

APPENDIX B

Contributing Resource Descriptions

Baffle-Era Resources

Orchard Knob Earthworks, 1863. Two lines of earthworks are present near the crest of Orchard Knob. An inner line of earthworks is approximately 290' long, rises one to two feet above grade, and is grass-covered. A second, outer line is approximately 370' long, one to two feet high, and runs mostly through a wooded area. (IDLCS 91582)

Sherman Reservation Earthworks, 1863. These earthworks, at the north end of the reservation, were initially laid out by Confederate troops, then improved by Union forces on the night of November 25, 1863. The earthworks are approximately one to two feet high and run for approximately 450' beginning at the tree line north of the 55th Illinois Infantry monument and running across the lawn and into the trees, ending a bit beyond the crest of the hill. (IDLCS 91580)

29th and 30th Mississippi Rifle Pits, 1863. The rifle pits are constructed of limestone and extend in a roughly east to west line along the Rifle Pits trail west of the Cravens house for approximately 415'. (IDLCS 91649)

Cravens Kitchen/Dairy, c. 1850. A 10' x 15', one-story, front-gabled stone building built into a hill, with access to the basement via a side door. There is a full-facade, shed-roofed porch at the front, a paneled door centered on the front, a six-over-six window on the side over the basement door, and a ridgeline chimney. Gable ends are of clapboard. (IDLCS 91219)

Lafayette Road (U. S. Highway 27), antebellum A 3.3 mile long, asphalt-paved road running north to south between Fort Oglethorpe at the north boundary of the Chickamauga battlefield unit and the south boundary of park. This road was substantially altered between World War I and World War II and continues to be used as a major north-south route for commuter traffic. (IDLCS 91584)

Glenn-Kelly Road, antebellum. A 2.1 mile long road running north to south between Lafayette Road and the west boundary of the Chickamauga park unit. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91585)

Brotherton Road, antebellum. A 2 mile long road running southwest to northeast between Lafayette Road and Jay's Mill Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91586)

Alexander Bridge Road, antebellum. A 2.9 mile long, asphalt-paved road running northwest to southeast from Lafayette Road to Chickamauga park unit boundary at West Chickamauga Creek. The road was altered by NPS and the Federal Highway Administration in 1986. (IDLCS 91587)

Viniard-Alexander Road, antebellum. A 2.1 mile long, asphalt-paved road in the southeast corner of the Chickamauga park unit. The road runs between Lafayette Road and Alexander Bridge Road and continues as a trail from Alexander Bridge Road to the park's east boundary. (IDLCS 91588)

Reed's Bridge Road, antebellum. A 2 mile long, asphalt-paved road at the northeast corner of the Chickamauga park unit, running between Lafayette Road and the park boundary. The road continues beyond the park boundary to the Reed's Bridge over West Chickamauga Creek. The bridge is not on park property. (IDLCS 91589)

Jay's Mill Road, antebellum. A 1.1 mile long, asphalt-paved road running north to south between Reed's Bridge Road and Alexander Bridge Road. The northern .2 mile of the road was resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91590)

Vittetoe Road, antebellum. An approximately 1 mile long road between Lytle Road and Lafayette Road. This road was improved with stone-lined drainage ditches, culverts, and stone headwalls, during the commemorative period but has never been paved. (IDLCS 91592)

Glenn-Viniard Road, antebellum. A 1.1 mile long portion of the tour loop road running between Lafayette Road and junction of Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The road has an asphalt paved surface and has been improved with culverts and stone headwalls. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91593)

Mullis Road, antebellum. A .6 mile long road between McFarland Gap Road and Snodgrass Road. The road has been improved with culverts and headwalls of concrete or stone. (IDLCS 91595)

Dalton Ford Road, antebellum. A more than 1 mile long road beginning at Viniard-Alexander Road and continuing south to West Chickamauga Creek. (IDLCS 91596)

Kelly Road, battle-era. An approximately 1 mile long trace road/trail running west to east from the Lafayette Road to the Brotherton Road at the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91650)

Sawmill Fork Road, battle-era. An approximately .5 mile long trace road/trail running west to east from the Glenn-Kelly Road to Lafayette Road at the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91651)

Poe Road, battle-era. A .4 mile long portion of the tour loop road on the west side of Lafayette Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91598)

Dyer Road, battle-era road, realigned by Park Commission c. 1900. A.8 mile long road running east to west between Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road and Lafayette Road; the eastern portion of the road between Glenn-Kelly Road and Lafayette Road realigned by Park Commission. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1996. (IDLCS 91604)

Commemorative/Development Period Structures

Cravens House, 1866-1867. This is a 55'6" x 26'4", one-and-one-half story, side-gabled frame house with a fieldstone basement and foundation. The house is one room deep with seven bays across the front. It has a shed-roofed porch wrapping around three sides, just below a series of six-light fixed pane second-story windows. The main floor has six-over-six double-hung windows, and two interior brick chimneys pierce the wood-shingle-clad roof. (IDLCS 07176)

Cravens Spring House, 1866-1900. An approximately 8' x 10' building standing 7' to 8' high. The building is of stone masonry construction with single doorway on the east end of the structure where a stone masonry waterway leaves the building. The spring was used to supply water to the Cravens house. (IDLCS 91652)

Kelly House, 1867. A 24' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled cabin of hewn and notched logs. House has a door in each of its long walls, a wood-shingle roof that overhangs the shouldered hewn log gable-end chimney, and a single hatch-type window flanking the chimney. Foundation is stone, and horizontal boards cover the gable ends. (IDLCS 00182)

Brotherton House, 1867. A 21' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled log cabin with half-dovetail-notched hewn logs. Foundations are of continuous stone, each long side has a door, and one external, gable-end chimney of unevenly coursed stone is present. The wood-shingle roof extends out to shelter the chimney, and a sleeping and storage loft is present in the interior. (IDLCS 00181)

Snodgrass House, 1867. A 26' x 20', single-pen, side-gabled log cabin constructed with hewn, half-dovetail-notched logs. Three of the cabin's sides have doors, while the fourth has an external, hewn-log, shouldered chimney. The wood-shingle-clad roof extends out to shelter the chimney, foundation is of continuous stone, and gable ends are clad in horizontal boards. Extant structure was rebuilt using original logs of a larger structure. (IDLCS 00183)

Administration Building/Visitor Center, 1936. An approximately 96' x 40', two-and-a-half story, Colonial revival building of stone construction with side gable roof, symmetrical plan and fenestration, and flanking one-and-a-half story wings with hipped roofs. The building's central block has a full-facade front porch and endwall chimneys. (IDLCS 91693)

Superintendent's Residence, 1914. A 37'6" x 65', two-story, side-gabled frame bungalow with full-facade porch carried on stone posts. Other features include a screened porch on the rear, stone chimneys, and shed-roofed dormers on front and rear. (IDLCS 07175)

Lee Dyer House, Ranger Quarters, 1875. A 32' x 42', one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house with gabled ell on rear. The front facade includes a full-length, shed-roofed porch. Two external brick chimneys are centered in end gables. The front and back features shed-roofed dormers. (IDLCS 07177)

Ohio Monument Stairs, c. 1917. An approximately 45' long staircase with a center landing between two sets of eleven stairs located east of the Ohio monument at the Cravens house unit. The staircase is constructed of irregular-sized stone masonry and concrete with stone newel posts, steps, and balustrade. The stone balustrade and newel posts are topped by flat concrete coping and sphere-shaped newel caps. The word "OHIO" is inlaid in bronze in each of the newel cap spheres at the bottom of the staircase. (IDLCS 91653)

Retaining wall behind Cravens house, 1937. An approximately 150' long stone masonry wall on the east side of the Cravens house. The wall is constructed of flat, rectangular-shaped limestone blocks. (IDLCS 91605)

Retaining wall, stairs, parking area, and stone-lined drainage ditches along Cravens Terrace Road, Cravens house, 1937. An approximately 150' long stone masonry retaining wall located north of the Cravens house on Cravens Terrace Road. The wall is constructed of flat rectangular-shaped limestone blocks. A set of stone stairs leads from an asphalt parking area defined by the retaining wall to the Cravens house complex. The winding stairs are constructed of similarly cut limestone; there is no balustrade on the staircase. The Cravens Terrace Road is lined with stone drainage ditches. (IDLCS 91648)

Point Park Ranger Quarters, 1933. A one-and-one-half story, side-gabled house with field stone foundation, porch supports and end chimney. (IDLCS 91607)

Point Park Comfort Station, 1933. A one story, hipped-roof building with open cornice, exposed rafter ends, and field stone foundation. (IDLCS 91608)

Adolph S. Ochs Observatory-Museum, 1939. A two story, U-shaped building that is approximately 15' wide. Located on the promontory of Lookout Mountain, the building is constructed of local stone laid in random courses typical of the NPS rustic tradition. A parapeted terrace surrounds the museum on top floor. (IDLCS 91218)

Ochs Observatory-Museum Walkway, 1939. An approximately 6' wide asphalt walkway with stone steps and detailing. The walkway follows a circular path from the north end of the original Point Park carriage drive to the Ochs museum and returning to the north end of the carriage drive. (IDLCS 91665)

Point Park Entrance Gate, 1905. A 64' wide stone masonry entry gate. Two round 33' high observation towers flank a 12' x 10' high arched carriage opening surmounted by sculpted eagle. The towers and wall are castellated to resemble form of U.S. Corps of Engineers insignia. (IDLCS 03295)

Point Park Walls, 1905. The walls surrounding Point Park are approximately 5' high, random masonry stone fences that extend 408' around the park. Stones and openings alternate below the capstone course, creating a pierced effect. Castellated pavilions mark the corners of the wall. (IDLCS 91217)

Point Park Circular Carriage Drive, 1905. An approximately 12' wide circular driveway originating at the Point Park entrance gate. The driveway is covered in asphalt and is lined with stone drainage ditches and stone curbing. The drive is approximately .25 miles long. (IDLCS 91666)

Orchard Knob Gates and Wall, 1901. An approximately 2' thick by 6' high random masonry stone wall surrounding Orchard Knob reservation with castellated capstone course. The wall is approximately 2200' long. Entrances in the wall are iron gates between battlemented stone columns. (IDLCS 91583)

Bragg Reservation Retaining Wall, c. 1900. An approximately 3' high x 1' wide x 480' long stone masonry retaining wall on the west boundary of the reservation constructed with blocks of cut limestone. (IDLCS 91594)

Ohio Reservation Retaining Wall, c. 1900. A wall of rubble stone masonry with raised mortar that extends 145' along the curb at this reservation. Wall is from 1' to 4' high and has two steps at the south end. (IDLCS 91577)

Turchin Reservation Retaining Wall, 1904. A retaining wall of flat limestone slabs with iron pipe railing that runs on the sides and downhill slope of the Turchin Reservation. Dimensions are 38' x 120' x 27'. The wall is about four feet high at the northwest corner. (IDLCS 91578)

DeLong Reservation Retaining Wall and Entry Gates, 1937. A fairly elaborate retaining wall, 210' long overall that also serves as an entry portal to the reservation. Wall is interrupted at intervals by piers and ranges in height from about 2' at the north to about 12' at the south. Masonry is rock-faced, squared limestone blocks in unequal courses. (IDLCS 91579)

73rd Pennsylvania Reservation Retaining Wall, 1937. This limestone block retaining wall runs around three sides of the reservation, ranging in height from one course to about 6' high. Overall length is 372', consisting of three sides of 140', 52', and 182'. (IDLCS 91581)

Wilder Brigade Monument/Observation Tower, 1892-1899. An 85' high cylindrical monument and observation tower constructed of rock-faced ashlar limestone with a 19' square cubic base. The observation platform, reached from the interior by a circular stair, has a crenelated parapet wall and rests on large stone corbels. (IDLCS 03285)

Bridges, culverts, and headwalls, 1890-1942. More than 100 stone or concrete culverts and associated headwalls from the development period remain in the park. The culvert types vary with examples of pipe, box, double box, triple box, and arched openings and construction. Most of the headwalls are of random masonry construction with occasional examples of concrete. (IDLCS 91609, 91610, 91611, 91612, 91613)

Stone-lined drainage ditches, 1890-1942. The remains of 3' to 4' wide stone-lined drainage ditches are scattered throughout the park, including the Chickamauga Battlefield, Point Park, and Orchard Knob. The majority have not been maintained and are covered with earth. (IDLCS 91614)

Monuments, c. 1890. The more than 600 monuments erected in the park vary widely in design. The majority are constructed of granite with bronze sculptural features, if any. Unit headquarters locations and burial sites are marked by condemned cannon balls built into pyramidal shell monuments. Some larger monuments have rugged, rock-faced stonework and heavy massing characteristic of the Romanesque Revival and others reflect the Beaux-Arts tradition. Many state monuments have obelisks or colossal columns with standard designs for monuments that mark regimental positions. Most regimental markers consist of quarry-faced or dressed stone monolithic slabs inscribed on one side. Sculpture on the monuments varies from free-standing cast-bronze figures on the state monuments to stone bas-reliefs and bronze panels on some of the regimental monuments. Sculptural subjects include realistic treatments of soldiers and their equipment-caps, rifles, drums, and cartridge belts-as well as the traditional iconography of war and death, exemplified by draped, broken columns, laurel wreaths, and draped figures of classical goddesses. The emblems of particular units, such as the acorn of the Federal 14th Army Corps, is another common sculptural element. (Appendix C contains a list of monuments at the park.)

Bronze and Iron Markers/Tables, c. 1890. Approximately 700 iron historical tablets mark lines of battle and the positions and movements of various units throughout the park units. The markers are approximately four-foot-long-by-three-foot-high cast iron tablets with raised lettering organized by headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades. Between two and three hundred words of text interpret the battle action on each tablet. (IDLCS 91615)

Commemorative/Development Period Roads:

Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road, 1896. An approximately 1 mile long asphalt-surfaced road running north to south between Lytle Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The original war-time alignment of this road was substantially altered by the Park Commission. (IDLCS 91599)

Hall Ford Road, c. 1900. An approximately .5 mile long road trace running north to south from Viniard Alexander Road to West Chickamauga Creek. (IDLCS 91654)

Battleline Road, c. 1900. A .8 mile long portion of the tour loop road between Alexander Bridge Road and Lafayette Road. Resurfaced with asphalt in 1994. (IDLCS 91601)

Mullis- Vittetoe Road (Mullis Road Extension), c. 1900. A 1.4 mile long asphalt-paved road running roughly north to south between McFarland Gap Road and the intersection of Lytle Road and Vittetoe-Chickamauga Road. (IDLCS 91602)

Forrest Road, c. 1900. An approximately .5 mile long road trace. This north to south running road lies between Reed's Bridge Road and Alexander Bridge Road. (IDLCS 91603)

Snodgrass Hill Road, c. 1900. An approximately .25 mile long asphalt road. Road constructed by Park Commission from Glenn-Kelly tour road with the loop road portion up to Snodgrass Cabin rebuilt in 1992. (IDLCS 91606)

Snodgrass-Savannah Road, c. 1900. A .65 mile long road between Mullis Road and Glenn-Kelly Road. The Park Commission created the road when it renamed the west fork of the Glenn-Kelly Road (see 1901 "Annual Report of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission to the Secretary of War," Exhibit B, p. 21). (IDLCS 91597)

Wilder Road, c. 1900. An approximately 1 mile long asphalt-surfaced road running north to south from Glenn-Kelly Road to the southwest corner of the Chickamauga park unit boundary. (IDLCS 91655)

Lytle Road, 1870-1892. An approximately 2000' long portion of asphalt-surfaced road that lies within the park boundary near the western edge of the Chickamauga park unit. (IDLCS 91656)