352/D-25

# MASTER PLAN

# FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

# OF

# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MISSION 66 EDITION

SCANNED 10/12/00

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*INFORMATION SERVICE*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release JANUARY 12, 1960

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROTECTS KENNESAW MOUNTAIN PARK FROM AIR FORCE EXCAVATION

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton today released copies of his letter to the Department of Defense declining the Air Force's request for permission to build a Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) Super Combat Center deep underground at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in Georgia.

The request called for an exterior parking lot and excavation of tunnels and other chambers within the mountain, which figured in the Civil War Battle of Atlanta. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your Department's letter of August 13 requested this Department to permit the Air Force to construct a SAGE Super Combat Center in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Let me assure you that we are fully aware of the vital mission of the Department of Defense and the essential nature of the facility you wish to construct.

As you know, this Department has the responsibility to preserve areas set aside under the National Park System for the enjoyment of future generations. This responsibility includes the conservation of the scenery, the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife of the park, and requires that we regulate the use of the park in conformity with its fundamental purpose.

After reviewing your request, the Geological Survey was asked to study the possibility of alternate sites for a SAGE Center in the same area of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The Survey investigated sites in the southeastern United States which would fulfill geologically and topographically what we understand to be your Department's requirements for a SAGE Center.

In the course of meeting with representatives of your Department, my staff was informed that while one feature of the Kennesaw Mountain which made it attractive to the Air Force was its proximity to Dobbins Air Force Base, the travel time between Dobbins Air Force Base and the proposed SAGE Center was not a determining factor. Rather, we were assured that while short travel time was a desirable convenience, your purposes could be served by an alternate site.

The results of the Geological Survey findings as to alternate sites in the area in the southeastern United States will be made available to you and your Department upon your request. On the basis of the information provided to me, may I respectfully suggest that you review these sites to ascertain whether any of them meet the requirements for your SAGE Center. The Geological Survey's investigation listed many alternate sites including "some of the more accessible mountains that geologically and topographically probably would fulfill the requirements of the Department of Defense."

Under the circumstances, this Department cannot, in my opinion, accede to your request.

It is my hope that you will agree with our position and be able to locate another site for this admittedly vital facility. While we are most anxious to cooperate with you in every way possible, under the circumstances, we cannot permit the construction of a SAGE Center in this national battlefield park unless it can be definitely determined that this site is absolutely essential to the national security.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Fred A. Seaton
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

x x x

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:
A98-C

June 26, 1958

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region One

From: Director

Subject: Approval of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Prospectus

The prospectus for Kennesaw Mountain NBP, as amended by the Superintendent's memoranda of April 9 and June 17, 1957, in response to the January 8, 1957 notice of approval, and the recommendations of the on-site Planning Conference of October 7, 8, and 9, 1957 are approved as the guide for management and development of the area with the following stipulations:

1. The proposed overpasses at the Mountain, Burnt Hickory and Dallas Road Interchanges are not approved.

2. The park tour road will terminate at Cheatham Hill.

3. Acquisition of inholdings still considered necessary for the tour road shall be sought under legislation that will also enable the exchange of lands.

Respective portions of the prospectus, particularly the Development Schedule, should be revised to indicate the current planning for the park.

Conrad L. Wirth
Director

Copy to: Chief, EOEC

In reply refer to:
A98-C

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 8, 1957

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region One

From: Associate Director

Subject: Approval of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Prospectus

There is attached a copy of the notice of approval for the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park prospectus. During the course of review, both here and in the field, numerous suggestions and opinions were advanced, many of them on matters that we believe will automatically resolve themselves in the normal course of events. Accordingly, we are confining our comments to the broader aspects of the prospectus.

While no attempt was made to edit the prospectus the review brought forth the below suggestion:

> In lieu of the proposal to extend the telephone system, has the possibility of obtaining commercial service been investigated?

E. T. Scoyen
Associate Director

Attachment

Copy to: BODC, with attachment

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

# NOTICE OF APPROVAL

## KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK PROSPECTUS

The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park prospectus, dated May 10, 1956, prepared by the Superintendent and reviewed by the Regional Director, Region One, and the Chief, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, is hereby approved, subject to the following stipulations, as the guide for management and development of the area in the ensuing years.

### Additions

Additional basic scientific data will be needed during the MISSION 66 period to accomplish the objectives for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. These data are needed in some cases for specific development projects, and in other cases to assist in the management, protection, and interpretation of park resources. The prospectus should, therefore, identify the most important specific research projects as well as the broad fields in which additional knowledge is required for these purposes. It would be useful to insert in Section 2 of the prospectus a separate statement identifying the research needs of these kinds, whether or not they are also described elsewhere in the prospectus.

### Deletions

In view of the proximity of this area to Marietta, Georgia, we believe it unlikely that justification can be made for the continuation of an auto repair shop. Staffing under Maintenance and Rehabilitation and the related portion of the development schedule should accordingly be reduced.

The proposed interchanges at the Burnt Hickory and Dallas Roads are not approved.

### Revisions

It is felt that the amount scheduled for the visitor center is in excess of Park needs; $125,000 is approved for provision of this building.

Reservations

Comments on the section on Park Organization are being withheld pending completion of the review of all prospectuses and an over-all evaluation of the findings.

Comments and approval concerning the land acquisition program and closed road system are withheld pending receipt of the further detailed study as requested in my memorandum of April 24, 1956. The expedition of this study is encouraged so that a decision and approved program can be effected prior to the Civil War Centennial observance.

Recurring Operations

| Activity | Personnel (Man Years) Total | Permanent | Seasonal | Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 13 | 9 | 4 | $87,826 |
| Management and Protection | 8 | 6 | 2 | 51,499 |
| Maintenance and Rehabilitation | 5 | 3 | 2 | 36,327 |

The above staffing and annual operating costs are established as a guide for planning purposes and are subject to adjustment (upward, downward, or laterally) as the program progresses and requirements are more definitely determined.

Development Program Includes

Public use facilities - extension and improvement of road and trail system, visitor center, restoration of Kolb House, trailside exhibits, comfort station.

Service facilities - extension of utilities, replace common mounts, utility area buildings, landscaping.

Estimated Cost of Physical Improvements

| Developed Sites | Total | Roads and Trails | Buildings and Utilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire Area | $1,631,300 * | $1,217,700 | $413,600 |

* Total subject to adjustment in accordance with suggested revisions.

The various items listed in the development schedule and their estimated cost are accepted as a measure of development requirements and a guide for programming and planning. Acceptance of the development schedule is not to be construed as a final approval of each specific item or a firm estimate of cost as such is dependent on further refinement of the proposals, to be accomplished through established planning and estimating procedures. Any deviations from the intent of the principles and proposals set forth in the approved prospectus shall constitute a revision of the prospectus and will require the clearance of the Regional and Design and Construction Offices, and approval by the Washington Office.

Based upon this notification, action should be initiated to bring the Master Plan and its development outline into agreement therewith.

Approved: 1/8/57

E. T. Seaton

Associate Director

# MISSION 66

## FOR

## KENNESAW MOUNTAIN
## NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

# WHAT IS MISSION 66

MISSION 66 is a forward-looking program for the National Park System intended to so develop and staff these priceless possessions of the American people as to permit their wisest possible use; maximum enjoyment for those who use them; and maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources that give them distinction.

Construction is an important element of the program. Modern roads, well planned trails, utilities, camp and picnic grounds, and many kinds of structures needed for public use or administration, to meet the requirements of an expected 80 million visitors in 1966, are necessary; but they are simply one means by which "enjoyment-without-impairment" is to be provided.

Under this program, outmoded and inadequate facilities will be replaced with physical improvements adequate for expected demands but so designed and located as to reduce the impact of public use on valuable and destructible features. It will provide both facilities and personnel for visitor services of the quality and quantity that the public is entitled to expect in its National Park System. It is intended to assure the fullest possible degree of protection, both to visitors and resources.

MISSION 66 is a long-range program; it will require at least 10 years to accomplish on a sound and realistic dollar basis. That means completion in 1966 -- the 50th anniversary year of the establishment of the National Park Service. The program has received enthusiastic endorsement by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and well received by the Congress and the Nation at Large.

The MISSION 66 program as it pertains to KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, is briefed in the accompanying report to provide information on what is planned and when it will be accomplished.

MISSION 66

FOR

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

## Introduction

### What is Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was established October 25, 1947, for the purpose of preserving and suitably interpreting the fields of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the connected important events. The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain occurred June 9 - July 2, 1864. At this area was fought a major engagement of the Atlanta Campaign, that great flanking movement by General Sherman, which split in two the heart of the Confederacy.

### The Significant Value of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Within the area today, comprising an area of about five square miles, are important parts of the Battlefield with well preserved and still clearly visible earthworks thrown up in 1864 by both armies during the battle. These earthwork remains survive as vivid reminders of the hard fought battle in the defense of Atlanta, the Confederate communication and manufacturing center. They give the visitor a better appreciation of the engagement and are indeed a most fitting background for interpretation. To emphasize the role of artillery, cannon have been mounted at points of the Battlefield where, in 1864, the guns helped turn the tide of battle. Additional cannon will be mounted as the Park road system and the interpretive program expand.

From numerous ridges in the Park, excellent panoramic views can be had, scenically attractive and of great value in interpreting the military operations. At the south end of the Park is the Kolb House, General Hooker's headquarters on June 22, 1864, and the vortex around which swirled the fierce fight at the Kolb Farm. It is proposed to preserve and restore the exterior of this interesting historic building as a part of the interpretive program.

## The Means to the End

That the visitor may realize maximum benefits and derive more enjoyment from his visit, it is essential that a Park road system be provided. At present with the exception of the Kennesaw Mountain Road leading from the Visitor Center to the crest of mountain and the Cheatham Hill road, only county roads are available for visitor use. An adequate system of carefully planned and well-constructed roads and trails must be provided to furnish ready access to a representative selection of the outstanding points of interest. But roads and trails, no matter how carefully they may be laid out, are not enough; surmounting these in importance is the need for a comprehensive interpretive program, with markers, roadside and trailside exhibits.

A Visitor Center and Museum must be provided and utility buildings and services expanded. An adequate staff of trained personnel will be required to insure effective interpretation, proper protection and efficient administration. Accordingly, all development projects must be carefully planned and special consideration given to those that will help to achieve the two-fold objective of maximum visitor enjoyment and preservation of the area.

## The Problem

The present undeveloped state of the Park and the continued increase in visitation have created a need for full development of the area. The Park is close to an increasingly popular artery of travel and near a metropolitan center, Atlanta. Visitor interest has always been present, and the visitation from 1947 to 1953 increased over 400 percent; this increase may be expected to continue.

Interpretation and visitor use facilities have been limited due to the lack of an adequate Visitor Center and a limited staff. Visitor appreciation and interpretation of the area have been handicapped as the Park road and trail system has not been fully developed and visitors have been kept from significant historic sites within the Park boundaries.

The object of MISSION 66 is to develop the area fully including a Visitor Center, Museum and other interpretive facilities, completion of the Park road and trail system, and expansion of the utility buildings. Above all these is a need to supply the area with a well-trained staff to protect the area's resources adequately, to operate and maintain its facilities, and to serve the visitor so that his visit will be an enjoyable and inspiring one.

## The Program

### Improvement and Development of Road and Trail System

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is a young area without an adequate road and trail system, using public roads that radiate from Marietta. The approved road system, when constructed, will correct this situation by providing roads generally following ridges with good scenic views, and connecting key historic points in the Park. Secondary roads may be tied into these roads for public use, to make additional Park areas accessible to the public, at little additional cost.

Trails from parking areas along the roads will lead to points of historic interest and afford good views of trenches and areas of heavy fighting, and will provide access to trailside exhibits, which will be beneficial for the visitors' understanding and appreciation of the area.

### Interpretive Facilities

Within the area, and near the base of Big Kennesaw Mountain, a new Visitor Center will be constructed and will house the Park office; also it will serve as the Center for the Museum, library, literature, and lectures, coupled with audio-visual devices and information service offered by personnel, all which will provide the proper background for understanding and appreciation of the Park.

Signs, roadside and trailside exhibits will be placed on all roads and trails to points of historical interest. The system of self-guided tours will be expanded and improved through the use of exhibits, markers and tour guide sheets. This will serve a dual purpose, giving the visitor a better interpretation of the area and making his visit more enjoyable.

Research is essential to the interpretive activities; therefore, a good program will be carried out, to add to the present research that has been accomplished.

### Other Improvements

The present utility buildings are inadequate and will be expanded to meet the needs of the area. Added utility services will be made with the expansion.

It will be necessary to construct a sewer system for the Visitor Center area, and one at the Kolb House, and a comfort station at the Kolb Farm for the visitors' use.

## The Staff

An increase in the Park staff is proposed in the MISSION 66 program and an increase in the annual operations appropriations commensurate with the expanded facilities and responsibilities of the area. To administer the area program; properly operate and maintain new roads, trails and buildings; to protect the battleground and the historic Kolb House; to continue research; and to provide interpretive service for the visitor will require an increase of the permanent staff to nine and an increase of seasonal employees to four man years.

## Summary of Construction Cost

This program will require the expenditure of considerable funds, much of it in catching up the things which have been long delayed. In brief, the expenditures, which are not definite or final, will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and Trails - - - - - - - - - | $1,217,700 |
| Buildings and Utilities- - - - - | 413,600 |

## Conclusion

The Park is a young one and has not been developed, but for many years the development has been needed. The development work envisioned by the MISSION 66 program for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park will have been completed under the present plans by 1964.

The visitors, when arriving at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in 1964, will find immediately available dependable information regarding the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. This will be offered by the Museum exhibits, trained Park personnel, and additional interpretive facilities. The interesting and important points on the Park will be accessible by Park roads and trails and, with self-guided tour routes and roadside exhibits, will give the visitors a better understanding of the Civil War Military action on the grounds where it took place.

The program will be for a better interpretation of the Park area and full enjoyment and inspiration for the visitors, and for a better understanding of its value so that the area may be properly protected for future generations of American citizens.

MASTER PLAN

FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

OF

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MISSION 66 EDITION

* * * * * *

The Service thus established shall

- Promote and regulate the use of
- The Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified
- By such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations

Which purpose is

- To conserve the scenery and the national and historic objects and wildlife therein, and
- To provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as shall
- Leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

From an Act to Establish a National Park Service. Approved August ~~24~~ 25, 1916.

# Master Plan

# for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

## MISSION 66 Edition

## Volume I

## Master Plan Narrative

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## THE PARK

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park lies astride a cresent-shaped ridge extending from 10 miles northwest of Marietta, Georgia, westward and southward to the southwest side of the city. Kennesaw Mountain is the highest point in this ridge which forms a divide between the Chattahoochee River to the south and the Etowah to the north. The valley east of the ridge is a through valley between Chattanooga, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia, and hence has been a trade and communication route between the two cities since early days.

It was the commanding positions along this ridge which the Confederate Army occupied during its retreat from Chattanooga. The heights afforded excellent observation posts, artillery positions, and signal stations to control the valley against the early assaults by the Union Army.

The same historic scenes are now available within the boundaries of the Park, where hardwood forest crown the ridges and where stands of pine mark some formerly cultivated lands. However, the surrounding countryside has been transformed in part from all rural to growing suburban residential and industrial developments.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is the only battlefield in the vicinity of Atlanta where the appearance and environment of the 1860's has been preserved for the benefit of the visitors.

October 1961

## THE MISSION

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park - provides opportunity to its visitors to gain a sense of reality of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and understanding of the importance of the battle in the Atlanta Campaign and in hastening the end of the Civil War.

The National Park Service - its mission at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is to so manage this Park that it will fulfill its Park Mission effectively and permanently.

Approved: [signature] Feb. 29, 1962
Assistant Director — Date

October 1961

# MASTER PLAN

# FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

# OF

# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

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## VOLUME I - CHAPTER 1

## Objectives and Policies

# MASTER PLAN

## FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

## OF

## KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

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Chapter 1, Objectives and Policies
Significant Resources
Significant Values
Preservation and Use Policies
Guidelines

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Prepared by: /s/ B. C. Yates Date: May 5, 1961
Superintendent

* * * * * * * * * *

Recommended by: /s/ B. C. Yates Date: May 5, 1961
Superintendent

Revised by: Region One Office Staff Date: August 1961

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Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

Concurred: /s/ E. M. Lisle Date: October 17, 1961
Acting Regional Director, Region One

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APPROVED: _____ Date: Feb. 20, 1962
Assistant Director

October 1961

# MASTER PLAN
# FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF
# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

## Volume I

## Chapter 1, Objectives and Policies

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park contains historic resources of great National significance.

### Significant Resources

The most significant resource of the Park is the historic ground itself; the battlefield where Federals and Confederates in the summer of 1864 strove valiantly for the ideals in which they believed so strongly. The battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the following engagements around Atlanta culminated in the capture of that key city and did much to hasten the end of the War Between the States.

The log cabins, narrow dirt roads and vestiges of primitive farm operations have long disappeared from the Kennesaw area. But the basic and important assets of the battlefield remain. The ridges crowned with well preserved earthworks, the forest typical of North Georgia and the fields restored to the boundaries of the Sixties all enable the visitor to understand and appreciate the struggle waged here.

One battlefield house remains, the Kolb House, at the south end of the Park. Almost on the line of battle, the substantial log walls were struck by many stray bullets. The headquarters of General Joseph Hooker for a time, the structure will prove of considerable interest to visitors and its story will portray the use and fate of many battlefield structures.

### Significant Values

The Mission of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park will be accomplished to the same degree that the significant physical resources are transmitted into human values. This National Battlefield Park recalls and communicates the stirring events of heroism, valor and sacrifice during the struggle between the states. It places in proper perspective the important military operation which culminated

with Sherman's capture of Atlanta and his march to the sea. These operations cut the communications of the Confederates, destroyed much of the productive power of the South and did much to hasten the end of the War Between the States.

Adequately presented, preserved, and interpreted, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park has the capacity to give its visitors a sense of pride in the heroic deeds of men who felt this cause to be right.

The actual location of old forts and earthworks of both Union and Confederate armies can be visited. The earthworks and terrain offer instances of seige approaches, reconnaissance, frontal assaults, artillery bombardments and flank movements, so that the varied tactics of the Atlanta Campaign can be better understood.

Here, the visitor may sample all the tactics involved in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain in almost their original setting since the terrain of the park has been, in the main, restored to its wartime appearance.

Preservation and Use Policies

The Mission of the National Park Service at Kennesaw Mountain is to perpetuate the opportunity and improve the capacity of the Park to fulfill its Mission --- that of dispensing historical knowledge and creating the desire for the visitor to gain a meaningful awareness of the event commemorated on that ground and of its effect in the Civil War.

To accomplish this goal will require the acquisition of certain inholdings to provide a continuity of land on which to construct a tour road to properly display the historical events to the visitor. Legislation will be sought to accomplish this. Clearing of vistas between battle lines will add authenticity to the historical picture.

As the Park is within the Atlanta Metropolitan area, heavy local use can be expected the year round. Visitors traveling by private automobile, in organized groups by bus, and school and other groups will be directed to the main Park entrance off the Stilesboro Road to a Visitor Center designed to provide orientation for the visitor and complete information concerning the Battle.

In the preservation of Kennesaw's irreplaceable historic lands and objects and their intelligent and meaningful use, planning and management must draw fully upon knowledge already at hand and pursue

a program to provide a continuous flow of new knowledge, both in the field of Civil War history and in the field of park use. Research, contributing to the preservation of historic land and objects to the enrichment of park interpretation, to authentic restoration and to improve visitor service technique, is an indespensable part of management in seeking to obtain the maximum and best results from the resources at hand.

Service responsibility embraces preservation of the Park's physical resources. Over and above those protection measures which common sense and good judgment dictate, the preservation of an historic house and commemorative structures, the preservation of historic earthworks and recovery, insofar as possible, of the natural historic period setting are the major objectives of the preservation program for this park.

The Interpretive Theme for this park takes its substance and scope from the significant resources and values defined above. For background supporting the major theme, it may go beyond the geographic limits of the park itself. While sharp emphasis should be focused on the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, it is necessary to explain the chain of events which preceded the Atlanta campaign. It will be desirable to delineate briefly the military and political results of this campaign and how it contributed to the conclusion of the war. The presentation should attempt to recall and amplify the mood of history that lingers over these places of trial, sacrifice and achievement.

The Interpretive Method, basically will be self-guiding, employing a visitor center for initial orientation and to prepare the visitor for interpretive excursion over historic ground. Trailside and roadside markers and exhibits, closely correlated with the exhibits in the main Visitor Center, will be utilized to a great extent. The continuous refinement of techniques and devices, the acquisition of lands by exchange or purchase, and the possible extention of interpreted areas are contemplated.

Efficient operation calls for completion of the tour route and consideration of its eventual connection with either U. S. 41, which connects Chicago and Miami or the new Interstate soon to be constructed. Minor changes in the utility area and the construction of at least two residences for rotatable employees are proposed.

The sale of interpretive literature, and other objects selected for interpretive value, is recognized as a desirable service. Such service would be afforded in the Visitor Center, by a cooperating association. There will be no concessioner.

In carrying out the Park Mission broad Service policy is interpreted and adopted to meet the specific local situation.

Guidelines

The items listed below bring into focus some application of principles discussed above, and call attention to certain other specific practices to be followed in the Park.

1. Seek legislation to acquire by exchange or purchase, certain small inholdings needed to prevent future adverse development and to permit road development of the Park tour.

2. Consider the desirability of connecting the Park road system with U. S. Highway 41 (connecting Chicago and Miami) or with the Interstate soon to be constructed. Access to these roads would provide a safe and directional traffic flow for visitors.

3. The major interpretive theme of the area will be to explain the role of the Atlanta Campaign, its relation to the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and its importance in the Civil War.

4. Interpret basically by self-guidance, utilizing visitor center exhibits and audio-visual programs to stimulate the use of self-guiding trails and roads over the historic area as the experience of greater importance.

5. A selective program of vista clearing will be undertaken to clear the field of fire before the earthworks as existed in 1864, and to restore the historic fields to battletime conditions.

6. The exterior of the Kolb House, headquarters of General Joseph Hooker, will be restored, and the interior reconditioned for quarters occupancy. Two additional quarters will be constructed for use by these employees subject to rotation so as to provide flexibility in selection and use of staff.

7. For this area, which will function primarily as a day-use area, there will be no concession operation. A non-profit cooperating association will offer for sale, in the Visitor Center, items selected for their interpretive connection with the Park.

8. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park will function within the framework of this approved Master Plan, and under published delegation of authority, as a Group "B" organization as defined in the Administrative Manual.

NARRATIVE FILE



# MASTER PLAN

# FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

# OF

# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

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Chapter 2, Visitor Use Brief

- A. The Park General
- B. Preservation and Use of Big Kennesaw Mountain
- C. Preservation and Use of Little Kennesaw Mountain
- D. Preservation and Use of Twenty-four Gun Battery
- E. Preservation and Use of Little Kennesaw Assault Area
  - 1. Pigeon Hill
  - 2. Gist's Salient
- F. Preservation and Use of Horseshoe Bend and Bald Knob
- G. Preservation and Use of Cheatham Hill
- H. Preservation and Use of Kolb Farm

**********

Prepared by: B. C. Yates, Superintendent Date January 14, 1963

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Recommended: B. C. Yates, Superintendent Date January 14, 1963

**********

Concurred: _____ Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

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APPROVED Elbert Cox, Regional Director, Southeast Region Date February 13, 1963

February 1963

VOLUME I

## Chapter 2. The Visitor Use Brief

Visitor use and park practice over a quarter century have established a travel route and interpretive procedure which seems helpful to visitors and satisfactory to the staff.

Most visitors spend less than a day in the Park. Those spending the night in the vicinity find good accommodations at a variety of prices nearby.

Almost all visitors travel to and through the Park by automobile. The Park tour now follows public roads which are also used by high speed traffic.

Visitors to Kennesaw Mountain are encouraged and assisted in gaining an interest and understanding of the important chapter of the Civil War drama which was enacted here. While our visitors represent all levels of interest and knowledge, most of them are laymen in the field of military history. Our service to them must be shaped by this understanding.

The discussion which follows is essentially a description of an ideal visit to the Park. The facilities and services which contribute directly to the visitor's enjoyment or benefit are listed; those which are proposals are identified by underlining.

### A. The Park in General

Each section of the Park illustrates a separate phase of the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. A unified story emerges from an introduction at the Visitor Center and a self-guided auto tour to these several sections. Each of the interpretive stops on the tour demonstrates or explains some major element of the action. Preservation of original field fortifications and maintenance of the wartime land use pattern lends reality to the story and immediacy to the visitor's experience.

At the information desk in the Visitor Center lobby, the visitor may begin his orientation by talking briefly with a Park historian or information attendant. Here he is given a Park folder and he may purchase appropriate publications offered through the Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association. A short audio-visual program in the 100 seat assembly room places the battle here and the Atlanta campaign in historic perspective.

The visitor then goes to the exhibit room where interpretive devices summarize and lend continuity to the battle story. Here also the visitor may see relics of the battle and other objects of historic or human interest value.

School and other organized groups may be offered personal interpretive services in the form of talks, guided tours, or a "behind the scenes" look and discussion of the study collection.

A lunching area is available adjacent to the Visitor Center.

B. Preservation and Use of Big Kennesaw Mountain

During the battle this mountain was an important artillery position, observation post and signal station. Today it serves admirably as a place for visitors to gain a general view of the area. Thus it is an ideal first stop on the auto tour. The visitor drives the two-way road to the parking area at the crest near which are interpretive exhibits and period cannon mounted in original earthworks.

Energetic visitors may prefer to hike to this point on the surfaced 1-mile trail from the Visitor Center.

C. Preservation and Use of Little Kennesaw Mountain

Since access is by trail only, proportionately few visitors get to the crest of Little Kennesaw Mountain. Those who do, have a remarkable view of the battlefield much as it appeared in 1864. The terrain is so little changed that the combatants might well recognize their mountain bastion should they return. Delightful scenic views along this trail make this one-hour hike doubly rewarding.

D. Preservation and Use of the Twenty-four Gun Battery

The well preserved Federal artillery pits in the woods near the Stilesboro Road afford the opportunity to highlight the role of artillery in the battle. The Park road passes near these works and a short trail leads to them from the roadside parking pull-off. This site offers a fine view of Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains and Pigeon Hill. A painting of the action in this area is exhibited and period cannon mounted in position add realism to the interpretation.

E. Preservation and Use of Little Kennesaw Assault Area

At this interpretive stop on the tour road the visitor has a panoramic view which encompasses both Federal and Confederate lines and the intervening terrain. Field exhibits and markers identify these features and interpret Sherman's major assault of June 27, 1864. Interested visitors may walk a short trail to well preserved Federal earthworks.

1. Pigeon Hill - A foot trail leads from the roadside pull-off up the steep slope to the Confederate position at the crest.

   At the busy intersection of the tour road and the Burnt Hickory Road appropriate signs have been placed to promote traffic safety.

   Modern intrusive structures in inholdings along the Burnt Hickory Road are screened from the visitor's view by plantings.

2. Gist's Salient - South of the Burnt Hickory Road is a spur ridge which was the site of a key salient in the Confederate line. Roadside interpretive markers point out the original earthworks and explain the importance of this position.

F. Preservation and Use of Horseshoe Bend and Bald Knob

The visitor may leave his car at the roadside parking area where the tour road closely approaches Horseshoe Bend and walk the short trail to the well preserved earthworks. Interpretive markers will explain the use of field fortifications in the tactics of gradual approachment.

A longer trail leads to Bald Knob. Since few visitors walk all of the trails and many visitors are disinclined to walk at all, devices which interpret in some detail are largely restricted to those sites which lie close to the road. At the remote sites such as this, simple identification markers adequately assist the more energetic interested visitors.

G. Preservation and Use of Cheatham Hill

The visitor is offered a summary of the climactic action in this area by an interpretive exhibit. Original fortifications and mounted cannon help bring the story of life, and cleared fields in the area recreate historic conditions. While most visitors will end their driving tour at Cheatham Hill, an orientation device will present information on the other points of interest, particularly the Kolb Farm. At the intersection of the Park road and Dallas Road (a state highway) appropriate signs alert drivers to the dangerous cross traffic.

February 1963

H. Preservation and Use of the Kolb Farm

The Kolb House restored to its wartime exterior appearance, the fortifications, and the important action in this area are interrpeted by field exhibits near the house and at the hill top. Visitors reach the exhibit sites by a foot trail.

I. Summary

The battle of Kennesaw Mountain was one of trench warfare fought by large armies of seasoned veterans. Skirmish lines, main infantry trenches and artillery pits remain well preserved today marking areas of assault, gradual approachment, and artillery bombardment. The visitor will see the evidence of this kind of warfare and its interpretation on the driving tour. The tour will also simply outline the major actions, following only the central thread of events in the web of details composing the battle's history. The visitor should also gain an understanding of the importance of this battle in relation to the Atlanta Campaign and the role of that campaign in the war. This important background story will be presented at the Visitor Center.

Narrative File



MASTER PLAN

FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

OF

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

**********

Chapter 3, Park Organization Brief

A. The Park Organization, General
B. Office of the Superintendent
C. Area Services Division
D. Visitor Services Division
X. Summary of National Park Service Staff
AA. Other Agencies

**********

Prepared by: B. C. Yates Date April 1, 1963
Superintendent

**********

Recommended: B. C. Yates Date April 1, 1963
Superintendent

**********

Concurred: _____ Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

**********

APPROVED: E. M. Lisle Date April 4, 1963
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region

April 1963

VOLUME I

## Chapter 3. Park Organization Brief

### A. Park Organization, General.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park functions within the framework of this approved Master Plan and under stated delegations of authority as a Group B organization as defined in the National Park Service Administrative Manual, Organization Volume, part 7. In carrying out the responsibilities within the limits of authority so defined, the Kennesaw staff is organized, and it functions as described below:

Office of the SUPERINTENDENT
Directs all operations in the Park
to accomplish the Park Mission

| AREA SERVICES DIVISION | VISITOR SERVICES DIVISION |
|---|---|
| Operate and maintain the physical plant for the protection of park resources, and for the benefit of the visitors, and the staff. | Acquire, assemble, and present knowledge about the park for guidance in protecting park resources and enriching visitor experience. |

### B. Office of the Superintendent

Function: Direct all operations in the park to accomplish the Park Mission in the best way possible.

Task: Plan, direct, supervise, coordinate and evaluate all activities performed by the park staff as follows:

Training
Personnel Management
Fiscal Management
Operation and Maintenance of facilities
Protection of resources
Public Services
Minor construction work

To the degree defined in, and in accordance with procedures described in the Administrative Manual, the Superintendent participates in long range management and development planning, in preparation of Master Plan Narrative, and in the programming and supervision of construction projects. He provides membership in or liaison with boards, commissions, and governmental agencies, of which the following are most important:

Georgia Historical Commission
Georgia Civil War Centennial Commission
Georgia Soil Conservation Service
Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Georgia Department of Commerce
Georgia Civil Defense
Atlanta Historical Society
Atlanta Civil War Round Table
Atlanta Metropolitan Civil Defense
Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Dobbins Air Force Base
Lockhead Air Craft Corporation
Cobb County Commissioner
Cobb County Unit, Georgia Forestry Commission
Cobb County Chamber of Commerce
Cobb County Rural Electric Membership Corporation
Other civic, patriotic groups
Civil Service Commission
General Services Administration
Federal Aviation Agency

With the aid of the Administrative Aid, he will maintain records and controls of funds allocated to the park; effect procurement, storage, and issuance of supplies; effect the acquisition and disposal of equipment and property and maintain records of accountability of such items; consolidate and prepare the Monument's budget estimates; maintain mails and files; perform procedures relating to recruitment, classification and separation of personnel, and maintain personnel records; prepare project construction proposals; and take initial action in case of park regulations violations.

Organization and Operation: The Park Superintendent is the officer responsible for all activities within the park. Park headquarters is in the Visitor Center at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain and is the base of operation for the Superintendent and his staff.

Staff Required:

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk-Stenographer | 1 | 1 |
| Administrative Aid | 0 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 2 | 3 |
| Seasonal | None | None |

Facilities Required:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Office rooms in present V.C. | 2 | 0 |
| Office in new V.C. | 0 | 2 |
| Residences | 0 | 1 |

C. Area Services Division

Function: To operate and maintain the physical plant in a manner contributing to the efficient functioning of the park staff, to the welfare of the visitors, and to the preservation of park resources.

Assigned Task: Operate utility systems, building equipment, and other facilities of the physical plant.

Maintain roads, buildings, grounds, equipment and utility systems (except radio, telephone, and power systems maintained by a public utility company.)

Supervise maintenance contracts on roads, buildings, grounds, equipment and utilities.

Perform or supervise maintenance of historic buildings and earthworks.

Carry out a continuous inspection and planned maintenance program for park facilities.

Conduct or supervise training programs for Maintenance and Operation personnel.

Review construction drawings.

Organization and Operation: The maintenanceman, under the supervision of the Superintendent, directs and coordinates the activities of the Division.

Since the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is operated all year, the area requires a permanent staff supplemented by a seasonal staff to assist in the maintenance of developed areas during the heavy summer travel season.

Telephone and electric power service and the maintenance of these utilities are provided by local public utility companies.

Major maintenance projects are performed by contract.

Staff Required:

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenanceman | 1 | 1 |
| Laborers | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| **Seasonal** | | |
| Laborers | 2 m.y. | 3 m.y. |

| Facilities Required: | Existing | Additional Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Motor Repair Shop (w/tool & supply rooms) | 1 | 0 |
| Equipment storage | 1 | 0 |
| Oil & Paint Storage Building | 1(Obliterate) | 1 |

D. Visitor Services Division

Function: To determine, assemble and present facts about the area and its resources so as to guide the protection of resources and to enrich visitor experience. To protect park resources and facilities and welfare of park visitors.

Task: Plan and operate interpretive programs for park.

Train personnel in the procedures and skills utilized in the Division.

Plan, supervise, coordinate, and perform research in the fields of Civil War History.

Prepare and publish technical and popular publications.

Preserve historical materials, maintain records, and study collections.

Maintain Park Library.

Maintain contacts with historical organizations.

Supervise and regulate visitor use of the park and park facilities.

Plan and carry out measures for the prevention and the control of damage to park forests, and lands, by fire, insects, disease, erosion or other causes.

Operate entrance station, provide information, and collect entrance fees at the approach to Kennesaw Mountain.

Perform rescue or render other services in the interest of the welfare of park visitors.

Plan and execute measures involving the welfare of park wildlife.

Secure conformance to Park regulations, and take initial action in case of violations thereof.

Advise the Superintendent and other park personnel on matters pertaining to protection of park resources and regulations of park use.

Organization and Operation: The Supervisory Historian reporting to the Superintendent directs and coordinates the activities of the areas Visitor Services Division staff.

Seasonal variations in work load are pronounced because of great increase in visitation from May to November as compared to other months. This necessitates flexibility in adjusting work assignments at intervals during the year in order to accomplish annual programmed assignments and provide maximum services to the visitors.

Staff Required:

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Park Ranger | 1 | 1 |
| Historian | 1 | 1 |
| Information Receptionist | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 3 | 3 |
| **Seasonal** | | |
| Tour Leader | .3 m.y. | 0 |
| Park Ranger | 0 | .6 m.y. |
| Information Receptionist | 0 | .4 m.y. |
| Ranger-Historian | 0 | 1.0 m.y. |
| Total Seasonal | .3 m.y. | 2.0 m.y. |

Facilities Required:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Office room and library combined | 1 | 0 |
| Office rooms in new visitor center | 0 | 2 |
| Library | 0 | 1 |
| Museum collection and storage | 0 | 1 |
| Residence | 0 | 1 |

X. Summary of National Park Service Staff

| | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent's Office | | |
| Permanent | 2 | 3 |
| Seasonal | 0 | 0 |
| Visitor Services Division | | |
| Permanent | 3 | 3 |
| Seasonal | .3 m.y. | 2 m.y. |
| Area Services Division | | |
| Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| Seasonal | 2 m.y. | 3 m.y. |
| Total Permanent | 7 | 8 |
| Total Seasonal | 2.3 m.y. | 5 m.y. |
| Grand Total | 9.3 m.y. | 13 m.y. |

AA. The Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association is a local organization of persons interested in history who desire to promote park development. This organization has given an annual Seminar each year for a number of years and has defrayed the cost of many services to the park, including purchase of books, book binding and purchase of museum objects. The Association, under permission of the National Park Service, sells approved publications and souvenirs as a source of revenue and service to the public.

At present, there is no concession operating on the park, nor is need for concession anticipated as the community adjacent to the park can provide services and supplies to meet visitor needs.

# MASTER PLAN

## FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

## OF

## KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

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Chapter 3, Park Organization Brief

| | |
|---|---|
| A. | The Park Organization, General |
| B. | Office of the Superintendent |
| C. | Administrative Services Division |
| D. | Ranger Activities Division |
| E. | Interpretation Division |
| F. | Maintenance and Engineering Division |
| X. | Summaries |
| AA. | Name of Concessioner or other agency |
| XX. | Summaries |

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Prepared by: _____ Date 2-7-61

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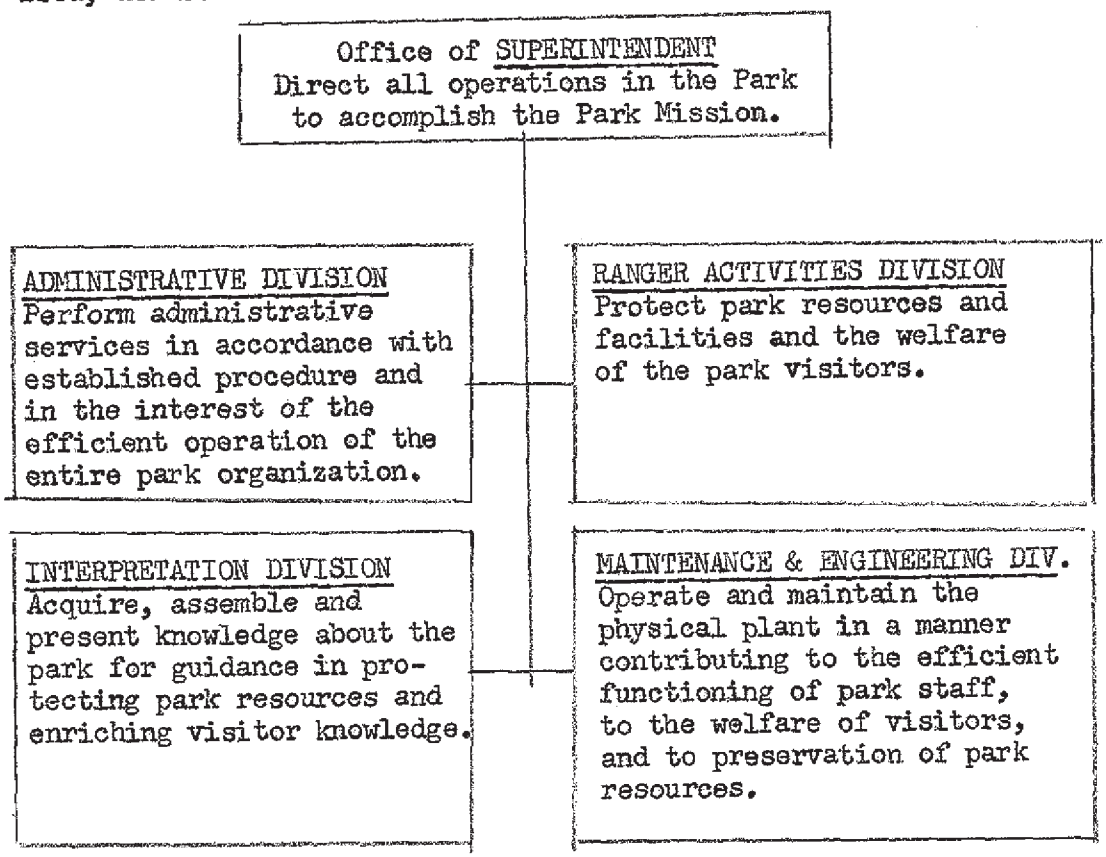
VOLUME I

## Chapter 3 Park Organization Brief

A. Park Organization, General.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park functions within the framework of this approved Master Plan and under stated delegations of authority, as defined in the paragraph on specalized assistance, in the National Park Service Administrative Manual, Organization Volume, part 7. In carrying out the responsibilities within the limits of authority so defined, the Park Staff is organized, and its functions as described below:



B. Office of the Superintendent

Function: Direct all operations in the park to accomplish the Park Mission in the best way possible.

Task: Plan, direct, supervise, coordinate, and evaluate all activities performed by the park staff as follows:

Training
Personnel Management
Fiscal Management
Property Management
Operation and Maintenance of facilities
Protection of resources
Public Services
Minor construction work

To the degree defined in, and in accordance with procedures described in the Administrative Manual, the Superintendent participates in long range management and development planning, with preparation of Master Plan Narrative, and in the programming and supervision of construction projects. He provides membership in or liaison with boards, commissions, or other governmental agencies, of which the following are most important:

Georgia Historical Commission
Georgia Civil War Centennial Commission
Georgia Soil Conservation Service
Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Georgia Department of Commerce
Georgia Civil Defense
Atlanta Historical Society
Atlanta Civil War Round Table
Atlanta Metropolitan Civil Defense
Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association
Dobbins Air Force Base
Lockheed Air Craft Corporation
Cobb County Commissioner
Cobb County Unit, Georgia Forestry Commission
Cobb County Chamber of Commerce
Cobb County Rural Electric Membership Corporation
Other civic, patriotic groups

Organization and Operation: The Park Superintendent is the officer responsible for all activities within the park. Park headquarters is in the Visitor Center at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain and the base of operation for the Superintendent and his staff.

Staff Required:

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk-Stenographer | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| Seasonal | None | None |

| Facilities Required: | Existing | Additional Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Office rooms in V. C. | 2 | 0 |
| Residences | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 2 | 1 |

C. Administration Division

Function: To perform the common administrative services, in accordance with established policies, procedures, and standards for and in the interest of the efficient operation of the entire park organization.

Assigned Tasks:

Train personnel of the division in administrative service procedure and skills.

Perform procedures relating to recruitment, classification, and separation of personnel, and maintain personnel records.

Effect the proper utilization and maintain records and control of funds allocated to the Park.

Effect the procurement, storage, and issue of supplies and materials for the Park.

Effect the acquisition, and disposal, and maintain records of accountability for all equipment and property.

Assigned Tasks: (con.)

Provide information and advice to the Superintendent and other Divisions on fiscal and personnel matters.

Assume financial accountability for all funds appropriated to the Park.

Consolidate and prepare the Park's budget estimates for submission.

Maintain mails and files.

Effect time and payroll procedures.

Organization and Operation: The Clerk-Stenographer, reporting to the Park Superintendent, directs and coordinates the work of the Division. Staff is headquartered in Kennesaw Mountain Visitor Center.

Seasonal fluctuations in work load not pronounced except at terminations of calendar and fiscal years when fiscal, inventory and numerous other reports are required.

| Staff Required: | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent | | |
| Administrative Aid | 0 | 1 |
| Clerk-Stenographer | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 1 | 2 |
| Seasonal | None | None |

| Facilities Required: | Existing | Additional Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Offices Visitor Center | 1 | 0 |

D. Ranger Activities Division

Task: To protect park resources and facilities, and welfare of Park visitors.

Assigned Functions

Train division personnel in ranger division procedures and skills. Train other personnel in fire control and other emergency skills.

Supervise and regulate public use of the Park and Park facilities, including traffic control, camping and picnicking; and otherwise influence the safe and proper use of the Park.

Plan and carry out measures for the prevention and the control of damage to park forests, and lands, by fire, insects, disease, erosion, or other causes.

Operate entrance station, provide information, and collect entrance fees at the approach to Kennesaw Mountain.

Perform rescue or render other services in the interest of the welfare of park visitors.

Plan and execute measures involving the welfare of park wildlife.

Secure conformance to Park regulations, and take initial action in case of violations thereof.

Advise the Superintendent and other Park personnel on matters pertaining to protection of Park resources and regulations of Park use.

Organization and Operation:

Forest and brush fire season, October through December and March through May, requires increased patrols during this period.

Staff Required

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Ranger | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 1 | 1 |
| Seasonal | | |
| Student Ranger | 0 | 1 |

E. Interpretation Division

Function: To determine, assemble, and present the facts about the Park and its resources so as to guide the protecting of park resources, and to enrich visitor experience.

Assigned Task:

Train personnel in the procedures and skills utilized in the Division. Inform other Park personnel on the resources of the Park.

Plan, supervise, coordinate, and perform research in the fields of Civil War History.

Prepare and publish technical and popular publications.

Preserve historical and archeological materials, maintain records, and study collections.

Maintain Park Library.

Plan and operate park interpretive program, including operation and curatorial services of one museum, self-guiding roads and trails, audio-visual programs, conducted trips, wayside and roadside exhibits and exhibits in place.

Maintain relationships with educational and historical organizations concerned with Park knowledge and interpretation.

Advise the Superintendent and other Divisions on matters pertaining to interpretation, and relating to the preservation of historical resources and materials.

Organization and Operation: The Historian, reporting to the Superintendent, directs and coordinates the activities of the interpretation staff. The staff is based at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain in the Visitor Center.

Seasonal variations in work load are pronounced because of great increase in visitation May to November as compared to other months. This necessitates flexibility in adjusting work assignments at intervals during the year in order to accomplish annual programed assignments and provide maximum services to the visitors.

Facilities Required:

| | Existing | Additional Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Office room and library combined | 1 | 2 |
| Museum collection storage | 0 | 1 |

Staff Requirements:

| | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent | | |
| Historian | 1 | 1 |
| Information-Receptionist | 1 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| Seasonal | | |
| Seasonal Tour Leader | 1 | 1 |

F. Division of Maintenance and Engineering

Function: To operate and maintain the physical plant in a manner contributing to the efficient functioning of the park staff, to the welfare of the visitors, and to the preservation of park resources.

Assigned Task:

Operate utility systems, building equipment, and other facilities of the physical plant.

Maintain roads, buildings, grounds, equipment, and utility systems (except radio, telephone, and power systems maintained by a public utility company.)

Organization and Operation: The Maintenanceman, reporting to the Superintendent, directs and coordinates the work of the staff. The staff operates from the utility area, based near the Visitor Center.

Since the park is operated all year, the park requires a permanent staff supplemented by a small seasonal staff to assist the maintenance of grounds and fields in the summer.

Major maintenance projects are performed by contract.

Staff Required:

| Permanent | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenanceman | 1 | 1 |
| Laborer | 0 | 1 |
| Total Permanent | 1 | 2 |
| **Seasonal** | | |
| Laborers (WAE) | 4 | 8 |
| ($\frac{1}{2}$ man year each) | | |

| Facilities Required: | Existing | Additional Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| **Utility Area** | | |
| Motor Repair Shop | 1 | - |
| Equipment Storage | 1 | - |
| Service Building, Oil House & Utility room | 0 | 1 |
| Fire Equipment, Office & Utility | 0 | 1 |
| Carpenter Shop | 0 | 1 |
| Warehouse | 0 | 1 |

X. Recapitulation

Summary of National Park Service Staff

| Superintendent's Office | Total Existing | Total Long Range |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| Seasonal | - | - |
| **Administration Division** | | |
| Permanent | 1 | 2 |
| Seasonal | - | - |
| **Ranger Activities Division** | | |
| Permanent | 1 | 1 |
| Seasonal (¼ year each) | 0 | 1 |
| **Interpretation Division** | | |
| Permanent | 2 | 2 |
| Seasonal (¼ year each) | 1 | 1 |
| **Engineering and Maintenance** | | |
| Permanent | 1 | 1 |
| Seasonal (½ year each) | 4 | 8 |
| Total Permanent | 7 | 8 |
| Total Seasonal | 5 | 10 |
| Grand Total | 12 | 18 |

AA. The Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association is a local organization of persons interested in history who desire to promote Park development. This organization has given an annual Seminar each year for a number of years and has defrayed the cost of many services to the Park, including purchase of books, book binding and purchase of museum objects. The Association, under permission of the National Park Service, sells approved souvenirs as a source of revenue and service to the public.

XX. Concession's General

At present, there is no concession operating on the Park, nor is need for concession anticipated as the community adjacent to the Park can provide any service or supplies that the visitor is apt to need.

EODC-60-MP-4 (8/61)



MASTER PLAN

FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE

OF

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

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Chapter 5, Design Analysis

Headquarters Area - NBP-KM 2004F

**********

Prepared by: Jeanne Fistere Date Rev. March 20, 1964
Jeanne Fistere, Landscape Architect

**********

Drawing approved A. C. Stratton Date 4/30/64
Act. Dir.

(Note: Acceptance of Design Analysis is assumed upon approval of corresponding Master Plan Development Plan.)

General Considerations: The headquarters area is located in the northeast corner of the Park adjacent to Old U. S. Route 41. This location provides convenient visitor access and use. Space for future expansion is available.

The primary objectives of this plan are:

1. Provide the facilities necessary for visitor information, orientation and interpretation of Park features and facilities.

2. Provide the management facilities necessary for the proper operation of the Park.

3. Provide an efficient and pleasing approach and entrance to the Park.

Circulation: The intersection of Stilesboro Road with Old Highway U. S. 41 will be relocated to the northwest of the existing intersection to provide a suitable entrance road for the Park. This relocation, along with the placement of the entrance road and the visitor center parking area to the northwest of the visitor center, establishes a pleasing approach to the visitor center from the highway which is unobstructed by automobiles. Walks connect the proposed parking area with the visitor center, the proposed lunching area, and the foot trail to the Kennesaw summit for visitor use.

Temporarily, the existing parking area to the north of the visitor center will be used, thus necessitating a temporary walk to the building. Parking for 33 cars and two buses will be provided on the east side of the entrance road and an additional 20-33 cars overflow on the west side.

The relocation of Stilesboro Road will necessitate the obliteration of a parking area and gravel road which is used at the present lunching area.

Part of the road to the utility area will be obliterated and a new connection with the Park entrance road - Big Kennesaw Mountain Road - is proposed. This connection serves to separate visitor use from staff use. The road provides access to both the utility area and the employee residences.

The Park entrance road will connect with the existing Park tour road (west of the Georgia Monument) which leads to the Big Kennesaw Mountain overlook. The former connection of this road to the parking area north of the visitor center will be eliminated in order to keep the north and east sides of the visitor center free from vehicular traffic.

A walk from the Visitor Center to the Ga. Monument is proposed

~~A new parking area and walk are proposed at the Georgia Monument, which will provide the necessary visitor access to the facility. The present access is to be obliterated.~~

Visitor Use Facilities: The recently completed visitor center provides a museum and auditorium of 100-seat capacity. Present visitor use of the existing headquarters building is being transferred to the new visitor center. Proposed facilities for parking are not adequate and expansion will be necessary.

A scenic entrance treatment will encourage greater visitor use of the Park.

A lunching area is proposed in a grove of trees west of the visitor center. Parking will be provided for the visitor center in between the visitor center and lunching area.

Management Facilities: All administrative and operational offices will be moved from the present headquarters (to be obliterated) to the recently completed visitor center.

The existing facilities in the utility area are sufficient but modernization of these structures will be required.

The proposed employee residences have been placed between the visitor center and the utility area on the south side of the service road. Future expansion is not anticipated. This location provides access for the staff and will aid in protection of Park resources.

A contact station is proposed for fee collection on the road to summit just back of the visitor center.

Utilities:

Gas: Natural gas for the visitor center, utility area and residences is supplied by an extension from lines along Stilesboro Road.

Power: Power for the visitor center is by an underground connection to a relocated aerial supply. Utility area service is by aerial lines. Residence power will be by aerial lines with the least possible intrusion upon the landscape. Existing underground power to airway beacon will be relocated as shown.

Sewer: Sewerage for utility area and visitor center is by separate septic tank and tile field. A septic tank and tile field is proposed for the residences.

Telephone: Telephone service for the visitor center is an underground connection to existing facilities adjacent to the site. For the utility area telephone service is aerial on power poles. Telephone for the residences will be an aerial extension of facilities near the utility area.

Water: Visitor center and utility area water is provided by a connection with existing county supply along Old U. S. Highway 41. Water for residences will be supplied by a connection to existing water lines adjacent to the site.

Garbage and Refuse: (The Park will haul this to a nearby dumping facility) The Park presently collects and hauls, without reimbursement, to the Cobb County dump. This facility will use incineration within a few years instead of land fill. At that time reimbursement will undoubtedly be requested for our use of the facility.

# G E N E R A L  D E V E L O P M E N T  P L A N.

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Marietta, Georgia
Sheet No. 7  January 1941 Edition

## GENERAL

In July 1933 the War Department transferred to the Department of Interior, National Park Service, a sixty-acre tract on Kennesaw Battlefield locally known as Cheatham Hill where on June 27, 1864, Federal troops had made a determined attempt to break through the Confederate lines. The Act of June 26, 1935, provided for the acquisition of a considerable portion of this battlefield and its development as a national battlefield park. This act carried an appropriation of $100,000, and since the passage of this act approximately 2,015 acres of land have been acquired. An additional appropriation has made possible the acquisition of 900 additional acres, so that Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park now includes Kennesaw Mountain and the Confederate lines running in general south of the mountain on a watershed, togetner with Federal lines which face this position.

In an effort to obtain and preserve these fortifications, which are today in excellent condition, it was found desirable to acquire contiguous property in strips, leaving in-holdings of private lands.

A large portion of the battlefield was in woodland in 1864, but has since been cleared and cultivated. The woodland which has not been cultivated has been cut over to a large extent so that we have second growth timber rather than the original virgin stand of forest.

G.P.

Fields and Woods Restoration:

In order that the battlefield may present as true a picture as possible we will desire to restore the fields and woods, since these factors of terrain controlled the location of trenches and, to some degree, the outcome of various engagements. A considerable amount of land has been cleared in the park since the time of the battle, and much planting of small trees has been done to restore the woodland. The fields to be restored fall into two classes: first, those in the vicinity of buildings and developed areas. It is believed that these fields should be sodded and kept mowed. The second and larger class of fields consists of those which provide vistas needed by the interpretative program. It is believed that these fields could well be leased for cultivation. In leasing these fields it should be kept in mind that the acquisition of park lands has deprived the state and county of certain tax funds and that by leasing these lands at a modest figure to the county this branch of the government would be compensated for its loss in taxes. Further study will be made of this problem prior to any specific recommendations.

Stabilization of Fortifications:

Due to erosion in some cases, fortifications are being gradually filled with earth and over a period of years would be obliterated. In other cases the fortifications which were crowned with stone have begun to show erosion and the stone has fallen in some places. It is believed that it would be desirable to take planting steps to prevent the continuance of such erosion, that the stone fallen from the trenches could well be put into place, and that we might in some cases find it desirable to take out the fill earth from the trenches. Fortunately, these conditions apply only in a few areas of limited extent and therefore this work, although painstaking, could be accomplished without too much expense.

Marking Boundaries:

In order that the extent of park lands may be definitely known both to park officials and to neighbors, boundaries are being marked by concrete posts with National Park Service hubs. New acquisition will make desirable a continuance of work of this type.

Obliteration of terraces:

Due to the rolling nature of the soil, terracing is a customary part of farming operations, and a considerable number of terraces are in existence in the park. These terraces often give the appearance of fortifications and therefore should be leveled to prevent confusion. However, sometimes fortifications, which usually paralleled the contours, were used as terraces, and care should be taken that in the elimination of terraces no fortifications are disturbed.

Amphitheatre:

Field No. 21 on the Historical Base Map is being cleared and will be kept mown. This field with its background and setting of fine trees provides an opportunity for its use as an amphitheatre. It is in the center of a developed area and for that reason we would not desire any artificial construction such as seats, stages, etc. Programs here could be held only in good weather and the public could seat themselves comfortably on the sod which already exists in this area. The only thing necessary would be a small amount of planting to provide wings for the stage. It may be stated that there is a demand for some place at which out-of-door programs can be held, and possibly this is the solution to the demand.

# H E A D Q U A R T E R S  A R E A

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
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At present there is a renovated residence just south of U. S. Highway No. 41 which is being used as a temporary administration building. It is contemplated that a permanent administration building for transaction of administration and educational functions in the park shall be constructed just south of U. S. Highway No. 41 and in the vicinity of Big Kennesaw Mountain. This location is recommended inasmuch as it is immediately adjacent to U. S. Highway No. 41, the most heavily traveled road in the vicinity of the park and the natural approach to the park. It is believed that this building could be of ante bellum type so as to enhance the atmosphere of the period which is portrayed at the park. The first floor of this building would be for public use, containing a museum, lecture hall, and rest rooms. The second floor would be for administrative use with offices, drafting space, file rooms, etc. The basement could be used for heating unit and bulk storage.

In this same area there will be needed a utilities group to provide for the storage and repair of vehicles and equipment. The construction of two units of this group is already under way. The location as shown is convenient since it is readily accessible from the administration building, yet it will be screened by planting from public view, and cannot be seen from the crest of the mountain. A garbage incinerator should be constructed in the vicinity of the utility group. In connection with the permanent buildings, before construction grading will be necessary, and after construction we will desire to plant the grounds in the vicinity of the buildings.

On the last Master Plan the superintendent's residence was shown as located in the headquarters area. In view of the undue prominence that such a location would give a private residence, and in view of the fact that a residence in the headquarters area, if screened, would be uncomfortable due to the summer heat, it is believed that another location may be preferable, and this is indicated on the General Development Plan sheet.

Upon the completion of the two utility buildings now under construction, it is believed that priority should be given first to the administration building and then to the remaining units of the utility group.

Master Plan Development Outline

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia

# I N T E R P R E T A T I O N

(1) Principal Characteristics.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is located in Cobb County, Georgia, about three miles from the business center of Marietta. The park consists of an area of 3,094 acres including the principal points of combat in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain, June 19 to July 3, 1864, - a major engagement of the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's flanking movement which split in two the heart of the Confederacy.

The Atlanta Campaign featured trench warfare. Many well-preserved earthworks, typical of those used in the campaign are preserved in many parts of the area and may be viewed most easily at Cheatham Hill.

On Kennesaw Mountain are some well-preserved artillery positions. From the crest of the Mountain much of the area over which the Atlanta Campaign was fought can be seen.

A large portion of the battlefield was in woodland in 1864, but has since been cleared and cultivated. The woodland which has not been cultivated has been cut over to a large extent so that we have second growth timber rather than the original virgin stand of forest.

Restoration of fields and woods has been carried out near the park headquarters, Little Kennesaw, Cheatham Hill, and at Kolb

Farm. Private inholdings at Little Round Top and the Kolb Farm have prevented a complete restoration in these areas. There still remain small portions of the park that are yet to be treated. In the vicinity of Cemetery Hill there are two large fields to be cleared. We hope to do this within a few years and perhaps exchange the timber for lands.

Due to the rocky nature of the soil and the fact that the trenches were placed on rocky ridges rather than in fertile valleys, there remain many miles of well-preserved fortifications thrown up by both armies. These works give the visitor a very real impression that he is on a battlefield and provide a colorful background for interpretation.

The Kolb house near the Powder Springs road, built of logs in the 1840's was the headquarters of General Joseph Hooker of the Federal Army at the time of the Confederate Assault of Hood's Corps on the Federal line - June 22, 1864.

(2) Status of Research.

(a) Research Accomplished.

1. Interpretive Statement.

2. Historical Base Map with Annotations.

3. Roads and Trails: Study of roads and trails in this area in wartime.

4. Home Sites and Buildings: A study of wartime home sites.

5. Confederate Troops Engaged at Cemetery Hill. - June 27, 1864.

6. Study of Casualties in the Atlanta Campaign.

7. Ordnance. This study has produced definite information as to the number and types of guns and types of ammunition used by the Federal and Confederate Armies in the Atlanta Campaign.

8. Troop Position Studies - Cheatham Hill and Little Kennesaw. A detailed study of the actions at these key areas has enabled us to prepare maps and annotated reports covering troop positions and movements.

9. Interpretive Manual. An annotated study covering in detail the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign has been prepared.

10. Bibliography. A bibliography of unusual value on the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign has been compiled.

11. Terrain Study in the Atlanta Campaign. This field work has been accompanied by research and has provided much detailed information about terrain, troop movements and sites of key engagements.

12. 16-Page Booklet. "Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign" was prepared several years ago and proved quite popular with the public.

(b) Research Needed.

Further research is needed on troop movements, battles and other factors affecting the outcome of the Atlanta Campaign as well as further study of the significance of the Campaign to the war as a whole.

(3) Patterns of Public Use.

The opening of the road up Kennesaw Mountain has made management and control of utmost importance. During the months of April to September the heavy flow of visitation has required that three persons be on duty at the museum and control the Big Kennesaw Road on Saturday and Sunday. The great numbers of people going up Kennesaw Mountain has required placing interpretive maps and signs for their use.

| Travel Year Ending September 30 | Georgia Visitors Approximate Percentage |
|---|---|
| 1953 - 159,501 | 78 |
| 1952 - 112,140 | 85 |
| 1951 - 47,356 | 75 |
| 1950 - 56,287 | 74 |
| 1949 - 46,985 | 72 |
| 1948 - 43,586 | 69 |
| 1947 - 37,713 | 79 |
| 1946 - 24,776 | 70 |
| 1945 - 20,571 | 70 |
| 1944 - 16,579 | 50 |
| 1943 - No record | |
| 1942 - 15,430 | 80 |
| 1941 - 14,460 | 80 |

During the calendar year 1953 the visitation was 159,501.

The area is open to the public the year round. Heaviest visitation is from April to September as shown by the following table of 1953:

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6,282 |
| February | 10,080 |
| March | 13,427 |
| April | 17,597 |
| May | 15,679 |
| June | 13,294 |
| July | 14,901 |
| August | 15,423 |
| September | 13,751 |
| October | 16,323 |
| November | 13,500 |
| December | 3,724 |

Heaviest visitation is on Saturdays and Sundays with lesser numbers on Mondays through Fridays.

To provide adequate public service one regular employee, the Superintendent, the Ranger, or the Historian, must work week ends in rotation. A seasonal Tour Leader works every week end. This provides a regular employee at the museum and allows use of the seasonal Tour Leader to control traffic, give information, and collect fees near the museum. This arrangement is adequate for the winter months, but during spring, summer, and fall when we have large visitor peaks on the week ends, it is necessary to have three employees on duty: A regular employee, a seasonal Tour Leader near the museum and another employee at the parking area near the top.

The park is located 20 miles from Atlanta, a city of 400,000 population, therefore, most of the visitors are from Georgia.

US Highway 41 passes near the park which is a source of most tourist visitation. This highway is the route used by many persons from the midwest to Florida. Many of these visitors are descendants of veterans who were in the Atlanta Campaign.

At the close of each school year many school groups from all over Georgia come to the museum for lectures, to drive or hike up Big Kennesaw, visit Cheatham Hill and visit the picnic area. Many Girl and Boy Scout groups and church groups visit the park for interpretation and recreation.

Most visitors at the museum stay about twenty minutes. The duration of those visiting Cheatham Hill, approximately the same. Those going up Big Kennesaw require thirty minutes, to walk

the trail around the crest, reading signs and maps.

Most visitors come in their own vehicles except for school parties who travel in school-owned busses.

Due to the fairly mild climate, visitors can see all parts of the park anytime of the year. The only areas where there would be limited visitation is during periods of rain, fog or sleet, when the road up Kennesaw Mountain might have to be closed due to safety factors.

Visitors drive up Big Kennesaw, to an area near Little Kennesaw, Cheatham Hill, and the Kolb House.

In each of these places are trailside exhibits of maps with narratives enabling the visitor to visualize more readily military operations at these points.

Near the museum and at Cheatham Hill is a picnic area with table and waste disposal receptacles.

Camping facilities are limited to small groups of Girl and Boy Scout Troops for overnight periods.

(4) Interpretive Program

As the visitor travels on the new four lane highway 41 he sees signs telling of the park, giving him information that there is a free museum with lectures and that a road is open to the top of Kennesaw Mountain. He is advised to turn right or left (depending on his approach) 1/2 mile ahead.

There are additional signs at the turns with arrows directing the visitor to the park museum.

At Cheatham Hill and Little Kennesaw attention is directed to the park museum also.

New temporary exhibits are now installed in the museum which will be incorporated into the permanent exhibits. These cases and panels are now installed in the museum:

1-Case - The War Comes to Georgia
2-Panel - Western and Atlantic Railroad
3-Panel - Atlanta Campaign to Kennesaw
4-Case - Battle of Kennesaw Mountain
5-Panel - After Kennesaw - Atlanta
6-Case - The Soldiers' Weapons
7-Case - Uniforms
8-Panel - Field Works
9-Panel - Marietta in Wartime
10-Case - Andrews' Raid
11-Case - Artillery

In addition there is a small case for display of objects for special occasions, objects of unusual visitor interest or recent acquisitions or loans.

Most of these maps and exhibits are self-explanatory but the service personnel are always glad to explain them more fully. This is especially true for school and scout groups. The personnel on duty are always glad to give directions for driving up Big Kennesaw and to Cheatham Hill.

Limited library facilities are available for public use and park personnel are always willing to give information to visitors regarding their relatives who were in the Atlanta Campaign.

The park tour available by automobile to visitors is to drive up Kennesaw Mountain where there are trailside exhibits to explain the early phases of the campaign, the battle and close of the campaign.

These consist of narratives, maps, and sketches of scenes lying before the visitor. At Little Kennesaw is a map showing the

trench lines, roads, and narrative telling of the Federal assault toward the Confederate positions June 27, 1864. At Cheatham Hill, near the parking area, is a map and narrative of the Federal assault toward that position June 27, 1864. Near the Illinois monument is another map and narrative explaining the assault on that portion of the Confederate line. At the Kolb Farm is a map and narrative telling of the Confederate Assault of General Hood's Corps toward the Federal lines June 22, 1864.

The park 2-fold folders has a map directing visitors to Little Kennesaw and to Cheatham Hill.

Conducted Trips. - There are no regularly scheduled tours by park personnel but on request special parties make arrangements for such a tour.

During the spring months park personnel accompany school groups to Cheatham Hill, Little Kennesaw, and up Big Kennesaw to explain the military operations here and their significance in the Atlanta Campaign.

Informal lectures are delivered to small parties using the exhibits and maps in the museum for illustrations.

When a large group arrives at the Park Headquarters, we have an easel and maps which are easily set up at any point, and are ready to begin a lecture. We usually follow such a lecture with a question and answer period, and having ascertained previously what portions of the Park would be later visited, bring out in the lecture and by special comment what the group will see, and its

importance, on the park tour. Then the party is directed through the building to view the exhibits.

The map easel was built of such a size that it would easily fit into an automobile. Thus, when lecturing at a school, or before a civic or patriotic group, we can carry and set up our maps for the talk.

It is believed that this plan has enabled us to present better illustrated lectures to large groups both on and off the park.

The free 2-fold leaflet "Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park" is available in the museum at the registration desk.

Some of these folders are placed in the registration desk at Chatham Hill also.

Outside near the front door of the museum we have placed some of the 2-fold folders so that early or late visitors may obtain some information about the park.

The new handbook of the Atlanta Campaign is nearing completion.

The Kennesaw Mountain Historical Association is now offering for sale the following publications:

New Mohata Birthplace of the American Indian Press
Rifles and Riflemen of the Battle of Kings Mountain
Gettysburg
Artillery Through the Ages
Hopewell Village

This Historical Association will have our handbook for sale

as well as that of Chickamauga-Chattanooga when published. The Historical Association may publish some extracts of letters and diaries applicable to the Atlanta Campaign.

Workshop Facilities. The library section of the museum building is now used for preparation of maps and exhibit material. The space is not well adapted to such work and is limited in size.

These collections and the Library have grown by gifts and purchases of the Historical Association.

In order to check visitation at the Cheatham Hill area, and to supply 3-fold leaflets to the numerous visitors to that area, a registration desk was devised which affords the visitor the opportunity to register and obtain leaflets - thus providing some service in an area where personnel can not be stationed.

Facilities off the Park. The following organizations have printed information and road maps to assist tourists in reaching the park:

The Cobb County Chamber of Commerce
The Georgia Highway Department
The American Automobile Association Tour Book
The Atlanta Cyclorama Personnel
The Atlanta Historical Society
Many Commercial companies' road maps.

Facilities of Cooperation Agencies. The Georgia Power Company has made its photostating and photographing facilities available for reproduction of documents, letters, diaries, and maps for the park files, free of charge.

They have published sketches and maps in which the park and Atlanta Campaign have been mentioned.

The universities in Atlanta, Emory, and Georgia Tech, the Atlanta Historical Society, the Atlanta Civil War Round Table, the lecturers at the Atlanta Cyclorama, the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce, the civic clubs of Marietta, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution have been helpful in assisting visitors and making their libraries available.

Special Problems. The greatest need is for a fire resistant building with more space for visitors, museum exhibits, study collections, and library.

Signs. A study of park signs is now under way and we hope to replace the temporary signs with routed wood signs of standard National Park Service design.

Trails. To accommodate the numerous visitors who use the trails near the crest of Big Kennesaw Mountain and to allow them to enjoy the excellent scenic and historic views from the crest, it is believed that additional foot trails should be constructed in this area.

Roads. This area is relatively young and the approved road system has not been constructed. For this reason Park visitors utilize the paved State and County roads which radiate from Marietta. The utilization of this road center which lies outside the Park, takes the visitor into a confusing and congested area and makes a tour of the park longer and less pleasant by far than if a park road net was available.

MASTER PLAN
Development Outline
Signature Sheet

Prepared by B. C. YATES - SUPT. Date DEC. '54

REVIEWED

| | Regional Office | Eastern Office Divn. of D. & C. | Washington Office |
|---|---|---|---|
| Architect | | J.B. CABOT 12/20 | [illegible] 12/28/54 |
| Landscape Architect | | H. CORNELL 12/20 | |
| Engineer | | R. WHITE 12/17 | |
| Forestry | | | A Cook 1/24 |
| History | | | [illegible] 1/28/55 |
| Natural History | | | |
| Public Services | | | |
| Lands | | | |
| Safety | | | |
| Recreational | | | |

RECOMMENDED

B. C. YATES Date 12/1/54
Superintendent

E. M. LISLE Date 12/15/54
Regional Director

H. CORNELL Date 12/22/54
Acting Chief, Eastern Office, Div. of Design and Construction

Dick Sutton Date 2/14/55
Acting Chief, Division of Design and Construction

APPROVED

Arnold F. Lee Date 2/17/55
Acting Director

# HISTORICAL BASE MAP

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Marietta, Georgia
Sheet No. 4 January 1941 Edition

## INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK:

Due to reverses of arms suffered by the Confederacy in the summer and fall of 1863 and the lack of man power and war resources in the South, the winter of 1863-64 would have been the proper time for the Civil War to come to an end, but the winning of battles is not necessarily the winning of a war. Before a war can be won, it is necessary to break the will of a people to fight. The morale of the Southern people at this time was still at a high point, and this precluded any hopes that peace might be made.

During the winter of 1863-64 General Grant was placed in command of the armed forces of the United States, and for 1864 he outlined the following plans of operation:

1. Continued blockade of the Confederacy.
2. Continued control of the Mississippi River
3. Sherman with the Federal Army at Chattanooga was to prevent the Confederate army in the West from reinforcing Lee, and, as well, was to destroy all war materials, resources, and factories that he could reach and disrupt communications in the South as much as possible.
4. Grant himself was to direct military operations in Virginia.

In the spring of 1864 Sherman marched south to engage the Confederate army, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. Johnston realized the disadvantages under which the South was laboring and that the Southern Confederacy could not hope to win the war by military operations.

If the war could be prolonged sufficiently to build up a peace sentiment in the North and if President Lincoln, committed to the policy of pursuing the war, could be defeated in the election of 1864, it might be possible to secure a fairly advantageous peace treaty. In view of these facts he had outlined a defensive campaign and had determined not to allow himself to be drawn into any major engagement.

Sherman, outnumbering the Confederates two to one, struck boldly at various positions which the Confederates assumed. The Atlanta Campaign began on May 7 and ended with the fall of Atlanta on September 2, a period of approximately four months.

The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain began on June 6 and ended on the night of July 2, so that approximately one-fourth of this campaign was fought at Kennesaw Mountain. The field works in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain are in an excellent state of preservation and show in detail approach by gradual intrenchments, flanking movements, and areas where frontal assaults were made on intrenched positions. Superior man power enabled Sherman to turn the Confederate flank at Kennesaw Mountain and forced the Southern army to retire south of the Chattahoochee River to the vicinity of Atlanta.

This retrograde movement was no doubt a large factor in causing President Davis to replace Johnston with General John Bell Hood. The strategies of Generals Johnston and Hood were in sharp contrast, and the results of the battles fought under these generals very clearly demonstrated which strategy was the more desirable.

During the summer of 1864, Lincoln was campaigning for re-election opposed by General George McClelland. McClelland was committed to a peace platform and had a fairly strong following. Military operations in the East were more or less at a stalemate. Lincoln and his advisers rather felt that unless they could justify the continuance of the war by some marked military success, McClelland might be able to win the election.

# T O P O G R A P H I C  B A S E  M A P

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
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Sheet No. 3  January 1941 Edition

The Kennesaw Mountain area is the watershed between the Etowah and Chattahoochee Rivers. Kennesaw Mountain and the ridges extending northeast and southwest from it form a long curving ridge. This ridge curving around Marietta on the north and west offered the Confederates in 1864 a natural fortification of great strength with unexcelled visibility of the enemy's movements.

It must be noted that Ward Creek and that branch of Noyes Creek between the Burnt Hickory and Dallas Roads have both had their channels altered and straightened since the time of the battle as a malarial control project.

# FEDERAL ASSAULT ALONG BURNT HICKORY ROAD

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Marietta, Georgia
Sheet No. 5-B  January 1941 Edition

Narrative of Assault: In planning the assault on the thin Confederate line, Sherman found two areas favorable for such a purpose: the salient south of the Dallas Road, and the south end of Kennesaw Mountain. That portion of the Confederate line on the south end of Little Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill was defended by French's Division of Hardee's Corps, and the line south of the Burnt Hickory Road was held by Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps.(1)

North of the road dense woods covered the terrain; while south of the road all land had been cleared except the creek bottom, roughly equidistant between the Confederate and Federal lines. East of the creek was the Confederate skirmish line.(2)

Probably Sherman expected better luck at Cheatham Hill than here, since he was in observation in that area during the assault. The assaults were synchronized and were begun at 8:00 a.m. The fact that the assaults were synchronized would make it impossible for troops from one sector to aid in repulsing the assault on the other.(3) General Logan, commander of the 15th Army Corps, was to direct the assault to be made by Walcutt's Brigade of Harrow's Division, Smith's and Lightburn's Brigades of Smith's Division.(4) By a coincidence many of these troops had participated in the unsuccessful assault on Chickasaw Bluff near Vicksburg which General Sherman had planned and executed in December 1863.

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(1) French's Two Wars, p. 203-4; O. R., Part 3, p. 900; O. R. Part 3, p. 901; O. R., Part 3, p. 716.
(2) O. R., Part 3, p. 913-914.
(3) O. R., Part 4, p. 588; O. R., Part 4, p. 606
(4) O. R., Part 3, p. 99; O. R., Part 3, p. 178; O. R., Part 4, p. 606.

The three Federal brigades for the assault numbered 5,500 men,(5) while French's and Walker's Divisions numbered 7,289 men.(6) Each of the three brigades was to charge in two lines, the first line having twice the strength of the second.(7)

Walcutt's Brigade was to charge directly toward the gap between Little Kennesaw and Pigeon Hill, his left going up the slope of Little Kennesaw and his right going up the slope of Pigeon Hill. Charging forward through thick woods he captured the Confederate pickets and reached the base of the mountain almost undetected, but there encountered heavy musket fire. Some of his men worked their way up the spur of Little Kennesaw and, protecting themselves behind rocks, were able to fire down on the Confederates on Pigeon Hill.(8) The main body of Walcutt's Brigade halted in the woods at the base of the mountain and threw up a line of works.(9)

Smith's Brigade formed in two lines in rear of the woods north of the York house. His objective was the Confederate works on Pigeon Hill. At 8:00 a.m. his troops moved forward protected from enemy observation and fire by heavy woods. They crossed a little stream in the bottom and encountered the intrenched Confederate pickets whom they rapidly drove back to the main line. As they neared Pigeon Hill they found French's troops on the alert. Confronting them was a steep hillside, crowned with strong fortifications, from which the Confederates poured heavy musket fire into their ranks. A gallant attempt was made to carry the position, but the odds were too great. The main body of Smith's Brigade threw up a line in the woods near the base of Pigeon Hill. The few men who had charged up the slope of Pigeon Hill were unable to retire until dark.(10)

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(5) O. R., Part 3, p. 178
(6) Casualty Report
(7) O. R., Part 3, p. 178
(8) O. R., Part 3, p. 915
(9) O. R., Part 3, p. 318
(10) O. R., Part 3, p. 194

Lightburn's Brigade likewsie was deployed in two lines. His objective was to effect a break in the Confederate line on the ridge south of the Burnt Hickory Road. From the point of origin of his assault toward the Confederate lines there extended cleared fields, with the exception of the low swampy ground around the stream.

Lightburn's Brigade swept rapidly across the first field and into the woods. Crossing the stream they assaulted the Confederate picket line, capturing and killing over 100 of the pickets.(11) As they emerged from the woods into the next cleared field, Confederate artillery from Little Kennesaw opened on them, and they received heavy musket fire from their right flank.(12) Some few of his men reached the top of the hill where they were partially sheltered by a rail fence around an orchard, but this concentrated fire was too much. Soon the brigade fell back to the woods and occupied the Confederate picket line which they had captured.(13)

Of the 5,500 Federal troops in this action, 603 or 10% were casualties.(14) Thirty officers were lost, seven of whom were regimental commanders. Confederate losses were: French, 186; Walker, 100; a total of 286.(15) The Federal troops had been well led, but after the first few minutes it was apparent that the Confederate line could be carried only by great sacrifice, so the Federals had utilized available cover to protect themselves. The only hope of success was based on the element of surprise, and this hope had been dashed.(16)

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(11) O. R., Part 4, p. 802
(12) O. R., Part 3, p. 221, 222
(13) O. R., Part 3, p. 244
(14) O. R., Part 3, p. 99
(15) Casualty Report
(16) Cox's Atlanta, p. 127-9

The Federal generals in the field were not unaware of the need of military success to insure Lincoln's re-election, for Sherman in his Memoirs, Vol. 2, page 109, states:

> "Success to our arms at that instant was therefore a political necessity; and it was all-important that something startling in our interest should occur before the election in November. The brilliant success at Atlanta filled that requirement, and made the election of Mr. Lincoln certain."

No doubt the successful conclusion of the Atlanta Campaign did much to assure Lincoln's re-election. By a coincidence the presidential election took place while Sherman was following Hood on his northward march, so that the Federal soldiers whose victories had aided Lincoln politically set up their ballot boxes and voted on the battlefields which were scenes of hard won victories.

Aside from urgent political considerations, these operations in the field reflected considerable credit on the commanding generals. Grant, in his general report, Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Vol. 38, Part 1, page 23, stated: "General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skillful, and brilliant. The history of his flank movements and battles during that memorable campaign will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history."

President Lincoln likewise bestowed considerable praise on Sherman when he wrote on September 3, Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. 38, Part 1, page 87:

> "The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage, and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military

operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation."

The successful conclusion of the Atlanta Campaign found the Federal Army with a strong base in Atlanta, the heart of the Confederacy, virtually unopposed and in an ideal position to do the maximum damage to the Confederacy. During Sherman's March to the Sea and his subsequent move on Lee's flank, he was able to paralyze communications in the heart of the Confederacy and to destroy war resources and materials upon which the life of the Confederacy depended.

Lee, although outnumbered, had been able to hold his own against Grant, but when Sherman's operations made it impossible for Lee to secure reinforcements and supplies, it was necessary for him to capitulate. Sherman's campaigns demonstrated to the people in the South that their government was unable to defend its own territory and therefore the morale of the civilian population was destroyed. The same campaigns had undermined Confederate prestige abroad, leaving no hope for aid from that quarter.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park will be used to interpret the Atlanta Campaign and Sherman's March to the Sea and his movement on Lee's flank. The Atlanta Campaign was essentially trench warfare conducted over mountainous terrain. The physical remains of the fortifications and terrain in this area are such that it will be possible to give a very vivid interpretation of the military operations in the West, and to weave these events into the tapestry of American history.

If it is found desirable to restore certain period homes on this park it will be possible to portray accurately the social and economic conditions of the ante bellum South, and, since the causes of the Civil War were deeply rooted in the divergent social and economic factors of the North and South, such a picture would seem particularly desirable.

## BACKGROUND OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

The summer and fall of 1863 had seen a number of heavy blows dealt to the Confederacy. Grant's capture of Vicksburg on July 4 gave the Federal army control of the Mississippi River,(1) isolating those Confederate states west of the river, and cutting off supplies and reinforcements which those states had furnished the Confederate government. On this same day, Lee was in retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg, marking the repulse of the last Confederate invasion of the North. In November the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge had left the Federal army in possession of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Thus the Federal Government found itself in possession of a strategically strong railhead and base of operations, from which it could effectively hamper industry and communications even in the very heart of the Confederacy.

Grant, fresh from his victories at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, was called to Washington to assume command of the Federal forces threatening Richmond. General William Tecumseh Sherman assumed command of the Federal army wintering at Chattanooga.(2)

Grant's strategy for the campaign of 1864 was fourfold: continued blockade of southern ports and continued control of the Mississippi River; he himself was to pound away at Richmond; Sherman was to march south and keep the Confederate army in the west so busy that it could not reinforce Lee. He was to destroy all factories and railroads that he could reach.(3)

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(1) O. R., Part 1, p. 2
(2) O. R., Part 1, p. 61
(3) O. R., Part 1, p. 2, 3.

Such plans successfully executed would mean less food and equipment for the Confederate soldiers, with consequent lowering of morale and efficiency.(4) A successful invasion of the center of the Confederacy would also lower the morale of the civilian population and tend to discredit the South with the European nations who were toying with the idea of recognizing the Confederacy.

Johnston's Confederate army had as its base of supplies and communication the city of Atlanta. Due to its importance as a railroad and manufacturing center, its defense was vital to the Confederacy.(5) The Southern army received its supplies from Atlanta by means of the Western and Atlantic Railroad which extended from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Between these cities, a distance of 120 miles, there intervened several ridges of fair-sized mountains and three large rivers. This was rather difficult terrain over which to maneuver 100,000 men, and the most difficult problem of all was the transportation of supplies for such an army.(6)

Sherman, who had fought around Vicksburg and seen the famished Federal troops at Chattanooga, was not inclined to underestimate the importance of supplies. Determining to avail himself of this railroad, before he began his campaign he accumulated as much rolling stock as possible, and so provident was he that all supplies came forward by train, except beef cattle, driven to the army on the hoof.(7)

Sherman's base of supplies was Nashville. Supplies were moved by rail to Chattanooga, a distance of 150 miles, and thence by rail to the rear of the army in the field. One hundred thirty carloads of supplies had to be moved over this line every day. Use of the railroad was denied civilians and commercial traffic and troops moving to the front marched instead of riding.(8)

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(4) O. R., Part 1, p. 2
(5) O. R., Part 1, p. 3
(6) O. R., Part 1, p. 62; Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 8, p. 46; Cox's Atlanta, p. 29.
(7) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 10-12.
(8) O. R., Part 1, p. 62; Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 10-12; Cox's Atlanta, p. 22; O. R., Part 3, p. 279.

Since this same railroad was the line of supplies and communications for the Confederate army, it can be said that movements of both armies were controlled by the railroad.(9)

Sherman had also provided himself with a copy of the 1860 census report, for he knew that in populous regions there should be food for his men, and probably there he would find more factories with which to make bonfires.(10)

By May 1 Sherman had assembled 100,000 men, well equipped, with 254 guns.(11) Opposing him at Dalton, Georgia, was General Joseph E. Johnston with 50,000 men, only fairly equipped, with 187 guns.(12) The Confederate artillery was on the average of considerably less range than the Federal artillery, nor were the Confederates so abundantly supplied with ammunition as were the Federals.(13)

The soldiers in both Confederate and Federal armies were all seasoned veterans, familiar with military tactics and life in the field. Sherman's army was composed of men from the west, mainly from the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. These men were as accustomed to outdoor life as were the Southerners, and as soldiers were in no respect inferior to the men from any other section of the country.

Due to the comparative size of the armies, General Johnston was on the defensive,(14) but fighting over terrain well adapted for defensive tactics, in territory friendly to the Confederacy.

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(9) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 398-400.
(10) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 31-32.
(11) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 23-24; O. R., Part 1, p. 63.
(12) O. R., Part 3, p. 676-7.
(13) O. R., Part 1, p. 122
(14) O. R., Part 3, p. 613-614; Cox's Atlanta, p. 26-7.

## THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

On May 7, 1864, Sherman moved south toward Dalton where the Confederate army had spent the winter. Finding the Confederates strongly intrenched on Rocky Face Ridge, he sent McPherson to the right to flank the Confederates from this position. As a result of this flanking movement, on May 12 the Confederates retired to Resaca, Georgia, closely followed by Sherman.(15) Sherman pressed up against the Confederate lines here and assaulted them on May 14-15. Finding them strong, he again flanked to the right, forcing the Confederates to retire on the night of May 15.(16)

On May 17 Johnston halted north of Adairsville as he desired to offer battle. He could find no terrain that he considered strong enough for a defensive stand against Sherman's numerically superior army, so during the night he retired.(17)

As Sherman advanced on parallel roads toward Cassville, Johnston attempted a surprise attack on one column.(18) This attack failed chiefly because the Federal columns were converging and within supporting distance of each other.(19) On May 19 Johnston intrenched on a curving ridge east and south of Cassville. Certain of his corps commanders felt that their lines were too exposed to Federal artillery fire, and that determined Johnston to retire south of the Etowah River, which he did on the night of May 19, taking up a position on the Allatoona range of mountains.(20)

As a young officer Sherman had traveled over the Allatoona Pass and remembered it as a formidable defensive position, so again he decided to use flanking tactics.(21)

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(15) O. R., Part 1, p. 63-64; O. R., Part 3, p. 614-615.
(16) O. R., Part 1, p. 64-65; O. R., Part 3, p. 615.
(17) O. R., Part 3, p. 615; O. R., Part 1, p. 65.
(18) O. R., Part 3, p. 615-6.
(19) O. R., Part 1, p. 65; Cox's Atlanta, p. 54-55.
(20) O. R., Part 3, p. 616; O. R., Part 1, p. 65.
(21) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 42; O. R., Part 1, p. 65.

This time, however, he made a flanking movement with his entire army, moving on May 23 southwest toward Dallas, Georgia, from which point he could threaten Atlanta over several good roads.(22) Johnston, as soon as the Federal tactics were divined, put his troops in motion for New Hope Church, arriving there and assuming a position protecting the important roads on May 25. Late that afternoon Hooker's 20th Army Corps made a series of ferocious but unsuccessful assaults in the New Hope Church area which was defended by Stewart's Division of Hood's Corps.(23)

Sherman pressed up close to the Confederate lines and found them strong. Now that he had abandoned the railroad, the problem of feeding his army was a major one.(24)

Having flanked the Confederates from their position at Allatoona, he determined to strike the railroad again at Acworth, Georgia.(25) On May 27 Wood's Division of Howard's 4th Corps was moved to the Federal left in an attempt to outflank the Confederate right, thus holding the Confederates in check while the Federals were moving to the railroad. General Wood, believing that he had cleared the Confederate left flank, made an assault over rugged terrain. As Wood's men neared the wooded crest of the hill they were confronted by Cleburne's Division of Hardee's Corps. In this action near Pickett's Mill on Pumpkin Vine Creek, Wood lost 1,547 men; Cleburne's loss was 448.(26) Superior man power, however, enabled Sherman to extricate himself from close quarters with the Confederates and on June 6, the Federal army was concentrating in the vicinity of Acworth, Georgia, back on the railroad.(27)

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(22) O. R., Part 1, p. 65
(23) O. R., Part 1, p. 65-66; O. R., Part 3, p. 616
(24) Cox's Atlanta, p. 93.
(25) O. R., Part 4, p. 385, 409
(26) O. R., Part 3, p. 616; O. R., Part 1, p. 377-9; O. R. Part 3, p. 724-6
(27) O. R., Part 1, p. 67; O. R., Part 3, p. 616-617.

The Confederate troops intrenched in a line from Lost Mountain to Pine Mountain to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Pine Mountain was a salient in front of the main line, on which Bates' Division of Hardee's Corps had been placed. Several days of miserable weather, cold rain, made operations in the field impossible. By June 14 Sherman had maneuvered his armies close to the Confederate line and was hammering away at Pine Mountain. By nightfall Federal troops had worked so close to the flanks of Pine Mountain that Bates' Division was withdrawn from this position.(28)

Federal troops had likewise worked themselves close to Gilgal Church and planted batteries to enfilade the Confederate positions here. In reality, General Hardee's line was too long for the number of troops that he had, so on the night of June 16, Hardee was withdrawn to a shorter line which extended south from the Latimore place on the ridge east of Mud Creek.(29) The Confederate center here made an angle, and under the protection of enfilade fire the Federal troops crept close and prepared to make a major assault.(30) General Johnston, aware of this intent, on the night of June 18 withdrew his army to a position on Kennesaw Mountain and the line of ridges running north and south of it.(31)

(This Confederate line marks the final phase of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and is the part of the battlefield which is contained in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.)

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(28) O. R., Part 3, p. 616-617; O. R., Part 1, p. 67.
(29) O. R., Part 1, p. 149; O. R., Part 2, p. 324-6; O. R., Part 2, p. 682
(30) O. R., Part 1, p. 149; 150; O. R., Part 1, p. 295
(31) O. R., Part 1, p. 150; O. R., Part 3, p. 617.

(Two of the principal engagements which occurred in the park, the Federal assault along the Burnt Hickory Road and at Cheatham Hill, are each described in full on combat sheets which follow the Historical Base Map, and there a documented account of these actions is given. It is contemplated that additional sheets will be added to describe other military actions of importance in future Master Plans.)

## CLOSE OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

The Confederate army retired from Kennesaw Mountain to Smyrna Station and there intrenched. The Federal advance and development of this position on July 4 caused the Confederates to retire and take up a fortified line just north of the Chattahoochee River, extending from the general vicinity of the Bankhead Highway to the point where U. S. Highway 41 crosses the Chattahoochee River. Sherman's superior numbers soon effected the crossing of the Chattahoochee, the Confederates then retiring closer to the city and intrenching. Sherman advanced south toward Atlanta, on July 19 and 20 crossing Peachtree Creek.(17)

Battle of Peachtree Creek: Hood, who relieved Johnston on July 18, planned to attack the Federals while in motion and before they had an opportunity to intrench south of Peachtree Creek. Hardee's Corps began this Confederate attack about one o'clock, July 20. Since it was difficult to get the Federal artillery across the stream, a great deal of it was massed near the bridge on Peachtree Road, and Hardee's attack, to be made en echelon from his right, first struck this point.(18)

(17) O. R., Part 1, p. 69-71; O. R., Part 3, p. 617-618.
(18) Cox's Atlanta, p. 155.

The Federals, drawn up on the ridge along which Collier Road runs today, with no trenches, met and repulsed the Confederate assault. Sherman's losses were 1,733, and Confederate losses were considerably heavier. Furthermore, the Confederates could ill afford to lose men, while Sherman could get ample replacements.(19)

Battle of Atlanta: Sherman had determined not to assault the intrenched Confederates, but to surround the city and cut all communications, which would force Hood to assault the Federal works, or evacuate the city. Pursuing this policy, on July 18 he sent McPherson to the east of Atlanta; McPherson hit the Georgia Railroad near Stone Mountain and then turned toward Atlanta, tearing up the track as he moved. Hood, apprised of the situation, determined to strike McPherson's left flank with two corps of his army, Hardee's in the rear, and his own corps, now commanded by Cheatham, in the front. McPherson was intrenched on Moreland Avenue and Flat Shoals Road. Hardee marched from Atlanta on the night of July 21, and after a long night march reached the designated position late on July 22, In the absence of an efficient signal system, the two attacks could not be well synchronized. Hardee struck first, and as he approached, the Federals leaped over their trenches and repulsed his attack. Then as Cheatham advanced the Federals leaped to the right side of their works and repulsed his attack. Sherman's losses were 3,722, and the Confederate losses were much heavier.(20)

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(19) O. R., Part 1, p. 71; O. R., Part 3, p. 630-631.
(20) O. R., Part 1, p. 72-75; O. R., Part 3, p. 631.

Battle of Ezra Church: Sherman now began to shift his troops west of Atlanta to cut the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Macon and Western (now Central of Georgia) Railroad. As the Federals were moving, Hood again tried to hit their exposed flank. Stewart and Lee on July 28 assaulted the Federal line near Ezra Church where Mozley Park stands today. The Confederate column was formed in the vicinity of the entrance to West View Cemetery, and charged north. The Army of the Tennessee, well intrenched, handily repulsed this charge. Sherman's losses were about 600, while the Confederates suffered heavily.(21)

After these three battles, fought within a week, Sherman had effectively throttled all railroads leading into the city except the Macon and Western and the Atlanta and West Point Railroads.(22) He had brought by rail from Chattanooga a battery of 4½-inch rifles which could easily reach any point in the beleaguered capitol. This bombardment forced citizens to seek refuge in cellars and caves dug in railroad embankments.(23) At Whitehall and Alabama Streets can be seen a gas lamp post, now repaired, which was shattered by an exploding shell.

(21) O. R., Part 3, p. 631-632; O. R., Part 1, p. 77-78
(22) O. R., Part 1, p. 79-80
(23) O. R., Part 1, p. 79.

Battle of Jonesboro: No decisive engagements occurred during August, but Sherman during this time sent cavalry to attempt the severing of the last railroad into the city. These attempts were fruitless.(24) In the latter part of August he set in motion his entire army for Jonesboro, for he knew that with the canture of this town, on the Macon and Western Railroad, Hood would be cut off from his base of supplies and the city of Atlanta would be evacuated.(25) On August 31 and September 1 he threw his army against the Confederate lines there defended by Hardee and Lee, and made a secure lodgment on the railroad.(26)

Hood evacuated Atlanta, retiring south to Lovejoy Station, while Sherman occupied Atlanta on September 2.(27) Hood realized the damage which could be wrought by a Federal army in this region, and with the consent of President Jefferson Davis, moved his troops toward Tennessee, hoping to decoy Sherman from his advantageous position.(28) Sherman, not to be turned aside from important things, detached a portion of his troops to cope with Hood and began preparations for a movement through Georgia to Savannah, which was calculated to destroy the ineffectual communication system of the South and to demoralize the civilian population.(29)

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(24) O. R., Part 1, p. 79-80; Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 98
(25) O. R., Part 1, p. 80
(26) O. R., Part 1, p. 81-82; O. R., Part 3, p. 633
(27) O. R., Part 1, p. 82; O. R., Part 3, p. 633
(28) Cox's Atlanta, p. 225; Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 170
(29) Cox's Atlanta, p. 234; Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 152.

# ANNOTATIONS FOR KENNESAW HISTORICAL BASE MAP

Size, location of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park: The park area comprises about 3,000 acres, scene of the most important phase of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. It is located near Marietta, in Cobb County, Georgia, and centers about the Confederate position on Kennesaw Mountain, and on the ridges running north and south of this mountain, and includes the Federal trenches facing this position and much intervening terrain over which the battle was fought.

Woodland and Fields:

This portion of the Cherokee Country was opened for shite settlement in the 1830's, so in June 1864 the woodland was interspersed with few farms, and those of small size. Only land destined for cultivation was cleared, as cattle were allowed to roam and graze in the woods. Fields cleared were near the homes, and, as a rule, hill tops were first cleared for cultivation. The high ground had little underbrush, and little terracing, if any, was required to prevent erosion, so that it was easier to clear and cultivate such lands. For this reason we find the early contour of fields following the contour of the hills.

Commercial fertilizer was not used and as the natural fertility of the soil waned the settler simply cleared new ground, allowing the tired soil to lie fallow. As cattle were roaming free, it was necessary to fence all fields to protect the growing crops. Rail fences were used for this purpose.

Today the park area is largely cleared. The original fields have increased in size, so that it is difficult to learn their exact boundaries in 1864.

Fields are discussed in order on the map from right to left, and since it is rather difficult to ascertain the location of fields by coordinate system, the fields likewise carry numbers which will be used for reference in these notes.

The coordinates for each field are given here:

Field 1: G-15

Field 2: E-15

Field 3: E-15

Field 4: C-12, C-13, D-12, D-13

Field 5: C-11

Field 6: A-11, A-12, B-11, B-12

Field 7: A-11, A-12

Field 8: B-11, C-11

Field 9: C-11, D-11

Field 10: D-10, D-11

Field 11: D-11

Field 12: E-11

Field 13: B-8, B-9

Field 14: A-8, A-9, B-8, B-9

Field 15: A-7, A-8, B-7, B-8

Field 16: C-7, C-8

Field 17: B-5, B-6, B-7, C-6

Field 18: A-7, B-6, B-7

Field 19: A-5, A-6

Field 20: B-5, C-5

Field 21: C-5, C-6

Field 22: B-4

Field 23: A-2, A-3, B-2, B-3

Field 24: B-1, B-2

Field 25: B-2, B-3

Field 26: B-2, B-3, C-2

Field 27: C-2, C-3

Field 28: D-3, D-4, E-3

Field 29: D-1

Field 30: E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2

Field 31: B-3, B-4, C-3, C-4

Field 32: A-1, B-1

While the study of fields has been fairly satisfactory throughout most of the park, due to the dearth of information in regard to cleared land in the vicinity of the Powder Springs Road, the next revision of the Master Plan will indicate certain changes in the fields shown on this part of the battlefield.

Field 1: O. R., Part 3, page 930, 933. (All references to the Official Records, War of the Rebellion, are to Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, and throughout these annotations only the part and page number will be given. All references to Atlas are to the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records, War of the Rebellion and only plate and sketch number will be given.) This field is shown on no map but is fairly well located by these reports which describe Federal skirmishers crossing the field on June 27, 1864.

Field 2: Atlas 62-6. This field recalled by Mr. Fleet Kirk.

Field 3: Atlas 62-6.

Field 4: Atlas 58-6.

Field 5: This field was described by Miss Lucinda Hardage, life-long resident of the battlefield and a girl of sixteen at the time of the battle. This field is shown on the Brady photograph attached to these annotations.

Field 6: Atlas 58-6. This field is shown on photograph below.

Field 7: Atlas 58-6.

Field 8: O. R., Part 3, page 222, 913. This field is shown on photograph below.

Field 9: O. R., Part 3, page 178, 222, 913, 914. Recalled by Miss Lucinda Hardage who lived in this vicinity as a child.

Field 10: Miss Lucinda Hardage recalls this field as being cleared by her father in the 1830's. It was the site of his first home.

Field 11: This small field was described by Miss Lucinda Hardage.

Field 12: Described by an ex-slave, Joe Hines, who helped to clear it before the War and also recalled by Miss Lucinda Hardage.

The following reports describe the terrain along the Burnt Hickory Road, Official Records, Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 3:

Gen. M. L. Smith, 2nd Div., 15th Corps.....p. 178

Gen. Giles A. Smith, 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 15th Corps..... 194

Lt. Col. Hildt, 30th Ohio Inf..... 209

Lt. Col. Mott, 57th Ohio Inf..... 216

Gen. Lightburn, 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 15th Corps..... 222

Gen. Walcutt, 2nd Brig., 4th Div., 15th Corps..... 318

Col. Young, 9th Texas Inf., Confed..... 913

Gen. Cockrell, Com. Brig. under French..... 914

In addition to describing the fields, these reports give a general picture of ravines, woods, streams, undergrowth, all of which are of importance for research work.

A description of the terrain is contained in French's Two Wars, page 206, and Miller's Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol. 3, on page 103 reproduces a contemporaneous photograph of the area west of Kennesaw Mountain, showing fields and woodland, which gives a general picture of the size, shape, and location of cleared lands.

Brady, who accompanied the Federal army, made two photographs in this vicinity at the close of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. One was made from the Kirk home, B-12, looking toward Little Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill. The other was made from the battery position on Pigeon Hill looking toward Lost Mountain. Since these pictures show fortifications, extent of fields, and details of house, rail fences, etc., they are attached below to supplement the discussion.

(Contemporaneous photographs of the battlefield mentioned above are mounted on the next sheet.)

Field 13: O. R., Part 1, page 409.

Field 14: O. R., Part 1, page 198, 468.

Field 15: O. R., Part 1, page 638. This was also described by Mr. Lucius Hardage, a life-long resident of the battlefield.

Field 16: O. R., Part 1, page 304, 638. This field was described by Mr. Lucius Hardage.

Field 17: O. R., Part 1, page 638-9.

Field 18: O. R., Part 1, page 638, 710.

Field 19: O. R., Part 2, page 440 and Atlas 101-19.

Field 20: O. R., Part 1, page 638, 639., O. R., Part 2, page 134. It appears that this field may not have extended as far to the east as is shown on the map. Further study will be made to determine more exactly the limits of the field.

VIEW FROM THE KIRK HOME B-12

LOOKING TOWARD LITTLE KENNESAW MOUNTAIN AND PIGEON HILL

FEDERAL TRENCHES IN FOREGROUND. KIRK HOME IS SHOWN

B-4742

View from a Confederate battery position on Pigeon Hill D-11
Looking toward Lost Mountain. Burnt Hickory Road at right center

## HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Developed Areas:

In order that the story of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain may be properly interpreted, a number of developed areas are recommended. Those of primary importance are:

1. The Cheatham Hill area
2. Scene of the Federal assault along the Burnt Hickory Road
3. Crest of Big Kennesaw Mountain
4. The Kolb Farm area.

Developed areas of secondary importance are:

1. The Horseshoe
2. The Federal batteries facing Little Kennesaw
3. The developed area along Federal lines facing Cheatham Hill.
4. Geary's Battery
5. Bald Knob
6. Strahl's Fort.

It may be remarked that Strahl's Fort is interesting principally as the location of various types of earthworks which are well preserved. Since these fortifications are numerous throughout the park, we may not desire to develop or use Strahl's Fort for a considerable period of time.

It is believed that the development of trailside exhibits, trails, signs, and markers in the areas enumerated above will provide a complete and interesting picture of the principal actions during the final phase of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

Trailside Exhibits:

In the developed areas it is proposed that trailside exhibits giving a general picture of operations including maps, photographs, and brief narratives will be used. It is believed that since the artillery played an important part in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain we should mount guns in place on the park. Many of the earthworks used as battery positions are in existence, and these exhibits could be made quite interesting.

It is believed that such exhibits giving a comprehensive picture of an action are of more value to the visitor than a system of numerous markers giving fragmentary and detailed accounts of operations such as the War Department markers found at Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and other areas.

Kennesaw Mountain has a rather interesting geological history which might well be shown on a short trail with trailside exhibit. Mr. Furcron, State Geologist, informs me that Kennesaw Mountain is a mass of granite which protrudes through strata of biotite gneiss. Mr. Furcron has expressed his interest in such a trailside exhibit and offered his cooperation in the preparation of it.

The park area is particularly rich in flowering shrubs and native plants, and it is believed that some interpretation of this feature of the park would be of interest to many visitors. Two organizations, the Appalachian Trail Club and the biology class from Agnes Scott Collect have made studies of the plants found here. A short and inconspicuously located nature trail may be the answer to this need. It is recognized that the primary function of this area is the interpretation of American military,history, but it is believed that when incidental interpretation of an interesting nature can be given and at little expense this should be done.

Archaeological Reconnaissance:

Archaeological Reconnaissance has been used at this area to determine the location of fortifications in order that development of the park would not disturb these remains. It may be desirable in the future to conduct further reconnaissance for the same purpose.

Educational, Guide, and Contact Station Work:

During this year there has been employed at this park a junior historical technician who devotes full time to the interpretative program. CCC enrollees assist him in interpretative work and have proven quite satisfactory for this type of employment.

Sample Trench:

It is believed that the construction of a short line of fortifications as an exhibit would do much to enhance the conception of trench warfare as practiced during the latter stages of the Civil War. It is recommended that such a construction be frankly labeled as an exhibit and that this project should not be an attempt to restore any of the fortifications actually preserved. It is felt that the fortifications now in this area are in such condition as to give not only an impression of age but a general idea of the skill used in their construction, but a number of factors such as the abatis, head log, and firing platform which would prove of interest to visitors cannot readily be discerned or no longer exist, whereas a sample trench could fully bring out the importance of all these factors.

This trench should be built to full scale so that the visitor can walk into it and obtain a true perception of its use.

## WILD LIFE

Numerous game and song birds and typical small animals are found in the park area. For a number of years forest fires have burned over this area very regularly, thus destroying the undergrowth which furnishes food and shelter to wild life. The fire presuppression and planting programs will do much to remedy this condition and bring about a better balance of wild life.

## RECREATIONAL POLICY

This office appreciates the fact that the National Park Service is taking an increasing interest in the furnishing of recreational facilities. This park is located near, or rather within, the Atlanta metropolitan area and is adjacent to a national highway which connects a number of large towns with Atlanta.

There is an area east of Kennesaw Mountain and outside the historic picture which could well be utilized for recreational purposes. A large stream in this vicinity would make possible the development of swimming pool, lake, and any other types of water activities that might be desired. In order to protect such a development, there would be required the acquisition of 200 or 300 acres of land.

It is believed that the operation of recreational facilities in connection with the park could be done less expensively under one overhead than if such facilities were located somewhere else in the vicinity of Atlanta and another overhead set-up were required.

Field 21: O. R., Part 1, pages 638,639, 710.

It is interesting to note that the contemporaneous map showing fields which appears in the Official Records, Part 1, page 638, to a considerable extent is substantiated by recollections of life-long residents of the battlefield.

Field 22: O. R., Part 2, pages 133, 638; Atlas 101-19. Mr. Judson Pledger recalls that the ridge on which the Greer house stood was cleared at the time of the battle. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Greer, and Mr. Pledger has been a resident of the battlefield for fifty-eight years.

Field 23: Mr. Pledger recalls this field as shown on the map. Here Mr. Cooper, a neighbor of Valentine Kolb, shot one of Mr. Kolb's mules which entered the field. There ensued a law suit of considerable interest to local residents, and the expense of the action bankrupted Cooper.

Field 24: This field is shown on the basis of Official Records, Part 2, page 42, but cannot be corroborated by local recollections. The reference above quotes Knipe as ordering rails brought forward. They may have been brought forward from the peach orchard southwest of the field. Further study will be made on this.

Field 25: O. R., Part 2, pages 31, 42. This field appears to have extended slightly further west than it is shown to the vicinity of the Federal trenches.

Field 26: This may have been a part of Field 25, the cleared land being separated by a wooded ravine. Mr. Pledger recalls that Kolb had a field across from his house extending from the vicinity of his gin down to Ward Creek.

Field 27: Mr. Pledger described this field which was in cultivation at the time of the battle.

Field 28: This field described by Mr. Pledger, and it appears that it may not extend as far east as is shown on this map.

Trenches.

Both armies constructed excellent field works, a large portion of which are in existence today, including infantry trenches, battery positions, and picket posts. A general outline of the trenches on the whole battlefield is shown in Atlas 60-1. Maps 1 and 2. Map 1 is the most accurate of these.

Lt. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock, 86th Ill. Vol. Inf., who participated in the assault at Cheatham Hill, visited this area in 1902 and made a map of the Cheatham Hill area which follows closely the map which appears in O. R., Part 1, page 638. Copies of the Fahnestock map have already been submitted.

For further description of terrain and trenches at Cheatham Hill, reference is made to the following reports, all from Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume XXXVIII, Part 1:

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Army of the Cumberland..... p. 151

Gen. O. O. Howard, Com. Fourth Corps..... 199

Gen. John Newton, 2nd Div., 4th Corps..... 295 ff

Gen. Nathan Kimball, 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 4th Corps..... 304

Major MacArthur, 24th Wis. Inf..... 329

Gen. Wagner, 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 4th Corps.....335-6

Gen. Jef. C. Davis, 2nd Div., 14th Corps..... 632 ff

Col. Mitchell, 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 14th Corps..... 680

Capt. Jones, 113th Ohio Inf..... 697

Lt. Col. Langley, 3rd Brig., 2nd Div., 14th Corps..... 710

Capt. Griffith, 85th Ill. Inf..... 718

Journal, Fourth Corps..... ..... 887

As these reports agree substantially with the map on page 638, Vol. 38, Part 1, Series I, of the Official Records, it is not believed necessary to quote from these reports.

Streams:

The central ridge in the park area is the drainage shed between the Chattahoochee and Etowah Rivers, with streams on the north of the riage entering the Etowah, and streams on the south running to the Chattahoochee.

These small streams on the battlefield were swollen by rains in June 1864 and were appreciable military obstacles. The Confederates intrenched behind these streams whenever practicable. Atlas 60-1.

It will be noted in A-9, B-9, and C-9 that Noyes Creek swung close to the base of Bald Knob. Since the Civil War the stream bed had been straightened and deepened in order that the bottoms may be cultivated, and now lies equidistant between Bald Knob and Horseshoe Bend. Ward Creek in A-3, B-3, C-3, C-4, has also been straightened.

Field 29: Described by Mr. Judson Pledger.

Field 30: Described by Mr. Judson Pledger.

Field 31: Pasture between the Greer and Camp places described by Mr. Judson Pledger.

Field 32: Peach orchard described by Mr. Judson Pledger. He recalls that the trees in the orchard were fully grown sixty years ago.

There is available only one map which shows the fields in the vicinity of Kolb's Farm, Atlas 101-19. Mr. Judson Pledger as assistant to the county surveyor and as a resident of the battlefield for fifty-eight years has been in a position to recall clearly much information about old land lines and cleared land which has been incorporated into this report.

Description of the terrain and trenches at Little Kennesaw Mountain is contained in the following reports all in the Official Records, Series I, Vol. 38, Part 3:

Gen. M. L. Smith, 2nd Div., 15th Corps..... p. 178-9

Gen. Giles A. Smith, 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 15th Corps..... 194

Lt. Col. Hildt, 30th Ohio Inf..... 209

Lt. Col. Mott, 57th Ohio Inf..... 216

Gen. Lightburn, 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 15th Corps..... 222

Gen. Walcutt, 2nd Brig., 4th Div., 15th Corps..... 218

Col. Young, 9th Texas Inf., Confed..... 913

Gen. Cockrell, Com. Brig., under French..... 914-15

An account of the assault on Little Kennesaw is found in Cox's Atlanta, and French's Two Wars. All agree with the reports cited as to terrain as outlined on Historical Base Map. I have interviewed many people in this section who were living here during the War, or who soon after the War moved into this area, and this data checks very closely.

# F E D E R A L  A S S A U L T  O N  C H E A T H A M ' S  S A L I E N T

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Marietta, Georgia
Sheet No. 5-A  January 1941 Edition

Narrative of Assault: After the Battle of Kolb's Farm, reconnaissance by Federal forces showed that the Confederate line extended far beyond that position south to the Austell Road.(1) Sherman knew that the total Confederate army did not contain more than 50,000 troops, and, since the Confederate line was so long, he knew that it was a thin one. On June 24 General Sherman wrote to General Thomas: "I suppose the enemy with his smaller force intends to surround us, but I propose to study the ground well and the day after tomorrow break through after letting him develop his line as much as possible and attenuate."(2) On June 25, Sherman reported to Halleck in Washington: "I shall aim to make him (Johnston) stretch his line until he weakens it and then break through."(3)

On the same day special field orders were issued for a major assault on the Confederate lines which was to take place on June 27 at 8:00 a.m.(4)

"1. The commanding General will be on Signal Hill and will have telegraphic communication with all the army commanders.

2. Major General Thomas will assault the enemy at some point near his center. Any troop movements necessary will be made at night so as not to attract the attention of the enemy.

(1) O.R., Part 4, p. 576 (All references to the Official Records, War of the Rebellion, are to Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, which will be abbreviated as O.R., with part and page number given.)
(2) O.R., Part 4, p. 582
(3) O.R., Part 4, p. 589
(4) O.R., Part 4, p. 588

3. Major General McPherson will feign an attack at the extreme right of the enemy line, using his cavalry and artillery freely, but will make his real assault at a point south and west of Kennesaw Mountain.

4. Major General Schofield will feel well to his extreme right and threaten that flank of the enemy with artillery and display.

5. All commenders will maintain reserve and secrecy even from their staff officers but make all the proper preparations and reconnaissances. At the time of the general attack the skirmishers at the base of Kennesaw will take advantage of it to gain, if possible, the summit and hold it.

6. Each attacking column will endeavor to break a single point of the enemy line and make a secure lodgment beyond, and be prepared for following it up toward Marietta and the railroad in case of success."

In compliance with these orders General Davis, commanding a division in Palmer's 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, examined the Confederate lines and determined to make his assault toward a salient south of the Dallas Road. Here the entrenchments were so far separated that troops could be deployed for assault under cover.(5) The terrain at the time of the battle appeared much as it does today.(6)

The salient selected for the assault was a part of Hardee's line being held by Cheatham's Division. Cheatham's line ended some 300 yards north of this point, and extending beyond him to the north was Cleburne's Division.(7)

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(5) O.R., Part 1, p. 632
(6) O.R., Part 1, p. 638
(7) Fahnestock Map

The Confederates had well constructed earthworks with headlogs, defilades, and an abatis. The salient to be assaulted appeared to have no abatis or entrenchments in its front.(8)

Davis determined to aim two brigades toward this salient, Mitchell on the right and McCook to his left. On McCook's left were three brigades from Newton's 2nd Division of Howard's 4th Army Corps. These brigades in order from left to right were Harker, Wagner, and Kimball.(9)

The five brigades had a strength of 8,000 men.(10) That portion of Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions facing them had about the same strength.(11)

On the morning of June 27 these five brigades were deployed for the assault at 8 a.m. and after a brief cannonade by the Federal batteries they moved forward. Each column had a regimental division front which seems to have been a formation that presented a front of two companies in a long densely massed line.(12) In such a formation only the front line could fire effectively, the soldiers in the other ranks being exposed to a fire that they were unable to return. Such a dense columnpresented an admirable target for musket fire and for artillery.

Mitchell's Brigade on the Federal right was to sweep around the hill and strike the salient in flank. His men moved forward rapidly, capturing the enemy skirmishers and upon approaching near the Confederate trenches found themselves confronted with direct and enfilade fire from small arms and artillery. The Confederates had a ten gun battery on the ridge behind Cheatham Hill, from which they showered a withering fire upon this brigade.

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(8) O. R., Part 1, p. 632
(9) O. R., Part 1, p. 295 (Should read from right to left)
(10) Casualty Report
(11) Casualty Report
(12) O. R., Part 1, p. 680; O. R., Part 1, p. 295.

Mitchell reported that a few of his men penetrated the dense abatis and were promptly made prisoners, but that no organized line could have passed this obstacle. This brigade fell back and intrenched with bayonets and tin cups where the slope of the hill gave protection from the Confederate fire.(13)

McCook's Brigade charged directly toward the salient on the Confederate line. Moving in double quick step, exposed to heavy fire, McCook's men raced up the hillside. General McCook, a former law partner of Sherman's,(14) leading his column, fell a few steps from the Confederate works. He was succeeded in command by Col. O. F. Harmon, who in less than five minutes later was mortally wounded near the Confederate line. Unable to make a lodgment in the Confederate works, the men of this brigade sought shelter under the crest of the hill.(15) General Palmer reported to Sherman that the Confederates were using Irish artillery as men were brought in wounded with stones thrown down from the Rebel works.(16) Due to the raking Confederate fire a retreat from this position would have been as deadly as the assault, so the Federals quickly took advantage of the terrain and intrenched. By the end of the day these works had been made so strong that it was determined to hold them.(17)

General Harker led his column in person, and mounted.(18) As he neared the abatis in front of the Confederate works, and while attempting to reform his column under a staggering fire, he fell mortally wounded.(19) Brigadier General Charles E. Harker was a gallant young officer who had long since won his spurs by participation in General Thomas' stand on Snodgrass Hill in the Battle of Chickamauga.

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(13) O. R. Part 1, p. 680
(14) Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 61
(15) O. R., Part 1, p. 711
(16) O. R., Part 4, p. 614
(17) O. R., Part 4, p. 610
(18) Tuttle's Diary
(19) O. R., Part 1, p. 199,
O. R., Part 1, p. 296

A few of Harker's men penetrated the abatis and approached the Confederate lines.(20) One Federal officer stated in his diary that he lay so close to the fort behind the flag that every time a cannon in the battery was fired, he could feel the wave of heat on his face. When the order was given to retire from this perilous position he states that the men came back like an infuriated herd of buffalos, several of them actually running over him in their haste.(21)

Wagner formed on the left of Harker and about 100 yards to his left,(22) and, as the head of his column cleared the Federal trenches in their advance, the Confederates opened a murderous fire from artillery and musketry. Unable to carry the Confederate works, this brigade fell back to a ravine between the lines. They were then ordered to charge again in conjunction with General Kimball's brigade which had been in reserve on the left. The assault was bravely made, but was unsuccessful.(23)

Heavy gun fire had set the woods on fire at this point during the assault. Many wounded Federal soldiers were in danger of being burned alive. Col. W. H. Martin, 15th Arkansas Regiment, General Cleburne's Officer of the Day, proposed a truce during which Confederate and Federal soldiers worked together to move the wounded from the path of the fire.(24)

By noon the assaults had ended. Of the 8,000 Federal soldiers who went into action, 1,580 were casualties.(25) Of the total approximately 100 officers were killed, wounded, or missing, including three brigade commanders. Of the 8,000 Confederate troops in action, 206 were casualties.(26) At no point had the Confederate line been broken, but the Federal troops now held positions fairly close to the Confederate line which might serve as a starting point for further operations.(27)

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(20) O. R., Part 1, p. 199
(21) Tuttle's Diary, O. R., Part 1, p. 355.
(22) O. R., Part 1, p. 199
(23) O. R., Part 1, p. 199; O.R., Part 1, p. 296; O. R., Part 1, p. 304; O. R., Part 1, p. 335; O. R., Part 1, p. 336.
(24) Dan McCook's Regiment, p. 113; O. R., Part 1, p. 304.
(25) O. R., Part 1, p. 151
(26) O. R., Part 3, p. 617
(27) O. R., Part 4, p. 610.

At the conclusion of this action, General Sherman asked Thomas if he would favor a flanking movement rather than continued assaults.[28] General Thomas replied: "One or two more such assaults would use up this army. I think it decidedly better to move by the flank than to butt against breastworks twelve feet thick and strongly abatised."[29]

(28) O. R., Part 4, p. 609
(29) O. R., Part 4, p. 612.

FEDERAL TROOPS ENGAGED AT CHEATHAM HILL - JUNE 27, 1864

| U N I T | IN RESERVE OR SUPPORT | SKIRMISHERS | IN MAIN ATTACK | DETAILS OF FORMATION | POINT REACHED BY ATTACK | POSITION AFTER ASSAULT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOURTH ARMY CORPS | | | | | | |
| Stanley's Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Kirby's Brig. | 1. Part I, p. 224* | | | | | 1. Part I, p. 233 |
| 2. Whittaker's Brig. | 2. Part I, p. 224 | | | | | 2. Part I, p. 245 |
| 3. Grose's Brig. | 3. Part I, p. 224 | | | | | 3. Part I,p.271,276, 281 |
| Newton's Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Harker's Brig. | | 1. 125th Ohio,Part I,p.371 | 1. Part I,p.199,295 | 1. Not given | 1. Part I,p.355,371 | 1. Part I,p.355,371 |
| 2. Wagner's Brig. | | 2. 57th Ind.,Part I,p.335 | 2. Part I, p. 335 | 2. Part I, p. 335 | 2. Part I,p.336,348 | 2. Part I,p.336,348 |
| 3. Kimball's Brig. | | 3. None, Part I, p. 304 | 3. Part I, p. 304 | 3. Part I,p.304,326, 329 | 3. Part I,p.304,320, 326,329 | 3. Part I,p.304,326 |
| Wood's Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Knefler's Brig. | 1. Part I, p. 449 | | | | | 1. Part I, p. 449 |
| FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS | | | | | | |
| Davis' Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Morgan's Brig. | 1. Part I,p.648,658, 661,669 | | | | | 1. Part I, p. 648 |
| 2. Mitchell's Brig. | | 2. 34th Ill.,Part I,p.680 | 2. Part I, p. 680 | 2. Part I, p. 703 | 2. Part I,p.688,692 | 2. Part I, p.680,688, 692,704 |
| 3. McCook's Brig. | | 3. 85th Ill.,Part I,p.718 | 3. Part I,p.710,718 | 3. Part I, p. 710 | 3. Part I,p.711,729 | 3. Part I,p.711,729 |
| Baird's Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Turchin's Brig. | 1. Part I, p.779 | | | | | 1. Part I,p.760,779 |
| 2. Gleason's Brig. | 2. Part I, p. 789 | | | | | 2. Part I, p. 790 |
| 3. Este's Brig. | 3. Part I,p.807, 819 | | | | | 3. Part I, p. 807 |
| TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS | | | | | | |
| Williams' Division | | | | | | |
| 1. Ruger's Brig. | 1. Part II,p.67,71,79, 83 | | | | | 1. Part II,p.67,71 |
| Geary's Division | | | | | | |
| 1. First Brig. | | 1. 5th Ohio,Part II,p.173 | 1. Part II, p. 134 | 1. Part II,p.134,271 | 1. Part II, p. 212 | 1. Part II, p. 212 |
| 2. Second Brig. | | 2. 5th Ohio, Part II,p.173 | 2. Part II, p. 134 | 2. Part II,p.134,271 | 2. Part II, p. 212 | 2. Part II, p. 212 |
| 3. Third Brig. | | 3. 5th Ohio, Part II,p.173 | 3. Part II, p. 134 | 3. Part II,p.134,271 | 3. Part II, p. 212 | 3. Part II, p. 212 |

* All references are to Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII. Part and page only will be given.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS ENGAGED AT CHEATHAM HILL - JUNE 27, 1864

Due to the fact that many of the Confederate officers engaged in this battle were later killed or wounded and therefore made no reports, the Official Records, War of the Rebellion, contain little information as to troop positions. The only source for the Confederate troop positions is the Fahnestock Map prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Fahnestock in 1902, copy of which has been previously submitted.

C U L T U R E

A description of trenches, roads, buildings, woodland, and fields at this area is given in the annotations which accompany the Historical Base Map.

C O R R E C T I O N S

The north arrow on this map points almost exactly due west rather than north. (This error has been corrected)

On the map indicating the beginning of the assault, the heavy arrow on the left of the map indicating motion should show more clearly that Geary's Division moved forward instead of Ruger's Brigade, Williams' Division.

FEDERAL TROOPS ENGAGED AT BURNT HICKORY ROAD - JUNE 27, 1864

| UNIT | IN RESERVE OR SUPPORT | SKIRMISHERS | IN MAIN ATTACK | DETAILS OF FORMATION | POINT REACHED BY ATTACK | POSITION AFTER ASSAULT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EENTH ARMY CORPS<br>terhaus' Division | Part III,p.133,156, 194,221-2,318* | 4th Iowa,Part III, p. 156 | | | | Part III,p.133,156 |
| L. Smith's Division<br>1. [illegible]th's Brig.<br>2. Lightburn's Brig. | | 1. Part III, p. 133<br>2. Part III, p. 133 | 1. Part III, p.194<br>2. Part III,p.221-2 | 1. Part III, p. 194<br>2. Part III,p.208,226, 244 | 1. Part III, p. 194<br>2. Part III, p. 222 | 1. Part III, p.194, 201<br>2. Part III,p.222 |
| rrow's Division<br>1. Williams' Brig.<br>2. Oliver's Brig.<br>3. Walcutt's Brig. | 1. Part III,p.194,279, 203,304,309<br>2. Part III,p.194,279, 293,304,309 | 3. 46th Ohio,Part III,p.318 | 3. Part III, p. 318 | 3. Part III, p. 324, 326, 337 | 3. Part III, p. 318 | 1. Part III,p.293, 304,309.<br>2. Part III,p.293, 304,309.<br>3. Part III,p.318 |

* All references are to Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII. Part and page only are given.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS ENGAGED AT BURNT HICKORY ROAD - JUNE 27, 1864

Detailed reports giving the position of Confederate troops are not numerous. It is known that French's Division, Loring's Corps, occupied that portion of the Confederate line extending north from the Burnt Hickory Road, Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part 3, page 915. Detailed troop positions are given by French in his Two Wars, page 204. (Published in 1901 by the Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tennessee.)

Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps held the Confederate line extending south from the Burnt Hickory Road. General Walker, killed in action on July 22 during the Battle of Atlanta, wrote no report on the Atlanta Campaign.

From the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellison Capers, 24th South Carolina Infantry, we know that Gist's Brigade was on the right of Walker's Division.

From the unpublished diary of a member of the 63rd Georgia, Norrell, it is known that this regiment was on the skirmish line in front of Gist.

C U L T U R E

A description of trenches, roads, buildings, woodland, and fields in this area is given in the annotations which accompany the Historical Base Map.

C O R R E C T I O N S

The north arrow on this sheet points almost due west instead of north. (This error has been corrected.)

On the map indicating the beginning of the assault, "Walcutt" is incorrectly spelled "Walcott."

Confederate line from Pigeon Hill extending south across creek is a straight line which contains no curve.

On the map showing the conclusion of the assault, on the Federal left is shown "Harrow's Brigade" of "Harrow's Division." This should be shown as "Walcutt's Brigade" of "Harrow's Division."

Kennesaw Mountain NBP
Region One, Georgia
Development Outline
Summary 7-23-52

FORESTRY SECTION - 6 pages Prepared 5-52

1. Summary of Fire History to Date, page 1
It appears that previous to 1938 Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain was burned off at least once each year. Since then Park has become part of Park Service. As result of education and increased value of timber local people are more careful. In period 1947-1951 average of 7 fires and average of 18 acres burned annually. Fuels are flashy. Most dangerous months--March, April, November, February and May in that order.

2. Forest and Range Protection - page 1-3
Greatest risk of fire to Park is NC and St. L railroad which passes through portion of Park. In cases of fire where it seems clearly warranted, the advisability of billing the railroad for property of suppression costs and damages is to be carefully considered.

Hand tools to equip 50 fire fighters, also a panama pump and tank with accessories mounted on pickup.

3. Vegetative Cover - page 4
Forest covers about 71% of area, remainder is grass or open land in various stages of reversion to forest.

Special Conditions - page 5
About 10 acres of kudzubean should be eradicated.

# Master Plan Development Outline

## Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia

## F O R E S T R Y

### (1) Summary of Fire History to Date

Previous to administration of the area by the National Park Service its wooded portions were repeatedly cut over and woods and fields received little or no protection from fire. The county was unorganized for fire control and the habitual use of, carelessness with and indifference toward fire by the local people resulted in frequent and often large fires whenever the woods were dry enough to burn. It appears that previous to 1938 the slopes of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw Mountains burned over at least once a year.

Cobb County is now organized for fire control; neighboring farmers are more careful in their use of fire; pine stands have become valuable for pulpwood and have increased in lumber value; and people in the locality generally have become less indifferent toward woods and field fires. As a result of these factors, plus the protection action and prevention influence exerted by the park, the fire situation has improved to the extent that during the five year period 1947-1951 an average of 7 fires originated within or burned into the park each year, and burned an average total of 18 acres of park land annually.

Forest and field fuels in the area are flashy and fires are generally of the surface type. Two fire seasons occur each year, spring and fall. The most dangerous months with respect to fire have been March, April, November, February and May, in that order.

### (2) Forest and Range Protection

#### (a) Fire Control

##### Prevention

###### Public Control and Education

The greatest single risk of fire to the park has been the NC&StL railroad which passes through a portion of the area. Personal and written appeals for application

of specific prevention measures have been made to appropriate railroad officials. In cases where it seems clearly warranted, the advisability of billing the railroad for recovery of suppression costs and damages is to be carefully considered.

Good neighbor relations have been and will continue to be of major importance. Much fire prevention educational work has been done in the past in local schools and with local organizations and park neighbors. This work will need to be continued and kept applicable to current conditions.

Fire Hazard Reduction

Until the railroad uses diesel locomotives entirely it will be necessary to continue to see to it that the railroad right-of-way and adjacent areas, if possible, in some locations are properly burned preparatory to fire seasons. Park road shoulders are mowed during the growing season as a routine maintenance activity.

Presuppression

Organized Personnel Training

The superintendent and park ranger provide refresher training, usually in the fall or early spring, for the few other park employees who are available. For the most part this training consists of practice in operation of the panama pump unit, and use of hose, nozzle, water, and hand tools.

Summary of Fire Equipment and Maintenance of Equipment

Park fire equipment consists of a pickup mounted panama pump with tank, hose and necessary accessories, and hand tools of the following types sufficient to equip 50 fire fighters.

| | |
|---|---|
| Axes | Saws, cross-cut |
| Brush hooks | Shovels, l.h.r.p. |
| Pumps, backpack | Swatters |
| Rakes, Fire | |

The Annual Report of Forest Protection Equipment, Form 10-749, provides a current record of the fire equipment on hand.

Physical Improvements primarily used for fire control

There are no physical improvements in the area which are provided or used primarily for fire control.

Suppression

Duties of Protection Organization

In recent years park employees, with the assistance of park neighbors and the county organization as necessary, have successfully suppressed such fires as have occurred within the park. It is expected that subsequent fires can be adequately handled in the same way.

Cooperation with Other Agencies

A cooperative fire control agreement is in effect with Cobb County. Cooperative relations are maintained with park neighbors.

(b) Reforestation

No artificial reforestation is planned or necessary. If for historical restoration purposes it is planned to reestablish forest cover in any areas that are now open, this can be accomplished by discontinuing the measures by which the area is kept open and allowing natural regeneration to come in.

(c) Tree Disease Control

Known tree diseases in the area have been endemic and of minor importance. Except for cooperation with neighboring peach growers in control of the mosaic disease, by removal of peach trees in the park when infected, no control measures have been necessary or practicable and none are proposed at present.

(d) Tree Insect Pest Control

Attacks by tree insect pests have been endemic and unimportant except for occasional minor build-ups of the Southern pine beetle. It is anticipated that similar attacks will recur occasionally in the future and that control, by removing and spraying or burning the brood trees, can be accomplished by the regular park organization.

(3) Vegetative Cover: Types and Species

(a) Description

Forest vegetation covers about 71 per cent of the area and the remainder is grass or open land in various stages of reversion to forest. As a result of the effective protection afforded the park area against fire and other destructive agencies since establishment of the park, a humus layer has been built up on the forest floor, which was largely bare before, and a thrifty growth of tree reproduction, shrubs, vines, and herbaceous plants has developed in the understory and ground cover. The predominating forest types are described below.

Chestnut oak. This type occurs on the higher elevations of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw Mountains. Principal associates are blackjack and post oak, and hickory species. The soil is generally thin and outcrops of granite are common.

Post oak - blackjack oak is found around and near the bases of Big Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw Mountains and on other sites where the soil evidently was considered too poor for cultivation. Consequently, before its acquisition for the park, land supporting this type was principally in farm woodlots. Associated species which occur in varying admixtures in the type are hickory species, black, scarlet and blackjack oaks, persimmon, and shortleaf pine.

Loblolly pine - shortleaf pine. Individuals or small groups of pines are scattered in varying numbers in the other types, and pure stands of these two pine species exist on favorable sites at lower elevations. The type usually follows cultivation, logging or fire. Associates, mainly in the understory, include post and red oaks, sweetgum, and black tupelo, with persimmon and sassafras occurring near the edges of fields or openings.

Loblolly pine is an old field type which becomes established on the better soils at lower elevations. The stands usually consist of pure pine in the earlier stages, with an understory of sweetgum and other hardwoods gradually developing and ultimately succeeding the pine.

(c) Special Conditions

The eradication of about 10 acres of kudzubean from areas within the park would be advisable.

Prepared by Arthur S. Savage 5/29/52
Fred N. Arnold Date 5/29/52
Name and Title

REVIEWED

| | Regional Office | Washington Office |
|---|---|---|
| Architect | E.W. Aschmann 6/12/52 | Sutton 8/4 |
| Landscape Architect | Landscape Arch. 6/17/52 | W. G. Carnes 8/27 |
| Engineer | Project E. 6/16/52 | |
| Forestry | Fred N. Arnold | J B Doak 8/13/52 |
| History | James W. Holland 6/12/52 | Charles W. Porter IV 8/26/52 |
| Natural History | [illegible] 6/20/52 | A R Mangg 8/12/52 |
| Public Services | E.W. Aschmann 6/11/52. | |
| Lands | Allyn P. Bursley 6/9/52 | |
| Safety | | |
| Recreational | Allyn P. Bursley 6/9/52 | |

RECOMMENDED

Burlin C. Garrison Jr. Date 6/2/52
Superintendent

Edward A. Freeman Date 6-20-52
Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

E. M. Rice Date 6-23-52
acty. Regional Director

W. G. Carnes Date 9-15-52
Acting Chief of Design and Construction

APPROVED

[signature] Date OCT 30 1952
Acting Director

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

The Development Outline

The park is comprised of 3,000 acres of land immediately west of Marietta, Georgia. It was established in commemoration of an event of the Civil War. Because there was no provision for soil and moisture conservation at the time the land was acquired and transferred to public use, abandoned cotton fields commonly developed critical soil erosion. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the land was in cultivation when acquired, while most of the park had been cultivated at some period of time.

Considerable variation of the soil is present in the park. Residual soil generally is derived from an impure biotite gneiss, a complex silicate containing potassium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum. Silicon increases the porocity of the soil and therefore improves the infiltration of water and air. The texture also permits plant food to be carried to a lower depth from percolation of water than can be reached by most plants.

Clay soil is not uncommon. In the absence of calcium and organic matter, coagulation of the minute particles retards movement of air and moisture. When exposed to pelting rain, frost action, desiccation and rapid movement of surface water, erosion losses are severe. It is on this type of soil where the most pronounced erosion occurs.

Along the narrow valleys is found most of the alluvial soil. Natural regeneration of plants have responded very well and few instances of barren soil now remain.

The seasonal variation of temperature is from near zero in winter to sweltering heat in summer. Hot weather lasts longer, sometimes for about five months. Droughts are not uncommon.in late spring and early summer. They have adversely affected legume and grass plantings of the stabilization work.

The climax vegetation is a deciduous forest, with conifers interspersed in an opening of long duration. Vegetation of the park is present in every stage of normal succession from poverty grass to deciduous forest. Because pine is better adapted to growth on impoverished soil, it is present in pure stand on some former fields. Broomsedge is also plentiful but will soon be replaced with woody plants.

Kennesaw has two types of topography, the lowland and "the mountain," which rises conspicuously above it. The "mountain" attains the modest height of 1800 feet above sea level, while the adjoining land generally varies from 900 to 1100 feet. The lowlands have eroded in a manner that suggests a subdued rugged topography. Escarpments, long cultivated and now in need of stabilization, commonly have a 1:3 gradient of slope. Terraces were of necessity built close together.

## Problem Area and Program

The problem is one of retarding the movement of surface water, increasing absorption, and preventing frost, rainfall, and wind from displacing soil from its present location. The plan is relatively simple in design, that of developing a protective ground cover. Experience proves this commonly is done in a single growing season, although some additional work may be required for small areas where the planting was not successful.

Unquestionably, soil erosion increased between the period of acquisition and transfer of land for public use and the year 1943. There was no soil conservation program during the period of land acquisition, so the fields were left to the destructive forces of nature. Terraces broke, surface water ladened with sediment flowed uninhibited across the land, and the streams became little more than mud runways.

Back of all this was a century of cotton farming, one of the most destructive programs for southern land.

Another reason for the status of the current problem stems from those earlier years following transfer to public use when the Service was primarily concerned with research, plans, development, and public use of the new park. Money was scarce. Little, if any, was allocated for conserving soil and water.

A program of conservation was recognized in 1943. Approval was given for the use of regular funds and park personnel to make some stabilizations annually. It is now supplemented with small annual allotments of money to the Service by the Office of Land Utilization.

No stream is so small as to be inconsequential to a watershed. Those of the park generally are small, seasonal, and probably look insignificant. They are indicators, however, of success of the program. Some carry clear water for the first time in memory of man, and only in those instances where the conservation work has been done

successfully. They also carry water longer than before, although the total volume is decreasing from infiltration. Measures of success may be determined from study of streams with a relative degree of accuracy.

Establishing a dense growth of herbaceous plants quickly is the primary objective of the program. Diversion and spreading of water, seeding practices, mulching, and related work are the procedures generally followed. The initial cost is relatively high because materials are expensive. Slower methods probably would cost less, but uncertainty of success is a factor of no small concern to those who supervise the work.

There are five public roads that bisect the park. It is tentatively proposed to build another road through the entire length of the park. All of these roads have a definite bearing on security of land through which they pass. Unless cut slopes and fills are properly stabilized, some of the stabilized slopes may not remain secure.

The work program has been studied by W. J. Endersbee, C. H. Gerner, and others, who approved the general plan. O. B. Taylor has worked closely with the Superintendent and his staff since the work was initiated. Most of the actual field work has been accomplished by the regular park personnel under direction of the park supervisory staff.

## Estimated Cost

There remain approximately 350 acres of land that should have one or more conservation practices applied. The total estimated cost for completing the program is summarized for a period of five years, at which time it is believed the work will be completed.

| Agency | Annual | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Soil and Moisture Conservation | $1,750 | $ 8,750 |
| National Park Service | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Combined total | $3,750 | $18,750 |

The combined estimated total probably is in excess of what will be needed if all planting is followed by suitable weather. Seeding in those years when drought occurs in late spring or early summer may end in partial failure to obtain a stand of vegetation.

Regardless of final cost, it is recognized that the amount expended is much larger now than it would have been ten years ago.

## Cooperative Agencies

There are no formal agreements existing with agencies primarily concerned with soil conservation.

A soil conservation district was recently organized but it does not own equipment. The work program has been considered with the County Agricultural Agent; also with the Soil Conservation District officials and work unit leader. The former frequently brings visitors to the park to study the program of developing a protective ground cover on subsoil in one year. His comments are complimentary and encouraging.

District officials recognize that cotton farming on terraced land is destructive of some natural resources. The trend is toward meadow and pasture production. Work of the park is of interest to them and they also have made studies of the S&MC program.

Supt.

10 - 12 - 49

**Serious and critical erosion exists on some of the privately owned inholdings and lands adjacent to the monument. In order to insure stability of the affected public land, local efforts will be made to interest the Supervisors of the recently organized Cobb County Soil Conservation District in working out cooperative agreements and in establishing better private land use practices.**

Form No. 10-740
(Revised April 1949)
57110

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# PROGRAM SUMMARY
# SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

One (Region) — Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (Name of Park or Monument) — Georgia (State)

3,000 Acres
Total Area of Park or Mon.

P-9-100-1
Project Area Symbol

## EXTENT OF PROBLEM AREAS

| Erosion Types | Area Involved Acres |
|---|---|
| Slight | 50 |
| Moderate | 65 |
| Serious | 185 |
| Critical | 90 |
| Total | 380 |

390

## S & M C WORK NEEDED

| Type of Work | Amount of Work: No. | Miles | Acres | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Planning and Performance Group** | | | | |
| 1. Conservation Surveys | | | 750 | $ 150.00 |
| 2. Land Classification | | | 475 | 195.00 |
| 3. Land Use Plans | 20 | | 380 | 375.00 |
| 4. Performance Inventory | | | 450 | 180.00 |
| **B. Soil Treatment Group** | | | | |
| 1. Cover Crops | | | | |
| 2. Crop Improvement | | | 245 | 540.00 |
| 3. Crop Residues | | | 50 | 350.00 |
| 4. Deep Plowing | | | | |
| 5. Fertilizer | | | 245 | 2,450.00 |
| 6. Liming | | | 245 | 1,450.00 |
| 7. Meadow Strips | | | | |
| 8. Rotations | | | | |
| 9. Rough Tillage | | | | |
| 10. Seeding and Planting | | | 300 | 1,500.00 |
| 11. Strip Cropping | | | | |
| 12. Tree Planting | | | | |
| **C. Control and Suppression Group** | | | | |
| 1. Brush and Weed Control | | | 80 | 1,000.00 |
| 2. Fencing | | | | |
| 3. Pest Control | | | | |

(over)

| Type of Work | Amount of Work | | | | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Miles | Cu.yds. | Acres | |
| D. Water Control Group | | | | | |
| 1. Canals and Ditches | | 0.5 | | 50 | 125.00 |
| 2. Checks | | | | | |
| 3. Conduits | | | | | |
| 4. Countouring | | | | | |
| 5. Dams-Detention | 5 | | 6 | 5 | 90.00 |
| 6. Dams-Diversion | | | | | |
| 7. Dams-Retention | | | | | |
| 8. Dikes | | | 80 | 175 | 345.00 |
| 9. Drops | | | | | |
| 10. Field Laterals | | | | | |
| 11. Jetties | | | | | |
| 12. Leveling | | | | | |
| 13. Outlets | | | | | |
| 14. Revetments | | | | | |
| 15. Springs | | | | | |
| 16. Terraces | | | | | |
| 17. Wells | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | $ 8,750.00 |

Summary of Activities and Practices

| | Miles | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Drainage | | |
| Gully Control | | 5 |
| Land Conversion | | 300 |
| Streambank Protection | | |
| Water Spreading | | 50 |

Otis J. Taylor — Prepared by — Soil Conservationist — Title — 9-30-49 — Date

57110

M. L. Patton — Reviewed by — Supt — Title (Supt.) — 10-12-49 — Date

Master Plan Development Outline

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia

# B U I L D I N G S

(1) General. Climate range in the Kennesaw Area is moderate. The buildings will not need to support a snow load nor be insulated against extremes of heat or cold.

Existing utility buildings, which are quite satisfactory, set a pattern for future buildings proposed in this area.

The Kolb House is to be restored to wartime appearance on the exterior and used as quarters in accordance with the decision of the Director.

MASTER PLANS
Development Outline
Buildings Chart

| NUMBER | NAME AND CAPACITY | EXISTING | PROPOSED | OWNER: NPS | OWNER: CONCESS. | OWNER: OTHER | USE: ADMIN. | USE: RESID. | USE: UTILITY | USE: VISITORS | LOCATION: Hdqs. Area | LOCATION: Utility A. | LOCATION: CCC Area | LOCATION: Cheatham Hill | LOCATION: Crest of Mtn. | LOCATION: Dallas Rd. | LOCATION: Powder Spgs. Rd. | LOCATION: Burnt Hickory Rd. | LOCATION: OTHER | NOTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Admin. & Mus. Bldg. - 45,000 cu.ft. | | x | x | | | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Custodian's Residence | | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | Not to be built. |
| 3 | Firehouse, Office & Shop 21,100 cu.ft. | | x | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Warehouse - 22,200 cu.ft. | | x | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 5 ✓ | Equip. Storage (Garage) 8 stalls | x | | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 6 ✓ | Repair Shop, 3 rooms, plus basement | x | | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 7 ✓ | Oil Storage, 1 room | | x | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Employee's Residence | | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | Not to be built.* |
| 9 | Garage - 1 stall | | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | Not to be built. |
| 10 | Garage - 1 stall | | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | Not to be built. |
| 11 | Carpenter Shop, Heater Rm., 20,000 cu.ft. | | x | x | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 12 ✓ | Adm. Bldg. (Temp.) - 22,500 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | x | | | xx | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 ✓ | Motor Repair Shop CCC - 10,750 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 14 ✓ | Lumber Shed CCC - 15,120 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 15 ✓ | Rest Rooms Cheatham Hill - 5 units | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | |
| 16 ✓ | Rest Rooms Big Kennesaw | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | Removed from Mtn. |
| 17 ✓ | Lookout Tower - Big Ken. - 1 room | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 18 ✓ | Quarters No. 1 - 14,520 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 19 ✓ | Quarters No. 2 - 17,682 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 20 ✓ | Quarters No. 3 - 8,568 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 21 | Quarters No. 4 - 3,080 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | For eventual Razing |
| 22 | Quarters No. 5 - 6,300 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | For eventual Razing |
| 23 | Quarters No. 6 - 8,226 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | To be razed this year |
| 24 | Quarters No. 7 - 5,553 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | To be razed this year |
| 25 | Quarters No. 8 - 11,840 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | For eventual Razing |

Buildings
Sheet 2 of 4
March 1954

* Refer to Region One memo (D2215) to Director 12/1/53 (in Program files)
This memo states residence #8 cannot be justified under the policies of Circular A-18.

MASTER PLANS
Development Outline
Buildings Chart

| NUMBER | NAME AND CAPACITY | EXISTING | PROPOSED | OWNER: NPS | OWNER: CONCESS. | OWNER: OTHER | USE: ADMIN. | USE: RESID. | USE: UTILITY | USE: VISITORS | LOCATION: Utility A. | LOCATION: Kolb Farm A. | LOCATION: | LOCATION: | LOCATION: | LOCATION: | LOCATION: OTHER | NOTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Kolb House - 18,524 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | Ante Bellum Log structure with modernized exterior. |
| 27 | Oil House - One room | x | | x | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Storage Shed (Temp.) - 3,750 cu.ft. | x | | x | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | |

Buildings
Sheet 3 of 4
March 1954

MASTER PLAN
Development Outline
Signature Sheet

Sheet 4 of 4

Prepared by B.C. YATES - Supt. Date MARCH 1954
Name and Title
REV. - REGION ONE OFFICE
MAY 1954

REVIEWED

| | Regional Office | Washington Office |
|---|---|---|
| Architect | Edward W. Aschmann 6/2/54 | Sutton 8/24 |
| Landscape Architect | | |
| Engineer | Tyler B. Kiernan 6/14/54 | |
| Forestry | Fred N. Arnold | |
| History | James W. Halland 6/7/54 | |
| Natural History | | |
| Public Services | E.V. Puschban 6/4/54 | |
| Lands | Allyn P. Bursley 6/3/54 | |
| Safety | | |
| Recreation | Allyn P. Bursley 6/3/54 | |

RECOMMENDED

[redacted] Date [redacted]
Superintendent

Daniel Kirby Date 6/14/54
Assistant Regional Director ~~(Planning and Construction)~~

Albert Cox Date 6/16/54
Regional Director

Sutton → Dick Sutton Date 8/24/54
Asst. Chief of Design and Construction

APPROVED

Vint → [signature] Date 9/12/58
Chief of Design & Construction.
For the Director

# U T I L I T I E S

Part of the Master Plan
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Marietta, Georgia
Sheet No. 10 January 1941 Edition

Utilities are available only at the temporary administration building. They include for water supply a shallow well with pump and pressure tank. The sewage disposal system consists of a 600-gallon septic tank and tile field. An overhead power line and telephone line extend across the park a short distance to reach the temporary administration building.

In order that an adequate supply of water may be had and in view of the fact that the park is remote from any municipal or any other water system, it is necessary that the park provide a water source. This has been attempted through the drilling of a deep well, which furnished an inadequate supply of water. The Regional Geologist has made a survey of the situation, and the development of a water source will be governed by his recommendations.

To provide sufficient water pressure for fire protection, a 20,000-gallon tank has been constructed on the slope of Kennesaw Mountain above the headquarters area. This tank has a dividing wall so that it is in reality two 10,000-gallon units built together. This will allow one unit to be cleaned and repaired while a water reserve is available to take care of regular needs and any emergencies which might arise.

The sewage disposal system proposed for the headquarters area is so arranged as to require the use of but one septic tank and disposal field to serve the administration building and utility group. The approved location for this unit is about 300 feet east of the location shown on the Utilities Sheet. This approved location will be shown on the next edition of the Master Plan.

Kennesaw Mountain battlefield is being restored as nearly as possible to the conditions which existed during the summer of 1864, so that we will desire to conceal all modern utilities in order to enhance this picture and, in addition, to provide a safety factor. For these reasons, power and telephone lines traversing the park should be carried in underground cables. The Civil Aeronautics Board which operates an airplane beacon on the crest of the mountain has placed an underground cable to carry current from the temporary administration building to the beacon.

Materials have been purchased for the construction of water lines, pump house, and underground power cable together with transformers, and, in addition, materials have been purchased for the sewage system.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns and operates a transmission line passing through the park in the vicinity of U. S. Highway 41. This line at one point, in the vicinity of the headquarters area, is immediately adjacent to the highway and presents an unsightly appearance. Negotiations with this company are under way to have this line moved back from the highway so that it can be screened by planting. It is believed that this can be done at no cost to the Government except the provision of a right-of-way more remote from the road. This agreement has been tentatively approved by the Director.

The designation of priority of construction as between these items seems particularly difficult in view of the fact that every item is essential to proper operation of the park.

# MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

## Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

## Land Status

### 1. Acreage

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park comprises an area of 3,094.21 acres of Federally-owned lands. Lying within the perimeter boundaries of the Park are three sizeable islands of non-Federal lands which have a combined total area of approximately 800 acres, all of which is held in private ownership.

### 2. Boundaries

The current Boundary Status Report was approved January 16, 1950 for classification purposes. There are no boundary problems at present of a critical nature.

### 3. Inholdings

The non-Federal holdings do not adversely affect the contemplated development of the Park. However, the eventual consolidation of the area would be desirable and would facilitate overall protection and administration of the Park.

MASTER PLAN
Development Outline
Signature Sheet

Prepared by [signature] Date February 12, 1954
Name and Title

REVIEWED

| | Regional Office | Washington Office |
|---|---|---|
| Architect | acting Edward W. Aschman 3/5/54 | [signature] 4/13 |
| Landscape Architect | T. R. Ludgate 3/8/54 | [signature] 5/5 |
| Engineer | [signature] 3/8/54 | Paul Miller 4-11 |
| Forestry | Fred N. Arnold | |
| History | James W. Holland 3/4/54 | |
| Natural History | | |
| Public Services | E. T. Scanlon 3/4/54 | |
| Lands | Albert P. Bursley 3/4/54 | James M. Liles 5/4/54 |
| Safety | | |
| Recreation | Albert P. Bursley 3/4/54 | [signature] 4/14/54 |

RECOMMENDED

[signature] Date February 18, 1954
Superintendent

[signature] Date 3-9-54
Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

[signature] Date 3-9-54
Regional Director

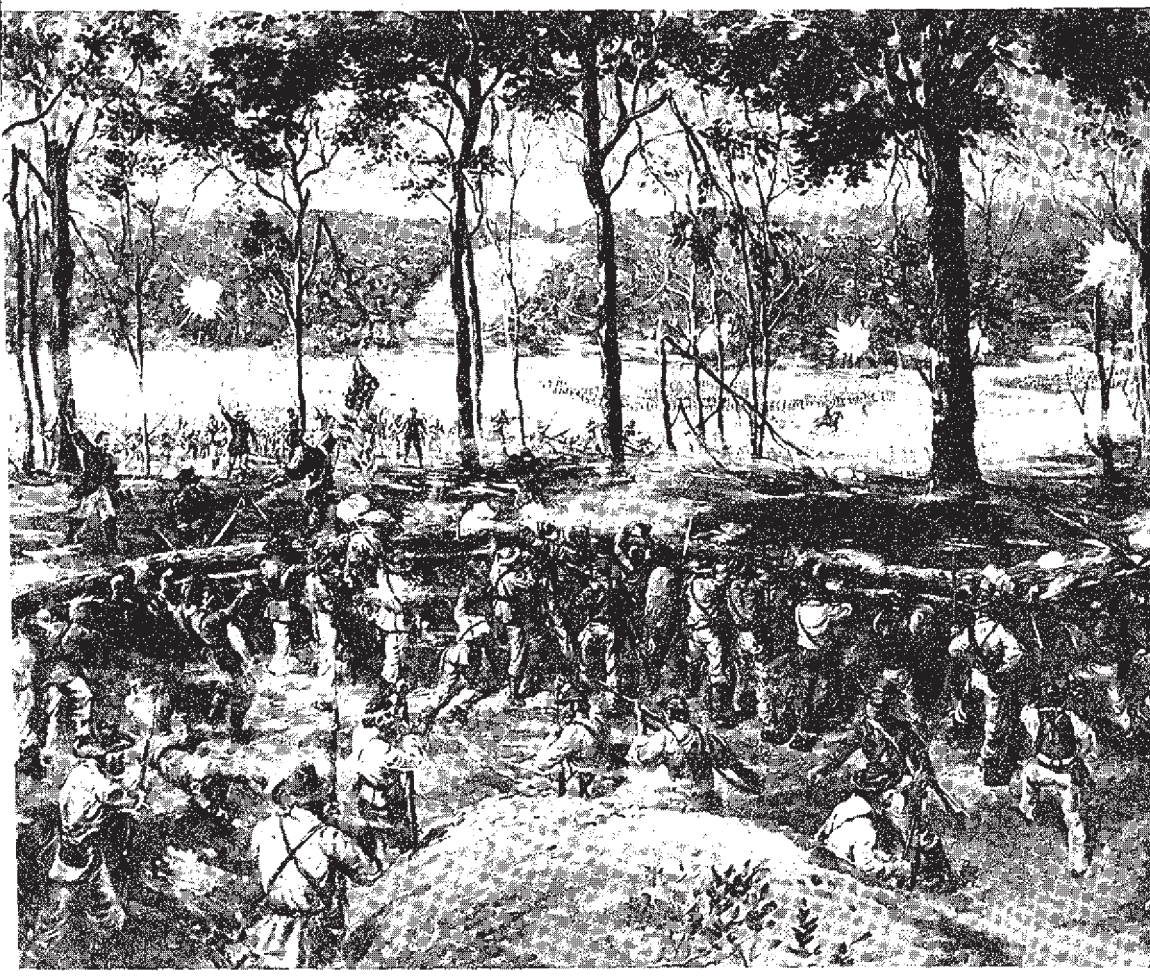
[signature] Date 5-11-54
Acting Chief of Design and Construction

APPROVED

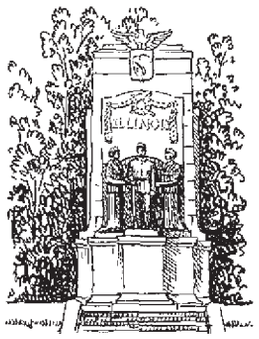
[signature] Date 13 MAY 1954
Acting Director

# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN

## NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK



GEORGIA



# KENNESAW MOUNTAIN

## NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

*Scene of a major engagement of the Atlanta Campaign—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's great flanking movement that split the heart of the Confederacy in two during the summer of 1864.*

Kennesaw, the bold and striking twin mountain, lay before us, with a high range of chestnut hills trending off to the northeast. . . . To our right was a smaller hill, called Pine Mountain, and beyond it in the distance, Lost Mountain. . . .

On each of these peaks the enemy had his signal station, the summits were crowned with batteries, and the spurs were alive with men busy in felling trees, digging pits, and preparing for the grand struggle impending. The scene was enchanting; too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh clamor of war; but the Chattahoochee lay beyond, and I had to reach it.

Thus Sherman wrote of the natural barrier that arrested his progress toward Atlanta, the goal of his summmer campaign in 1864.

### *Events Leading to Atlanta*

But let us go back a year to the summer of 1863 and review the events that led Sherman to this battle at Kennesaw Mountain, and thence to Atlanta. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, was the decisive action that gained for the North complete control of the Mississippi River. Late in November, Northern armies, based principally at Nashville, had won control of Tennessee in decisive actions around Chattanooga. Thus the Federals were ready to move southward into Georgia—the stage was set for the Atlanta Campaign.

General Grant, now commanding all Union armies, directed Sherman to start his drive on Atlanta in early May 1864. At the same time, Grant would begin his advance in Virginia. For the first time in the war, Federal forces in the East and in the West would be moving toward a common center. Grant would be the anvil and Sherman the hammer in this great coordinated campaign to crush the Confederacy and end the war.

The Confederate army was entrenched at Dalton, Ga., 25 miles southeast of Chattanooga, one-fifth the distance to Atlanta. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces at Dalton, prepared to resist the expected advance of the Federals.

On the 7th of May, Sherman with 100,000 troops moved against Johnston's 50,000 Confederates.

### *Campaign Strategy*

Sherman had to assume the offensive and penetrate hostile territory. Superior forces, ample supplies, and a rail line for communications favored the Federals.

Aware that he faced an opponent well schooled in military matters, Sherman carefully tested the positions on which Johnston offered battle. While he made assaults at both Resaca and New Hope, he did not commit his entire force to an all-out attack. Whenever reconnaissance or attacks demonstrated too much strength in the Southern positions, Sherman flanked or bypassed them, rather than permit one strong point to halt his entire force.

Sherman aimed each flank movement at Atlanta, thus threatening to interpose his force between Johnston and his base. Each one of his flanking moves caused the Confederates to retire to protect Atlanta.

Johnston, on the other hand, was outnumbered. He had to fight defensively, offering battle only when favorable terrain somewhat neutralized the advantage of Sherman's superior numbers. Johnston proved himself a master of defensive strategy, but with his smaller army he could not prevent the flanking movements which threatened his line of supplies and communications. He had to protect this line by withdrawing from one position to another.

Hence, Johnston was trading space for time, hoping to find a chink in Sherman's armor, and defeat his opponent in detail. Sherman, using only a part of his force to pin the Confederates in position, flanked with the remaining force. Thus he repeatedly forced Johnston to retire, hoping to strike the Southern army while it was in motion and vulnerable. Although Sherman found no such opportunity, his tactics pressed Johnston deeper and deeper into Georgia, and closer to Atlanta.

Gradually Sherman pushed the Confederates back to the vicinity of Marietta to a position on and around Kennesaw Mountain. There, on June 5, Johnston entrenched on a line 10 miles long between Lost, Pine, and Brush Mountains. Sherman saw Kennesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains as a triangle ". . . covering perfectly the town of Marietta, and the railroad back to the Chattahoochee."

### *The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain*

No one knows exactly why Sherman decided to risk this direct attack at Kennesaw Mountain. No doubt unrest and fatigue in his army, caused by the constant maneuvering, contributed to his decision. Also, he realized that his rail supply line through hostile territory was vulnerable. And the campaign had dragged on now for over a month. If his part in the war's grand strategy was to be fulfilled, Sherman had to seek a decisive action.

There was, of course, much to be gained by a successful direct assault. Sherman knew that once Johnston's army was defeated, the capture and destruction of Atlanta would be easy. In spite of the risk, he prepared for action.

This was to be no partial engagement. Artillery bombardments, feints, and flanking movements, with two simultaneous attacks in force on the Confederate center—these tactics based on numerical superiority and coupled with surprise, were calculated to overwhelm, disorganize, and destroy Johnston's army.

The frontal attacks on the Southern center Sherman expected to be the decisive blows. Gen. George H. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland was to make one assault at a point in the Confederate center, a hill south of the Marietta-Dallas Road, defended by Gen. B. F. Cheatham.

Gen. James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee was to assault the Confederate center at the south end of Little Kennesaw Mountain. Both assaults were to be made at the same time, June 27, so that troops from

***Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.*** Courtesy National Archives.

***Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston.*** Courtesy National Archives.

*The truce during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.*
From a sketch by A. R. Waud, famous Civil War artist.

one part of the Confederate line could not be used to reinforce any other part of the line.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of June 27 the Confederate defenders, alerted by the heaviest artillery fire they had experienced thus far, sprang for their weapons. All along the line the cannons pounded, and when they subsided the first blue line of Federal infantrymen began to move forward.

Sam Watkins of Company H, 1st Tennessee Regiment, defending Cheatham Hill, recalled that

> . . . all at once a hundred guns . . . opened upon us, and for more than an hour they poured their solid and chain shot, grape and shrapnel right upon this salient point, . . . all of a sudden . . . a solid line of blue coats came up the hill. . . .
>
> Column after column of Federal soldiers were crowded upon that line. . . . It seemed impossible to check the onslaught, but every man was true to his trust, and seemed to think . . . the whole responsibility . . . rested upon his shoulders . . . above all, the roar of battle made it a perfect pandemonium.

For 2½ hours the Union troops tried to push up the mountainside and take the Confederate positions. They faced steep grades in front of the Confederate earthworks, bristling with formidable abatis (felled trees with their branches pointing toward the enemy). These obstacles, coupled with dogged resistance from Confederate infantrymen, whose rifles poured deadly fire into the advancing Federals, stopped a breakthrough—object of the furious attack.

By 11:30 a.m. the assault was over, and Sherman's troops were repulsed.

On this battlefield Sherman failed to break the Confederate lines. Johnston's battlewise troops halted the equally combat-tested Federal forces and demonstrated the awful penalty exacted upon attackers when brave and experienced men fought from behind trenches, barricades, and field fortifications.

Sherman lost 2,500 men and Johnston 800 in these attacks. Having learned that frontal assaults would prove too costly, Sherman resumed the flanking tactics that had served him so well.

### *Fall of Atlanta*

When Sherman outflanked them, the Confederates retired from their Kennesaw Mountain position to the vicinity of Atlanta. At this critical moment, on July 17, Johnston received a telegram which relieved him of command and put Gen. J. B. Hood in his place. Since Johnston's defensive campaign had not pleased those in Richmond, the new commander, of course, would be expected to attack. General Hood accepted the command, and with it, the implied condition.

In July, Hood attacked Sherman in three major battles. In each of them, Sherman, the victor, inflicted heavy losses on the Confederates. In a fourth battle Sherman cut the last railroad into Atlanta, and the Confederate army evacuated the city. Sherman entered Atlanta on September 2.

The occupation of Atlanta opened the way for Sherman's devastating sweep across Georgia to Savannah—"The March to the Sea."

### *The Park*

In 1899 a group of Union soldiers acquired 60 acres at Cheatham Hill and in 1917 donated it to the U.S. Government as a battlefield site. Since then, it has grown from a battlefield site of 60 acres to a battlefield park of 3,000 acres. The National Park Service has administered Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park since 1933. The park includes the principal points of combat in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain. Many of the Federal and Confederate earthworks constructed during the battle are well preserved.

### *How To Reach the Park*

The park is 2 miles north of Marietta, Ga., and about 20 miles northwest of Atlanta. You may reach it by U.S. 41, following Park Service signs to the visitor center located near the point where old U.S. 41 passes the northern tip of Big Kennesaw Mountain.

In season (April to August) there is a 50-cent fee for automobiles and motorcycles to use the road from the visitor center to the top of Big Kennesaw. A permit, good for the season, may be purchased for $1. All fees are deposited in the U.S. Treasury and partially offset appropriations made for operating the park.

### *About Your Visit*

Come first to the visitor center. Here, a museum, library service, and general information are available. You will appreciate more fully the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain if you take the walking tours of Big Kennesaw and Cheatham Hill illustrated in this folder.

From the top of Big Kennesaw you have a sweeping view of the battlefield, and a number of exhibits there depict the major troop movements and actions. In the Cheatham Hill area you will see well-preserved earthworks typical of those used in the entire Atlanta Campaign.

If you plan to visit in a group we suggest you make advance arrangements with the superintendent for special service.

### *Administration*

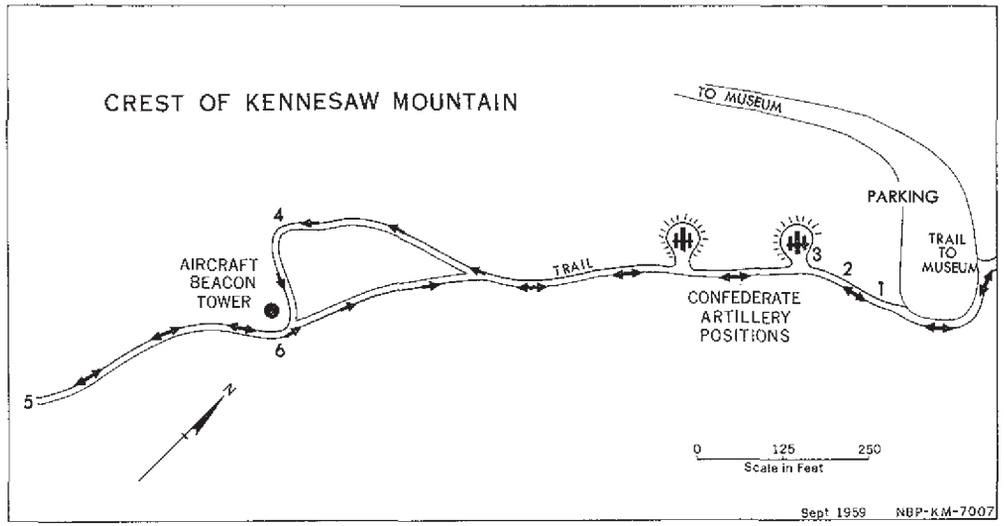
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Marietta, Ga., is in immediate charge.

### *Mission 66*

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

*The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE




CREST OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN (Elevation 1,808 feet)

*Up the short trail from the parking area is an overlook where an exhibit (1) faces Marietta and Atlanta.*

Marietta was Confederate headquarters during the battle, and after Johnston's army retired south, Sherman used the city as his base for operations in the Atlanta area.

*As you start up the foot trail toward the crest you will note a marker (2) with a map on your right.*

This map describes the terrain from Chattanooga to Atlanta over which the Atlanta Campaign was fought in 1864. Beside the map is a list of important events and dates connected with the campaign.

*Farther up the trail is a Confederate artillery pit, dug in 1864. A gun of the period is mounted here (3).*

These guns commanded the road and railroad below, forcing Sherman to stop and engage the Confederates in a series of artillery duels. However, they proved more spectacular than decisive, and at this point Northern forces made no major attempt to storm and capture Kennesaw—the terrain was too unfavorable.

*If you continue up the trail and turn right you will reach an exhibit (4).*

The armies fought their way to Kennesaw from the northwest; the panorama below makes this area a vivid map on which you may readily imagine the scenes of engagements that took place at Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Gilgal, and finally at Brush Mountain where Sherman entrenched to face Kennesaw.

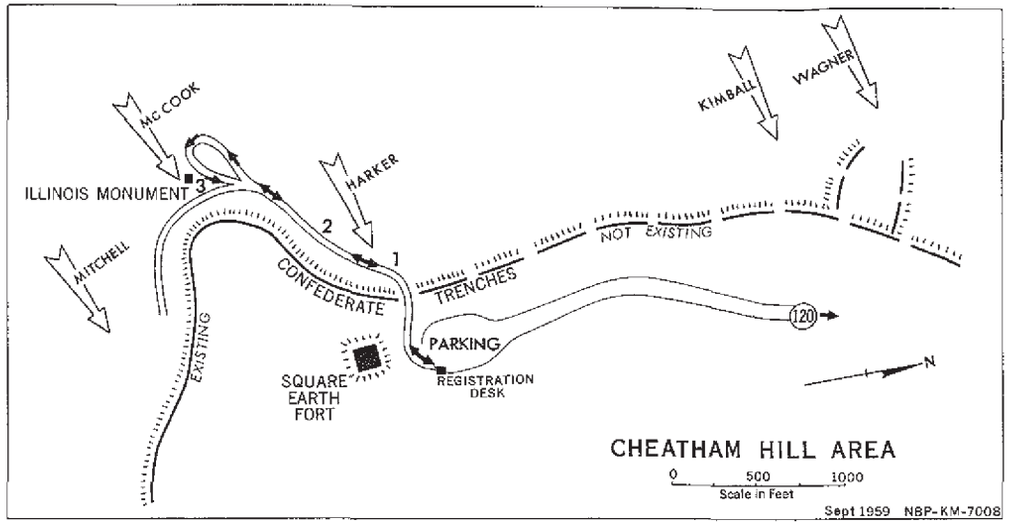
*Follow the trail to the beacon, turn right, and proceed downhill to the next exhibit (5).*

Vistas here highlight Kolb Farm, Little Kennesaw, Cheatham Hill, and adjoining areas where hard fighting cost Sherman 7,500 men and the Confederates 6,000. After his unsuccessful frontal attacks Sherman flanked to the south, and the Southern army moved out to defend Atlanta, thus ending the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

*Now, return to the beacon and view the exhibit (6).*

Atlanta, on the horizon, was Sherman's goal. He fought four hard battles to gain the city, and his destruction of railroads and factories there hastened the end of the war. *This completes the first tour.*

*(From the parking area there is a foot trail leading to the museum.)*




CHEATHAM HILL AREA

Sherman, hoping to crush the Confederates at Kennesaw, aimed five brigades, 8,000 strong, at Cheatham Hill. The hill was named for its defender, Confederate Gen. B. F. Cheatham.

*At the south end of the parking area is a registration desk.*

After you have registered and read the marker, look back along the road to the high ground where Cleburne's Confederate Division was entrenched. Kimball and Wagner bravely attacked him, suffering heavy losses, but Cleburne held his line. Both sides agreed to a truce to rescue wounded from a forest fire, then resumed fighting: One minute saving life, the next, taking it.

*(Later, when you drive back toward State Route 120, on the high ground you will see a marker describing this incident.)*

*The foot trail leads to the Southern trenches (1).*

These works are typical of the well-preserved earthworks in the park.

*The trail continues on to a marker (2) erected in honor of Sgt. C. H. Coffey.*

From the west, Harker's Brigade charged directly toward where you stand. Harker fell mortally wounded, and his brigade lost heavily. A few men reached this area, but Cheatham's line was never in danger.

*Farther along the trail an exhibit (3) is in front of the Illinois Monument.*

McCook and Mitchell charged from the ridge on the west toward your position. Southern gunfire dotted the wheatfield in front of you with casualties. McCook fell, and his successor, Colonel Harmon, was hit. Many Federals stopped and entrenched under the brow of the hill. You can see their works nearby. This maneuver had some advantage, for another attack could have been launched from this point. But there was no other gain at Cheatham Hill. Sherman lost 1,580 out of 8,000 men, while the Confederates lost 206 out of 8,000. Sherman resumed his flanking tactics and moved toward Atlanta.

*This ends the tour of Cheatham Hill. The large map shows the way to the visitor center and to major highways in the Marietta area.*

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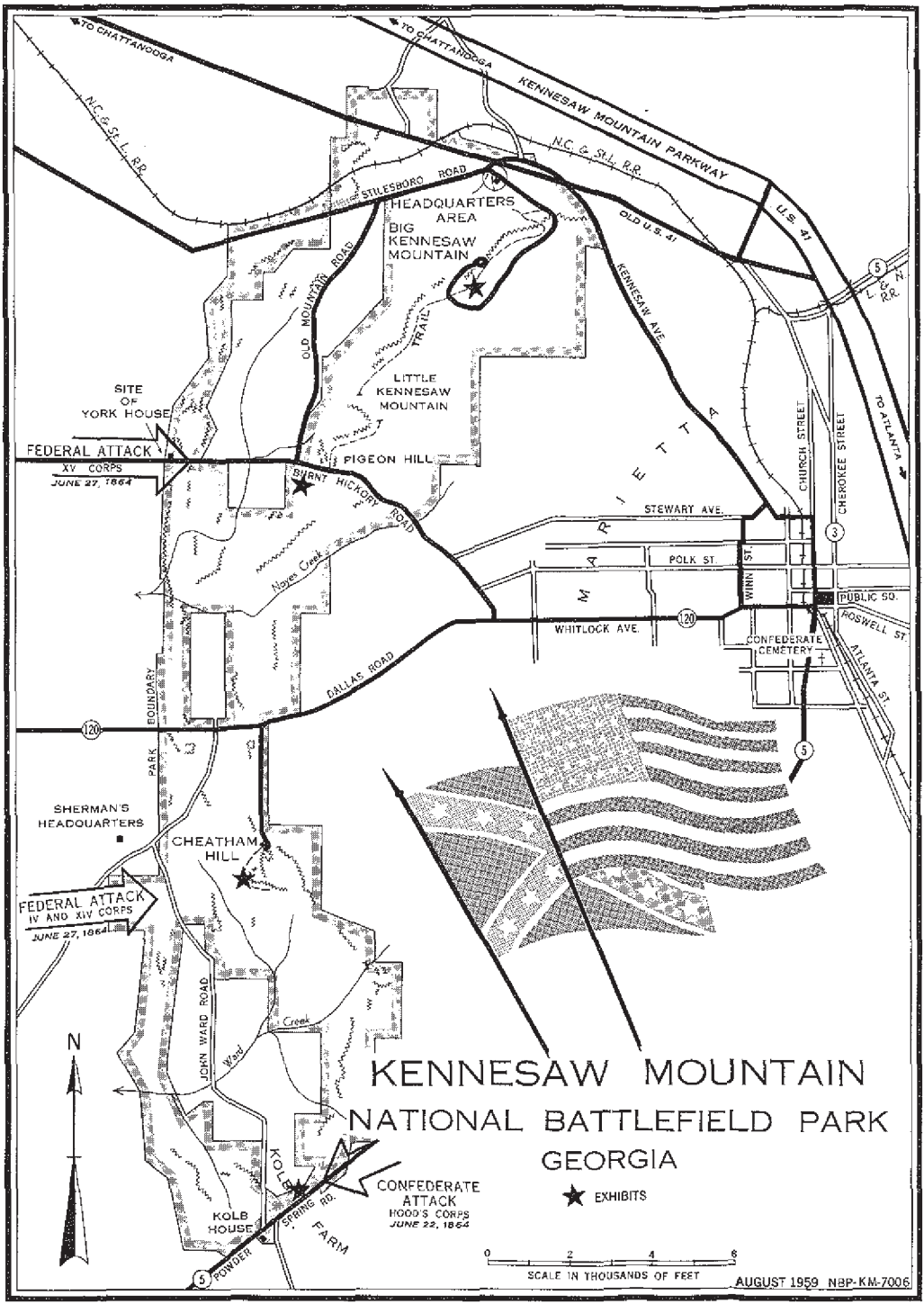
**Kolb Farm** is another interesting area at the south end of the park. It is a 20-minute drive from Cheatham Hill east on State Route 120 to Marietta, then south on State Route 5 to the farmhouse. There a special exhibit describes the fight of June 22.




Cover: *Federal attack at Cheatham Hill, June 27, 1864.* From a painting by Sidney King.

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