in the area.

Transportation-related resources may be significant under criterion A for their association with the military and social history of the Civil War. Transportation corridors played a vital role in the actions of both Union and Confederate armies and in the lives of civilians in wartime. The importance of Chickamauga and Chattanooga in the larger context of Civil War history depends largely on how these engagements determined the control of railroad transportation routes to supply centers at Nashville and Atlanta. Structures and sites of particular strategic importance often made the difference between comfort and starvation for soldiers and had an equally direct impact on the lives of civilians. Routes of transportation resources are a useful tool for interpreting the movement of the armies during the battles for Chattanooga. Transportation-related resources defined the shape of fighting in the Chattanooga area and have subsequently helped determine local development patterns.

Transportation-related resources may be significant under criterion B for their association with notable soldiers and/or civilians who are directly associated with the site or structure. Such persons would have achieved their significance from their contributions to the military or wartime social history of a specific site or structure or through their contribution to a significant advance in engineering.

Transportation-related resources may be significant under criterion C if they are particularly intact and notable examples of a specific type of transportation structure erected during the Civil War as a result of the movement of the two armies during the battles for Chattanooga. Resources nominated under criterion C must possess a high level of integrity, be a notable example of military engineering, or represent a rarely built type of structure.

Under criterion D, transportation-related resources will be significant for their potential to yield information leading to a greater understanding of the course and outcome of the battles for Chattanooga. Historic archaeological remains of transportation-related structures no longer standing may provide information about troop movements, strategy, and military engineering. Archaeological remains along the route of historic roads and turnpikes may yield information about soldiers' equipment and daily lives and could provide information about troop movements. Since these transportation routes were often used equally by civilians, archaeological investigation could potentially yield information about wartime civilian life as well.

Registration Requirements

Transportation-related resources may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. Transportation-related resources possess integrity if their historic landscape features are intact and if there are no associated significant intrusions. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible resources.

- Location - A transportation-related resource retains integrity of location if it is in the place where it was originally utilized during the Civil War. Historical research aided in documenting the location of extant resources.
- Setting - A transportation-related resource will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. The majority of adjacent land uses such as woodlands and cultivated fields need to remain intact in order for these resources to retain integrity. However, the continued use of transportation corridors as evidenced by

adjacent bridge reconstruction or similar improvements that do not disturb the landscape features or physical remains of the original crossing site should not be considered a loss of integrity. Modern intrusions like buildings should not have altered the route of the transportation resource. These resources will retain integrity of setting if adjacent intrusions are minimal in number and in their size and scale relative to the resource.

Feeling - The collective land area of and around the transportation resource should convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance during the Civil War.

Design - The essential alignment or structure of a transportation-related resource must be present. Due to the construction methods for early roads, turnpikes, and railroad embankments, erosion is to be expected.

Materials - To retain integrity, transportation-related resources will display their original construction materials such as earth, stone, wood, or iron. Due to their exposure to the elements, natural erosion of dirt tracks marking historic road alignments and ferry crossing sites will result in varying losses of original material. Heavy use of certain transportation resources such as bridges will mean that some original materials may be missing, such as at a site where the bridge abutments or piers stand but the truss has been removed to redirect traffic across a new bridge.

Workmanship - Transportation-related resources will display much of their construction techniques and overall form and plan. In the case of resources like historic roads that were formed gradually through use rather than constructed of new materials all at once, the imprint of use should remain visible on the landscape.

Criterion A Requirements

The transportation-related resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area. There should be written accounts or substantial oral tradition of its use in the Civil War.

A transportation-related resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The transportation-related resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion B Requirements

The transportation-related resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The transportation-related resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The transportation-related resource must be associated with notable soldiers and/or civilians whose specific actions at the site were of particular significance in the military history of the Civil War.

The transportation-related resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion C Requirements

The transportation-related resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The transportation-related resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The transportation-related resource's design must be related in a significant manner to its use by Union or Confederate officials.

The transportation-related resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion D Requirements

A transportation-related resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

A transportation-related resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A transportation-related resource must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life, strategy, and transportation in the Civil War.

A transportation-related resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. If a structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If a site, its location must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal; sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Fords

Description

Fords are a distinct group of resources related to surface and water transportation resources. Fords are shallow creek crossing sites where troops and supplies crossed the waters of streams, like Chickamauga Creek and Lookout Creek, during the battles for Chattanooga. The Chattanooga area had a concentration of ford crossing sites of strategic importance to troop movements during the Civil War, and a few of the most representative examples have been chosen for study in this nomination project.

Significance

Fords may be nominated under criterion A and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history and historic archaeology. Fords played an important role in defining troop movements during the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, especially as Confederate forces engaged Union troops during the morning of September 18, 1863.

Fords may be nominated under criterion A for their association with the military history of the Civil War. Ford crossings were strategically important based on their location in relation to the enemy, the ease of crossing, and the protection provided by topography.

Fords may also be nominated under criterion D for their potential to yield information about troop movements and equipment during the battles for Chattanooga. Pieces of soldiers' equipment that were lost during the crossing may still be found in creek beds.

Bridge remnants are also sometimes found in the waters near a ford where a bridge had been destroyed.

Registration Requirements

Ford resources may meet registration requirements if they possess sufficient character and integrity to retain their sense of time and place from their period of significance. Ford resources possess integrity if their historic landscape features are intact and if there are no associated significant intrusions. The following evaluations of integrity were applied when assessing potentially eligible ford resources.

- Location - A ford resource retains integrity of location if it is in the place where it was originally utilized during the Civil War. Historical research aided in documenting the location of extant resources.
- Setting - A ford resource will retain integrity of setting if its physical environment is largely intact. The majority of adjacent land uses such as woodlands and cultivated fields need to remain intact in order for these resources to retain integrity. These resources will retain integrity of setting if adjacent intrusions are minimal in number and in their size and scale relative to the resource.
- Feeling - The collective land area of and around the ford resource should convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance during the Civil War.
- Design - The essential alignment of the ford resource must be present. Due to the construction methods for early roads, turnpikes, and railroad embankments, erosion is to be expected.

Criterion A Requirements

The ford resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area. There should be written accounts or substantial oral tradition of its use in the Civil War.

A ford resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The ford resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. It must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from the Civil War era. This

includes retention of the majority of its Civil War era materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Criterion D Requirements

A ford resource must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

A ford resource's period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

A ford resource must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life, strategy, and transportation in the Civil War.

A ford resource must retain integrity of its Civil War era appearance. Its location must retain historic landscape patterns such as cultivated fields, woodlands, and water sources. Intrusions should be minimal; sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Underwater Resources

Description

Underwater resources comprise a variety of structures or objects that are presently submerged under the water of a creek or river. These resources are commonly remnants of bridges or are materials that were sunk accidentally or purposefully at a site where troops crossed during battle. Underwater resources are useful in determining the location and use of water crossing sites during the battles for Chattanooga. These resources are usually identified by their appearance on the creek bed. In the Chickamauga-Chattanooga area, visible underwater resources include truss pieces and decking planks from bridges. Other items may be located beneath the surface of the creek bed.

Significance

Underwater resources may be nominated under D for their potential to yield information about troop movements and military technology in the Civil War. These objects and structures reveal where troops crossed creeks or rivers and may help pinpoint the location of ford sites. They may also provide significant information about military

technology by illustrating what types of materials were used for permanent and temporary bridges. Finally, underwater resources may yield artifacts that can be used to interpret the everyday lives of soldiers.

Registration Requirements

Criterion D

Underwater resources must be directly associated with the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The underwater resources' period of significance must be within the beginning and end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

The underwater resources must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life and fighting of the Civil War.

The underwater resource must retain integrity to identify it to the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Commemorative Properties

Description

Commemorative buildings, sites, structures, and objects are related to the remembrance of Civil War events and veterans. These properties are often located on or near sites where fighting took place. Monuments are the most common form of commemorative property and are located throughout the Chattanooga-Chickamauga area. Veterans' groups and other associations erected most commemorative resources after the Civil War, primarily during the period from 1890 to 1930.

After the turn of the century, women's organizations such as the United Daughters' of the Confederacy (UDC) played a primary role in raising the funds, selecting the topic, and choosing the designer for the construction of Civil War monuments throughout the South. In East Tennessee, five UDC chapters existed by 1900 and the number increased to thirty-one by the 1920s. But as an organization the UDC did comparatively little to mark the Civil War landscape in the Chattanooga area or the general East Tennessee region. Only three Confederate monuments were built in the region by 1920. On the Union side, the Women's Relief Corps funded and built one Civil War monument in the region at Knoxville, but lightning destroyed the structure in 1904.

Thus, efforts by veterans groups and governmental officials account for the great majority of commemorative properties in the Chickamauga-Chattanooga project area. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, for example, built the famous stone gateway at Point Park, Lookout Mountain. Throughout the South during the Depression era, New Deal agencies often worked together with the National Park Service to improve Civil War battlefields and construct additional commemorative properties. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) operated an induction center and training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and used the grounds of Chickamauga-Chattanooga battlefield for their camps and training exercises. The CCC also built and improved park facilities. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) undertook various Civil War-related efforts in East Tennessee and north Georgia, including restoring the Federal Fort Dickerson in Knoxville in 1936 and building a series of waysides interpreting the Atlanta campaign in north Georgia from 1939 until the end of the agency in 1942. These properties usually include information about the battle, troop action, person, or group they commemorate. The date of the event, the date of the property's construction or dedication, and sometimes a reference to why the monument or other commemorative structure was placed are also frequently found on commemorative properties.

Overall, the monuments present a variety of images of the Civil War in sculpture and words. These images are a record of the Lost Cause movement in the South as well as similar vernacular cultural expressions of patriotism and reverence in the North. Similar to the change in attitudes about the meaning of the war recorded in literature, music, and political expressions, the symbolic meaning of the monuments changed during the period of 1870 to 1930, from themes of sacrifice and devotion to themes of reconciliation and unity.

Before the National Park Service and other organizations began interpreting the history of the Civil War, commemorative activities by local veterans' groups helped mark the landscape of battlefields for the remembrance and education of future generations. Although commemorative properties were usually built with the intention of exalting bravery and patriotism as much as documenting the facts of battle, they began the process of defining the national historic significance of the Civil War. They also help modern historians locate the sites of significant actions or the position of specific companies during battle, as veterans often placed monuments near locations where they remembered fighting. These properties are therefore important for interpreting events during the Civil War as well as understanding how the conflict's place in national memory has changed over time.

Commemorative properties attest to Chattanooga's strategic importance during the war as well as its significance as a site of remembrance in the late nineteenth century. The city solicited tourism by veterans beginning in the 1880s, and it hosted its first reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in 1881. The newly-formed United Confederate Veterans

met there in July 1890. The Chickamauga Memorial Association, a veterans group dedicated to promoting the establishment of a national military park in the area, was created in 1889. Congress authorized its creation in August 1890, and each state that had sent soldiers to the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga was invited to erect monuments. The park was dedicated in September 1895. Efforts to further the park project (and therefore tourism) complemented Chattanooga's own economic growth as a southern industrial center in the 1880s and 1890s.²⁰

Significance

Commemorative properties may be nominated under criterion A, B, and/or C for their significance in the areas of social history and architecture or design. Commemorative properties like monuments and statues were very influential in shaping collective local and national memory of the events that took place during the battles for Chattanooga. Many of these properties conveyed their meaning through design motifs that reflect the sensibilities of Victorian America. Some include statuary that is important in the history of art from the period. All commemorative properties will be directly related to the remembrance of events and persons associated with the battles for Chattanooga in 1862 and 1863.

Commemorative properties significant under criterion A will have assumed importance in their own right that equals or surpasses their importance as a marker memorializing an event or person. Although it is part of the National Military Park and not a part of this study, Point Park is an excellent example of a commemorative property that has acquired this type of significance. The structures at Point Park have become a symbol for Chattanooga and are recognized by visitors for their association with touring Civil War battlefields. Properties nominated under this criterion should be emblematic of Civil War remembrance for the communities in which they are located.

Commemorative properties may also be nominated under criterion B for their association with a prominent architect, artist, designer, or sculptor. These properties will be considered important examples of the person's work that embody techniques characterizing his or her unique contribution to the history of American art and design. Properties nominated under this criterion will have a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and will have a documented association with the significant architect, artist, designer, or sculptor.

²⁰ See Anthonette L. McDaniel, "'Just Watch Us Make Things Hum:' Chattanooga, Adolph S. Ochs, and the Memorialization of the Civil War," East Tennessee Historical Society's *Publications* 61 (1989), 3-15.

The architecture or design of some commemorative properties may be significant under criterion C as a significant example of late nineteenth-century American architectural or artistic styles. The attention to stylistic detail invested in commemorative properties meant for public display sometimes resulted in structures that were exemplary for the community in which they were located. Properties nominated under this criterion will also have a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Registration Requirements

- Location - A commemorative property retains integrity of location if it is sited at the place where it was originally constructed.
- Association - A commemorative property will retain integrity of association if it is found at the location of the event during the battles for Chattanooga that it was intended to commemorate. Because commemorative properties were often placed based on memory rather than written documentation, some properties may be located away from the actual site of events they commemorate. However, these properties will retain integrity of association if they are located on their original sites.
- Setting - A commemorative property will retain integrity of setting if its location has not been compromised by modern development of buildings, roads, and other structures to the extent that the original setting of the property has been compromised.
- Feeling - A commemorative property will retain integrity of feeling if its original materials and design have not been altered to a significant degree and if modern development does not compromise significantly the overall setting and location of the property.
- Design - The essential components of a commemorative property's original design must be present. No significant alterations should have obscured any part of the property that conveys information about the Civil War event or person(s) it memorializes. In the case of properties nominated under criterion B and C, the building, structure, or object should retain those design qualities that make it an important example of art, architecture, or design from its period of significance.

Materials - A commemorative property retains integrity of materials if it displays the original materials used in its construction, such as marble, bronze, or granite.

Workmanship -To retain integrity, commemorative properties will exhibit detail that makes construction techniques easily discernible.

Criterion A Requirements

The commemorative property must be directly associated with the commemoration of the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The commemorative property's period of significance must be between the beginning of the creation of the national park in 1890 to 1947, which was the end of the National Park Service's effort to build the Atlanta Campaign waysides.

The commemorative property must be significantly associated with the important developments and processes of the commemoration of the battles of Chattanooga.

The commemorative property must retain integrity of its appearance at its period of significance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from its period of significance. This includes the intention of the majority of its historic materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If it is a site, it must retain historic landscape patterns. Intrusions should be minimal and sites must possess significant integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion B Requirements

The commemorative property must be directly associated with the commemoration of the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The commemorative property's period of significance must be between the beginning of the creation of the national park in 1890 to 1947, which was the end of the National Park Service's effort to build the Atlanta Campaign waysides.

The commemorative property must be associated with notable civilians and/or government officials whose specific actions at or with the property were of particular significance in the history of the commemoration of the battles for Chattanooga.

The commemorative property must retain integrity of its appearance at its period of significance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from its period of significance. This includes the intention of the majority of its historic materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If it is a site, it must retain historic landscape patterns. Intrusions should be minimal and sites must possess significant integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

Criterion C Requirements

The commemorative property must be directly associated with the commemoration of the American Civil War within the Chattanooga area.

The commemorative property's period of significance must be between the beginning of the creation of the national park in 1890 to 1947, which was the end of the National Park Service's effort to build the Atlanta Campaign waysides.

The commemorative property must be architecturally significant and/or the architecturally significant work of a master architect or craftsman.

The commemorative property must retain integrity of its appearance at its period of significance. If a building or structure, it must retain sufficient architectural integrity to identify it from its period of significance. This includes the intention of the majority of its historic materials, design, form, plan, setting, location, feeling, and association. If it is a site, it must retain historic landscape patterns. Intrusions should be minimal and sites must possess significant integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: Cemeteries

Description

Cemeteries are burial sites for soldiers, prisoners, slaves, and civilians that include the graves of participants in the war or others who died during the Civil War. Civil War-related cemeteries may also contain the graves of people who died in the ante-bellum period, marking them as features of the landscape encountered by the two armies during battle, such as the Kelly Cemetery in Marion County, Tennessee. Cemeteries vary in their size and arrangement of stones, but they are frequently found near the site of churches or houses. The Smith's Hill area, occupied by Union artillery during November 1863, has a good example of a Civil War-era cemetery that was identified as eligible for listing in the National Register during the sites assessment for the Chattanooga-Chickamauga area. The Fryar Farm, which is located within the area of fighting at

Smith's Hill, has a family cemetery that contains ante-bellum graves. The Kelly Cemetery at Kelly's Ferry in Marion County is another good representative site of a historic cemetery with a significant association with the battles for Chattanooga.

Significance

Cemeteries may be nominated under criterion A, C, and/or D for their significance in the areas of military history, social history, funerary art, and historic archaeology. Cemeteries will be associated with the campaigns and actions of the two armies during the Civil War in the Chattanooga area as well as with aspects of civilian life from the period that were directly affected by the actions of the armies. Cemeteries may also be associated with commemorative activities of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that helped shape the local and national understanding of the significance of the battles for Chattanooga, as monuments and other commemorative structures were frequently erected at the site of Civil War cemeteries.

Cemeteries will be significant under criterion A for their importance in the social and military history of the Civil War period. This significance will often involve a cemetery's status as an extant landmark identified in accounts of troop movements. Cemeteries and grave markers also provide significant information about people who lived in the area during the Civil War, their life spans, and their participation in the conflict. Gravestones can also indicate the rank, age, and hometown of soldiers who died at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. They are one of the few types of material artifacts that can provide this type of demographic information. The wealth of historical information about everyday life that is available in Civil War-era cemeteries is important in recreating the story of both the civilian and soldier experiences.

Some cemeteries may be significant under criterion C if they contain exemplary funerary art, including carved headstones or other artistic means of marking graves. Cemeteries nominated under this criterion should exhibit a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The grave markers in cemeteries nominated under criterion C will be excellent examples of the type of decorative motifs that were popular during the Civil War era or held special meaning for residents in association with the Civil War.

Cemeteries may also be nominated under criterion D for their potential to yield information about the lives and deaths of civilians, soldiers, and slaves of the Civil War period. Cemeteries may contain artifacts that could be used in interpreting the military and social history of the Civil War.

Registration Requirements

- Location and Association - A cemetery retains integrity of location and association if it is the place on which it was originally sited. The use of grave markers makes this quality self-evident for many cemeteries.
- Setting - Cemeteries will retain integrity of setting if their physical environment is largely intact. The addition of new graves will not be considered a loss of integrity unless the placement of these graves has disrupted historic ones. Integrity of setting also means that the arrangement and placement of grave markers should not have been significantly altered. The addition of commemorative structures will not affect the historic setting as long as they have not disrupted Civil War-era grave sites.
- Feeling - To retain integrity of feeling, the collective land area of a cemetery will have the ability to convey its sense of time and place from its period of significance in the Civil War. Modern intrusions such as buildings and structures or alterations in land use may be present as long as they are minimal and are not concentrated within the Civil War-era section of the cemetery. The essential historic land characteristics must be present.
- Design - A cemetery retains design integrity if the arrangement of graves and grave markers from the period of significance remains intact. For cemeteries nominated under criterion C, the grave markers must retain their distinguishing features.
- Materials - This quality pertains primarily to cemeteries nominated under criterion C, which should contain grave markers that have not experienced alterations to their original historic materials.

Workmanship - Cemeteries nominated under criterion C will retain integrity of workmanship if the grave markers in the area exhibit the techniques that are associated with the cemetery's period of significance during the Civil War.

Criterion A Requirements

A cemetery must be directly associated with the American Civil War or the process of commemoration of that war within the Chattanooga area.

A cemetery's period of significance must include the years of the American Civil War (1861-1865) and/or the period of significant commemorative activity, 1890-1947.

A cemetery must have played either a significant role in the fighting and campaigns of the battles of Chattanooga and/or possess a significant association with the activities and process of commemoration of the battles of Chattanooga.

A cemetery must retain integrity of its Civil War era and/or commemorative appearance. The addition of new graves will not be considered a loss of integrity unless the placement of these graves has disrupted historic ones. Integrity of setting also means that the arrangement and placement of grave markers should not have been significantly altered. The addition of commemorative structures will not affect the historic setting as long as they have not disrupted Civil War-era grave sites.

Criterion B Requirements

A cemetery must be directly associated with the American Civil War or the process of commemoration of that war within the Chattanooga area.

A cemetery's period of significance must include the years of the American Civil War (1861-1865) and/or the period of significant commemorative activity, 1890-1947.

A cemetery must have a significant association with a notable person who was a significant participant in the fighting and campaigns of the battles of Chattanooga and/or the activities and process of commemoration of the battles of Chattanooga.

A cemetery must retain integrity of its Civil War era and/or commemorative appearance. The addition of new graves will not be considered a loss of integrity

unless the placement of these graves has disrupted historic ones. Integrity of setting also means that the arrangement and placement of grave markers should not have been significantly altered. The addition of commemorative structures will not affect the historic setting as long as they have not disrupted Civil War-era grave sites.

Criterion C Requirements

A cemetery must be directly associated with the American Civil War or the process of commemoration of that war within the Chattanooga area.

A cemetery's period of significance must include the years of the American Civil War (1861-1865) and/or the period of significant commemorative activity, 1890-1947.

A cemetery must possess significant architectural merit and craftsmanship and/or be a significant example of the work of a master architect or craftsman..

A cemetery must retain integrity of its Civil War era and/or commemorative appearance. The addition of new graves will not be considered a loss of integrity unless the placement of these graves has disrupted historic ones. Integrity of setting also means that the arrangement and placement of grave markers should not have been significantly altered. The addition of commemorative structures will not affect the historic setting as long as they have not disrupted Civil War-era grave sites. Individual grave markers will also possess a high degree of architectural integrity in their design, materials, setting, location, and association.

Criterion D Requirements

A cemetery must be directly associated with the American Civil War or the process of commemoration of that war within the Chattanooga area.

A cemetery's period of significance must include the years of the American Civil War (1861-1865) and/or the period of significant commemorative activity, 1890-1947.

A cemetery must have surface or potential subsurface cultural or archaeological deposits that, if studied, are likely to yield information important to understanding aspects of military life of the Civil War and of the process of commemoration of that war.

As a site, the cemetery location must retain historic landscape patterns; intrusions should be minimal; sites must possess sufficient integrity to provide a sense of time and place from the eras of the Civil War and the commemoration of the Civil War in the Chattanooga area.

G. Geographical Data

The origins of the project's study area were with the Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment. The selected counties were Hamilton and Marion counties in Tennessee and Catoosa and Walker counties in Georgia.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

This MPN project is a stage in the Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment project, a partnership of public and private organizations that was established in 1994. To date, the primary partners have been the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Agency, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Tennessee Wars Commission, the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University, and from the National Park Service, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Chickamauga National Military Park, and the River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program.

According to the 1998 report, *Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment*, the project partners first funded and conducted a wide survey of possible Civil War era resources in the project area. As the report states:

A preliminary list of study sites was prepared by Park historians based on their research of area Civil War resources. This list was later modified to reflect public and planning team input and further research; the final list encompassed 38 study sites. Study sites not only included those where significant battle actions occurred, but also encampment sites, hospital sites, and troop movement corridors. . . . During Fall 1994 and throughout 1995, project historians gathered pertinent information on each of the study sites. They began this research by ascertaining which Union and Confederate units moved through, camped or fought at each site. Research sources included military correspondence and reports, magazines, Civil War era maps, regimental histories and published narrative, diaries, and letters. This research was not exhaustive, but it provided a suitable foundation for determining the historical significance of study sites. (p. 8)

Next, the partners assessed each of the potential sites “based on a series of evaluation criteria, or ‘values,’ developed by the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park during its Related Lands Study.” (p. 12). The report then states:

The entire project planning team then visited each site. During these visits, team members discussed the draft evaluations and refined the interpretive and protective strategies for each site. To gather input and build public support, all interested citizens were invited to attend these site visits and were encouraged to provide input into the recommendations for each site. Participation by citizens on these visits varied from a few to a few dozen. Site visits continued through Winter 1996.

As a culmination of the assessment process, the project planning team evaluated the sites to identify which should receive priority attention for preservation and interpretation. The team developed a simple method for ranking these sites. The rankings are based on four criteria—the historical significance of the site, the current state of preservation of the site, the active level of threat to the site and the preservation/interpretation potential for the site. Three classifications were identified for each of the four ranking criteria. The assignment of the rankings for each site was both objective and subjective based on the knowledge of the planning team members. (p. 12)

As the ranking and assessment of each site were completed, staff at the Tennessee Historical Commission contacted Dr. Carroll Van West of the Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, to inquire about assistance from him and his students to nominate representative properties from the study area to the National Register of Historic Places and to prepare a Multiple Property Nomination for the sites assessment project. Meetings then occurred between the Center for Historic Preservation and the partnership team, which devised a list of approximately fourteen potentially eligible properties. The partners jointly visited the properties and eliminated a few from National Register consideration due to their lack of integrity. Dr. West and his students then spent 1998 and 1999 carrying out formal National Register assessment of eligibility of the designated sites, reporting on a regular basis to the planning team.

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